



PRESIDENT'S
REORGANIZATION
PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

**FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT,
POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES:
A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

October 1978

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NCJRS

FEB 5 1979

ACQUISITIONS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Comprehensive Review of Federal Law Enforcement

I have directed my Reorganization Project staff at the Office of Management and Budget to begin a comprehensive review of all Federal law enforcement missions, tasks, and priorities.

Today there is considerable jurisdictional ambiguity, overlap, and possible duplication among Federal organizations performing police or investigative activities. There are at least 75 different Federal agencies and 164,000 Federal employees involved in police or investigative work. Our goal is to make these functions more responsive to both individual rights and Federal law enforcement priorities. This effort will help us determine how best to structure these agencies to do so.

A major objective will be to re-examine the Federal role in law enforcement in light of the responsibilities and capabilities of State and local agencies. The Federal Government ought not to duplicate or overlap State and local law enforcement functions unnecessarily.

The Project will rely heavily on the advice and counsel of the Congress, Federal Departments and Agencies, State and local officials, interested private organizations, and the public.

You may be asked to contribute time, resources, and staff assistance to this effort. If so, I hope you will make your best effort to ensure its successful completion.

My Reorganization Project staff will contact you or an appropriate member of your staff shortly to discuss the appropriate role of your department or agency in the study.

I consider this to be a high priority matter. I know I can count on your cooperation and assistance.

In order to inform all affected parties that this review is underway, I have directed that this memorandum be published in the Federal Register.

Jimmy Carter

PREFACE

President Carter made a commitment to reorganize the structure of the Federal Government to make it more understandable, efficient and responsive in serving the American people.

The President's Reorganization Project in the Office of Management and Budget was directed by the President to conduct a comprehensive review of all Federal law enforcement missions, activities and priorities. This report presents the findings of the review and includes the results of a survey of 113 Federal organizations that were identified as being involved in law enforcement.

The findings show all too clearly the existence of significant fragmentation, overlapping and often duplicative activities, apparent role and priority anomalies, and, in some instances, operational confusion over specific responsibilities.

The purpose of this report is to provide a tool to help understand what Federal law enforcement organizations are doing, with what resources, at what locations, under what stated authority, and with what stated priorities. The findings presented here form the foundation for further inquiry and systematic examination of Federal law enforcement--its purpose and its programs.

The President's Reorganization Project is grateful to all Federal organizations which cooperated in providing information and guidance in the preparation of this report, and especially to the organizations which made personnel available for the review, including: Department of Agriculture - Office of Investigation; Department of Commerce - Bureau of Census; Department of Defense - Defense Investigative Service; Department of Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service; Department of Justice - Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Office for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice, Office of Management and Finance, Marshals Service; Department of State - Division of Security; Department of the Treasury - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Internal Revenue Service,

Office of the Secretary, Customs Service, Secret Service; General Services Administration; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Civil Service Commission; and Postal Service.

A preliminary draft of this report was circulated to organizations involved in Federal law enforcement, police and investigative activities, and to other agencies and knowledgeable individuals for their comments. Many of the comments and suggestions, as well as the revisions made necessary by organizational changes occurring during the study period, have been incorporated into this final report.

Federal Law Enforcement, Police and
Investigative Activities: A Descriptive Report

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- A. Supporting Data (Separate Document)
- B. Organizations' Profiles (Separate Document)

INTRODUCTION

Federal law enforcement is a collection of complex activities, which have increased in complexity over the last several decades. Any initiative to reduce fraud and waste in the Federal Government necessarily requires examination and utilization of Federal law enforcement, police, and investigative resources. The review initiated by the President's Reorganization Project (PRP) was designed to ensure that a thorough examination of these activities was accomplished, and to suggest ways to better utilize existing resources.

Research uncovered little existing comprehensive information on which to base a reorganization study, and therefore obtaining current and complete information on Federal law enforcement activities became the first priority for the review. In order to develop a valid data base, a survey instrument was developed and sent to Federal organizations which were initially identified by PRP staff as encompassing the universe of known Federal law enforcement activities.

This report is a summary description of these activities as they exist today, based primarily on the survey responses of the organizations and, to a lesser extent, on other existing studies and materials.

Survey Methodology

The survey identified 113 Federal organizations with programs and activities in law enforcement, police or investigative areas. These organizations are listed in Attachment 2 of this report.

The survey was divided into four parts:

Survey I - developed for 101 organizations (e.g. Forest Service and Federal Aviation Administration), considered to have missions which are not mainly concerned with law enforcement, but which have some programs and activities in law enforcement, police or investigative areas.

Survey II - developed for 12 organizations
(e.g. Secret Service and Drug
Enforcement Administration) con-
sidered to have direct law
enforcement missions.¹

Survey III- developed for the same 12 organi-
zations receiving Survey II and
requested more detailed information.

Separate
Letter - questions relating to policies and
priorities submitted to Cabinet
Departments.

The 12 organizations (Surveys II and III) with direct law
enforcement missions are:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

Coast Guard

Customs Service

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Marshals Service

National Park Service

Postal Service

Secret Service

¹ The Bureau of Indian Affairs requested to be included
in the more extensive surveys (II and III).

To distinguish between organizations receiving different surveys, the report refers to those 101 organizations responding to Survey I as "Survey I organizations", and to the 12 organizations receiving Surveys II and III as "Survey II organizations". The survey questions are listed in Appendix A of this report.

Activities Performed

In order to determine the types of law enforcement activities being performed by the organizations, the survey listed 10 activity categories, including one that was termed "Other", and asked the organizations to indicate which categories pertained to their operations.

The activity categories used in the survey were:

1. Police and preventive patrol (protecting life, property and citizens rights; enforcing Federal laws; preserving the peace and arresting violators).
2. Property or facilities security/protection (patrolling government buildings and property to prevent harm, damage or theft (security guards)).
3. Employment and personnel security investigations.
4. Other employee-related (internal) investigations.
5. Personal protection or security.
6. Criminal investigation/enforcement.
7. Revenue or tax investigation/enforcement.
8. Regulatory investigation/enforcement.
9. Other civil investigation/enforcement.
10. Other.

The responses revealed that many organizations are performing similar types of law enforcement activities, which indicates considerable duplication of efforts, as well as a significant expansion of Federal law enforcement programs.

Master Schedules

The Master Schedule appearing on page xxix of the Executive Summary identifies each organization's law enforcement budgets, positions and activities. The data do not represent the organizations' total resources or programs devoted to these activities in all instances.

The Master Schedules on pages 1 and 2 of Appendix A display the FY '77 and FY '78 funding and positions according to each activity category reported by the organizations.

Project Staff

Project staff members came primarily from the Federal law enforcement community and included criminal justice planners and social scientists. Attachment 1 is a list of the personnel specifically assigned to the Project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE
AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES:
A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

In June 1977, President Carter instructed his Reorganization Project to conduct a comprehensive review of all Federal law enforcement missions, tasks and priorities. Because no comprehensive study of Federal law enforcement had been made in at least 40 years, the Project first surveyed all Federal organizations that were found to be conducting law enforcement activities, including police and investigative work.

This report contains the results of that survey. It is primarily descriptive in nature, but includes some basic analysis. The President's Reorganization Project hopes that this Descriptive Report will be useful, not only to the Project staff making recommendations to the President concerning certain problems that have been identified, but also to the heads of departments and agencies in the Executive Branch charged with carrying out the enforcement of particular laws, and to the Legislative and Judicial Branches. This Executive Summary briefly describes the report itself and lists certain problem areas that surfaced as a result of a preliminary study of the data.

An important fact apparent from the report is the almost total lack of coordination of Federal law enforcement activities today. Perhaps it is a result of a meteoric growth in the number of Federal law enforcement agencies apart from the traditional agencies such as the FBI and the Secret Service. Perhaps it is an indication that the benefits specially created for law enforcement personnel have encouraged organizations to form law enforcement units so that their law enforcement employees will be eligible for these benefits. Perhaps it grows from an increasing tendency to have separate bureaucratic units which provide complete service to a particular clientele -- from regulation through implementation of programs, to hearings, adjudications and assessments of penalties -- rather than relying on other parts of the Executive Branch for assistance. Perhaps it is in response to concerns that civil liberties not be compromised by a large and centralized Federal police activity. Whatever the cause, it is clear that Federal law enforcement today is uncoordinated.

A second fact apparent from the report is the extensive distribution of resources devoted to Federal law enforcement, police and investigative activities. Almost 10 percent of the civilian employees of the Executive Branch are involved. Over \$5 billion will be devoted directly to these efforts at the Federal level in FY 1978.

Interestingly enough, over one-third of the 113 agencies surveyed did not exist at the beginning of 1970. The record shows that the larger, traditional law enforcement organizations are growing at a much slower rate than the newer organizations. The 12 primary law enforcement organizations saw budget increases in FY 1978 of 7 percent, while the other organizations with law enforcement activities saw increases double that.

A third fact clearly emerges from a study of the Descriptive Report. Federal law enforcement policy-making now is fragmented or non-existent. For instance, there does not seem to be a consistent Federal policy defining the proper role of Federal law enforcement in dealing with the numerically much larger State and local law enforcement agencies. Questions of Federal priorities also emerge. The President has set organized crime, white collar crime, public corruption, and narcotics trafficking as the main Federal law enforcement priorities. The Descriptive Report indicates that a major part of the Federal resources are not now focused on these priorities.

The report also raises certain specific questions concerning structural or organizational problems. An example of a structural problem would seem to be the duplication which now exists in inspection at ports of entry into the United States and patrol between ports of entry. These functions are substantially duplicated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Department of Justice and Customs Service in the Department of the Treasury. Another example involves explosives, arson, and firearms enforcement, which is divided between the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice.

Another area seemingly in need of new policy direction involves personnel security investigations. Over 30 separate organizations indicated that they conduct these investigations. The direct cost in FY 1976 exceeded \$100 million for the investigations alone, excluding the cost of responding to these investigative requests by agencies and

personnel of the Federal Government and private industry. The policy for these investigations grows out of a 1954 Executive Order, Executive Order 10450, which was designed to meet needs of that time. It would seem that some policy change might be considered to better focus the Federal efforts in these investigations.

This report is an accumulation of the basic data submitted by Federal law enforcement agencies. In April 1978, the report was circulated in draft form to the organizations participating in the survey for validation and comment, and many of their comments and suggestions have been incorporated. This Descriptive Report is intended to provide a picture of the nature and extent of Federal law enforcement activities; personnel, financial and physical resources; program management; Federal, State and local responsibilities; and other matters. A brief overview of each of these areas follows.

OVERVIEW OF CHAPTERS

Chapter I. Personnel Resources

Many survey responses provided examples of fragmented and inconsistent personnel practices. Although most organizations rely primarily on the competitive General Schedule personnel system, they also reported approximately 20 pay and personnel systems for their law enforcement employees. Not only do these systems differ, but there are variations in salary and compensation for employees performing the same kinds and levels of work. Retirement systems also differ, and often more than one system is in operation for law enforcement employees at the same organization.

Emphasis on training is not consistent, and while the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center was established to provide basic police and criminal investigator training, as well as advanced and specialized training, the organizations most frequently reported using their own facilities to train their personnel.

Although there are many different position series for law enforcement, the most commonly used position series among the Survey II organizations is GS-1811 (Criminal Investigator), which includes a total of 19,896 employees. These employees generally receive premium pay of more than \$4,000 a year, as well as special retirement benefits, and are generally one grade level higher than employees in comparable positions with other law enforcement functions (e.g., General Investigator). The overall difference in cost to the Federal Government may be as much as 57 percent more when also considering the projected costs for the unfunded liability of the special retirement benefits, (e.g., special retirement provisions, Civil Service Retirement provisions, 5 U.S.C. 8336(c)). This difference becomes significant in cases where criminal investigators are being used to perform non-criminal investigative functions while continuing to receive the extra benefits generally available to employees in this position series.

There are no standard procedures for determining employment suitability (character, integrity, trustworthiness). Although Survey I organizations most frequently cited the Civil Service Commission as providing investigative services for them, all Survey II organizations stated that they are involved in employment and personnel security investigations--with only four reporting use of the Civil Service Commission's services.

Chapter II. Financial Resources

Since World War II, Federal law enforcement activities have grown at a rapid rate. Over one-third of the 113 organizations have come into existence since the beginning of 1970. The responses show that these organizations budgeted \$4.6 billion in FY '77 for law enforcement purposes, or 1 percent of the total Federal Government budget. They requested an 11 percent increase for FY '78 to \$5.1 billion, although the percent relationship to the Federal Government's total budget request was unchanged.

In FY '77, the organizations budgeted 218 thousand positions for law enforcement and increased their position requests by 2 percent to 223 thousand for FY '78. For both fiscal years, these organizations' position totals represented 5 percent of the Federal Government's total employment budget.

When the defense establishment is excluded, the largest single law enforcement activity for Survey I organizations is regulatory investigation, and this activity represents 73 percent of their resources requested for FY '78.

Criminal investigation/enforcement is the largest single activity performed by Survey II organizations and accounts for 34 percent of the funding and 30 percent of the positions requested for FY '78. The FBI, regarded as the principal criminal investigative organization of the Federal Government, allocates more resources for activities not totally related to criminal investigation/enforcement (e.g. use of approximately 3500 employees to maintain State criminal records and similar information), than any other Survey II organization, with as much as 47 percent in funding and 54 percent in personnel allocated for these other activities.

Chapter III. Physical Facilities

There is a clear lack of coordination among the organizations in acquiring, using and sharing physical facilities for Federal law enforcement activities.

Seven of the 12 Survey II organizations plan to acquire new facilities during fiscal years 1977 and 1978. Most of these facilities are to be purchased rather than leased, and the acquisitions are generally concentrated along the U.S. border, particularly the Southwest border.

Procurement may be coordinated for the Federal Government as a whole, but Federal law enforcement facilities are not treated as a distinct system which requires inter-organizational coordination of acquisitions.

A review of the organizations' equipment indicates that their communications systems consist mainly of radio-telecommunications systems with major use made of computers. They use criminal records and law enforcement information systems to a great extent, and although many types of these systems exist, only computerized system components are now being acquired.

Automated data processing systems are used by all Survey II organizations, and they reported 79 ADP and 53 statistical systems. Thirty-nine Survey I organizations also use ADP systems. The responses indicate that most organizations rely primarily on their own ADP systems for their enforcement operations, which suggests that duplicative systems are being maintained to collect, process and disseminate similar information.

The FBI is the predominant user of surveillance equipment, accounting for two-thirds of the operational costs and almost all of the reported acquisitions expenditures. Other organizations having similar missions reported inventories of surveillance equipment that are functionally equivalent. For example, organizations with border-focused enforcement responsibilities all report border-crossing detection equipment.

Laboratories are clustered geographically, with each organization maintaining laboratory facilities sufficient to meet its heaviest workloads. The greatest single concentration of these laboratories is in the National Capital region, which has 11 of the 37 laboratories reported.

The Survey II organizations indicated that they are willing to share and want to share equipment, particularly costly, sporadically used equipment. They also stated, however, that equipment sharing is difficult and can only be permitted when the enforcement efforts and security of individual organizations are not impeded.

CHAPTER IV. ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The twelve Cabinet Departments were asked to provide specific information on law enforcement policies and priorities, and their responses indicate that at least one-fourth of the Departments have no single person or unit charged with coordination and oversight of the Department's law enforcement activities; at least one-third do not have any central policy or priority setting authority to guide or direct their law enforcement activities; and three-fourths of the Departments do not use any type of formal written directive system to coordinate or manage these activities.

The responses of the Survey II organizations also reflected inconsistencies in their internal mechanisms for generating policies. In determining priorities, the responses indicated that statutory requirements are a key factor, although the organizations stressed the need to be flexible in order to respond to emergency situations.

The national priorities designated by the President include the investigation and prosecution of organized crime, white collar crime and public corruption. The survey addressed these priorities, as well as terrorism, and over half of the organizations reported applicable law enforcement programs. A significant number of Survey I organizations indicated program involvement in each of these areas, although frequently this involvement is a limited one, with enforcement responsibilities arising from regulatory or service missions. Most Survey II organizations also have programs designed to combat these types of criminal activities.

In providing information on coordination, the Survey II organizations reported coordinating activities with an average of 15 other Federal organizations. Their coordination efforts with State and local organizations are often by means of formal and informal personal contacts; formalized intelligence systems; task forces and multi-state meetings; training conferences; and structured joint operations.

Coordination can also be carried out through jurisdictional agreements, and the types of these agreements among the organizations appear to be as diverse as their various missions. Most agreements are made to fulfill a specific law enforcement need or to clarify responsibilities to avoid duplication of effort. Forty-one Survey I organizations reported over 400 existing or proposed agreements. Seventy-two percent of these agreements are with State and local organizations. Nine Survey II organizations indicated a total of 49 agreements with 29 different Federal organizations and one foreign government, Canada. Seven mentioned agreements with State and local organizations.

In providing information on Federal interaction with State and local organizations, the majority of the organizations indicated that a reduction or elimination of Federal enforcement efforts would have a significant adverse impact on law enforcement. About half of the Survey I organizations stated that existing State and local laws are not comparable to Federal laws. The Survey II organizations indicated that State and local organizations do not have the capability to enforce laws properly without strong Federal support, because they do not have the expertise and staff resources and must operate under jurisdictional constraints not applicable to Federal agencies.

In addition to being negative about relinquishing responsibilities to the State and local levels, the Survey II organizations each believed that they are best able to enforce their own areas of jurisdiction, and only two organizations proposed a transfer of some of their responsibilities to other Federal organizations. Ten also indicated that they can best handle responsibilities presently being carried out by other Federal organizations.

It appears that there is a vast network of interlocking authorities among the organizations for their law enforcement activities, based on many instances when the same citation was reported by more than one organization. These interlocking authorities can lead to three assumptions:

- 1) that duplicative citations may indicate duplicative activities;
- 2) that there is fragmentation of efforts in cases where several organizations have cited the same authority when it appears that only one should have it; and

- 3) that there is potential or actual danger that organizations with limited or concurrent authority can assume much greater authority than a citation ever intended.

Nevertheless, a repetition of citations does not necessarily mean that there are problems, and further substantive analysis of the legal aspects of Federal law enforcement efforts needs to be done to determine whether the citations sanction unnecessary duplication and fragmentation of activities or are being so construed by the organizations to produce the same effect.

The Survey II organizations' hierarchical structures and the lines of authority depicted on their organizational charts are quite varied. For example, the number and types of headquarters elements reporting to heads or deputy heads of the organizations differ considerably. Considerable variations were also noted in the terminology used for position and office titles. As a result, terminology in itself most often provides no clue to the functions, ranking or stature of elements and personnel and confuses those having to do business with them.

There were also variations in the Survey II organizations' methods to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of personnel and programs. All use an annual appraisal system for evaluating their employees, but the evaluative factors differ. Only five mentioned using a merit promotion and reassignment plan, which incorporates more extensive measures of performance than the annual appraisal system.

The Survey II organizations expressed concern about their inability to measure work results or accomplishments accurately, and some stated that law enforcement activities are not easily measured. Several recommended that a standard, uniform result oriented reporting system be established for the entire Federal law enforcement community to create an acceptable data base.

In reporting on crime prevention programs, most Survey II organizations indicated that these are part of their operational programs, with only three reporting special or separate programs designed to prevent violations. There appears to be a failure to distinguish between operational and crime prevention programs in some cases, as indicated by their descriptions of program activities.

All Survey II organizations are involved in either collecting or disseminating intelligence information. Ten disseminate this information in varying amounts, and it is most often provided to another organization on a "need to know" basis.

Special law enforcement techniques include the use of informants, undercover operations, purchase of evidence and payment of rewards. Most Survey II organizations use these techniques and consider them vital to their law enforcement efforts. A variety of authorities for these activities were cited by the organizations, but most were implied rather than express authorities.

Six Survey II organizations reported substantial activities abroad. These foreign operations are usually for purposes of enhancing their domestic missions or to meet treaty or other international agreement obligations. Four organizations are operating programs with significant staffing levels totalling about 600 employees.

In reporting on organizational studies, about one-third of the Survey II organizations indicated that their "in-house" studies addressed the subject of border management, or related issues such as narcotics trafficking.

The problems most frequently mentioned by the organizations are a lack of resources, primarily funding and personnel; jurisdictional problems, such as overlapping responsibilities with other Federal organizations; unclear or inadequate jurisdictions; and insufficient authority to perform activities. The major needs that they identified include changes in the Federal statutes in order to improve coordination and performance; an increase in personnel and funding resources; and jurisdictional changes, particularly to provide clarification. They also mentioned various impediments inherent in the national criminal justice system, such as the lack of uniformity in sentencing and bail bond matters, duplication of services and U.S. Attorneys' reluctance to prosecute certain crimes.

Six Survey II organizations reported significant problems in carrying out the intent of the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act and the Tax Reform Act. They stated that the impact of the first two Acts is causing a substantial drain on personnel and financial resources which could be used for law enforcement activities. Some also indicated that the Tax Reform Act's provisions eliminate an important source of investigative information.

PROBLEM AREAS

At least four broad problem areas are suggested by the information in the Descriptive Report. These problem areas are presented below. Attachment 3 to this report contains more detailed findings relating to each problem area.

I. Coordination

The present Federal law enforcement "system" is a loose, uncoordinated grouping of agencies that perform law enforcement, police and investigative activities. These agencies are located in every Department and Branch of the Federal Government. The lack of coordination and absence of policy direction cause wasted efforts and reduced effectiveness, without any discernible civil liberties benefit.

II. The Federal Role in Law Enforcement

The Federal role in law enforcement vis-a-vis State and local roles has never been well-defined. As a result, much Federal effort is spent in areas which duplicate traditional State and local jurisdiction, with resulting waste of both Federal and other governmental resources.

III. Law Enforcement Support

There is much duplication in providing support services for Federal law enforcement organizations, including radio communications, facilities, equipment, laboratories and personnel training. This leads to unnecessary cost and effort.

IV. Border Management

There is little accountability for management of the U.S. borders, as demonstrated by the duplication of efforts in inspections at ports of entry and patrol between ports of entry.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES: A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES BY ORGANIZATIONS
FUNDING AND POSITIONS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS FISCAL YEARS 1977 and 1978
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1978

ORGANIZATIONS	ACTIVITIES											FUNDING			POSITIONS		
	Police and Preventive Patrol	Property or Facilities Security/Protection	Employment and Personnel Investigations	Other Employee-Related Security	Personal Protection or Security	Criminal Investigation/Enf	Revenue or Tax Investigation/Enf	Regulatory Investigation/Enf	Other Civil Investigation/Enf	Other	FISCAL YEAR 1977	FISCAL YEAR 1978	PERCENT INCREASE or DECREASE (-)	FISCAL YEAR 1977	FISCAL YEAR 1978	PERCENT INCREASE or DECREASE (-)	
EXECUTIVE AND NON-EXECUTIVE BRANCHES, TOTAL	37	51	32	59	32	66	5	67	39	32	\$4,637,362	\$5,148,390	11.0	217,739	222,627	2.2	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH, TOTAL	35	49	31	57	31	64	5	66	39	31	4,619,800	5,128,920	11.0	216,515	221,403	2.3	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TOTAL	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	11	1	2	376,172	404,843	7.6	15,929	16,484	3.5	
1. Agricultural Marketing Service						•		•			32,409	33,614	3.7	1,136	1,152	1.4	
2. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service						•		•			2,367	4,233	78.8	172	255	48.3	
3. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service						•		•			14,222	15,154	6.6	979	979	(NC)	
4. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation						•		•			8,810	11,100	26.0	1,584	2,000	26.3	
5. Federal Grain Inspection Service						•		•			386	1,934	401.0	27	74	174.1	
6. Food and Nutrition Service						•		•			1,398	1,748	25.0	81	84	3.7	
7. Food Safety and Quality Service						•		•			273,453	293,048	7.2	9,999	9,957	-0.4	
8. Foreign Agricultural Service						•		•			622	639	2.7	15	15	(NC)	
9. Forest Service	•					•		•	•	•	7,620	7,865	3.2	741	750	1.2	
10. Office of Equal Opportunity						•		•			624	687	10.1	40	40	(NC)	
11. Office of Inspector General 1/			•	•	•	•		•			27,966	28,522	2.0	918	942	2.6	
12. Office of Personnel			•			•		•			216	253	17.1	12	12	(NC)	
13. Packers and Stockyards Administration						•		•			6,079	6,046	-0.5	225	224	-0.4	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, TOTAL	3	3	1	1	3	4	0	3	2	1	8,979	9,567	6.5	298	307	3.0	
14. Economic Development Administration					•	•		•	•		245	337	37.6	14	18	28.6	
15. Industry and Trade Administration 2/					•	•		•			1,906	1,930	1.3	37	37	(NC)	
16. Maritime Administration	•	•			•	•		•			598	598	(NC)	30	30	(NC)	
17. National Bureau of Standards	•	•			•	•		•		•	1,780	2,252	26.5	65	70	7.7	
18. National Marine Fisheries Service	•				•	•		•			3,803	3,803	(NC)	117	117	(NC)	
19. Office of Investigations and Security		•	•	•	•	•		•			647	647	(NC)	35	35	(NC)	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, TOTAL	6	8	2	5	4	5	0	3	1	4	920,405	1,107,097	20.3	78,734	80,706	2.5	
20. Defense Intelligence Agency		•	•	•		•		•			693	536	-22.7	59	43	-27.1	
21. Defense Investigative Service		•	•	•		•		•		•	39,611	37,306	-5.8	1,805	1,757	-2.7	
22. Defense Logistics Agency	•	•		•		•		•			6,481	6,781	4.6	378	372	-1.6	
23. Defense Mapping Agency	•	•		•		•		•		•	1,374	1,402	2.0	107	107	(NC)	
24. United States Air Force	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	363,099	402,368	10.8	35,487	38,806	9.4	
25. United States Army 3/	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	405,152	548,196	35.3	32,341	31,078	-3.9	
26. United States Marine Corps	•	•		•		•		•		•	43,226	46,432	7.4	4,073	4,073	(NC)	
27. United States Navy	•	•		•		•		•			60,770	64,066	5.4	4,494	4,470	-0.3	
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, TOTAL 4/	0	2	1	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	85,471	89,597	4.8	2,203	2,229	1.2	
28. Energy Research and Development Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•			40,550	41,629	2.7	396	416	5.0	
29. Federal Energy Administration		•		•	•	•		•	•		34,202	36,934	8.0	1,426	1,432	0.4	
30. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission				•		•		•			10,719	11,034	2.9	381	381	(NC)	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, TOTAL	2	3	1	2	1	4	0	1	1	1	261,520	313,884	20.0	8,130	8,404	3.4	
31. Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration	•					•		•			554	637	15.0	39	39	(NC)	
32. Center for Disease Control		•				•		•			118	130	10.2	9	9	(NC)	
33. Food and Drug Administration		•	•	•		•		•			250,019	288,710	15.5	7,300	7,470	2.3	
34. Health Care Financing Administration						•		•	•		3,066	13,312	334.2	384	384	(NC)	
35. Health Services Administration		•				•		•			200	205	2.5	23	23	(NC)	
36. National Institutes of Health	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	2,022	1,987	-1.7	109	106	-2.8	
37. Office of Inspector General 5/						•		•			2,496	5,699	129.2	114	214	87.7	
38. Social Security Administration						•		•			3,055	3,204	4.9	152	159	4.6	
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	2	2	20,669	23,814	15.3	864	938	8.6	
39. Inspector General			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	7,866	7,931	0.8	340	324	-4.7	
40. Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity 6/						•		•	•	•	12,353	15,408	24.7	433	525	21.2	
41. Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection 6/						•		•	•	•	450	475	5.6	91	89	-2.2	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, TOTAL	4	6	3	2	1	5	0	2	1	2	43,344	49,159	13.3	2,630	2,691	2.3	
42. Bureau of Indian Affairs	•	•				•		•	•		11,612	12,726	9.6	511	525	2.7	
43. Bureau of Land Management	•					•		•	•	•	350	560	60.0	11	25	127.3	

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, TOTAL 4/	0	2	1	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	05,471	69,597	4.0	2,203	2,229	1.2
28. Energy Research and Development Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•		40,350	41,629	2.7	396	416	5.0
29. Federal Energy Administration		•		•	•	•		•	•		34,202	36,934	8.0	1,426	1,432	0.4
30. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission		•		•	•	•		•	•		10,719	11,034	2.9	301	301	(NC)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, TOTAL	2	3	1	2	1	4	0	1	1	1	261,520	313,084	20.0	6,130	6,404	3.4
31. Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		554	637	15.0	39	39	(NC)
32. Center for Disease Control	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		118	130	10.2	9	9	(NC)
33. Food and Drug Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•		250,019	208,710	15.5	7,300	7,470	2.3
34. Health Care Financing Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•		3,066	13,312	334.2	384	384	(NC)
35. Health Services Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•		200	205	2.5	23	23	(NC)
36. National Institutes of Health	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	2,022	1,987	-1.7	109	106	-2.8
37. Office of Inspector General 5/		•	•	•	•	•		•	•		2,496	5,699	129.2	114	214	87.7
38. Social Security Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•		3,055	3,204	4.9	152	159	4.6
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	2	2	20,669	23,014	15.2	864	939	8.6
39. Inspector General		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	7,866	7,931	0.8	340	324	-4.7
40. Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity 6/		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	12,353	15,408	24.7	433	525	21.2
41. Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and Consumer Protection 6/		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	450	475	5.6	91	89	-2.2
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, TOTAL	5	6	3	2	1	5	0	2	1	2	43,344	49,159	10.9	2,630	2,691	2.3
42. Bureau of Indian Affairs	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		11,212	12,726	9.6	511	525	2.7
43. Bureau of Land Management	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		350	560	60.0	11	25	127.3
44. Bureau of Mines	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		114	125	9.6	6	6	(NC)
45. Bureau of Reclamation	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		205	189	-7.8	16	16	(NC)
46. Fish and Wildlife Service	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	9,080	10,890	19.9	447	476	6.5
47. Geological Survey	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		152	169	11.2	5	5	(NC)
48. National Park Service	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		22,831	24,500	7.3	1,634	1,638	0.2
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, TOTAL	2	1	3	5	1	6	1	4	4	3	986,304	1,079,303	9.4	35,426	36,312	2.5
49. Drug Enforcement Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	168,244	188,495	12.0	4,365	4,365	(NC)
50. Executive Office for United States Attorneys		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	210	300	42.9	7	7	(NC)
51. Federal Bureau of Investigation	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	513,377	529,455	3.1	19,357	19,559	1.0
52. Immigration and Naturalization Service	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	244,615	279,337	14.2	9,473	10,071	6.3
53. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	2,475	2,690	8.3	92	104	13.0
54. United States Marshals Service	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	57,383	79,036	37.7	2,132	2,206	3.5
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, TOTAL	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	6	3	2	272,676	282,364	3.6	7,744	7,859	1.5
55. Directorate of Audit and Investigations		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	197	207	5.1	8	8	(NC)
56. Employment and Training Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	1,148	1,285	11.9	36	39	8.3
57. Employment Standards Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	46,454	48,649	4.7	1,565	1,565	(NC)
58. Labor Management Services Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	21,272	17,874	-16.0	685	710	3.6
59. Mine Safety and Health Administration 7/		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	72,180	78,147	8.3	2,707	2,794	3.2
60. Occupational Safety and Health Administration		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	130,333	134,640	3.3	2,717	2,717	(NC)
61. Special Investigations Staff		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	1,092	1,562	43.0	26	26	(NC)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, TOTAL	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	59,990	66,109	10.2	658	700	6.4
62. Agency for International Development		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	1,662	1,665	0.2	33	33	(NC)
63. International Boundary and Water Commission		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	110	113	2.7	13	13	(NC)
64. Office of Security		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	58,218	64,331	10.5	612	654	6.9
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, TOTAL	3	4	1	5	2	6	1	5	6	3	214,812	221,779	3.2	10,400	10,454	0.5
65. Federal Aviation Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	11,344	11,519	1.5	513	513	(NC)
66. Federal Highway Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	7,168	8,625	20.3	239	247	3.3
67. Federal Railroad Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	207	217	4.8	5	5	(NC)
68. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	8,054	8,564	6.3	82	85	3.7
69. Office of Investigations and Security	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	103	109	5.8	5	6	20.0
70. St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	45	45	(NC)	3	3	(NC)
71. United States Coast Guard	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	187,891	192,700	2.6	9,553	9,595	0.4
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, TOTAL	4	6	5	5	5	5	2	2	4	2	747,747	788,374	5.4	27,050	27,204	0.6
72. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	118,664	122,600	3.3	4,376	4,140	-5.4
73. Bureau of Engraving and Printing	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	8,516	7,998	-6.0	334	334	(NC)
74. Bureau of the Mint	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	4,758	4,775	0.4	235	236	0.4
75. Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	184	211	14.7	14	15	7.1
76. Internal Revenue Service	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	130,535	145,690	4.7	4,723	4,873	3.2
77. United States Customs Service	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	359,090	384,700	7.1	13,700	13,938	1.7
78. United States Secret Service	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	118,000	123,000	4.2	3,668	3,668	(NC)
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES, TOTAL	9	14	11	23	9	18	1	22	11	7	620,710	693,040	11.7	26,449	27,114	2.5
79. ACTION	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	222	243	9.5	11	10	-9.1
80. Canal Zone Government	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	11,193	12,000	7.2	545	551	1.1
81. Civil Aeronautics Board	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	3,030	3,100	2.3	100	100	(NC)
82. Commodity Futures Trading Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	1,992	2,125	6.7	82	85	3.7
83. Community Services Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	380	568	49.5	13	17	30.8
84. Consumer Product Safety Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	11,720	11,510	-1.8	351	342	-2.6
85. Environmental Protection Agency	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	44,085	57,634	30.7	1,564	1,594	1.9
86. Farm Credit Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	83	83	(NC)	2	2	(NC)
87. Federal Communications Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	13,447	14,848	10.4	519	519	(NC)
88. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	61,373	70,116	14.2	2,533	2,564	1.2
89. Federal Elections Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	669	990	48.0	33	54	63.6
90. Federal Home Loan Bank Board	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	24,500	26,200	6.9	841	935	11.2
91. Federal Maritime Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	1,155	1,721	49.0	48	71	47.9
92. Federal Reserve Board	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	754	826	9.5	50	50	(NC)
93. Federal Trade Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	23,340	24,309	4.2	999	1,008	0.9
94. General Services Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	48,967	49,533	1.2	3,711	3,660	-1.4
95. Office of Investigations	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	3,320	3,746	12.8	130	125	-3.8
96. Federal Protective Service	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	45,647	45,785	0.3	3,531	3,535	-1.3
97. International Communication Agency 8/	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	1,167	1,165	-0.2	56	54	-3.6
98. Interstate Commerce Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	9,072	9,301	2.5	341	341	(NC)
99. National Aeronautics and Space Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	11,508	11,690	1.6	88	88	(NC)
100. National Credit Union Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	19,207	21,742	13.2	588	591	0.5
101. National Gallery of Art	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	2,531	2,988	18.1	182	263	44.5
102. National Labor Relations Board	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	80,237	92,508	15.3	2,750	2,934	6.7
103. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	34,726	44,902	29.3	644	806	25.2
104. Securities and Exchange Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	19,772	20,312	2.7	660	660	(NC)
105. Small Business Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	545	696	27.7	20	21	5.0
106. Smithsonian Institution	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	7,706	8,218	6.6	546	566	3.7
107. Tennessee Valley Authority	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	7,000	8,600	22.9	420	450	7.1
108. United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	40	45	12.5	2	2	(NC)
109. United States Civil Service Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	24,542	25,403	3.5	1,142	1,048	-8.2
110. United States International Trade Commission	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	1,694	1,707	0.8	51	51	(NC)
111. United States Postal Service	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	134,725	146,758	8.9	5,772	5,881	1.9
112. Veterans Administration	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	19,328	21,199	9.7	1,785	1,796	0.6
NON-EXECUTIVE BRANCHES, TOTAL 9/	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	17,562	19,470	1			

CHAPTER I

PERSONNEL RESOURCES

SUMMARY

This chapter outlines the organizations' responses describing their personnel resources, including how they are distributed; their position titles and grades; the training and career development they receive; the requirements they must fulfill to be employed or stay on the job; the ways they are recruited; and the timing and cost of their retirement.

More than half of the organizations, including 10 Survey II organizations, have a nationwide pattern of distribution for their law enforcement staff. The most outstanding feature in this distribution is a relatively high concentration of these personnel along the Southwest border.

Although most organizations reported relying primarily on the competitive General Schedule personnel system, approximately 20 different pay and personnel systems for law enforcement employees were also reported. These systems differ, and there are variations in salary and compensation for employees performing the same kinds and levels of work. Many survey responses provided examples of fragmented and inconsistent personnel practices and the need for grade level or salary adjustments for guards, police or criminal investigators.

Another indication of the inconsistencies in the personnel system is that some organizations use GS-1810 (General Investigator) employees for non-criminal investigative functions, while others classify all investigative positions under the much more expensive position title of GS-1811 (Criminal Investigator) with its premium pay and special retirement benefits.

A review of certain organizations' supergrade and Executive Schedule positions indicates that there is an apparent tendency for management to overgrade positions. The executive positions of eight Survey II organizations showed a wide range in the ratios of executive positions to total positions (from 1:1,000 to 7.4:1,000). The data did not provide the basis, however, for determining how these position levels are justified.

There is also a substantial variation in the organizations' position series, titles and functions. They reported 466 different series (excluding series for military personnel) applying to law enforcement operational and support functions. For example, within the job series 1800 (Investigations), there are 25 different types of position series which involve a total of 45,154 employees.

The most commonly used investigative position series is GS-1811 (Criminal Investigator), which includes a total of 19,896 employees. These employees generally receive premium pay of more than \$4,000 a year, as well as special retirement benefits, and are generally one grade level higher than employees in comparable positions with non-criminal law enforcement functions (e.g., General Investigator). The overall difference in cost to the Federal Government may be as much as 57 percent more for criminal investigators than for general investigators, when taking into account the unfunded liability of the special retirement benefits. For instance, Civil Service Commission (CSC) information shows that special law enforcement retirees contribute 20 percent more to retirement funding, but monthly retirement benefits are often 41 percent higher. This difference becomes significant in cases where criminal investigators are being used to perform non-criminal functions while continuing to receive the extra benefits generally available to employees in this position series.

The qualifications that are required for law enforcement personnel differ among the organizations, although the Survey II responses seem to indicate more comprehensive qualification procedures for their employees. The emphasis on training is not consistent, and while the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center was established to provide basic police and criminal investigator training, as well as advanced and specialized training, the organizations most frequently

reported using their own facilities to train their personnel. Standards and qualifications also differed among organizations for their employees' use of firearms.

There did not appear to be similar procedures for determining employment suitability, either for applicants or employees. Although Survey I organizations most frequently cited the CSC as providing investigative services for them, all Survey II organizations stated that they are involved in employment and personnel security investigations--with only four reporting use of the CSC.

All Survey II organizations reported operating career development programs, indicating such activities as training, performance ratings, time-in-grade, and diversified assignments. With few exceptions, however, the responses did not refer to a defined career path or ladder for employees other than one based on time-in-grade considerations.

A total of 724 employees of Survey II organizations were subject to mandatory retirement by January 1, 1978, under the provisions of P.L. 93-350, the Special Retirement Policy for Federal Law Enforcement and Firefighter Personnel. The GS-1811 Criminal Investigator series was most affected by mandatory retirement, with 615 criminal investigators expected to retire.

Although most Federal criminal investigators are covered by the Special Retirement System, there are actually many types of retirement systems for Federal law enforcement employees. Often more than one system is in force for employees of the same organization, and in one case, three systems are operating within the same organization.

FINDINGS

SECTION A. DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of law enforcement personnel was reported by the organizations according to 1) location by State, city or foreign country, 2) types of employment systems, 3) position series numbers, 4) position titles, 5) numbers of positions and 6) grade levels. For each combination of the first four elements, the organizations were asked to provide the number of positions. No organization-wide totals were requested.

1. Location

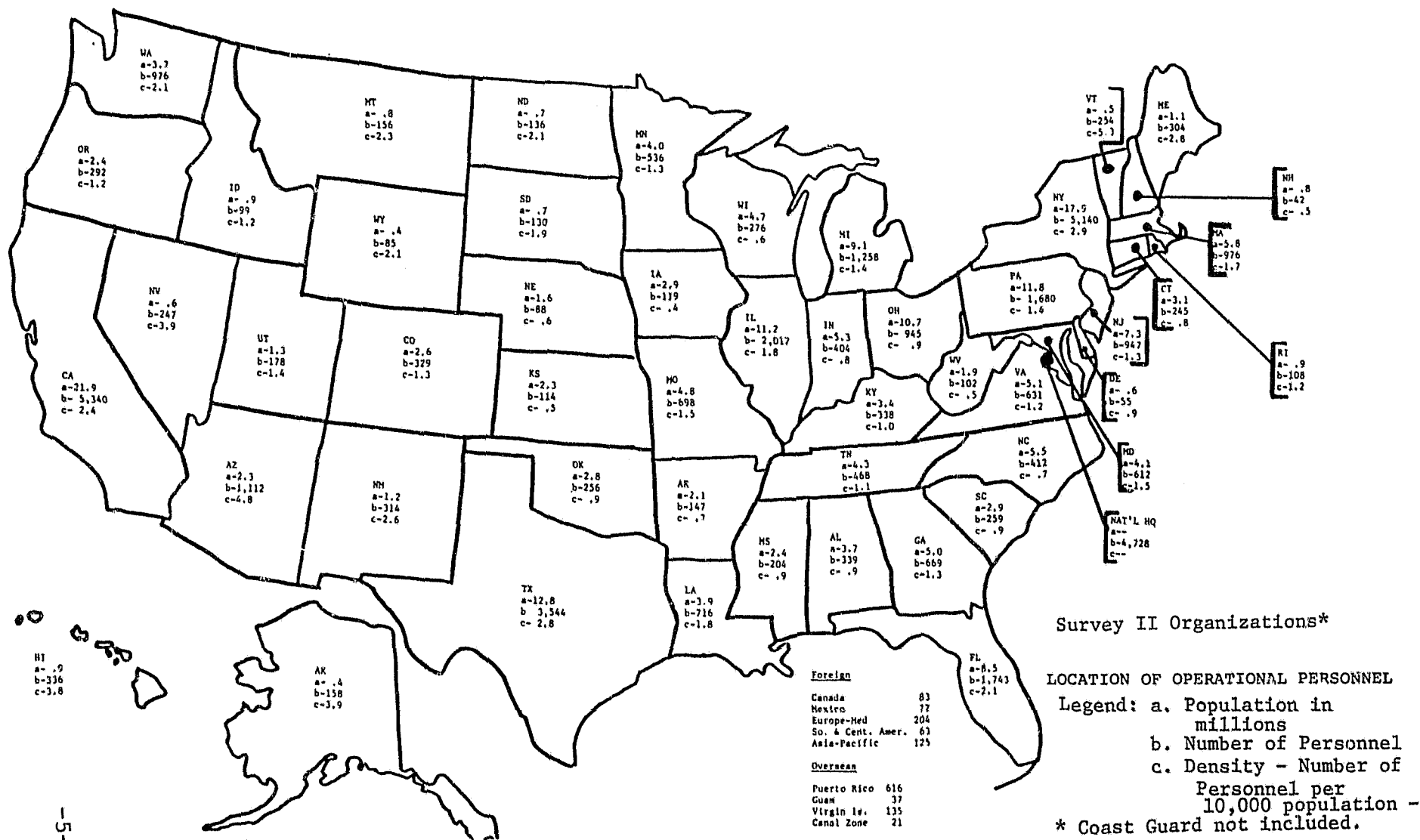
Over half of the organizations, including 10 in the Survey II group, have a nationwide pattern of distribution for their law enforcement staff. The other two Survey II organizations, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the National Park Service, generally have law enforcement personnel assigned to a large number of fixed locations for which they have responsibility.

The staffing patterns are as follows:

<u>Locations</u>	<u>Survey I Organiza- tions</u>	<u>Survey II Organiza- tions</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Organi- zations</u>
Nationwide	52	10	62	55%
National Capital Area only	32	0	32	28%
Limited sites other than, or in addition to the National Capital Area	17	2	19	17%
Foreign ¹	10	6	16	14%

The map of the United States on the next page displays the geographic distribution of law enforcement operational personnel for Survey II organizations (excluding the Coast Guard, which did not submit complete geographic data).

¹Organizations reporting staff in foreign locations are also included in either the nationwide or limited sites totals.



Superimposed on the map are totals for each State showing a) the approximate population based on Census Bureau 1977 estimates, b) the number of operational law enforcement personnel assigned to duty stations, and c) the number of these employees per 10,000 population. Personnel totals for foreign countries and U.S. territories are also provided.

The data show a relatively high concentration of Federal law enforcement personnel along the Southwest border. When national headquarters positions are excluded, the average for the remaining 36,554 positions shown on the map is 731 per State. The total number of positions in the four Southwest border States (including California) is 10,310, or 28 percent of the nationwide total.

The ratio of positions to population figures for each State ranges from 5.3:10,000 to .4:10,000. The four Southwest border States have the following ratios:

California	2.4:10,000
Texas	2.8:10,000
New Mexico	2.6:10,000
Arizona	4.8:10,000

Table I-1 in Appendix A, page 3, ranks the States by the total number of Survey II operational personnel.

2. Types of Employment Systems

Numerous employment and pay systems are in effect for Federal law enforcement personnel, even though the majority of the organizations with these personnel are subject, in some degree, to the body of laws and regulations comprising the Civil Service system.

The following list illustrates these different pay and personnel systems reported by the organizations for their law enforcement personnel:

<u>Types of Systems</u>	<u>Number of Organizations Reporting Use</u>
GS-General Schedule (Competitive Service)	104
GS-General Schedule (Excepted Service)	22
WS-Wage Systems	5
Executive Schedule	3
FC-Foreign Compensation	1
Military	8
FAS-Foreign Affairs Specialist	1
MA-Agricultural Marketing	1
SR-Statutory Rate	1
FS-Foreign Service	4
PS-Postal Service	1
INDG-Foreign Nationals overseas	2
SP-Park Police	1
GG-General Grade--Used by the following:	4
(a) Nuclear Regulatory Commission	
(b) U.S. Government Printing Office	
(c) Energy Research and Development Administration-ERDA (now a component of the Department of Energy)	
(d) U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission, Department of State	

<u>Types of Systems</u>	<u>Number of Organizations Reporting Use</u>
RR-Department of Transportation Alaska Railroad	1
Panama Canal Zone Merit System	1
NM-Canal Zone Protection Division	1
FR-Federal Reserve	1
TVA-Tennessee Valley Authority	1
U.S. Capitol Police	1
AD-Public Health Officers and adminis- tratively determined positions- (Environmental Protection Agency- EPA)	1
EC-Consultants - (EPA)	1
GW-Temporary Employees - (EPA)	1
NZP-National Zoo Police	1

Most organizations either exclusively use the CSC's competitive service General Schedule process or have some of their personnel covered by that system. Some organizations have a small number of Excepted Service personnel, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), with the largest staff (other than the military departments) dedicated to Federal law enforcement (some 20,000 employees), is totally within the Excepted Service.

Among the problems associated with so many different systems is the variation in salary and compensation. The December 1975 "Report to the President of the President's Panel on Federal Compensation" concluded that ". . . separate pay systems should exist only when there are compelling reasons for non-uniform compensation

policies for all Federal employees. Separate pay systems frustrate the application of uniform compensation policies and produce inequities among employees performing the same kinds and levels of work."

The President's Panel also emphasized the need for fair and equitable compensation, stating: "No pay rate determination process, no matter how well managed or how finely tuned, can produce the desired result of pay levels which are fair and equitable, both to employees and to the public, if individual positions are improperly graded. Accurate job evaluation and position classification are essential to the integrity of the pay system."

The President's Reorganization Project (PRP) survey responses offered many examples of the nature and extent of non-uniform, uncoordinated law enforcement personnel systems. The Department of State noted a problem in maintaining a dual personnel system--one for foreign service personnel and the other for law enforcement personnel, the latter being subject to the mandatory retirement age of 55. Numerous responses referred to fragmented and inconsistent personnel practices and the need for grade level or salary adjustments for guards, police or criminal investigators. These adjustments were cited as necessary to bring about uniform and competitive practices with other agencies.

The principle of equal pay for equal work was highlighted in a May 5, 1976 General Accounting Office (GAO) letter report (B-179296). GAO stated that because of the exceptions to the General Schedule pay and classification system, ". . . this principle [equal pay for equal work] is not being followed for protective service jobs in many agencies surveyed. Piecemeal pay legislation for this group has caused morale and turnover problems among the agencies not receiving special pay treatment."

The GAO report indicated a range for starting salaries of Federal police in various organizations from \$7,976 to \$11,600. Journeyman salaries ranged from \$16,800 to \$24,810. Guards showed a similar variation in salaries when GAO compared six agencies. The range was from \$7,102 to \$11,444 for starting salaries and from \$14,358 to \$23,432 for the journeyman level.

The PRP survey responses also showed variations in both the starting and journeyman grades for criminal investigators. In addition, it was found that some organizations use GS-1810 (General Investigator) employees for non-criminal investigative functions, while others have all investigative positions classified under the much more expensive position title of GS-1811 (Criminal Investigator), with its premium pay and special retirement benefits.

3. Grades

Grade levels are set based on position classifications. The December 1975 GAO report, "Classification of Federal White-Collar Jobs Should be Better Controlled," FPCD-75-173, deals with the entire Federal position classification system, but its findings also have bearing when isolating the Federal law enforcement community. GAO concluded that "Weak control and pressures exerted on job classifications have resulted in overgraded Federal positions." GAO added that inappropriate classification is a significant management problem which may be a cause for personnel costs increasing unnecessarily and employee morale and productivity being adversely affected.

The apparent tendency for management to overgrade positions is seen by GAO as an effort to reward employees for good performance, recruit employees and adjust positions to match other position levels within an organization.

The problems that result when some organizations gain a competitive edge by overgrading positions to attract personnel is illustrated by an April 1978 letter from

the Director of the Mint to the President's Reorganization Project in which he offered comments on the draft of this report.

The Director wrote:

The grades and pay of police and guard force personnel are in wide disparity throughout the Government, creating morale problems and wholesale transfers of individuals to agencies providing higher grades and salaries for essentially the same basic functions. Standardization of grade and salary levels for comparable positions would do much to alleviate this problem and would benefit all Federal agencies which are covered in this study.

The CSC issues standards and retains responsibility for reviewing the classification practices of departments and agencies, but the agencies themselves have the authority to classify their own General Schedule positions from grades 1 through 15. The CSC also has general authority to directly classify and set qualification standards for supergrade positions (GS-16 through GS-18), although there are some notable exceptions, such as the 140 supergrade positions in the FBI.

A review was conducted of the Survey II organizations' executive positions (supergrades and Executive Schedule), based on the survey responses and information from the CSC's Bureau of Executive Personnel. Four organizations were not considered in the review--the Coast Guard and the Postal Inspection Service, because they are not under the General Schedule, and BIA and the National Park Service, because they did not report positions above the GS-15 level. The remaining eight organizations, four in the Department of Justice and four in the Department of the Treasury, have a total of 258 executive positions--250 supergrades and 8 Executive Schedule positions. The distribution of these positions by organization is displayed in Table I-2. Table I-3 shows the relationships of the size of the executive staffs, organization size and grade patterns. These tables appear on the following two pages.

TABLE I-2

EXECUTIVE LEVEL AND SUPERGRADE POSITIONS IN JUSTICE AND TREASURY LAW
ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

			JUSTICE				TREASURY			
			DEA	FBI ^{1/}	INS	MS	ATF	IRS	CS	SS
TOTAL			24 (9.3%)	142 (55%)	30 (11.6%)	2 (.8%)	7 (2.7%)	16 (6.2%)	25 (9.7%)	12 (4.7%)
LEVEL	PAY	NUMBER OF OFFICIALS								
EX I	\$66,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EX II	\$57,500	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EX III	\$52,500	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EX IV	\$50,000	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
EX V	\$47,500	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
GS-18	\$58,245	25	2	17	1	1	1	1	2	0
GS-17	\$49,696	76	4	46	10	0	1	4	8	3
GS-16 ^{2/}	\$42,423	149	16	77	18	1	5	11	14	7

NOTE: Total pay cost in excess of \$11.5 million without premium pay.

^{1/} FBI Supergrade quota of 140 is established by statute.

^{2/} Salary capped at \$47,500.

TABLE I-3

RELATIONSHIPS OF EXECUTIVE LEVEL AND SUPERGRADE POSITIONS TO ORGANIZATION STAFF SIZE AND GRADE LEVEL

ORGANIZATION	DEA	FBI	INS	MS	ATF	IRS	CS	SS
Highest management grade in organization	EX-III	EX-II	EX-IV	GS-18	GS-18	GS-18	EX-V	EX-IV
Number of management level positions (GS-16 through Executive Level)	24	142	30	2	7	16	25	12
Total personnel in organization	4,000	19,300	9,400	2,100	4,000	4,300	14,100	3,600
Ratio of management level positions to total positions	6:1000	7.4:1000	3.2:1000	1:1000	1.8:1000	3.7:1000	1.8:1000	3.4:1000
Number of positions at modal (most common) grades	1,140 GS-12	3,540 GS-13	2,200 GS-9	1,130 GS-9	880 GS-11	960 GS-12	3,520 GS-9	580 GS-12

The number of executive positions in each organization varies widely--from 2 in the Marshals Service to 142 in the FBI. The ratio of these positions to total employment for the entire group of organizations is 4.2 per 1,000 employees. Among individual organizations, there is a wide range of ratios of executive positions to other employees--from 1:1,000 to 7.4:1,000.

It is not surprising that the organizations with more employees tend to have more executives. Nevertheless, the proportion of executives to employees does not appear to be related to organization size. High and low proportions are found in both small and large organizations.

There does appear to be a direct relationship between the modal grade level and the ratio of executives to staff. Those organizations with greater numbers of staff at higher grade levels have a greater proportion of executives to total employees.

Assuming proper personnel classification, it would seem that higher grades for operational law enforcement employees represent a greater degree of organizational responsibility. The range is so great among organizations, however, both in modal grades and in the ratio of executives to total employees, that it is difficult to determine if this is the case, and if not, what factors are being used to establish supergrade/Executive Schedule positions.

4. Position Series, Titles and Functions

Each organization was requested to provide a listing of all position series and titles and indicate the number of people employed in each of the operational and support law enforcement functions. A summary of the information they provided follows:

- There are 466 different series applied to law enforcement operational and support functions (excluding military personnel),
- Of the total 209,834 individual positions, the greatest concentration of people was in the following five series:

<u>Series Number</u>	<u>Series Title</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
1811	Criminal Investigator	19,896
301	General Clerical and Administrative	10,574
083	Police	8,350
085	Guard	7,785
1863	Food Inspection	7,371

- Within the Investigations occupational group (GS-1800), 64 Survey I organizations and 11 Survey II organizations reported a total of 25 occupational series involving 45,154 employees.

- Within the Investigations occupational group, the most commonly used series is GS-1811 (Criminal Investigator), which includes a total of 19,896 employees, of which 1,304 employees are divided among 25 Survey I organizations. The Survey II organizations account for 18,592 of these investigators as shown below:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Number of Criminal Investigators</u>
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,235
Internal Revenue Service	3,127
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,012
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,697
Secret Service	1,620
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1,117
Customs Service	665
Bureau of Indian Affairs	106
Marshals Service	7
Postal Inspection Service	7
Coast Guard	2
Total	18,592

Whether positions are classified as GS-1811 (Criminal Investigator) or GS-1810 (General Investigator) can be important because criminal investigators represent a greater cost to the Federal Government. They generally receive premium pay of more than \$4,000 a year for administratively uncontrollable overtime and require additional contributions for special retirement benefits. They are usually one grade level higher than comparable positions related to non-criminal law enforcement functions. The overall cost to the Government may be as much as 57 percent more for criminal investigators than for general investigators when taking into account the projected costs for the unfunded liability of the special retirement benefits. The following chart provides additional details:

	General Investigator GS-1810 (Grade 11-Step 4)	Criminal Investigator GS-1811 (Grade 12-Step 4)
<u>Pay:</u>		
Salary	\$20,085	\$24,070
Premium Pay	--	(25% of Grade 10- Step 1) \$ 4,155
<u>Agency Retirement Contribution:</u>		
From Salary	\$ 1,405 (7%)	\$ 1,805 (7.5%)
From Premium Pay	--	\$ 312 (7.5%)
<u>Cost to Government for Unfunded Retirement Liability: *</u>		
From salary derived benefits	\$ 2,961 (14.74%)	\$ 6,884 (28.6%)
From Premium Pay derived benefits	--	<u>\$ 1,188 (28.6%)</u>
Total Cost to Government	\$24,451	\$38,414

*See Section G of this chapter for discussion of cost to the Government of retirement benefits which currently are not funded.

The FBI provides a good example of criminal investigators being used for other duties. All of their 8,235 investigators are in the GS-1811 Criminal Investigator series, yet in addition to criminal investigations, employees in this series are also used to perform the following non-criminal investigations:

<u>Non-Criminal Functions</u>	<u>Number of Positions (reported in work years)</u>
Civil Investigations	92 positions
Reimbursable Applicant Investigations	118 positions
Non-Criminal Investigations	468 positions
Other Investigations	123 positions
Civil, Applicant and Other Investigations (Headquarters Coordination)	122 positions
TOTAL: Non-Criminal Investigations	923 positions

The FBI indicated that there are 898 GS-1811 criminal investigators assigned to Headquarters (excluding 359 criminal investigators in the Washington Field Office). The number of these positions which are assigned primarily to support and administration functions was not indicated in the FBI survey response. A review of their grade structure, however, indicates that among the 270 Headquarters positions of GS-15 and above, 267 are in the Criminal Investigator series.

Although there are indications that criminal investigators are being assigned general investigative duties outside their area of specialization, there is evidence that the use of general investigators (GS-1810) by Federal organizations is relatively restricted. There are only 2,068 general investigators, as compared to the 19,896 criminal investigators among the organizations. Three organizations that perform a significant number of personnel security investigations or have a clearly defined joint mission for both criminal and non-criminal enforcement employ over 70 percent of the Federal Government's general investigators.

These organizations and the number of general investigators they employ are as follows:

Defense Investigative Service	666
Civil Service Commission	585
Drug Enforcement Administration	198

5. Overtime

The use of overtime pay, particularly administratively uncontrollable overtime (premium pay), is not uniformly administered among organizations performing law enforcement functions, and its use among headquarters personnel has been the subject of critical attention.

SECTION B. QUALIFICATIONS

The organizations provided information on employment qualifications and training according to the position titles for their operational law enforcement personnel. A wide range of 1,347 position titles was reported, and in some cases the titles of similar positions were not uniform among the organizations. Therefore, a selection was made of position titles that appeared to represent the organizations' operational activities, and these selected titles were reviewed for information on employment and training qualifications. Table I-4 on page 4 in Appendix A lists the selected position titles and the number of times they were reported by the organizations.

1. Age and Education Requirements

The responses most commonly cited a minimum age of 21 and a maximum age of 35 for employment in law enforcement positions, although fewer Survey 1 organizations designated 35 as a maximum age. The Survey I organizations also reported more positions which did not have any age requirements.

Although the Survey I organizations often did not indicate a minimum educational requirement, those that did frequently mentioned a college degree as a prerequisite for employment. Most Survey II organizations require a college degree. In addition, most of the organizations surveyed called for some prior specialized experience in a related field or allowed the substitution of experience for education. They often applied CSC standards in determining what the skills qualifications should be.

A review was conducted of the educational levels of GS-1811 criminal investigators working in the Departments of Justice and Treasury.

Based on FY '78 information obtained from the Department of Justice's Office of Management and Finance, the following table presents a comparison of the educational levels of GS-1811 criminal investigators working in major law enforcement organizations within that Department:

ORG.	Less than H.S. <u>Graduate</u>	H.S. <u>Graduate</u>	<u>College</u>		<u>Masters</u>	<u>Law</u>	First Profes- sional Degree	Ph.D	Total GS- 1811's
			<u>Some</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Degree</u>			
FBI	0	2	187	5,833	734	1,011	23	22	7,812
DEA	1	101	385	1,340	78	12	11	0	1,928
INS	12	166	395	421	30	1	1	1	1,027
MS	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3

In the PRP survey, the FBI did not indicate having any GS-905 General Attorney positions, although their organizational chart shows the existence of a Legal Counsel Division. The survey results did not provide information on the extent, if any, that the 1,011 GS-1811 criminal investigators with law degrees, as shown on the preceding table, are actually working as attorneys. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reported 17 GS-905 General Attorney positions, the Marshals Service reported 6 positions and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) reported 9 positions (Department of Justice records show INS as having 257 General Attorney positions).

The Department of the Treasury's Office of Operations supplied the following information on the educational levels of employees in GS-1811 position series:

	<u>College degree minimum and ad- ditional higher education</u>	<u>Total GS-1811's</u>
Secret Service	1,550	1,570
Customs Service	449	753
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	967	1,534
Internal Revenue Service	2,750	3,300

In the PRP survey, the number of GS-905 General Attorney positions were reported as follows: Secret Service -3; Customs Service - 144; ATF - 42.

2. Physical Examination Requirements

The Survey II organizations required physical exams much more frequently than the Survey I organizations, and these exams usually take place prior to employment. Nevertheless, there were many instances of an absence of minimum standards for physical examinations among the organizations surveyed, which indicates that people are being hired as law enforcement personnel who may not be physically fit.

This problem is illustrated in a 1978 letter to the Civil Service Commission, in which the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center stated:

Currently, students attending the Center are hired according to diverse standards set by the participating organizations.

No uniform medical and physical standard appears to exist. The Center has a further concern regarding valid certification of those students who do not meet certain physical standards and therefore cannot participate totally in Center programs.

3. Training Requirements

a. Type

The Survey I organizations' types of training for operational positions, in order of reported frequency, are 1) formal programs conducted within each organization, 2) on the job training, and 3) formal training conducted outside the organizations.

The Survey II organizations most frequently reported formal training taking place outside their organizations, followed by formal training programs conducted by each organization. On the job training was seldom mentioned.

The GS-1811 position series for criminal investigators provides an example of the different approaches to training among the organizations. Some Survey I organizations did not report any initial post-entry training for this series, while others did not provide formal basic training but conducted on the job training programs. Still others offered 12 weeks of training to their GS-1811 personnel. One organization which did not offer any basic training to its criminal investigators reported that only "experienced" personnel were hired for these positions.

Most GS-1811 personnel employed by the Survey II organizations receive extensive formal training. Only two organizations did not offer formal basic training, but in both instances the 11 criminal investigator positions were not "entry level", and the personnel had previously received such training while serving in other position series.

b. Training Organizations and Locations

In 1973, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) at Glynco, Georgia, was established to provide basic police and criminal investigator training, as well as advanced and specialized training in law enforcement. The PRP survey results indicate, however, that the organizations most frequently reported using their own facilities to train their personnel. FLETC was the second most frequently used training option.

Table I-5 on page 7 in Appendix A lists the training facilities reported by the organizations.

c. Firearms Training Requirements

It appears that the Survey II organizations require firearms training for most of their position titles, although their qualification requirements differ widely. Two do not require their employees to qualify for firearms use, while six organizations specified requalification on a semi-annual basis, four on a quarterly basis, and two did not indicate the frequency of requalifying.

The Survey I organizations rely on firearms training far less frequently, and there are no firearms qualification requirements for many of their position titles.

The degree of firearms expertise necessary for qualification can vary according to the employee's duties. For example, the criminal investigators of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys of the Department of Justice are required to have attained proficiency as "marksmen", but they are not tested for qualification. Special Agents of the Secret Service, however, who are assigned to perform Presidential protection duties, are required to qualify with sidearms on a monthly basis.

SECTION C. SUITABILITY

The organizations were asked to describe the various procedures used in determining the suitability for employment of their law enforcement personnel, as well as ways in which suitability is maintained.

1. Testing or Other Screening

Most Survey I organizations either did not report on screening methods or indicated that they did not test or screen for suitability. Of the 22 organizations reporting, 9 depend on CSC standards or tests for employee fitness, while 4 use review panels composed of organization personnel. Three reported reviewing individual performance and experience, and one cited using its Department's testing procedures.

The majority of the Survey II organizations use CSC examinations, such as the Professional and Administrative Career Examination. The CSC has the general responsibility for announcing vacancies and giving examinations, but in some instances the organizations carry out these functions themselves. For example, all of the selection procedures of the Postal Service and the FBI are conducted independently. The Treasury Department organizations (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Customs Service and the Secret Service), employ the "Treasury Enforcement Agents Examination" for selection of criminal investigators.

2. Interviews

Interviews of the best qualified applicants, either on a routine or occasional basis, were reported by most Survey I organizations, although the interview process varies widely. All Survey II organizations interview applicants as an integral part of their selection process. The interviews are usually conducted by a panel of supervisory or senior enforcement officials, sometimes augmented by a personnel specialist.

3. Background Investigations

a. Pre-Employment and Post-Employment Investigations

Most Survey I organizations reported making some type of pre-employment inquiry for law enforcement positions, and they often indicated that full-field background investigations must be completed before appointment. The investigation procedures can consist of:

- pre-employment completion of background investigations
- pre-employment completion of record checks with or without written inquiries, followed by a post-appointment scheduling of a background investigation
- pre-appointment record checks and inquiries
- post-appointment record checks and inquiries

All Survey II organizations reported using background investigations to determine the suitability of their law enforcement personnel. Six organizations stated that this is their practice for all such positions; three reported using these investigations for specified positions; two provided unclear responses; and one organization, the National Park Service, responded that the Park Police, one of its two reporting units, conducts background investigations on all its officers, while the other unit, the Park Rangers, does not use any investigative procedure. Ten organizations reported that such investigations are conducted on a pre-appointment basis, although the INS and Customs Service also indicated that there are special instances when post-employment investigations are used.

Two Survey II organizations reported relying regularly on post-employment investigations. The IRS performs the investigations after employment for the staff of its Intelligence Division and prior to appointment for the staff of its Internal Security Division. BIA, which also relies on post-employment investigations, reported that pre-appointment investigations are waived in most instances and indicated that this practice is justified by the high turnover in staff and long delays in receiving cases back from the CSC.

b. Scope of Investigations

The Survey I organizations reported a variety of standards for the scheduling, scope and coverage of investigations. These standards are often related to grade level or

position sensitivity. They reported GS-9 and below as the levels at which investigations are often restricted to National Agency Check and Inquiries (a NACI is the minimum CSC requirement for all Executive Branch employment). They also reported, however, that NACI's are sometimes supplemented by other inquiries which expand the scope of the investigation, yet these inquiries are kept below the level of a background investigation.

There was no uniformity among Survey I organizations as to the positions or grades that demand more intense and prompt investigative coverage. They did not provide many specifics on periods of coverage of a person's activities, inquiries about character and conduct, or sources from which information is sought. Limited details were provided by the Survey II organizations on the scope of their investigations.

The government-wide standards issued by the CSC for critical-sensitive positions require completion of full-field background investigations prior to appointment to policymaking, investigative and fiduciary positions, as well as to positions requiring public contact or other duties demanding the highest degree of public trust. Such standards would appear to embrace virtually all operational criminal law enforcement positions and a significant number of regulatory enforcement positions. The responses of the organizations, however, indicate that the CSC standards may not always be applied.

c. Investigative Organizations

Most Survey I organizations reported that they rely on other organizations to conduct investigations. Nevertheless, a significant number stated that they perform some of these investigations themselves, and often they assume total responsibility. The CSC was most frequently cited as providing investigative services, and the FBI was also named as conducting background investigations. In some cases, the organizations use the services of both organizations.

Some organizations conduct background investigations for other organizations within the same Department. Examples include the Department of Agriculture's Office of Inspector General and the Defense Investigative Service (DIS). DIS conducts all personnel security investigations for Department of Defense components and any other investigations that the Secretary of the Department may request.

The following Survey I organizations reported conducting their own personnel suitability/security investigations:

ACTION

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Canal Zone Government - Police Division

Department of Agriculture - Office of
Inspector General

Department of Commerce - Office of Investigations
and Security

Department of Defense - Defense Investigative
Service

Department of Housing and Urban Development -
Office of the Inspector
General

Department of State - Division of Security

General Services Administration - Office of
Investigations

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

U.S. Capitol Police

All 12 Survey II organizations stated that they are involved in employment and personnel security investigations, although only 10 conduct field investigations. BIA and INS rely on other organizations, principally the CSC, for this service. Four Survey II organizations reported using the CSC for some or all of these investigations, and eight reported that they conduct their own investigations.

Twenty-five organizations reported expenditures of over \$102 million and 4,081 positions assigned to personnel suitability/security investigations. It is evident that this highly specialized activity is being conducted by a significant number of organizations that have diverse missions and responsibilities.

d. Other Procedures for Determining Suitability

Other suitability procedures reported by Survey I organizations include close observation and supervision of employees during probation, examinations to determine medical suitability, and review of financial disclosure forms.

e. Adjudication and Records Maintenance

The PRP survey did not specifically ask for information on adjudications or on maintaining records of suitability/security investigations, but two studies have identified these activities as problem areas--the December 1977 GAO report, "Proposals to Resolve Longstanding Problems in Investigations of Federal Employees," FPCD-77-64, and the 1975 study entitled "Task Force on Personnel Investigations and Adjudications for the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy." The Domestic Council Study indicated that there is no comprehensive reporting system on actions which result from personnel investigations, nor is there a formalized program for the adjudication process. There are no established occupational series or qualification standards for those making determinations based on suitability/security information. There is no mechanism to assure that adjudicative criteria are applied uniformly throughout the Federal Government. Although maintenance of investigative records directly involves individual rights of privacy, there are no consistent or comprehensive policies or procedures governing access to investigative information or the transmission and security of these records.

The Domestic Council and GAO reports stress that the authority and structure for personnel investigations, as well as for how determinations are reached, are no longer adequate.

4. Maintaining Suitability Standards

The Survey II organizations indicated some type of management procedure for ensuring that suitability standards for their employees are maintained throughout their careers.

a. Suitability and Security Update Procedures

Nine Survey II organizations reported periodic update procedures, generally conducted on a five-year schedule, although one organization uses a four-year schedule. While four organizations did not describe their procedures, the other five responses indicated that procedures are consistent with the Federal Personnel Manual minimum requirements for critical-sensitive position updates. These requirements include a review of the employee's current personnel security questionnaire, together with prior security and personnel records, and additional records and field inquiries as needed.

b. Suitability Evaluation During Probation

Two organizations reported that suitability issues are considered part of the one-year probationary period for newly appointed employees.

c. Employee Conduct and Responsibility Standards

Two organizations issue employee codes of conduct, while one organization uses a set of regulations for all employees, supplemented by specific codes of conduct for law enforcement officers.

d. Periodic Employee Evaluation

Four organizations stated that employee suitability and standards of conduct are part of their regular supervisory assessments.

e. Employee Misconduct Investigations

A systematic program of investigations to resolve questions of employee criminal or administrative misconduct was cited by four organizations. The FBI indicated that such matters are handled by both the program inspection/audit office and a specialized employee conduct investigation unit, or, in some cases, can be assigned to operational units for investigation. The National Park Service stated that only the Program Inspection Office deals with such cases for the Park Police, and IRS reported that the cases are handled by their Internal Security Division. Adjudication of such cases was reported by the FBI and the Marshals Service as being in the hands of a specialized unit and was not mentioned in other responses.

f. Medical Suitability

Of the 10 Survey II organizations reporting on medical suitability practices, 6 mentioned "fitness for duty" examinations in cases of potential disability. Five noted the use of periodic physical examinations at 1 to 3 year intervals. Three stated that the medical suitability requirement changes according to age. In two other cases, the requirement is associated with specific duties, such as overseas assignment or operation of a motor vehicle.

Table I-6 on page 11 in Appendix A presents the responses of each Survey II organization according to the methods used to maintain employee suitability.

SECTION D. RECRUITMENT

The Survey II organizations were asked to provide information on their programs to recruit law enforcement personnel. Table I-7 on page 12 in Appendix A describes the various recruitment methods used, as well as recruitment staffing, restrictions, limitations and results.

1. Methods of External Recruitment

Seven Survey II organizations said they seek to interest CSC certified eligible persons in their programs. The Secret Service and ATF recruit from their own registers of eligibles. Four organizations mentioned giving presentations at educational institutions, and six reported making contacts with colleges or organizations with high minority enrollments. Four other organizations focus efforts on schools with special curricula, such as law and accounting in the case of the FBI, IRS, and the Postal Inspection Service.

Various techniques are used to disseminate job information. Two organizations use CSC announcements; two made reference to advertisements in newspapers or broadcast announcements; and three organizations mentioned announcements without providing further details. One inserts articles in agency publications, and another "circulates" brochures and articles.

Military separation centers are notified of vacancies and career opportunities by the FBI and Secret Service, and INS notifies State employment offices about openings.

2. Methods of Internal Recruitment

Seven organizations reported that internal recruitment is accomplished through vacancy announcements and in-house publications. Three also mentioned encouraging likely candidates to serve in law enforcement positions.

3. Recruiting Targets

Seven organizations indicated that they emphasize recruiting in-service employees. For example, both the Intelligence Division and the Internal Security Division of IRS target employees in the Audit and Collection Divisions.

Special efforts to recruit minorities were reported by six organizations, and four indicated that they recruit females for law enforcement positions. Former military personnel are solicited by three organizations. Two reported an emphasis on employing Vietnam-era veterans.

Candidates with law enforcement experience are a target group for two organizations, one of which cited efforts to recruit law enforcement employees from other Federal organizations. Persons with criminal justice academic degrees or backgrounds are sought by one organization, and three seek persons with law or accounting school backgrounds.

4. Organizational Elements Used In Recruiting

Six Survey II organizations provided information on their organizational elements which are utilized in recruiting. One uses its community relations unit, and another a national minority recruitment coordinator. Two have agency recruitment coordinators, and law enforcement employees are used for recruiting by four organizations.

5. Special Procedures and Practices

Six organizations reported the following special personnel practices and procedures to augment their recruiting programs: non-competitive appointments (2), student cooperative employment (2), increased starting salary for hard-to-fill vacancies (1), summer employment programs (2), and Indian preference (1).

6. Restrictions and Limitations

Eight organizations mentioned factors that either restrict the scope of their recruiting or impose barriers under certain circumstances. For example, three cited an over-supply of eligible candidates. Hiring restrictions were also mentioned by three organizations. One reported that certain positions are limited to those with veterans preference standing.

SECTION E. TRAINING PROGRAMS AND SELECTION OF SUPERVISORS AND EXECUTIVES

The Survey II organizations provided information on their law enforcement training programs for various types of employees.

1. Training Courses

A review of the organizations' syllabi shows a total of 282 established courses for law enforcement training (excluding correspondence courses, training meetings, etc.). The number of courses ranged from 3 to 152 per organization.

The greatest number of courses provided by Survey II organizations relate to training State and local personnel. Among the courses for Federal law enforcement employees, the greatest number relate to specialized enforcement mission training, followed by general criminal enforcement training, law enforcement instructor training and regulatory enforcement training. The length of the sessions ranges from 1 day to 16 weeks. Eleven training facilities are used for these courses, seven of which are operated by the organizations using the facilities. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Georgia is also used in varying degrees by seven organizations.

Table I-8 on page 15 in Appendix A identifies the number, type and length of courses and the facilities used by each organization.

2. Identification and Training of Supervisors and Executives

Most Survey II organizations have formal programs or plans to identify and select supervisory and executive personnel.

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In most cases, employees learn about supervisory opportunities through organization announcements and make formal application for promotion or for career development programs. Career or other review panels screen the best qualified candidates using factors such as experience, performance and supervisory evaluations. In one instance (the Park Police), an exam is administered as part of the process.

Some programs to identify executives include either automatic consideration of certain employees or a talent search to fill vacancies. Several organizations use Resource or Evaluation Boards to screen and recommend candidates to appointing officers (in two cases to the agency head).

All organizations provide formal classroom training for their supervisors and executives. Some provide Individual Development Plans, as well as temporary assignments as interns for supervisors and rotations among various management positions for executives. The programs can also include training by other Federal organizations, such as the FBI, CSC and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. One organization specified that its executives attend seminars conducted by outside management firms, and another's executives attend seminars of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

SECTION F. CAREER DEVELOPMENT

1. Entry Level Through Journeyman

The Survey II organizations provided information on their enforcement career development programs for entry level through journeyman grades. The Coast Guard, however, stated that its multi-mission character requires general military duties from its members, and therefore did not report any law enforcement career development programs.

Career development programs were listed for 30 different law enforcement positions. Entry level training was reported for all but two positions, while 10 positions had components of a career development program apart from training, ranging from such general techniques as

performance ratings and time-in-grade to those more directly related to career development, such as diversified and progressively difficult assignments.

Table I-9 on page 16 in Appendix A provides information on career development by organization, personnel type, level and grade.

2. Supervisors and Managers

Each Survey II organization reported a career development system for supervisors and managers and provided information on the minimum number of years required to progress up the career ladder. Most expect candidates for the first level supervisory positions to have had several years of progressive experience. The grade levels for supervision vary among the organizations, but usually first level supervisor grades for investigative positions range from GS-11 to GS-13.

SECTION G. SPECIAL RETIREMENT

The Special Retirement Policy for Federal Law Enforcement and Firefighter Personnel, P.L. 93-350, establishes that these employees can retire earlier, with fewer years of service, and at higher annuities, than most Civil Service personnel. The rationale for this Act is that the benefits will encourage early retirement and assure that a young and vigorous work force can be maintained. The provisions make retirement mandatory for those 55 years of age with 20 years of service and permit persons with 20 years of service to retire as early as age 50. The provisions also, however, allow persons over the age of 55 with less than 20 years of service to remain on the job and give agency heads the right to retain employees until they are 60 years of age.

1. Number of Employees Required to Retire

The Survey II organizations reported on the number of law enforcement personnel scheduled to retire on or about January 1, 1978, as required by Public Law 93-350.

A total of 724 people, or one percent of FY '77 law enforcement personnel, were estimated to be subject to mandatory retirement on January 1, 1978.

The Department of Justice reported the largest number scheduled to retire -- 571 people. The FBI had the largest number of retirements (418 employees), both within the Department of Justice and among all Survey II organizations.

Table I-10 on page 21 in Appendix A shows the Survey II organizations' total FY '77 positions and estimates of P.L. 93-350 retirees by grade level, and Table I-11 on page 22 in Appendix A displays the organizations' estimated number of retirees according to series numbers and titles of positions.

2. Special Retirement Policy and Programs

The February 24, 1977 GAO report entitled "Special Retirement Policy for Federal Law Enforcement and Firefighter Personnel Needs Reevaluation", FPCD-76-97, indicated that about 52,000 Federal and District of Columbia Government employees are covered under the special retirement program. The following chart (from the GAO report) gives the estimated number of covered employees by agency:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Covered Employees</u>
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,500
Bureau of Prisons	8,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	3,200
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,000
Internal Revenue Service	3,000
U.S. Customs Service	2,100
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,600
U.S. Secret Service	1,300
U.S. Marshals Service	1,500
Department of the Navy	5,000

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Covered Employees</u>
U.S. Postal Service	1,800
D.C. Government ^{2/}	1,900
Department of the Army	2,600
Department of the Air Force	3,900
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	1,500
Department of Agriculture	2,000
Other Agencies	<u>2,400</u>
<u>Total</u>	52,300

GAO stated that "The continued need for these special benefits is questionable. Covered employees are not retiring much earlier than employees under regular Civil Service retirement provisions . . . Several matters need to be reevaluated if the special retirement policy continues."

The GAO report also pointed out that the benefits for special retirement annuitants range from about 20 percent to over 50 percent more than those received by regular Civil Service retirees. Moreover, there are differences in benefits within the special retirement system. For example, the Postal Inspectors are not eligible for premium (overtime) pay, and thus when the amounts of their annuities are calculated (based on years of service and an average of the highest salaries earned for three years), they retire with annuities which are only 14 percent higher than the regular Civil Service annuities (for the same years of service), as compared to the 20 to 50 percent higher annuities given to other retirees under the special retirement system.

^{2/} Excludes those D.C. police and firefighters who are in a separate retirement system, along with Secret Service Uniformed Division, Park Police personnel and certain Secret Service personnel.

While most criminal investigators are covered by the special retirement system, there are, in fact, many types of retirement systems for Federal law enforcement employees, with various benefits which have been developed through legislative action over a number of years. Often more than one system is in force for employees of the same organization, and in at least one case, three systems are operating within the same organization.

The following retirement systems were identified as providing coverage for the law enforcement employees:

1. Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) special benefits provision for law enforcement and firefighters
2. CSRS regular provisions
3. CSRS special benefits for Congressional employees
4. District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Retirement System
5. Foreign Service Retirement System
6. Tennessee Valley Authority Retirement System
7. Federal Reserve Retirement System
8. Uniformed Services Retirement System

Based on information obtained from the CSC, the following comparison was made for FY '76 retirees covered by either the CSRS regular provisions or the CSRS special retirement provisions:

	<u>Average Age</u>	<u>Average Years of Service</u>	<u>Average Monthly Annuity</u>	<u>Average Employee Contributions</u>
CSRS				
Regular				
Retirement	56.8	33.4	\$ 909	\$14,436
CSRS				
Special				
Retirement	55.5	30.7	\$ 1,283	\$17,302

In this sample, the average contribution for special retirees exceeded that for regular retirees by 20 percent, but the monthly benefits for the special retirees were 41 percent higher.

The additional cost to the Government for the special retirement program has been expressed in terms of unfunded liability--the difference between future benefits accrued and contributions made to the fund. The CSC has been cited as computing the special retirement "normal cost" at 19.7 percent.³ Normal cost is the amount necessary to meet future benefits payments expressed as a percent of employee pay. This 19.7 percent normal cost is 4.7 percent above the employee and employer contributions, and is computed based on assumptions that exclude future increases in pay or benefits. When assumptions covering limited future inflation are introduced, a "dynamic normal cost" of 43.6 percent is found--or 28.6 percent in excess of current employee/employer contributions.

SECTION H. EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATIONS

The organizations reported that those law enforcement employees having employee association affiliations are most often affiliated with the American Federation of Government Employees. As shown in Table I-12 on page 23 in Appendix A, the Survey I organizations reported 21 employee associations, and 10 associations were reported by the Survey II organizations.

³ "Special Retirement Policy for Federal Law Enforcement and Firefighter Personnel Needs Reevaluation," FPCD-76-97, General Accounting Office, February 1977.

CHAPTER II

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

SUMMARY

Since World War II, Federal law enforcement activities have grown at a rapid rate. Over one-third of the 113 organizations surveyed did not exist at the beginning of 1970. Although Census Bureau reports are based on a narrow definition of what constitutes law enforcement activities, they nonetheless illustrate this growth pattern by showing that in 1946, law enforcement costs were \$70 million, but by 1976, these costs had risen to \$1.2 billion.

The survey results presented in this report are based on a much broader interpretation of what law enforcement activities include. The responses show that the 113 organizations budgeted \$4.6 billion in FY '77 for law enforcement activities, or 1 percent of the total Federal Government budget. They requested an 11 percent increase for FY '78 to \$5.1 billion, although the percent relationship to the Federal Government's total budget request was unchanged.

The 12 Survey II organizations accounted for 45 percent of the FY '77 budget of the organizations surveyed. They requested a 7 percent increase in FY '78, as compared to the 14 percent increase requested by the 101 Survey I organizations.

In FY '77, the organizations budgeted 218 thousand positions for law enforcement and increased their position requests by 2 percent to 223 thousand for FY '78. For both fiscal years, these organizations' position totals represented 5 percent of the Federal Government's total employment budget.

The Survey II organizations' position requests for law enforcement increased by 1 percent in FY '78, whereas Survey I requests increased by 3 percent.

In both fiscal years, the Justice and Treasury Departments led the civilian organizations in dollars budgeted and personnel employed for Federal law enforcement activities, followed by the 33 independent agencies group, and the Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development and Commerce.

When the defense establishment is excluded, regulatory investigation is the largest single law enforcement activity of the Survey I organizations for which money and personnel were requested for FY '78, representing 73 percent of their resources.

Criminal investigation/enforcement is the largest single activity for Survey II organizations and accounts for 34 percent of the requested funding and 30 percent of the requested positions for this group. The FBI, regarded as the principal criminal investigative organization of the Federal Government, allocates more resources for other activities than any other Survey II organization, with as much as 47 percent in funding and 54 percent in personnel being allocated for activities not directly related to criminal investigation/enforcement activities.

The Survey II organizations provided information on the amount of funds they reprogrammed over a period of 3 fiscal years (FY 1975 - 77). Only \$9 million, or one half of 1 percent of the total average funding of \$1.7 billion, was reported as being diverted from its original purpose over the 3-year period.

FINDINGS

SECTION A. FUNDING, POSITIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The period since World War II, particularly since the early 1960's, has been a period of considerable growth for the Federal Government. Part of this growth can be attributed to the numbers and types of organizations performing various law enforcement activities.

Of the 113 organizations surveyed, 66, or 58 percent, were newly created or established by hybridization since 1946. Thirty-eight of the 66 organizations, again 58 percent, did not exist at the beginning of 1970.

Census Bureau reports provide a limited glimpse of this growth over the years. The Bureau has been using a much more narrow definition of what constitutes law enforcement activities than the broader framework used in this report. Their definition is called "Police Protection" and is confined to "preservation of law and order and traffic safety - includes highway police patrols, crime prevention activities, police communications, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, vehicular inspection and the like." Nonetheless, their data show significant increases in Federal law enforcement costs.

In 1913, for example, the cost was \$3 million. By 1946 it had risen to \$70 million, and by 1960 it was \$173 million. The figure rose to \$409 million in 1970 and \$1.2 billion in 1976.

A 1975 review conducted by GAO showed that 33 departments and agencies reported \$2.6 billion in funding and 170 thousand personnel performing or directly supporting police and investigative activities. While there were exacting definitions as to which organizations were reviewed (regulatory agencies were excluded -- correctional activities were included), the scope and depth of that review was sufficiently comprehensive to support the evidence of proliferation of activities in the law enforcement field and the corresponding growth in funding and personnel.

For a number of years the law enforcement portion of the total Federal Government budget was never more than one-half of 1 percent. Today, using this report's broad definition of law enforcement, it is a full 1 percent of the Federal Government's budget.

The PRP survey requested information on total funding, numbers of positions, and how these resources are allocated, based on what was budgeted for FY '77 and requested for FY '78.

The Justice and Treasury Departments are numbers one and two among civilian agencies in Federal law enforcement, both in dollars budgeted and in personnel employed, followed by the independent agencies group (33 organizations) and the Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development and Commerce. Table II-1 in Appendix A, page 25, ranks the organizations according to funding and personnel totals.

Specific information on resources for the Defense Department's eight organizations is sometimes accorded separate treatment in this chapter due to its unique military character. This separation has been made because when the Defense Department is considered with the other organizations, including the Survey II group, it ranks second in terms of funding and first in terms of personnel. This can weigh the figures in such a manner as to preclude a meaningful presentation of information about the non-defense organizations.

1. Fiscal Year 1977

The 113 organizations budgeted \$4.6 billion for law enforcement purposes, or 1 percent of the total Federal Government budget. They also budgeted 218 thousand positions relating to law enforcement, or 5 percent of the total Federal employment in that year.

The 12 Survey II organizations budgeted \$2.07 billion (45 percent of all organizations' budgets) and 79 thousand positions. The 101 Survey I organizations reported budgets of \$2.56 billion and 138 thousand positions.

Of the Survey I organizations that do not have law enforcement as a primary mission, 15 had law enforcement budgets of \$25 million or more and accounted for \$1.2 billion, or 74 percent of the total budget for non-defense Survey I organizations.

Fifteen organizations (including 11 with law enforcement budgets of \$25 million or more), reporting budgeted employment levels of over 1,000 people, had 43 thousand employees, or 72 percent of the non-defense Survey I group.

2. Fiscal Year 1978

The organizations requested an 11 percent increase in budgeted funding in FY '78 over FY '77. They reported a total of \$5.1 billion for law enforcement activities, again 1 percent of the total Federal budget. Requested positions increased 2 percent to 223 thousand and, as in FY '77, represented 5 percent of the total requested Federal employment.

The Survey II organizations requested \$2.23 billion, or 7 percent above the FY '77 level. In addition, they reported a 1 percent increase in requested positions, for a total of 80 thousand.

The Survey I organizations requested \$2.92 billion, or 14 percent over FY '77. These significant increases are attributable to two factors: a) the eight defense organizations, which plan to spend 20 percent more in FY '78 than FY '77 (from \$920 million to \$1.1 billion), and b) 17 organizations (2 more than in FY '77), budgeted at \$25 million or more for law enforcement programs, which plan to obligate an additional 14 percent over the prior year (from \$1.2 billion to \$1.4 billion).

There was a 3 percent increase in law enforcement positions, from 138 thousand to 142 thousand, planned by the Survey I organizations, including the eight defense organizations. When defense organizations are excluded, the positions represent a 5 percent increase.

Sixteen non-defense Survey I organizations (including 12 with \$25 million or more in law enforcement funding), each requested over 1,000 positions and propose to employ a total of 45 thousand people for law enforcement and related duties, or 4 percent more than in FY '77.

These 16 organizations' requests represent 73 percent of the total positions for Survey I non-defense organizations.

Tables II-2 and II-3 on page 26 in Appendix A summarize the responses of the organizations for fiscal years 1977 and 1978, and include dollars and positions, as well as percent comparisons for the 2 years.

The following discussion of funding and personnel by type of law enforcement activity will be confined to FY '78, since the data are the most current and replicate, for the most part, the FY '77 data.

Excluding the defense establishment, which accounts for 21 percent of the funding and 36 percent of the personnel, the largest single activity for which money and personnel are requested by the organizations is regulatory investigation and enforcement; 43 percent of the funding and personnel. Criminal investigation and enforcement ranks second, with 20 percent of the funding and 18 percent of the personnel. The police and preventive patrol activity is the third largest, with 8 percent of the funding and 12 percent of the personnel.

Regulatory law enforcement represents 73 percent of the Survey I organizations' funding and personnel requests. Criminal law enforcement is the largest single activity performed by Survey II organizations, yet it only accounts for 34 percent of the requested funding and 30 percent of the requested positions for FY '78.

In further analyzing this information, it was found that of the total funds and personnel requested for Survey II organizations' criminal investigation/enforcement activities, the FBI accounts for 34 percent of the total in both funding and personnel.

The FBI is the largest organization in the Survey II group. Although it is regarded as the principal criminal investigative arm of the Federal Government, no other Federal investigative organization performs as many non-investigative activities, nor allocates as much of its resources to these activities, as does the FBI.

For example, 47 percent of FBI funding and 54 percent of its personnel are allocated to miscellaneous activities not directly related to its criminal investigation/enforcement activities. Some examples are: the National Academy training program, the National Crime Information Center,

laboratory services and the fingerprint identification program. Only 49 percent of FBI funding and 42 percent of its personnel requested for FY '78 are allocated to criminal investigation/enforcement activities. Considerably lesser amounts (5 percent of its funding and 4 percent of its personnel) are allocated to personnel/civil investigations of various kinds.

Table II-4 on page 27 in Appendix A arrays the FY '78 funding and positions of the non-defense organizations according to their various law enforcement activities, and is followed by Table II-5 on page 28, which arrays the same information for a single organization--the FBI.

SECTION B. REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

The Survey II organizations were asked if they reprogrammed or reallocated any funds as a result of shifts in priorities over a 3-year period from FY '75 through FY '77. The organizations' responses concerning these funds averaged \$1.7 billion for the 3 years. Only one half of 1 percent of the average funding was reported as diverted from originally budgeted purposes as a result of significant changes in priorities.

Table II-6 in Appendix A, page 29, lists by Survey II organization and fiscal year the total funding for each year and the amount and percent of reprogramming.

The reason the organizations gave for reprogramming varied and appeared to be unique to each organization. Table II-7 on page 30 in Appendix A cites the reasons given by each organization for the 3 fiscal years.

CHAPTER III

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

SUMMARY

The PRP survey included questions about the facilities and equipment of all organizations, with the Survey II group being requested to provide detailed information.

The questions addressed the areas of acquisition of facilities; communications systems, criminal records and law enforcement information systems, automated data processing and statistical systems, laboratories, and equipment sharing policies.

Five Survey II organizations did not plan to acquire facilities during fiscal years 1977 and 1978, while seven are adding facilities which have a direct relationship to their missions. Most of these facilities are purchased rather than leased, and the acquisitions are generally concentrated along the U.S. border, particularly the Southwest border.

Procurement may be coordinated for the Federal Government as a whole, but Federal law enforcement facilities are not treated as a distinct system which requires inter-organizational coordination of acquisitions.

The Survey II organizations' communications systems consist mainly of radio-telecommunications systems and crime information computers, and the major cost in acquiring the systems is for radio hardware. The total cost for communications systems represents approximately 1½ percent of the Survey II organizations' total budgets for fiscal year 1977.

Criminal records and law enforcement information systems are widely used by the organizations, and although many types of systems exist, only computerized systems components are now being acquired. The number of these systems is stable, with virtually no replacement acquisitions at this time. There were also no systems reported as being abolished.

The organizations indicated that they have formally stated policies corresponding to legislative guidelines for Freedom of Information and Privacy Act safeguards. The Survey II organizations also mentioned that these Acts have a negative impact on their operations and that the Acts' limitations on information sharing pose a problem for Federal law enforcement.

Automated Data Processing (ADP) systems are used by all Survey II organizations, and they reported 79 ADP and 53 statistical systems. Thirty-nine Survey I organizations also use ADP systems. The responses indicate that most organizations rely primarily on their own ADP systems for their enforcement operations, which suggests that duplicative systems are being maintained to collect, process and disseminate similar information.

Eight organizations utilize surveillance equipment which appears to meet their peak demands. The FBI is the predominant user of such equipment and accounts for two-thirds of the operational costs and almost all of the planned acquisitions. Other organizations having similar missions reported inventories of surveillance equipment that are functionally equivalent. For example, organizations with border focused enforcement responsibilities all report border-crossing detection equipment.

Laboratories are clustered geographically, with each organization maintaining laboratory facilities sufficient to meet its heaviest workload. The greatest single concentration of laboratories is located in the National Capital region, which has 11 of the 37 laboratories reported.

The Survey II organizations indicated that they are willing to share and want to share equipment, particularly expensive, sporadically used equipment. They also stated, however, that equipment sharing is difficult and can only be permitted when the enforcement efforts and security of individual organizations are not impeded.

FINDINGS

SECTION A. FACILITIES

Five Survey II organizations did not budget or plan acquisition of facilities during FY '77 and FY '78. The other seven organizations are acquiring facilities which appear to be for purposes corresponding closely to their individual missions. These acquisitions include detention facilities, border interdiction and control facilities, and laboratories.

Table III-1 on page 33 in Appendix A displays the organizations' budgeted or planned facility acquisitions for FY '77 and FY '78.

The organizations acquire facilities in various ways. Some purchase new facilities; others lease facilities. Some purchase facilities with the intention that they be used in perpetuity, particularly if new construction is required, e.g., border stations and detention facilities. The organizations often acquire facilities by leasing in one geographical area and by direct purchase in other areas. The Coast Guard is the only organization that purchases, rather than leases all new acquisitions.

While procurement may be coordinated for the Federal Government as a whole, Federal law enforcement facilities are not treated as a distinct system requiring inter-organizational coordination of acquisitions.

SECTION B. EQUIPMENT

1. Communications Systems

The Survey II organizations were asked to describe present communications systems, as well as any acquisitions or improvements in excess of \$100,000 for communications equipment in FY '77 or FY '78. They reported radio-telecommunications systems, crime information computer systems, teletype, document facsimile transmission systems, and other types of administrative communications systems.

For purposes of discussion, these systems are categorized as radio-telecommunications systems, crime information computer systems and all other systems. Crime information

computer systems refer only to criminal history record systems. Other computer systems are included in the "all other systems" category.

As measured by operational costs, the emphasis of the Survey II organizations is on radio-telecommunications systems, and only one organization did not report costs for these systems. There is sufficient variation in the costs, however, to leave the impression that the organizations require very different kinds of radio-telecommunications equipment to fulfill their law enforcement missions. The operational costs totaled \$40.9 million in FY '77, representing 65 percent of all costs for communications systems. Approximately 30 percent, or \$18.1 million, is spent to support crime information computer systems. A much lower level of costs is reported for the systems used primarily for administrative purposes.

The operational costs of the crime information computer systems indicate that DEA, FBI and the Customs Service support the bulk of these efforts for the collective law enforcement missions of the Federal Government, and in the case of the FBI, for the entire law enforcement community. The other Survey II organizations' costs are in support of programs focused mainly on the organizations' individual missions.

The total communications system costs reported by the Survey II organizations represent approximately 1½ percent of the organizations' total budgets for FY '77. Table III-2 on page 34 in Appendix A presents each organization's FY '77 operational costs for communications systems, and is followed by Table III-3 on page 35, which displays the acquisition costs of these systems for FY '77 and FY '78.

Radio-telecommunications equipment is the primary type of communications equipment acquisition reported by the Survey II organizations. Nevertheless, there is no evidence of interagency coordination in acquiring this equipment, and there is an apparent lack of coordination in using the equipment as well. This results in duplication and can be illustrated by several organizations operating very similar radio systems supporting their law enforcement efforts near the Southwest U.S. border.

Further, the Survey II organizations apparently maintain an equipment stock with sufficient reserve capacity to meet demand during periods of peak need, which means that these organizations must "warehouse" much of this equipment during normal operations.

In contrast to the extensive resources devoted to acquiring radio-telecommunications systems, there are much lower levels of expenditures for crime information computer systems and all other communications systems. Law enforcement computer acquisitions took place primarily between 1967 and 1975. As a result of the relative inactivity in acquisitions since 1975 and the planned reevaluation of department-wide computer operations, it can be expected that there will be another period of large-scale investment in crime information computer systems and other law enforcement support ADP systems in the near future.

2. Criminal Records and Law Enforcement Information Systems

The Survey II organizations reported maintaining or acquiring 77 criminal recordkeeping and law enforcement information systems. Thirty-one of the existing systems are manual, and 26 are computerized. Seven are a mixture of automated technology and manual record handling features. All 13 new systems acquisitions are for computerized systems--highlighting the increasing automation of law enforcement information.

Each Survey II law enforcement organization reported that it maintains a case file for its investigations. These files have long been considered the principal working tools of criminal investigators. In seven organizations, the case investigation files are completely manual. Four organizations have computerized these records. One organization has a mixed system which is comprised of manual files and a computerized reference system, permitting some automated cross-referencing of information.

The Justice Department organizations maintain 34 of the 64 existing criminal records and law enforcement information systems. Justice also accounts for 46 percent of these systems acquisitions.

Table III-4 on page 36 in Appendix A displays the number of systems for each Survey II organization.

a. Systems Access

The Survey II organizations were asked to identify any external organizations having access to their own criminal records and law enforcement information systems. All reported that access to these systems is sharply limited to personnel within their own agencies or to other law

enforcement agencies. The access provided to other law enforcement organizations is derived from formal agreements or is supplied on an ad hoc basis when organizations have demonstrated a legitimate law enforcement interest.

Statements concerning policies which govern access to criminal records and information systems indicate that the Privacy and Freedom of Information Acts have a negative impact on the operations of the Survey II organizations. It would appear that the limits on information sharing through compliance with these Acts pose a problem for Federal law enforcement.

b. Systems Acquisitions

Seven Survey II organizations reported no major additional criminal records and law enforcement information systems acquisitions for FY '77 and FY '78. Of the other five organizations, the Customs Service is acquiring six more systems components, the Marshals Service is adding three, DEA two, the FBI and Postal Inspection Service one each. The Customs Service is the only organization that is currently undertaking a major acquisitions program. DEA reported a continuing effort to upgrade its facilities, particularly those that comprise the systems at the El Paso Intelligence Center. The Marshals Service is adding two small management information systems and will be connecting into the Bureau of Prisons' prisoner status and criminal history records.

All of the reported acquisitions are for computerized systems, suggesting a movement away from manual storage and processing to the computerization of the records needed to support law enforcement operations.

c. Systems Abolition

No abolition of criminal records and law enforcement information systems was reported by the Survey II organizations for FY '77 and FY '78.

3. Automated Data Processing

The organizations were asked if they rented, leased, owned or operated Automatic Data Processing (ADP) equipment or used the equipment of another Federal organization. They reported the following:

	<u>Survey II</u> <u>Organizations</u>		<u>Survey I</u> <u>Organizations</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Rent, Lease, Own or Operate ADP Equipment	12	0	39	62	51	62
Utilize ADP Equipment of Another Federal Organization	12	0	34	67	46	67

Fifty-one organizations, or approximately 45 percent, rent, lease, own or operate ADP equipment in direct support of their law enforcement responsibilities. Forty-six organizations, or approximately 41 percent, utilize ADP equipment of another Federal agency or department. (They may also own ADP equipment.)

All Survey II organizations rent, own, lease or operate ADP equipment (with the exception of the Marshals Service, which meets its ADP needs through use of the Justice Department's computer facilities). They also utilize ADP equipment of another Federal agency or department.

a. Automated Data Processing Systems Description

The Survey II organizations reported 79 ADP and 53 statistical systems used in their law enforcement operations. Many organizations are linked with the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) network. The Customs Service and the Treasury Department organizations are linked to this network through the Treasury Enforcement Computer System (TECS).

Table III-5 on page 37 in Appendix A gives the number of ADP systems used by each organization. Most organizations rely primarily on their own ADP systems for their enforcement operations. This tendency suggests the development and maintenance of overlapping systems, separately designed and operated, to collect, process and disseminate similar information.

Table III-6 on page 38 in Appendix A depicts the annual operating expenditures of the organizations for their ADP systems. Five-sixths of the gross expenditures are for the operation of the organizations' own computers. The Secret Service reported a high level of expenditure as a consequence of its special protection mission, which was said to require the organization to maintain a number of dedicated systems distinct from the systems operated by other Survey II organizations. The organizations often supply ADP facilities at no cost to users within their same executive department.

b. Information Sharing

The Survey II organizations identified other organizations using their ADP systems and listed the authorities permitting them to share information. The authorities vary--from statutes and executive orders to informal agency operating procedures. The principal data suppliers are the Customs Service, FBI and DEA.

The Customs Service provides ADP services to other Treasury Department law enforcement organizations, as well as the Federal, State and local law enforcement organizations that participate in the Treasury Enforcement Computer System (TECS).

The FBI shares its NCIC services with all properly sanctioned law enforcement agencies in the United States. It also provides fingerprint identification to any police department that requests this service, but it does not provide access to the automated identification system that is used to make the identifications.

DEA reported the most exhaustive list of information sharing, which reflects the heavy use of its intelligence networks. The output of DEA's analytical software packages is also made available to organizations demonstrating legitimate law enforcement needs. Direct access to the systems themselves is not available.

c. Statistical Systems

Each Survey II organization, as shown in Table III-7 on page 39 in Appendix A, operates at least one statistical system in support of its law enforcement activities.

4. Surveillance Equipment

The Survey II organizations were asked to furnish information about their present and planned equipment costs for electronic surveillance equipment (excluding national security surveillance). Table III-8 on page 40 in Appendix A presents the annual operating costs (\$1.3 million) and the planned and budgeted costs (\$2.5 million) for surveillance equipment of these organizations for FY '77 and FY '78.

The FBI is the predominant user of such equipment, accounting for two-thirds of the operational costs and almost all of the planned acquisition of this equipment in FY '78. Significant levels of operational costs were also reported by ATF, INS and DEA. The Customs Service, IRS, Secret Service and Postal Inspection Service reported low costs and BIA, National Park Service, Marshals Service and Coast Guard had no operational costs for electronic surveillance equipment.

The data indicate that there are four distinct groups of Survey II organizations, as measured by operational costs for surveillance equipment. The FBI is clearly supporting a program so much larger than any of the other Survey II organizations that it must be considered by itself. Significant use of this variety of equipment is reflected in the operational costs of the second group consisting of ATF, INS and DEA, which indicates that surveillance equipment is an integral part of their law enforcement programs. The next group of four organizations reported incidental costs for modest amounts of this kind of equipment. Finally, the remaining group is made up of four organizations that have no operational costs for such equipment. Planned acquisition costs follow the same pattern as the operating costs.

The organizations reported various kinds of equipment, including radio transmitters, aircraft transponders, induction coils (dial number recorders), vehicle tracking systems, detectors (in-ground sensors), night vision scopes and closed circuit television systems.

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Organizations with similar, specialized missions reported inventories of surveillance equipment that are functionally equivalent. For example, organizations with border focused enforcement responsibilities all report border-crossing detection equipment. Most organizations reported equipment to monitor telephone calls and record conversations. Several responses asserted that surveillance equipment mortality and technological obsolescence contribute to the continuing large expenditures for this equipment.

Coordination of procurement, research and development of improved types of surveillance equipment might enhance its effectiveness and reduce the cost of its operation. Standardization might also improve the distribution of this equipment and contribute to inter-organizational cooperation among the Survey II organizations.

All surveillance equipment used by the Survey II organizations is owned by a government entity. In one instance, one organization uses U.S. Army equipment through an inter-agency agreement, and another intermittently uses equipment on loan from a State police department.

5. Laboratories

a. Rent, Lease, Own or Operate

Twenty-four of the organizations (50% of the Survey II organizations and 18% of the Survey I organizations) rent, lease, own or operate laboratories in support of their law enforcement responsibilities. A tabulation follows:

	<u>Survey II</u> <u>Organizations</u>		<u>Survey I</u> <u>Organizations</u>		<u>Total</u> ¹	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Rent, lease, own or operate laboratories	6 (50%)	6 (50%)	18 (18%)	83 (82%)	24 (21%)	89 (79%)

b. Laboratory Utilization

Laboratory utilization may be considerably under-reported, because many organizations do not use laboratories on a routine basis. Several (for example, FBI, DEA and ATF), provide laboratory services to Federal, State and

¹ The number of laboratories operated by all organizations is not known.

local enforcement authorities--including many organizations which did not report laboratory use in the survey. Further, some organizations reporting that they do not use their laboratories for enforcement purposes, did not consider the fact that their laboratories are being used by other organizations for these purposes. For example, the Secret Service uses the Bureau of the Mint's laboratory.

c. Survey II Laboratory Facilities

The Survey II organizations reported 37 forensic laboratory facilities, with the greatest concentration (11) located in the National Capital Region. No other location has more than four separate laboratories.

The FBI accounts for more than half of the total annual laboratory operating expenditures. DEA reported the next highest level of spending, followed by the Customs Service, ATF and the Postal Service.

Table III-9 on page 41 in Appendix A identifies the six organizations operating laboratory facilities and provides information on cost, use and sharing.

SECTION C. FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT SHARING

All Survey II organizations reported that they want to share the equipment of other law enforcement organizations. Most only considered equipment that would be available from other Federal organizations, but some indicated facilities and equipment of State and local organizations as well. Many organizations listed a few pieces of large, expensive or high technology equipment, while others included detailed lists of equipment.

The organizations frequently mentioned requesting the shared use of aircraft, (both fixed-wing and helicopter); boats and vehicles, especially for covert surveillance; surveillance equipment of all varieties, with an emphasis on night vision equipment; intelligence equipment; and ADP resources. The responses are displayed in Table III-10 on page 42 of Appendix A.

The Posse Comitatus Act prohibits the participation of the military in domestic law enforcement operations. Nevertheless, shared use of military equipment was mentioned directly by four organizations and indirectly by at least three others. This Act was cited by DEA as an impediment to the facility and equipment sharing that it desires. The INS, Marshals Service and Secret Service all requested the shared use of military equipment for implied operational law enforcement purposes, while other organizations requested some assistance from the military that may or may not violate the Act.

The organizations' equipment sharing needs are ad hoc and are limited to periods of peak demand. The FBI, expressing a common concern of the organizations for the security of agency operations, requested that its own personnel be permitted to operate borrowed equipment. The current practice is for the organization sharing the equipment to provide technical support to operate it.

The Postal Inspection Service also expressed a theme present in other responses, saying that while Federal law enforcement organizations share much equipment now, a pooling of resources would provide a wider array of equipment to the organizations at reduced cost.

The list of equipment and facilities that the Survey II organizations currently share is more specific than that which they identified as possible to share without impairing their effectiveness. This information is summarized in Table III-11 on page 43 of Appendix A.

The organizations indicated a willingness to share equipment and facilities that are specific to their specialized enforcement missions. For example, INS and DEA reported providing intelligence and records system information concerning illegal immigration and drug trafficking, the FBI reported it "shares" or provides training at its Quantico Academy, and the Customs Service reported the sharing of its Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS). Other resources that the organizations share or are willing to share are aircraft, vehicles, surveillance equipment and intelligence and communications resources. These items are also listed as resources they would like to borrow from other organizations.

The FBI, Secret Service and National Park Service expressed a viewpoint indicated in many responses--that equipment sharing is difficult and can only be permitted when the enforcement efforts of the individual organizations are not impaired. They stated that they are willing to assist other law enforcement organizations whenever practical, but current sharing occasionally impedes their own enforcement efforts.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

SUMMARY

The twelve Cabinet Departments were asked to provide specific information on law enforcement policies and priorities, and their responses indicate that at least one-fourth of the Departments have no single person or unit charged with coordination and oversight of the Department's law enforcement activities; at least one-third do not have any central policy or priority setting authority to guide or direct their law enforcement activities; and three-fourths of the Departments do not use any type of formal written directive system to coordinate or manage these activities.

The responses of the Survey II organizations also reflected inconsistencies in their internal mechanisms for generating policies. In determining priorities, the responses indicated that statutory requirements are a key factor, although the organizations stressed the need to be flexible in order to respond to emergency situations.

The national priorities designated by the President include the investigation and prosecution of organized crime, white collar crime and public corruption. The survey addressed these priorities, as well as terrorism, and over half of the organizations reported applicable law enforcement programs. A significant number of Survey I organizations indicated program involvement in each of these areas, although frequently this involvement is a limited one, with enforcement responsibilities arising from regulatory or service missions. Most Survey II organizations also have programs designed to combat these types of criminal activities.

In providing information on coordination, the Survey II organizations reported coordinating activities with an average of 15 other Federal organizations. Their coordination efforts with State and local organizations

are often by means of formal and informal personal contacts; formalized intelligence systems; task forces and multi-state meetings; training conferences; and structured joint operations.

Coordination can also be carried out through jurisdictional agreements, and the types of these agreements among the organizations appear to be as diverse as their various missions. Most agreements are made to fulfill a specific law enforcement need or to clarify responsibilities to avoid duplication of effort. Forty-one Survey I organizations reported over 400 existing or proposed agreements. Seventy-two percent of these agreements are with State and local organizations and 28 percent are with other Federal organizations. Nine Survey II organizations indicated a total of 49 agreements with 29 different Federal organizations and one foreign government, Canada. Seven mentioned agreements with State and local organizations.

In providing information on Federal interaction with State and local organizations, the majority of the organizations indicated that a reduction or elimination of Federal enforcement efforts would have a significant adverse impact on law enforcement. About half of the Survey I organizations stated that existing State and local laws are not comparable to Federal laws. The Survey II organizations indicated that State and local organizations do not have the capability to enforce laws properly without strong Federal support, because they do not have the expertise and staff resources and they must operate under jurisdictional constraints not applicable to Federal organizations.

In addition to being negative about relinquishing responsibilities to the State and local levels, the Survey II organizations each believed that they are best able to enforce their own areas of jurisdiction, and only two organizations proposed a transfer of some of their responsibilities to other Federal organizations. Ten also indicated that they can best handle responsibilities presently being carried out by other Federal organizations.

It appears that there is a vast network of interlocking authorities among the organizations for their law enforcement activities, based on many instances when the same citation was reported by more than one organization. These interlocking authorities can lead to three assumptions:

- 1) that duplicative citations may indicate duplicative activities;
- 2) that there is fragmentation of efforts in cases where several organizations have cited the same authority when it appears that only one should have it; and
- 3) that there is potential or actual danger that organizations with limited or concurrent authority can assume much greater authority than a citation ever intended.

Nevertheless, a repetition of citations does not necessarily mean that there are problems, and further substantive analysis of the legal aspects of Federal law enforcement efforts needs to be done to determine whether the citations sanction unnecessary duplication and fragmentation of activities or are being so construed by the organizations to produce the same effect.

The Survey II organizations' hierarchical structures and the lines of authority depicted on their organizational charts are quite varied. For example, the number and types of headquarters elements reporting to heads or deputy heads of the organizations differ considerably. Considerable variations were also noted in the terminology used for position and office titles. As a result, terminology in itself most often provides no clue to the functions, ranking or stature of elements and personnel and confuses those having to do business with them.

There were also variations in the Survey II organizations' methods to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of personnel and programs. All use an annual appraisal system for evaluating their employees, but the evaluative

factors differ. Only five mentioned using a merit promotion and reassignment plan, which incorporates more extensive measures of performance than the annual appraisal system.

The Survey II organizations expressed concern about their inability to measure work results or accomplishments accurately, and some stated that law enforcement activities are not easily measured. Several recommended that a standard, uniform result oriented reporting system be established for the entire Federal law enforcement community to create an acceptable data base.

In reporting on crime prevention programs, most Survey II organizations indicated that these are part of their operational programs, with only three reporting special or separate programs designed to prevent violations. There appears to be a failure to distinguish between operational and crime prevention programs in some cases, as indicated by their descriptions of program activities.

All Survey II organizations are involved in either collecting or disseminating intelligence information. Ten disseminate this information in varying amounts, and it is most often provided to another organization on a "need to know" basis.

Special enforcement techniques include the use of informants, undercover operations, purchase of evidence and payment of rewards. Most Survey II organizations use these techniques and consider them vital to their law enforcement efforts. A variety of authorities for these activities were cited by the organizations, but most were implied rather than express authorities.

Six Survey II organizations reported substantial activities abroad. These foreign operations are usually for purposes of enhancing their domestic missions or to meet treaty or other international agreement obligations. Four organizations are operating programs with significant staffing levels totalling about 600 employees.

In reporting on organizational studies, about one-third of the Survey II organizations indicated that their "in-house" studies addressed the subject of border management, or related issues such as narcotics trafficking.

The problems most frequently mentioned by the organizations are a lack of resources, primarily funding and personnel; jurisdictional problems, such as overlapping responsibilities with other Federal organizations; unclear or inadequate jurisdictions; and insufficient authority to perform activities. The major needs that they identified include changes in the Federal statutes in order to improve coordination and performance; an increase in personnel and funding resources; and jurisdictional changes, particularly to provide clarification. They also mentioned various impediments inherent in the national criminal justice system, such as the lack of uniformity in sentencing and bail bond matters, duplication of services and U.S. Attorneys' reluctance to prosecute certain crimes.

Six Survey II organizations reported significant problems in carrying out the intent of the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act and the Tax Reform Act. They stated that the impact of the first two Acts is causing a substantial drain on personnel and financial resources which could be used for law enforcement activities. Some also indicated that the Tax Reform Act's provisions eliminate an important source of investigative information.

FINDINGS

SECTION A. DEPARTMENTAL POLICIES AND PRIORITIES

The twelve Cabinet Officers were asked to 1) identify the Department level official directly responsible for managing each Department's law enforcement organizations; 2) describe the method used to formulate policies and priorities for their law enforcement organizations; 3) describe how each Department coordinates or manages inter-departmental and inter-governmental law enforcement activities; and 4) make suggestions about how law enforcement policies and priorities could be more effectively set and coordinated within the Federal Government and between Federal and State jurisdictions.

The responses indicated that one-fourth of the Departments have no single official coordinating their law enforcement activities; one-third have no central policy or priority setting authority to provide direction for their law enforcement activities; and three-fourths of the Departments do not use any type of formal written directive system to coordinate or manage these activities (although three maintain an informal, non-written system of central coordination of their Departmental units).

The Departments' suggestions for more effective coordination of law enforcement policies and priorities within the Federal Government are summarized below:

- Eight Departments recommended that a coordination strategy be developed to encompass all Federal Departments maintaining law enforcement agencies.
- Three Departments recommended that the present level of coordination among Federal law enforcement agencies be improved.
- Three Departments recommended that one central oversight mechanism be established to coordinate all Federal law enforcement activities.
- Two Departments stated that while one Federal Department to determine policies for all Federal law enforcement agencies was, in theory, the best method, they had reservations as to its practicality.

- Two Departments recognized the need for prosecution priorities being set by the Department of Justice and promulgated government-wide.
- Two Departments identified the need for an early and clear definition of Federal law enforcement issues and priorities.

Some of the recommendations for more effective coordination between Federal and State jurisdictions are summarized as follows:

- Three Departments recommended that Federal law enforcement agencies increase support of State and local agencies to increase their levels of performance.
- Two Departments recommended that consideration be given to transferring some areas of existing Federal law enforcement functions to the State and local level.
- One Department recommended that Federal law enforcement personnel be used more extensively to enforce Federal laws on Federal lands and that the contracting of State and local law enforcement personnel be phased out.

Other recommendations addressed specific issues and included:

- Establishing a National Training Center or expanding the present Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to meet the sophisticated training needs of Federal law enforcement personnel, especially in the areas of white collar and organized crime.
- Reorienting the Federal law enforcement agency performance reviews away from arrest statistics.
- Suggesting that the Justice Department improve the time period in rendering prosecution opinions requested by other Federal agencies.
- Suggesting that the FBI be directed by the Attorney General to handle passport and visa fraud investigations, with consultation being mandated between FBI and the State Department.

SECTION B. INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL POLICIES AND PRIORITIES

The Survey II organizations were asked to describe the internal mechanisms or procedures they use to formulate organization-wide policies and priorities.

1. Internal Policies

There was no uniformity in the responses concerning internal mechanisms for policy formulation. There were some procedural similarities, however, in that organizational policy is usually formulated at their national headquarters on the basis of a recognized need and then coordinated with the field offices before becoming effective. The need for a policy can be generated from external, as well as internal sources.

DEA is an exception, however, since policies are not formulated at its headquarters. Major national drug policies come from the White House through the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP), and DEA then formulates operational policies to carry out ODAP's national policies.

The FBI, DEA and the Postal Inspection Service specified coordinating law enforcement policy-making efforts with the Department of Justice, and the Customs Service coordinates policy with the Department of the Treasury.

2. Internal Priorities

Most Survey II organizations indicated that statutory requirements are a key factor in determining priorities. The Postal Service, Secret Service, National Park Service and ATF reported that their priorities are determined by the potential threat of danger to the public or to property. Although the organizations' procedures for setting priorities were not consistent, they all expressed a need to maintain flexibility in priority setting so that they can respond to emergencies.

SECTION C. NATIONAL PRIORITY LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

The President has designated the national priorities for law enforcement to be the investigation and prosecution of organized crime, white collar crime, public corruption

and narcotics trafficking. The PRP survey addressed the first three priorities, as well as terrorism, but did not specifically include narcotics trafficking, which was recently studied by the Office of Drug Abuse Policy.

Over half of the organizations reported law enforcement programs directed against either organized crime, white collar crime, public corruption or terrorism. A significant number of Survey I organizations indicated program involvement in each of these areas, although frequently their involvement is a limited one, with enforcement responsibilities arising from regulatory or service missions.

1. Organized Crime

Twenty-two Survey I organizations reported programs directed against organized crime. Nine Survey II organizations also indicated such programs and noted emphasis on targeting high-level organized crime leaders. All have different missions, yet all confront organized crime and have mounted programs and activities to deal with it.

Four Survey I organizations provide support indirectly by providing funds and other types of assistance to combat organized crime. Direct participation or cooperation with the Federal Organized Crime Strike Force was mentioned by five Survey I organizations. Nine Survey II organizations also participate in the Strike Force program, with eight participating directly by supplying criminal investigative staff, and one providing special security service. These organizations reported significant staff in 13 Strike Force cities, with 99 investigators being assigned on a full-time, part-time or liaison basis.

The Secret Service, ATF, DEA and Customs Service noted that their supervisory headquarters officials participate in the National Organized Crime Planning Council as Strike Force representatives.

2. White Collar Crime/Public Corruption

Sixty-seven organizations are involved in programs directed against white collar crime, and 38 of these organizations have programs specifically relating to public corruption. Four are only involved in combating public corruption.

Seven Survey II organizations indicated substantial programs directed against white collar crime. Although their remedies for the problem differ, their programs are generally directed against public corruption; fraud and larceny against the Government, business and individuals; and regulatory, tax and revenue violations of a criminal nature.

Most programs of the Survey I organizations are aimed at administrative, civil and criminal remedies for white collar crime violations. Two different enforcement approaches are used: either full-scale criminal investigations leading to prosecution, or preliminary investigations followed by referral to other law enforcement organizations with criminal investigative jurisdictions.

3. Terrorism

Thirty-five organizations, including 11 Survey II organizations, have anti-terrorism programs, and their activities include protection, reaction, investigation, training and intelligence.

SECTION D. COORDINATION

The Survey II organizations were asked to describe their coordination procedures with other Federal, State and local law enforcement organizations to carry out their law enforcement policies and activities.

1. Coordination Among Federal Organizations

The responses indicated that each organization coordinates activities with an average of 15 other Federal organizations. These activities involve almost all law enforcement related functions--from dignitary protection through personal security investigations to criminal and civil investigations. The mechanisms for coordination include personal contact, intelligence reports, written correspondence, direct liaison and the use of law enforcement teletype systems.

2. Federal Coordination with State and Local Law Enforcement Organizations

The Survey II organizations mentioned various State and local organizations that assist them in various law enforcement activities. The methods of coordination include formal and informal personal contacts; formalized intelligence systems; task forces and multi-state meetings; training conferences; and structured joint operations.

3. Jurisdictional Agreements Among Federal/State/Local Organizations

Forty-one Survey I organizations identified more than 400 existing or proposed agreements with other organizations. Approximately 72 percent of these agreements are with State and local agencies, and 28 percent are with other Federal organizations. Fourteen Survey I organizations accounted for 89 percent of the agreements reported, and the number of agreements ranged from 5 to 104 per organization.

The high number of Federal agreements with State and local organizations result from multiple agreements which are designed to cover the same problem or activity. For example, one organization has separate agreements to reimburse each State and local agency providing law enforcement services within the National Forest System.

Nine Survey II organizations reported a total of 49 agreements with 29 different Federal organizations and one foreign government, Canada. Seven mentioned agreements or understandings with State and local organizations.

The agreements of the Survey I and II organizations cover a wide range of matters which are as diverse as the organizations' missions. In many instances, the agreements are made to ensure that a law enforcement function or service is provided where the need exists or to outline specific law enforcement responsibilities to avoid duplication of effort.

SECTION E. FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The organizations were asked to provide information on certain aspects of Federal, State and local interrelationships in conducting law enforcement programs, as well as interaction among Federal organizations and areas which may need an increase in the Federal role.

1. Impact of Reduction or Elimination of Federal Law Enforcement Activities

The organizations generally predicted that uneven or weaker enforcement standards would result if Federal law enforcement activities were to be reduced or eliminated. They stated that a reduction or elimination of Federal efforts would not be feasible for one or more of the following reasons: limited State and local capabilities; geographical and legal limitations; increased financial costs; local political problems; and local priorities that may differ with Federal priorities.

A sample of the responses illustrates some of the Federal organizations' common concerns:

Any reduction in Federal enforcement and activity would cause a strain on local resources and would also create serious problems in the already overcrowded state court systems.

States would be unable, because of jurisdictional boundaries, to provide comparable relocation protection or comparable logistic support to that now provided by the [Federal organization].

. . . some of the major police agencies would be able to handle some of the strictly local violations but would be hampered by their lack of knowledge of criminal groups operating on a national scale.

The diversity of laws and police procedures from city to city and State to State would be a major source of difficulty. . . . Jurisdictional limitations would hinder the local police. . . . The nature and scope of protective activities have no national or international boundaries as do local and State agencies.

In order to maintain present levels of compliance with tax laws, State and local law enforcement organizations would almost certainly have to increase their staffs in order to upgrade their enforcement operations. This could result in significant increases in the cost of these operations.

Past track records are indicative of the fact that States, even where they have jurisdiction, are reluctant to provide adequate law enforcement services. The cause has frequently been associated with discrimination and the lack of tax base on the part of local government.

Due to the limitations and available resources/manpower, the enforcement of ordinances on Federal lands will take a back seat to local enforcement activities.

Although the tone of the organizations' comments was more emphatic about the consequences of eliminating Federal law enforcement than reducing it, they expressed similar reservations under either circumstance as to the ability of State and local jurisdictions to enforce comparable laws.

Almost all Survey II organizations were against transferring responsibility to State and local agencies, and they indicated that there are no areas of Federal law enforcement which could be as effectively handled by State and local law enforcement units.

2. Federal Assistance to State/Local Agencies

Most Federal assistance offered to State and local law enforcement agencies consists of training assistance, acquiring and disseminating information, technical research services, and providing a "Federal presence" to assure standardization of enforcement at an acceptable level of competence.

Training is the primary type of assistance provided to State and local law enforcement organizations and is furnished by a variety of means. For example, the FBI reported that 11,402 officers have attended their eleven-week National Academy program for State and local police.

Various kinds of information are disseminated to State and local law enforcement organizations, including intelligence and general law enforcement information, technical information, specific case data and research findings.

Both formal and informal systems are used for information acquisition and dissemination programs. Most Federal organizations view information sharing and training programs for State and local officials to be of sufficient importance that they provide these services without being reimbursed. The high cost of intelligence and information systems has apparently encouraged several organizations to establish formal coordinative mechanisms and programs which are utilized by some State and local law enforcement officers.

Approximately one-third of the organizations stated that the presence of Federal enforcement agencies is important to maintain and standardize adequate law enforcement at the State and local level.

The organizations indicated a relatively low level of activity in the area of technical service or sharing research findings, although the Survey II organizations reported providing this assistance when they help State and local officials with criminal cases. The organizations also reported furnishing expert witness testimony upon request to State and local agencies.

3. Interaction Among Federal Organizations

The Survey II organizations were asked which of the Federal laws they enforce could be more effectively enforced by another Federal organization. Nine recommended no changes in the present enforcement procedures, and three proposed the transfer of certain areas of responsibility from their organizations to other Federal organizations. When the Survey II organizations were asked which Federal laws enforced by other Federal organizations could be more effectively enforced by their own organizations, 10 responded that they could better handle certain responsibilities of other Federal organizations.

Duplication of efforts and qualifications were two of the major reasons cited by the organizations for transfer of responsibility. Another reason was that one organization may be enforcing a particular Federal law that might be more appropriately enforced by another organization having direct responsibility for the activities relating to that law.

4. Increase in the Federal Role

The Survey II organizations indicated that an increased Federal law enforcement role is needed in the following areas:

- White collar crime, public corruption and organized crime (reported by 7 organizations)
- Drug programs (reported by 3 organizations)
- Crime prevention programs (reported by 6 organizations).

SECTION F. AUTHORITY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES¹

The organizations were asked to cite the statutes, Executive Orders and regulations which give them authority to perform their law enforcement activities. A review of the responses revealed that some organizations either cited inappropriate authorities or did not report their authorities to perform certain activities.² Sometimes they cited the criminal law they enforce rather than their authority to do so. Nevertheless, the data, which encompassed thousands of citations, were sufficient to conduct a preliminary review. The review was limited to United States Codes, Code of Federal Regulations and Executive Orders, although some organizations cited agency regulations which may or may not have the force of law.

1. Duplication and Fragmentation

The major outcome of the review was the indication of an apparently vast network of interlocking authorities among the organizations for their law enforcement activities. This indication is based on the fact that there are numerous

1 The deadline for accumulating data for this section was April 1, 1978, to allow sufficient time to conduct a review of the many citations reported.

2 Of special interest is the indication that the authority claimed by some organizations for their employees to make arrests and carry firearms appears to be questionable.

instances of the same citation being reported by more than one organization, and in many cases, by many organizations. There are also several organizations which stand out as having the greatest number of citations in common with other organizations.

The existence of interlocking authorities can lead to at least three assumptions: 1) that duplicative citations may indicate duplicative activities; 2) that there is a fragmentation of efforts in cases where several organizations have cited the same authority when it appears that only one should have it; and 3) that there is potential or actual danger that organizations with limited or concurrent authority can assume much greater authority than a citation ever intended.

Repetition of citations, by itself, is not a sufficient basis to accept these assumptions. For example, some organizations may cite authority for the opening stages of an administrative or regulatory inquiry and refer the case to an investigative agency citing the same, but more specific authority when the facts indicate that a criminal violation has been committed.

Nevertheless, the findings of the review point to the need for further substantive analysis of the legal aspects of Federal law enforcement efforts and whether the citations sanction unnecessary duplication and fragmentation of activities or are being so construed by the organizations to produce the same effect.

During the review process, the citations were arrayed along with the number of times that they were reported by different organizations. The data disclosed 294 instances when more than one organization listed the same section of the U.S. Code as their authority. There were 24 instances when two or more organizations reported the same Code of Federal Regulations and 9 instances when they cited the same Executive Order. The organizations having the most U.S. Codes in common with other organizations are the FBI (146 duplications), the Customs Service (143 duplications) and the Postal Service (104 duplications).

Table IV-1 on page 44 in Appendix A provides further details on the citations reported by two or more organizations and indicates whether each organization's authority appears to be express, implied or questionable.

A statute which designates more than one department or agency as having a certain law enforcement authority can create a situation where fragmentation of efforts occurs. For example, Chapter 40 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code, which deals with importation, manufacture, distribution and storage of explosive materials, gives the Secretary of the Treasury express enforcement authority. In addition, the statute provides for the concurrent authority of the FBI and the Attorney General to enforce certain sections of the Code (18 U.S.C. 844 (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)).

The Attorney General has the authority to coordinate all criminal law enforcement efforts, as set forth in 18 U.S.C. 533, 535, and E.O. No. 11396.

2. Concurrent Jurisdictions

The organizations submitted lists of other Federal organizations that have concurrent jurisdictions. The data, which revealed 1,223 instances of concurrent jurisdictions, point to a high degree of duplication, an appearance of fragmentation and a great deal of confusion about who shares what authority. The confusion became evident when a random sample of responses showed that many organizations reported concurrent jurisdiction with other organizations, but these other organizations often did not reciprocate by reporting the same concurrent jurisdiction with them.

The distribution of concurrent jurisdictions among Survey II organizations is displayed in Table IV-2 on page 47 in Appendix A.

The following table provides a numerical summary of the total responses on concurrent jurisdictions.

Citations	Organizations Reporting					
	Survey I	Survey II	Total	Survey I	Survey II	Total
U.S. Code	465	471	936	54	11	65
Code of Federal Regulations	118	123	241	26	9	35
Executive Order	45	1	46	19	1	20
Grand Total	628	595	1,223			

SECTION G. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational structures reported by the Survey II organizations for their law enforcement activities include offices, units, divisions and branches in many combinations. (For purposes of discussion, these will be termed "elements".) The variations in structures also reflect differences in the organizations' span of control, with some having spans which are quite broad.

1. Headquarters Structure

The number and types of elements reporting to organization heads or deputy heads vary considerably. In addition, similar elements reporting to the head or deputy head level in some organizations either report to lower levels or do not exist in other organizations.

There are also differences in the staff functions and where they fit in the organizational hierarchy. Four organizations reported many staff functions which are the direct responsibility of the head or deputy. Examples of these functions include internal inspections; field management services; public information; intelligence; planning and evaluation; training; general counsel; and equal employment opportunity. Most of the other Survey II organizations reported similar headquarters functions, but these are carried out by independent offices.

The training element in two organizations reports directly to the heads or their deputies. Five organizations place the training function directly under an office of administration, while in two other organizations, training is a sub-element of a branch of an office of administration. In certain cases, equal employment opportunity and public information are also within an office of administration or management.

All organizations reported separate internal affairs offices with internal investigations and audit or inspection functions. These offices, with two exceptions, report directly to the organization head or deputy.

The organizations also have a wide variety of support elements situated at different levels of the hierarchy. Most major headquarters elements are highly structured and consist of numerous subdivisions and branches, which suggests significant staffing requirements. In every instance, however, there is only one enforcement/investigation element among numerous major support elements reported by each organization. In decentralized organizations, the enforcement/investigation elements can be considered to function as support elements, since they do not have line authority over the field offices as they do in centralized organizations.

2. Field Organizational Structure

The number of first level field offices (Regional Offices) reported by the Survey II organizations ranges from 4 to 59 per organization. The locations of many of these field offices do not coincide geographically.

The amount of authority delegated to the field offices is an important factor in determining whether an organization is centralized or decentralized. Although the reported information was not sufficient to make definite distinctions, it appears that some organizations are centralized, others are decentralized, and still others are centralized in one program activity and decentralized in another. It is clear, however, that there is no consistency in the field management systems of control used by the Survey II organizations.

Table IV-3 on page 48 of Appendix A displays the number and level of each organization's field offices, as well as the reporting requirements of the first level field offices.

3. Organizational Terminology

Many different and sometimes confusing terms are used by Survey II organizations to describe essentially the same kinds of organizational elements. For example, there are three "Bureaus", one "Administration" and seven "Services". Of four organizations within one Executive Department, two are headed by "Directors", one by a "Commissioner" and one by an "Administrator". Many headquarters offices, while performing the same or similar functions, use different organizational titles.

Field offices also have different designations, including "area", "field", "regional", "district", "agency", "resident agency", "suboffice", "service center", "division" and "port of entry".

The terminology provides no clue as to the ranking of a field office within an organization, nor is it possible to relate field offices of one organization to those of another organization.

SECTION H. ADDITION OR ELIMINATION OF PROGRAMS

Half of the Survey II organizations reported new operational programs budgeted at a total cost of more than \$2.3 million for FY '77 or planned at an estimated cost of \$19 million for FY '78. Only five did not plan to add new support programs, and the remaining seven organizations reported such programs budgeted at a total cost of \$10.8 million for FY '77 or planned at an estimated cost of \$11.9 million for FY '78.

Some programs or activities were slated to be downgraded or eliminated during the two fiscal years, with five organizations planning to downgrade and two to eliminate certain programs.

SECTION I. SUPPORT SERVICES

The Survey I organizations were asked to describe law enforcement support services performed for or by other organizations, and whether these services were reimbursed. The Survey II organizations were also asked to provide such information for Federal support services only.

1. Services Performed for Other Organizations

Thirty Survey I organizations reported performing support services for other organizations, most of which are investigative support services, reported by 26 organizations, followed by technical services, which are performed by 21 organizations. Eighteen organizations provide protective or security services, and eight listed administrative services. Twenty-four organizations also provide support services for non-law enforcement organizations.

2. Services Provided by Other Organizations

Fifty-five Survey I organizations reported that they receive some support services from other organizations. Investigative support services are received by 42 organizations; 22 use protective/security services; 31 are provided with technical support and eight receive administrative support. Another significant area of support is the performance of background investigations. Thirty reported making partial reimbursements for these services, and 18 reported that they made no reimbursements.

3. Services Performed for Other Federal Organizations

The Survey II organizations most often cited investigative support services as being provided to other Federal organizations, and DEA and ATF are the leading suppliers of this service.

4. Services Performed by Other Federal Organizations

Seventy-eight different support services are received by the Survey II organizations, of which 56 are reportedly based on statutory authority. Technical services was mentioned most often. Investigative services was second, with the FBI and INS providing more of this assistance than all the other organizations combined. The third was police services, with the Marshals Service providing most of this support, while DEA, Customs Service, Secret Service and ATF reported receiving most of these services. Training was less frequently cited and is received by three organizations.

SECTION J. CONTRACT SERVICES

All the organizations were asked to describe contract services they use, and the Survey II organizations were also asked to provide specific information on the nature and extent of non-government contracts and why such contracts are necessary.

1. All Contract Services

The following list summarizes the types of contract services reported by 49 organizations:

Police - Physical protection, security, guard or patrol functions (24 organizations)

Support Activities - Support for law enforcement activities; e.g., laboratory, intelligence, training, budget, personnel, ADP, clerical, equipment, repairs, rentals (24 organizations)

Investigation - Civil, employment and personnel security, internal affairs probes, regulatory or compliance inspection functions (16 organizations)

Law Enforcement - Criminal investigations and enforcement of Federal laws (1 organization)

The National Marine Fisheries Service is the only Survey I organization to contract for law enforcement services. It has agreements with five separate State law enforcement agencies.

Although 19 responses specified the number of employee positions and/or funding involved in contract services, the only consistent information provided was for police functions, which came to a total of 8,883 positions and \$53 million in funding.

2. Non-government Contract Services

Six Survey II organizations listed 34 services performed by non-government contractors, including guard services, specialized laboratory testing, development and testing of new enforcement technology, computer equipment and software, and medical examinations.

Of the three using non-government contractors for guard services, one organization occasionally uses off-duty State and local law enforcement personnel to maintain custody of prisoners when personnel shortages occur. They also hire non-government personnel for the safe-keeping of vessels seized in admiralty cases when the organizations's own employees are not available. Statutory authority was cited in both instances.

SECTION K. MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS AND INTEGRITY

The Survey II organizations described their methods to measure performance effectiveness of officers, supervisors and executives, as well as program accomplishments. They also discussed monitoring programs to review the integrity of their personnel and activities.

1. Personnel Assessments

All Survey II organizations reported using an annual appraisal system as the primary means for evaluation of officers and supervisors. This system requires supervisory personnel to evaluate their subordinates by means of an agency form which lists evaluative factors, but both the forms and the factors differ among the organizations. Some of the more frequently mentioned evaluative factors are: ability to plan ahead, initiative, motivation, working relationships, ability to set and complete priorities, job knowledge, judgment, job attitude, ability to learn, resourcefulness and integrity.

Some organizations evaluate performance by using a 5 point scale, while others use categories such as "unsatisfactory", "satisfactory" and "outstanding".

The evaluation process for executives and supervisors is quite similar to that for the line personnel; with additional consideration given to supervisory responsibilities, such as workload management and leadership.

Only five Survey II organizations mentioned using a merit promotion and reassignment plan. This plan requires annual evaluations and measures performance based on factors similar to those mentioned above, but it also incorporates experience, education, training and supervisory appraisals.

2. Program Assessments

The Survey II organizations indicated concern about their inability to measure work results or accomplishments accurately, noting that it is particularly difficult to make comparisons among Federal law enforcement organizations. Several recommended the development and implementation of a standard, uniform result reporting system for the entire Federal law enforcement community in order to establish an acceptable data base.

Present methods of measuring effectiveness were considered to have limitations. Several organizations suggested that part of the problem is that law enforcement activities are not easily measured. The organizations frequently have to determine what activities are or are not measurable and develop individual formulas suitable to their own needs.

A summary of the organizations' program assessment procedures follows:

a. Statistical Data

These data are presented in reports to reflect accomplishments of various investigative activities, such as arrests, search and seizure, reported thefts, investigations - opened/closed, referrals, cases successfully prosecuted, assistance to other law enforcement bodies, conviction rate, clearance rate and offenses reported.

All organizations stated that they compiled these statistics in various ways. None, however, explained how they measure effectiveness based on the data. Three reported using the statistics as a "comparison" device, as well as for workload projections.

b. Management by Objectives Program

This program involves the evaluation and control of high priority activities by establishing objectives, monitoring and tracing performance and evaluating results. Four organizations reported using this approach.

c. Productivity Measurement System

This system involves measuring input (resources) and output (units of work completed) data for major work activities, as well as analyzing significant changes in work results. Three organizations use this system. Although little information was provided, these organizations did point out that the activities included in the system are confined to those they determined to be measurable; thus suggesting that a number of other significant activities are not measurable within the system.

d. Operations Reviews

These involve periodic reviews of all law enforcement activities and are generally performed by independent internal security or audit units. Four reported using this system.

3. Integrity Monitoring Programs

All Survey II organizations indicated programs to monitor activities and personnel, and their responses are categorized as follows:

a. Internal Investigations

Formally established internal investigative units receive and investigate all allegations of employee misconduct. The units also monitor law enforcement and investigative activities, as well as perform internal audits. All organizations reported using this system, and they assign an average number of 29 employees to carry out the program.

b. Field Inspections and Reviews

Inspectors conduct interviews with field employees and discuss problems, complaints, suggestions and matters of job integrity.

c. Unannounced Inspections

A series of random, unannounced audits of headquarters and field facilities are conducted. One organization uses this monitoring method and indicated that personnel assigned to the Internal Investigations program are also responsible for carrying out the inspections.

d. General Management Reviews

A series of on-site reviews of the operations of district offices, headquarters divisions and regional (field) headquarters offices are conducted. Three organizations use this technique and, with two exceptions, they reported that employees responsible for internal investigations are also assigned to perform General Management Reviews.

SECTION L. SPECIAL PROGRAMS

1. Crime Prevention Programs

The Survey II organizations were asked to describe programs and activities designed to deter or prevent violations within their jurisdictions.

Most indicated that prevention of violations is a part of their operational programs. They reported emphasizing extensive training and public information programs aimed at crime deterrence or prevention aid offered to the law enforcement community and the general public. These programs, however, are not organizationally separate from ongoing operations. Only three organizations specifically mentioned special programs or separate units designed to prevent violations.

The responses indicated a failure to distinguish between operational and crime prevention programs in certain instances. For example, some activities cited as crime prevention programs, such as internal inspection, monitoring investigations, conducting field visits, screening candidates prior to acceptance and issuance of employee codes of conduct, appear to be part of the organizations' routine operations.

2. Research Programs

In describing major research projects, nine Survey II organizations identified 60 current projects conducted either by internal staff or through contracting programs, or both. Thirty-seven (61.7 percent) of the projects appear to be technological, and 6 projects are involved in forensic and life sciences research. Few organizations reported conducting in-depth policy analyses, social-behavioral research or systematic evaluation research. Most responses expressed the need for continued law enforcement research and development.

SECTION M. LAW ENFORCEMENT INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS

The Survey II organizations were requested to describe formalized law enforcement intelligence collection and dissemination programs (excluding national security intelligence). Seven noted they have "formal" programs, while five considered their programs to be informal.

Substantial dissemination of intelligence information was reported by DEA, FBI, Customs Service and the Postal Service. Only DEA and Secret Service appear to have staff specifically allocated to special units charged solely with developing intelligence data. Other organizations either 1) leave this activity to individual agents in the field; 2) include it as an additional function of an existing unit; or 3) integrate and decentralize it through various divisions by specialty.

The reported basis for dissemination of intelligence information is listed in descending order of frequency as follows:

- "Need-to-know" basis -- to other Federal organizations
- "Need-to-know" basis -- to an approved criminal justice system organization
- Regular dissemination to certain organizations with shared responsibilities and purposes (e.g., between FBI and ATF).

In listing the purpose for maintaining a formal or informal intelligence capability, all organizations cited the proper implementation of their investigative jurisdictions. Several reported that intelligence information is necessary to support purposes that cross jurisdictional lines and involve coordination among several organizations, such as narcotics interdiction.

SECTION N. FOREIGN OPERATIONS

The Survey II organizations provided information on their personnel, programs and activities operating outside the United States.

1. Personnel

The Customs Service, DEA, FBI and INS reported operating programs with significant staff (totaling about 600 employees) outside the United States. The foreign operations of the Secret Service are very limited, and there is only one foreign duty station.

2. Activities

Six organizations reported activities in foreign countries in the following program areas:

Drug Enforcement Administration	International Operations
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Legal Attache
Immigration and Naturalization Service	Overseas Operations
Customs Service	International Operations Program (Foreign Advisors)
	Preclearance stations in foreign ports
	Customs Foreign Offices (Investigations)
	U.S. Customs Military Advisors stationed overseas
Internal Revenue Service	Liaison
Secret Service	Protection Program
	Forgery Enforcement Program
	Counterfeit Enforcement Program
	Other Criminal and Non-Criminal Enforcement Programs

The organizations indicated that the purposes of these programs are to enhance the effectiveness of the organizations' prime (i.e. domestic) missions and/or to meet obligations incurred by the United States in treaties or other international agreements.

The organizations provided information on agreements with foreign governments as follows:

Drug Enforcement Administration - cited six international protocols, 33 bilateral treaties and 22 other international agreements concerning the suppression or control of narcotics and dangerous drugs. These agreements commit the U.S. Government to action or provide support in suppressing illicit international drug traffic.

Customs Service - cited agreements with three governments to provide training and advisors through their International Operations Program. Agreements have been made with three nations to establish preclearance Customs Stations in those countries. There are agreements with four governments to provide mutual assistance in Customs investigations. The Customs Service's military inspection program staff is stationed overseas under agreement with the Department of Defense.

Internal Revenue Service - reported no independent agreement with any foreign government, but stated that it relies on various tax treaties to obtain investigative information.

The FBI, INS and the Secret Service did not cite any foreign agreements, but reported that they rely on the State Department when any contact is necessary with foreign governments.

SECTION O. SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNIQUES

1. Undercover Operations

In response to the question on "formalized" programs of undercover operations, only two Survey II organizations--the National Park Service (Park Police) and the Marshals Service--responded that they did not have such programs, although the Park Police qualified its response by indicating some use of covert investigative techniques.

In conducting undercover programs, the organizations cited "implied" or "inherent" authority based on the jurisdictional areas and laws assigned to their organizations. The Marshals Service, IRS, Coast Guard, Customs Service and Secret Service cited specific sections in the U.S. Code. These sections, however, do not refer to undercover operations. They either grant the organizations general arrest powers, authorize their employees to carry firearms, or outline their general law enforcement jurisdictions. The Postal Service and FBI did not cite authorities for such operations, although the FBI noted the presence of Department of Justice advisory opinions and case law upholding the legal nature of undercover techniques used to fulfill legitimate investigative objectives.

2. Purchase of Evidence

Seven Survey II organizations stated that they regularly purchase evidence as a significant aspect of their investigative programs. These organizations are DEA, FBI, IRS, ATF, Customs Service, Secret Service and Postal Inspection Service. The remaining five organizations indicated little or no use of this technique.

The organizations which regularly purchase evidence have major enforcement programs under their jurisdictions dealing with a "commodity" (e.g., drugs, stolen property, counterfeit issuances). The FBI, Postal Inspection Service, ATF and Customs Service noted specific limits on the authority of field offices.

The responses indicated that the purchase of evidence often takes place during the course of an operation involving undercover agents and/or informants. Sample or enticement "buys" are made to establish the undercover operative's credibility and to allow for the identification of additional principals in a conspiracy. Arrest and seizure of the bulk of the contraband or stolen goods is then made after a subsequent larger buy has been consummated.

The organizations purchasing evidence referred to very few specific laws granting authority. They either reported that their broad jurisdictional statutes imply authority, or they cited intra-organizational memoranda, opinions or orders.

3. Use of Informants

All Survey II organizations use informants, and six (the Customs Service, DEA, FBI, ATF, Postal Inspection Service and Secret Service), indicated that they have formal informant programs and use paid sources on a regular basis. Five other organizations cited the occasional use of paid sources or informants, and BIA stated that it uses non-paid informants only.

Informants are employed extensively in DEA's domestic and foreign investigative activities. According to DEA, identification of drug traffickers, development of intelligence concerning activities of these traffickers and penetration of trafficking organizations is accomplished primarily through the use of informants. The FBI stated that it also considers the use of informants to be an invaluable aid in fulfilling its investigative responsibilities, and mentioned that the success of its criminal investigations has been, to a great extent, attributable to informants.

Eight organizations cited implied authority for using informants based on statutory jurisdiction or judicial precedent (DEA, FBI, INS, Customs Service, Marshals Service, Coast Guard, Secret Service and Postal Inspection Service). No authority was cited by BIA, National Park Service, ATF and IRS.

4. Payment of Rewards

Nine Survey II organizations reported either a formal reward program or significant involvement in paying rewards to sources (including official as well as citizen informants). BIA indicated that it has no program to pay rewards. The National Park Service and Marshals Service noted that very limited rewards payments were made in selective situations. The FBI reported that it has no reward program as such for citizen sources, although it also reported that informants are reimbursed "on a cash on delivery basis for services and expenses." ATF uses contractual agreements to pay rewards to informants.

Seven organizations set forth dollar limit policies for rewards ranging from \$15 for a deserter (Coast Guard) to \$50,000 for a major tax recovery or Customs recovery (IRS and Customs Service).

Specific authority granted by statute or organizational directive was cited by the National Park Service, DEA, Marshals Service, Coast Guard, IRS, Customs Service and the Postal Inspection Service. The Marshals Service, DEA and the Postal Inspection Service cited "implied" authority, while the others cited sections of the U.S. Code which give "express" authority to pay rewards to informants.

SECTION P. FIREARMS POLICIES

While the firearms policies of the Survey II organizations differ, there appears to be a common thread which indicates that a firearm may be discharged only as a last resort when there is danger of loss of life or serious bodily harm. There is an inconsistency in policies such as those concerning firing a handgun in public, firing at a moving vehicle or firing at a fleeing person.

SECTION Q. INTEREST GROUPS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Interest Groups

Most of the organizations identified trade, consumer and professional organizations as being interested in their law enforcement efforts. Many groups reported by the Survey II organizations were interested in their primary mission activities. For example, BIA cited Indian rights organizations; DEA cited medical and pharmaceutical groups and National Park Service listed recreation groups. The news media and labor unions were also cited in most responses. Six Survey II organizations also reported involvement with fraternal/professional organizations, such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Association of Federal Investigators and the National Sheriffs Association.

The Survey I organizations also cited groups which have an interest in their missions. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency reported 28 environmental groups; the Occupational Safety and Health Administration reported numerous business and labor groups; and agricultural organizations reported hundreds of producer/processor/retailer organizations and associations.

2. Informing the Public

Although four Survey II organizations reported maintaining contact with other law enforcement organizations, and several indicated addressing various law enforcement conventions, there was no mention of a formal coordination of efforts among these organizations to inform the public. The responses also did not indicate any commonality of themes among the public information programs, nor did there appear to be a concerted effort to inform the public about law enforcement operations.

The public information efforts of the Survey II organizations include media contacts, such as news releases, press conferences and radio and television appearances; making publications and brochures available to the general public; speeches and testimony; responses to public inquiries; educational exhibits; seminars and conferences; and public tours of agency headquarters.

3. Soliciting Ideas and Suggestions

Media contact, public appearances and correspondence were the techniques most frequently mentioned by the Survey II organizations to solicit ideas and suggestions from the public. In addition, two organizations reported employee suggestion programs; two indicated permanent committees designed to solicit suggestions and criticisms; and two reported meeting with special interest groups on a regular basis. The Customs Service reported that a Consumer Affairs Branch was set up to address public grievances, among other activities. One organization, IRS, indicated that it has no formal programs in this area.

SECTION R. ORGANIZATIONAL STUDIES AND REPORTS

1. Internal Studies

Although most Survey I organizations did not report information on internal studies, some provided the titles of their significant internal studies related to law enforcement efforts which they conducted or funded during the past five years. A list of these titles appears in Section 2 of Appendix A.

About one-third of the Survey II organizations' internal studies addressed the subject of border management, or related issues such as narcotics trafficking. Appendix A, Section 2 includes a list of all reported studies, and in many cases provides summary information of the studies, principal recommendations, any resulting changes in policy or operations, and follow-up evaluations.

2. External Studies

The Survey II organizations provided information on significant studies which have been conducted by the GAO and non-appropriations Congressional committees, as well as by private individuals or institutions. These studies are listed in Appendix A, Section 2, along with information (when it was provided) on principal recommendations, changes in policy or operations and follow-up evaluations. Only four organizations reported studies conducted by the private sector.

3. Agency Reorganizations

The Survey II organizations reported a variety of reorganizations. Some were major in scope, but many were minor or technical.

The Postal Service reported a reorganization in 1957 when they merged the Internal Audit function with the Inspection Service for purposes of centralizing all investigative and audit functions, thereby strengthening internal controls. In 1971, the Postal Service was reorganized to decentralize many functions.

ATF reported numerous reorganizations. In 1976, a Treasury-approved reorganization eliminated the regional criminal enforcement structure and created a straight line management system--with ATF headquarters staff having direct line authority over Special Agents-in-Charge, thus eliminating a dual supervision of the district offices.

The IRS was reorganized along functional lines--operations, administration, technical, planning and inspection--as a result of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952. Administrator positions, under the supervision of regional commissioners, were established to provide integrated supervision of all decentralized field activities.

The Customs Service reported numerous reorganizations, mostly resulting from the assignment of additional duties and responsibilities. In 1973, the Customs Service was involved in the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, which transferred Customs' drug investigation and foreign drug intelligence functions to the newly created DEA. The Plan also called for the transfer to Customs of all functions and resources related to performance of inspections at ports of entry--a transfer which was never implemented. Following the transfer of drug enforcement functions, Customs consolidated all remaining operational enforcement efforts under the Office of Operations. All functions were re-examined, resulting in a different organizational structure with unity of command at all levels. The purpose of the reorganization was to enhance the organization's responsiveness.

DEA reported several reorganizations of the drug enforcement function prior to its creation in 1973, which resulted from President's Reorganization Plan No. 2. Earlier reorganization combined the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control to create the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, which subsequently was reconstituted as DEA, with the transfer of functions from the Customs Service and other organizations. There have been other internal reorganizations of DEA to promote organizational stability by correcting diverse staffing patterns.

The Secret Service reported a major reorganization after the assassination of President Kennedy. A study was conducted for purposes of developing a Secret Service planning document, and the Treasury Department conducted a subsequent study entitled "Evaluation of the Organization and Management of the United States Secret Service." Following the Warren Commission recommendations, several top executive positions were eliminated, and a Director and Deputy Director were put in charge of line operations.

The National Park Service, Coast Guard, Marshals Service and INS reported relatively minor reorganizations, and the FBI did not report any reorganizations.

SECTION S. STATED PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

1. Problems

Seventy-three organizations reported specific problems that they confront when conducting their law enforcement activities. The most frequently mentioned problem is insufficient resources, cited by 37 organizations. Twenty specifically mentioned inadequate funding and/or personnel resources.

Jurisdictional problems were cited by 27 organizations. Nineteen referred to overlapping responsibilities with other Federal agencies; 16 were concerned about unclear jurisdictions; and 12 mentioned inadequate jurisdictions. Authority is a problem for 25 organizations, with nine reporting that their authority is insufficient.

Other problems mentioned by at least seven organizations are: low grade structure, complying with the Privacy and Freedom of Information Acts, training, and inadequacies in the prosecution and judicial areas.

The following list indicates some common areas of concern. The number in the parentheses indicates the number of times the organizations mentioned a specific problem.

Resources - 37 organizations

- a. Funding and/or personnel (not specified) - (20)
- b. Other resource problems, including heavy workloads, inability to fill key positions in a timely fashion, inadequate detention facilities, Freedom of Information/Privacy Act demands - (15)
- c. Insufficient data processing equipment - (2)

Jurisdiction - 27 organizations

- a. Overlapping responsibilities with other Federal agencies - (19)
- b. Unclear jurisdiction - (16)
- c. Inadequate jurisdiction - (12)

Authority - 25 organizations

- a. Insufficient authority - (9)
- b. Lack of subpoena power - (6)
- c. Lack of arrest power - (6)
- d. Lack of authority to carry firearms - (3)
- e. Lack of authority to impose civil penalties and/or represent the agency in Federal Court - (3)
- f. Unclear authority - (2)

Grade Structure - 12 organizations

Low grade structure cited as problem in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel - (12)

Privacy Act Problems - 10 organizations

- a. Difficulty in obtaining information from other organizations - (9)
- b. Personnel workload problems - (9)
- c. Delays in enforcing actions - (9)

- d. Lack of cooperation by citizenry - (9)
- e. Delays in investigations caused by suspects using the Privacy Act - (1)
- f. Differences in interpretation of Privacy Act by Federal organizations - (1)

Freedom of Information Act Problems - 9 organizations

- a. Difficulty in obtaining information from other organizations - (9)
- b. Personnel workload problems - (6)
- c. Delays in enforcing actions - (4)
- d. Lack of cooperation by citizenry - (3)

Training - 8 organizations

- a. Inadequate opportunities - (6)
- b. Lack of unified facilities - (1)
- c. Inadequately trained personnel - (1)

Prosecution - 7 organizations

- a. Dissatisfaction with U.S. Attorneys - (4)
- b. Delays in cases referred to Justice Department for decisions on prosecution - (3)

Judicial - 7 organizations

- a. Inadequate penalties - (3)
- b. Faulty judicial decisions - (3)
- c. Delays in proceedings - (1)

Legislation - 6 organizations

- a. Lack of legislation - (2)
- b. Delay in revision of E.O. 10450 (pertaining to Personnel Security Investigations) - (2)

- c. Lack of adequate criminal sanctions - (1)
- d. Ambiguous regulatory statutes - (1)
- e. Inadequate forfeiture statute - (1)

Tax Reform Act of 1976 - 3 organizations

- a. Restricts access to Federal income tax returns and return information - (3)
- b. Requires notice and the right to stay compliance and intervene when an administrative summons is issued to a third-party record keeper, thus affording the subject of an investigation an opportunity to thwart a criminal tax case - (3)

Posse Comitatus Act - 2 organizations

According to two organizations, this Act denies military support to law enforcement organizations.

2. Needs

In describing needs which, if satisfied, would improve effectiveness and efficiency, 42 organizations most frequently pointed to the need for changes in the Federal statutes relating to their law enforcement responsibilities. Thirty-nine cited resources, with 32 naming personnel and 28 naming funding as areas of need. Jurisdictional changes were mentioned by 14 organizations, 8 of which indicated a need for clarification of jurisdiction.

Seventy-five organizations reported needs in the following areas. The number in parentheses indicates the number of times the organizations mentioned a specific need.

Changes in Federal Legislation - 42 Organizations

Creating or amending statutes for which their agency has law enforcement responsibilities.

Resources - 39 organizations

- a. Personnel - (32)
- b. Funding - (28)
- c. Additional or upgraded equipment - (16)
- d. Additional or improved facilities - (2)

Jurisdictional Changes - 14 organizations

- a. Clarification of jurisdiction - (8)
- b. Increased law enforcement jurisdiction - (5)
- c. Additional jurisdiction - (2)

Reform of Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act -
7 Organizations

Higher Salaries - 6 Organizations

Additional Training of Personnel - 5 Organizations

Consolidation of Federal Law Enforcement Functions -
2 Organizations

3. Mission Impediments

The Survey II organizations, in reporting on problems within the national criminal justice system which are impeding their missions, most frequently mentioned a lack of uniformity among judicial districts in sentencing/ bail bond matters (6 organizations), duplication of services (6 organizations), and the reluctance of U.S. Attorneys to prosecute certain crimes (5 organizations).

4. Mission Enhancements

When describing the components of the national criminal justice system which enhance their missions, the Survey II organizations most frequently mentioned the National Crime Information Center (7 organizations), Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funding (5 organizations), and the benefits under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1968 (4 organizations).

A list of other mission enhancements cited by more than one organizations follows:

- Use of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - 3 organizations
- The benefits of the Witness Protection Program - 3 organizations
- Greater use of the Grand Jury system - 3 organizations
- The benefits of the amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure - 3 organizations
- FBI National Academy in-service training assistance - 2 organizations

SECTION T. IMPACT OF CERTAIN STATUTES ON PROGRAMS

Six organizations indicated significant problems in carrying out the intent of the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act and the Tax Reform Act. These organizations are the FBI, DEA, Secret Service, Customs Service, ATF and INS.

1. Freedom of Information Act

The six organizations indicated that the Freedom of Information Act is having a significant adverse impact on their operations. The IRS also indicated that the Act has had some adverse impact on its investigative operations.

The most frequently cited negative effects of the Act are the draining of personnel and financial resources away from other activities; a decline of information flow; and a decrease in cooperation among individual, institutional and Government sources.

The FBI reported that the Act was creating a tremendous burden on its financial and personnel resources. A new Headquarters Branch was established to process requests, and it was necessary to assign 372 employees full-time to administer this Act and the Privacy Act. The annual salaries and essential equipment costs came to approximately \$6.3 million. Of even greater concern to the FBI is the effect these statutes have on cooperation. They reported that the reduction of information from sources has occurred because confidentiality can no longer be guaranteed.

DEA noted three effects: a decline of the information flow from particular sources, a reluctance of informants to cooperate, and actions of foreign, Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities to withhold information for fear of disclosure.

The Customs Service expressed concern about a drain on its resources by Freedom of Information Act requests; the possibility of intentional or accidental disclosure; and a decrease in informants and other sources of information.

2. Privacy Act

The six organizations reported similar adverse effects from the Privacy Act, with the IRS indicating a limited negative impact on its investigative programs.

The FBI stated that very serious problems arise from the Act. The collection of information is adversely affected for two reasons: 1) many other organizations are confused as to what information the statute permits them to release, and consequently have imposed cumbersome procedures that make the exchange of vital information difficult; and 2) individuals become reluctant to cooperate with the interviewing agents when they are advised of their rights under the Act to refuse to provide information. Implementation of the Privacy Act has also resulted in a mass of procedures and instructions, many of which are difficult to follow or implement because of their complexity.

The Secret Service stated that the procedures developed to meet the Privacy Act reporting requirements result in a significant increase in paperwork. The documentation of contacts and exchange of information creates a heavy burden on the time and energy of Secret Service agents. Problems also have arisen because certain records are exempted from disclosure under the Privacy Act but are not so protected under the Freedom of Information Act.

ATF indicated a considerable expenditure of time, effort and resources to comply with the law.

The Customs Service stated that many sources of information are "drying up" as a result of the Privacy Act. For example, in the past the personnel background investigations conducted by other agencies were readily available to Customs but are now no longer available. As a result, much duplication of investigative work is occurring. Computers are being heavily tapped to comply with the Privacy Act, resulting in a loss of computer usage for general investigative purposes.

DEA stated that the Privacy Act negatively affects resources and exchange of information. They estimated costs of complying with the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act to be \$800 thousand per year, and they stated that information is becoming more difficult to obtain from informants, other enforcement agencies and the private sector.

The Defense Department provides an example of a Survey I organization experiencing adverse effects of the Act. This Department conducts more personnel security investigations than any other Government agency and reported that it is confronted with a growing problem in obtaining criminal records information from State and local law enforcement agencies.

3. Tax Reform Act

The six Survey II organizations also have problems with the Tax Reform Act. They reported that the provisions of the law eliminate an important source of investigative information.

IRS indicated that the disclosure provisions of the Tax Reform Act should not have any direct adverse impact with respect to criminal tax investigations. Their experience to date with summons provisions of the Act indicates a potential long-term adverse impact on the Service's criminal prosecutions, principally resulting from delays caused by summons enforcement actions.

SECTION U. PROPOSED OR PENDING LEGISLATION

The responses of 109 organizations indicated a total of 714 proposed or pending bills in various stages of development, of which 685 would increase and only two would decrease their responsibility. Twenty-seven bills would transfer responsibility. The Survey II responses accounted for 320 of the 714 bills.

Over 80 percent of the proposed or pending legislation was mentioned by six organizations: the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Postal Inspection Service, the Customs Service, the FBI, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Federal Trade Commission.

Thirteen of the organizations reported pending bills (H.R. 2191, H.R. 8588 and H.R. 2788) which would create an Inspector General's Office in each of the organizations.



**PRESIDENT'S
REORGANIZATION
PROJECT**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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ATTACHMENT 2

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS¹

SURVEY I ORGANIZATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
Federal Grain Inspection Service
Food and Nutrition Service
Food Safety and Quality Service
Foreign Agricultural Service
Forest Service
Office of Equal Opportunity
Office of Inspector General
Office of Personnel
Packers and Stockyards Administration

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration
Industry and Trade Administration
Maritime Administration
National Bureau of Standards
National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Investigations and Security

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Air Force
Army
Defense Intelligence Agency
Defense Investigative Service
Defense Logistics Agency
Defense Mapping Agency
Marine Corps
Navy

¹ List of surveyed organizations current as of May 1978.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY²

Energy and Research Development Administration
Federal Energy Administration
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
Center for Disease Control
Food and Drug Administration
Health Care Financing Administration
Health Services Administration
National Institutes of Health
Office of Inspector General
Social Security Administration

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
Office of Inspector General
Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations, and
Consumer Protection

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Mines
Bureau of Reclamation
Fish and Wildlife Service
Geological Survey

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

² Agency internal reorganization not completed at time of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR³

Directorate of Audit and Investigations
Employment and Training Administration
Employment Standards Administration
Labor Management Services Administration
Mine Safety and Health Administration
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Special Investigations Staff

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency for International Development
International Boundary and Water Commission
Office of Security

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Highway Administration
Federal Railroad Administration
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Office of Investigations and Security
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Bureau of the Mint
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ACTION

Arms Control and Disarmament Agent
Canal Zone Government
Civil Aeronautics Board
Civil Service Commission
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Community Services Administration
Consumer Product Safety Commission
Environmental Protection Agency
Farm Credit Administration

³ Proposed Office of Special Investigation will incorporate investigative and audit functions currently handled by the Office of Investigation and Compliance in the Employment and Training Administration, Employment Standards Administration, Division of Audit and Investigation in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES (cont.)

Federal Communications Commission
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Elections Commission
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Federal Maritime Commission
Federal Reserve Board
Federal Trade Commission
General Services Administration - Federal Protective Service
General Services Administration - Office of Investigations
International Communication Agency
International Trade Commission
Interstate Commerce Commission
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Credit Union Administration
National Gallery of Art
National Labor Relations Board
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Small Business Administration
Smithsonian Institution
Tennessee Valley Authority
Veterans Administration

NON-EXECUTIVE BRANCH⁴

Capitol Police
Government Printing Office

⁴ Library of Congress and Supreme Court not included.

SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs
National Park Service

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Marshals Service

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Customs Service
Internal Revenue Service
Secret Service

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

Postal Service

ATTACHMENT 3

PROBLEMS AND FINDINGS

I. Coordination

Problem Area: The present Federal law enforcement "system" is a loose, uncoordinated grouping of agencies that perform law enforcement, police and investigative activities. These agencies are located in every Department and Branch of the Federal Government. The lack of coordination and absence of policy direction cause wasted efforts and reduced effectiveness, without any discernible civil liberties benefit.

Findings which relate to this problem area:

1. There is no mechanism to: (a) establish policies; (b) set priorities; (c) plan strategy; (d) establish clear lines of authority and jurisdiction for Federal organizations with law enforcement responsibilities; (e) resolve jurisdictional disputes when they occur; (f) implement policies and strategies for national priority law enforcement programs; (g) evaluate how Federal law enforcement programs impact on State/local law enforcement agencies; (h) develop a government-wide system for measuring performance of Federal law enforcement programs or personnel.
2. The similarity of criminal investigative activities conducted by many different Federal organizations results in duplication of effort, including unproductive use of personnel and financial resources.
3. There are new law enforcement programs being planned by Federal organizations which are duplicative and result from the absence of a coordinative mechanism at the Federal level.
4. There is considerable fragmentation at the Federal level in combating organized crime, white collar crime, public corruption and terrorism.

5. There is a large number of Federal organizations performing protective services for Federal facilities and property, with minimal coordination and an apparently significant duplication of efforts.
6. Some Executive Departments have no single official or central unit responsible for coordinating each Department's law enforcement activities.
7. Most Executive Departments have no formal written directives or policy system by which to manage their law enforcement activities.

II. The Federal Role in Law Enforcement

Problem Area: The Federal role in law enforcement vis-a-vis State and local roles has never been well-defined. As a result, much Federal effort is spent in areas which duplicate traditional State and local jurisdiction, with resulting waste of both Federal and other governmental resources.

Findings which relate to this problem area:

1. There are substantial jurisdictional overlaps among Federal/State/local law enforcement activities.
2. There are numerous law enforcement agreements between Federal organizations and State and local agencies, but little data exist to determine the cost-effectiveness or to measure the quality of services provided.
3. Federal law enforcement organizations have not encouraged State and local agencies to assume more responsibilities in areas where there is presently concurrent jurisdiction with the Federal Government.
4. There are no uniform standards for training or other support services provided by Federal organizations to State/local law enforcement agencies.

III. Law Enforcement Support

Problem Area: There is much duplication in providing support services for Federal law enforcement organizations, including radio communications, facilities, equipment, laboratories and personnel training. This leads to unnecessary cost and effort.

Findings which relate to this problem area:

1. No effective effort has been made by the Federal Government to consolidate law enforcement support services, although consolidation could probably result in sizable cost savings, and there is no consistent reimbursement practice among organizations for providing or receiving support services.
2. There are no uniform standards for using either Government or non-Government contract services, and the aggregate costs, personnel figures, quality criteria or other management control data for such services are not known.
3. Even though law enforcement is not the main mission of Survey I organizations, a substantial number of them are providing investigative and protective/security support services to other agencies.
4. There is a large number of independent law enforcement training facilities with little or no coordination among the agencies administering these facilities, and no existing minimum training standards.
5. No control mechanism exists at the Federal level to assure that there are relevant, uniform or minimum standards for determining and maintaining suitability of law enforcement personnel; uniform application of selection standards; government-wide career development programs; or fair and equitable basic compensation levels, overtime pay and special retirement benefits. This problem is further compounded by the existence of approximately 20 different personnel systems.

6. It appears that major law enforcement organizations do not adequately share their existing facilities and equipment, coordinate their acquisitions of facilities and equipment, or coordinate telecommunication systems research and development efforts with other appropriate Federal organizations.
7. The use of Federal law enforcement radio communications systems and laboratory facilities is duplicative and overlapping.
8. Although it appears there is a surplus of computer capacity available to Federal organizations with law enforcement activities, many of these organizations listed the need for additional computer facilities and, under prevailing circumstances, a significant investment for additional systems is expected in the next several years without any interagency coordination.
9. Organizational policies and procedures related to the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts are based on individual agency implementation practices and hinder effective information sharing and cooperation among Federal law enforcement organizations.
10. The shared responsibility for the enforcement and investigation of explosives and firearms laws between two organizations results in significant jurisdictional problems, including overlap and duplication of functions and conflict of objectives.

IV. Border Management

Problem Area: There is little accountability for management of the U.S. borders, as demonstrated by the duplication of efforts in inspections at ports of entry and patrol between ports of entry.

Findings which relate to this problem area:

1. Both the Customs Service (Treasury) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Justice) patrol the land borders and conduct inspections at the ports of entry. This duplication of effort and the lack of coordination between the two agencies hamper effective border management.

2. These two agencies use different radio frequencies, making communication between patrol forces difficult, and use entirely separate systems for identifying violators at the ports of entry, which is a wasteful and ineffective practice.
3. The division and fragmentation of border responsibilities between Customs and INS make it difficult to target Federal resources to meet crises and special needs.
4. Many persons outside the country seeking entry into the U.S. must submit to separate screenings for a determination of their admissability -- one by the Consul (State) for a visa, and one by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for admission at the border. This lack of coordination and unclear division of responsibility create waste and inconvenience, because the same information is collected several times, and the determinations of the agencies are at times in conflict.
5. No Federal agency has both the responsibility and the resources to protect the Nation's air borders.



PRESIDENT'S
REORGANIZATION
PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

**FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE AND
INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES: A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

**APPENDIX A
SUPPORTING DATA**

October 1978

55284
2003



PRESIDENT'S
REORGANIZATION
PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE AND
INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES: A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

APPENDIX A
SUPPORTING DATA

NCJRS

FEB 5 1979

ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

On June 29, 1977, President Jimmy Carter directed the Reorganization Project staff in the Office of Management and Budget to undertake a comprehensive review of all Federal law enforcement missions, tasks and priorities. The results of that review were summarized in Federal Law Enforcement, Police and Investigative Activities: A Descriptive Report, which sets forth a detailed description of Federal Law Enforcement activities as they exist today.

This appendix contains data that supports that Report and includes the actual questions which were used by the Reorganization Project in an extensive survey of 113 Federal organizations.

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Federal Law Enforcement, Police and Investigative
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SECTION I
SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

TOTAL POSITIONS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES BY ORGANIZATION: FISCAL YEARS 1977 AND 1978

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL, ALL ACTIVITIES		ACTIVITY A		ACTIVITY B		ACTIVITY C		ACTIVITY D		ACTIVITY E		ACTIVITY F		ACTIVITY G		ACTIVITY H		ACTIVITY I		ACTIVITY J		ACTIVITY K		ACTIVITY L		ACTIVITY M		ACTIVITY N		ACTIVITY O		ACTIVITY P		ACTIVITY Q		ACTIVITY R		ACTIVITY S		ACTIVITY T		ACTIVITY U		ACTIVITY V		ACTIVITY W		ACTIVITY X		ACTIVITY Y		ACTIVITY Z																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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TABLE I-1

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL BY STATES

1.	California	5340	26.	New Mexico	314
2.	New York	5140	27.	Maine	304
3.	Texas	3544	28.	Oregon	292
4.	Illinois	2017	29.	Wisconsin	276
5.	Florida	1743	30.	South Carolina	259
6.	Pennsylvania	1680	31.	Oklahoma	256
7.	Michigan	1258	32.	Vermont	254
8.	Arizona	1112	33.	Nevada	247
9.	Massachusetts	976	34.	Connecticut	245
10.	Washington	976	35.	Mississippi	204
11.	New Jersey	947	36.	Utah	178
12.	Ohio	945	37.	Alaska	158
13.	Louisiana	716	38.	Montana	156
14.	Missouri	698	39.	Arkansas	147
15.	Georgia	669	40.	North Dakota	136
16.	Virginia	631	41.	South Dakota	130
17.	Maryland	612	42.	Iowa	114
18.	Minnesota	536	43.	Kansas	114
19.	Tennessee	468	44.	Rhode Island	108
20.	North Carolina	412	45.	West Virginia	102
21.	Indiana	404	46.	Idaho	99
22.	Alabama	339	47.	Nebraska	88
23.	Kentucky	338	48.	Wyoming	85
24.	Hawaii	336	49.	Delaware	55
25.	Colorado	329	50.	New Hampshire	42

TABLE I-4

Titles of Positions
Survey I Organizations

<u>Title of Position</u>	Number of Organizations Reporting Position
Investigator	29
Criminal Investigator	20
Guard	21
Police	15
Inspector	5
Security (Officer) Specialist	8
Special Agent	5
Attorney	6
Auditor	5
Consumer Safety Protection Officer	4
Equal Opportunity Specialist	2
Compliance Specialist	2
Examiner, Financial	1
Examiner, Warehouse	1
Examiner, Bank	1
Examiner, Field	2
Examiner, Security Compliance	1
Labor Management Relations Compliance Officer	1
Public Safety Officer	1
Personnel Safety Officer	1

TABLE I-4
(cont.)

<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Number of Organizations Reporting Position</u>
Marketing Specialist	1
Asst. Agriculture Attache	1
Agriculture Program Specialist	1
Counterintelligence	1
Veterinarian Medical Officer	1
Animal Health Technician	1
Engineer, General	1
Engineer, Safety Compliance	1
Safety Inspector	1
Crop Insurance Fieldman Adjuster	1
Industrial Hygienist	1
Scales and Weight Specialist	1
Program Analyst	1
Marine Enforcement Technician	1
Fleet Patrol Launch Operator	1

TABLE I-4
(cōn'td.)
Survey II Organizations

<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Number of Organizations Reporting Position</u>
Investigator	2
Criminal Investigator	5
Guard	1
Police	5
Inspector	4
Special Agent	3
Customs Enforcement Officer	1
Customs Patrol Officer	1
Park Ranger	1
Border Patrol Agent	1
Deputy Marshal	1

TABLE I-5

TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS AND FACILITIES: SURVEY I ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Training Organizations and Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Position Titles Reported</u>
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Glynco, Georgia	24
Brandon Systems Inc. Bethesda, Maryland	1
U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School Washington, D.C.	3
Army Ft. McClellan, Alabama	4
Defense Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C.	2
Naval Investigative Service Alexandria, Virginia	2
Air Force Washington, D.C.	2
Transportation Safety Institute Oklahoma City, OK	2
Maryland Police Department Montgomery County	1
Federal Bureau of Investigation-Field Office Baltimore, Maryland	1
Interagency Training School Indian Head, Maryland	1
Capitol Police & Secret Service Washington, D.C.	1
Police Department Fairfax, Va.	1

TABLE I-5
(cont'd)

TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS AND FACILITIES: SURVEY I ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Training Organizations and Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Position Titles Reported</u>
General Services Administrations Washington, D.C.	1
National Aeronautics & Space Academy Location not shown	1
Capitol Police Training Center Washington, D.C.	1
Air Force Security Police Academy Lackland AFB, Texas	1
Canal Zone Police Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	1
Civil Service Commission Location not shown	7
Mine Health & Safety Academy Beckley, W. VA.	1
Association of Federal Investigators Washington, D.C.	4
Interagency Training School Bethesda, Maryland	2
Bar Association & Law Schools Location Not Shown	1
Occupational Safety & Health Administration Chicago, Illinois	2
Office of Federal Programs Washington, D.C.	1
Federal Grain Inspection Service Washington, D.C.	1

TABLE I-5
(cont'd)

TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS AND FACILITIES : SURVEY I ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Training Organizations and Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Position Titles Reported</u>
Securities and Exchange Commission Location not shown	1
Virginia Hospital Training Center North Little Rock Park, Arkansas	1
Own agency Location not shown	58
None	35
Unknown	9

TABLE I-5
(cont'd)

TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS AND FACILITIES: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Training Organizations and Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Position Titles Reported</u>
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Glynco, Georgia	16
Drug Enforcement Administration National Training Center Washington, D.C.	5
Secret Service Schools Washington, D.C.	4
Employing Agency Location not shown	4
Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Quantico, Va.	2
U.S. Postal Inspection Service Career Development Branch Bethesda, Maryland	2
Air Force Office of Special Investigations School Washington, D.C.	1
Foreign Service Institute Washington, D.C.	1
Indian Police Academy Brigham City, Utah	1
U.S. Park Police School Washington, D.C.	1
U.S. Customs Service Academy Washington, D.C.	1

TABLE I-6

Maintenance of Employee Suitability: Survey II Organizations

ELEMENTS	Bureau of Indian Affairs	National Park Service		Drug Enforcement Administration	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Immigration & Naturalization Service	Marshals Service	Coast Guard	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	Internal Revenue Service		Customs Service	Secret Service	Postal Service
		Park Police	Rangers							Intelli- gence	Internal Security			
Suitability/Security Up-date Practices:														
Period: 5 years	X	X		X		X			X		X	X		X
other													X	
Nature of positions:														
not specified	X													
critical sensitive		X		X							X	X		
non-critical sensitive or non-sensitive										X				
Nature of up-date procedure:														
not given	X	X							X				X	
review of security questionnaire				X		X					X	X		X
review of other documents				X		X					X	X		X
"National Agency Checks"														
field investigation														
case by case determination				X		X					X	X		
Suitability Evaluation During Probation	X				X									
Nature of Employee Conduct and Responsibility Standards:														
general	X									X	X		X	
specific for law enforcement	X													
Training of Employees Concerning Conduct Standards					X		X							
Awareness of Conduct Standards (Certification)										X	X		X	
Periodic Evaluation, Includes Suitability	X	X					X							X
Employee Conduct Investigations:														
included in program inspection and audit function		X			X									
specialized employee conduct cases:														
by specialized unit					X		X			X				
by operational unit					X						X			
Adjudication of Employee Conduct cases by Specialized Unit					X									
Medical Suitability:														
periodic examinations	X	X			X		X					X	X	X
fitness for duty examinations						X	X	X		X	X			X
Other:														
judgement of local management			X											
review of fitness reports								X						

TABLE I-7

RECRUITMENT: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

ELEMENTS -	BIA	NPS		DEA	FBI	INS	MS	CG	ATF	IRS		CS	SS	PIS	Sub-element
EXTERNAL RECRUITING METHODS		*	**							***	****				Totals
CSC register solicitations				X		X	X		X	(X	X)	X	X		7
Internal register solicitations									X				X		2
Educational institution contacts		(X	X)						X	(X	X)			X	4
Minority school/orgs. contacts		X			X		X			X			X	X	6
Law and accountancy school contacts					X					X				X	3
College with law enforcement programs		(X	X)							X					2
CSC announcements			X							X					2
Newspaper ads/broadcast announcement						X				X					2
Announcements (not otherwise specified)	X					X			X						3
Agency publications								X							1
Brochures										(X	X)				1
Articles, items for outside publications														X	1
Military separation center contacts					X								X		2
Local, State employment offices						X									1
Follow-up to interested persons	X				X				X					X	4
Duty contacts		X							X	X				X	4
Communities and special interest groups		(X	X)											X	2
Other enforcement agencies contacts													X		1
Professional organizations contacts	X													X	2
Tribal organizations contacts	X														1
Standard military recruiting techniques								X							1

* Rangers
 ** Park Police
 *** Intelligence
 **** Internal Security

A record of responses in any sub-element does not necessarily refer to the entire organization or to all positions for which recruited.

TABLE I-7

RECRUITMENT: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS (cont.)

ELEMENTS -	BIA	NPS	DEA	FBI	INS	MS	CG	ATF	IRS	CS	SS	PIS	Sub-element
INTERNAL RECRUITING METHODS:		* **							*** ****				Totals
In-service announcement		X			X				X	X	X	X	6
Agency publications							X					X	2
Identify/encourage potential candidate							X		X			X	3
RECRUITING TARGETS:													
In-service employees		X			X		X		X	X	X	X	7
Staff of other division									(X X)				1
In-unit lower level staff					X				X				2
Minorities		X		X		X			X		X	X	6
Indians	X	X											2
Females		X		X		X			X				4
Former military personnel				X							X		2
Vietnam era veterans					X						X		2
Enforcement staff of other Federal Agency											X		1
Former law enforcement officers		X									X		2
Criminal justice academic experience		X											1
Merchant marines officers/maritime grads.							X						1
Law or accountancy educated				X					X			X	3
STAFF ELEMENTS USED:													
Military recruiting command							X						1
Field commanders							X						1
Community relations unit			X										1
Law enforcement operations employees		X		X					X			X	4
Agency recruitment coordinator									X			X	2
National minority recruitment												X	1

* Rangers
 ** Park Police
 *** Intelligence
 **** Internal Security

A record of responses in any sub-element does not necessarily refer to the entire organization or to all positions for which recruited.

TABLE I-7

RECRUITMENT: SURVEY IT ORGANIZATIONS (cont.)

ELEMENTS -	BIA	NPS		DEA	FBI	INS	HS	CG	ATF	IRS		CS	SS	PIS	Sub-element
SPECIAL PROCEDURES:		*	**												Totals
Non-competitive appointments				X								X			2
Student cooperative employment										(X	X)	X			2
Increased starting salary										X					1
Summer employment programs		X											X		2
Indians preference	X														1
RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:															
Over supply of eligibles		(X	X)				X		X						3
Hiring restrictions		X								X				X	3
Limited size of organization		X								X					2
Selection limited to veterans preference eligibles					X										1
RESULTS REPORTED:															
Minority intake				X											1
Minority and female employment levels														X	1

* Rangers
 ** Park Police
 *** Intelligence
 **** Internal Security

A record of responses in any sub-element does not necessarily refer to the entire organization or to all positions for which recruited.

TABLE I-8
TRAINING COURSES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS:
SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

	BLA	NPS		IWA	FBI	INS	MS	CG	ATF	IRS		CS	SS	PS	Total No. of Courses
		a	b							c	d				
Number of Courses Offered	12	1	2	28	152	11	6	11	15	12	6	13	22	7	282
Number of Courses by Type:															Course Type Total
Crim. Enforce. General	3	1	2	1	1	4	2	3	2	1	1	4	9	2	36
Crim. Enforce. Special Areas	2			3	19	6	1		7	5	2	2	3	4	54
Regulatory Enforcement				2				8	3			2			15
Administrative					1				1						2
Communications	1				1						1				3
Data Systems	1				1					1					3
Detention	1					1									2
Financial and Audit					3									1	4
Firearms				1	1					1	1	1			5
Forensic					3						1				4
Intelligence				2	1										3
Technical				1						2		1	1		5
Other				1	1		1						3		6
Supervisor Training	1			1			1			1		3	2		9
Mgt/Exec. Training	1			2	4		1								8
Instructor Training	2			2	15				1				1		21
Training: State/Local Pers				3	101*				1	1			3		109
Training: Foreign Pers.				9											9
Length of courses -	1 day-	5	5 wks	3 days	2 days	2 wks	4 days	2 wks	3 days	Not	Not	1 wk	1 wk	1 wk	Overall Range from 1 day - 16 wks.
Range: from - to	8 wks.	8 wks.	8 wks	12 wks	16 wks	16 wks	11 wks	12 wks	6 wks	Given	Given	7 wks	8 wks	16 wks	

Facilities used:

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Indian Police Academy, Brigham City, Utah;
 FLETC; and FBI National Academy

National Park Service:
 Park Rangers - not given
 Park Police - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynnco, Ga.
 (FLETC); and USSS Training Facility, Beltsville, Md.

Drug Enforcement Administration: National Training Institute, WDC

Federal Bureau of Investigation: FBI Academy, Quantico, Va.

Immigration and Naturalization Service: FLETC and Officer Development
 Center, Port Isabel, Texas

Marshals Service: FLETC

Coast Guard: C.G. Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Va;
 USAF-OSI School, WDC; FLETC

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: FLETC

Internal Revenue Service:
 Intelligence Division - FLETC
 Internal Security - FLETC; and USSS, no site

Customs Service: FLETC; Customs Academy, WDC; and Seal Training
 Center, Neiland, Ca.

Secret Service: FLETC; and USSS Training Facility, Beltsville, Md.

Postal Service: Postal Inspection Service Career Development Branch,
 Bethesda, Md.

a - Park Rangers
 b - Park Police
 c - Intelligence Division
 d - Internal Security Division

*Courses taught at FBI National Academy, Quantico, Va., does not include over 100,000 hours of instruction given to local police personnel at other facilities throughout the United States. Foreign police personnel at times attend the FBI National Academy.

**There may be more than 11 facilities in use. This number was based on information provided by some organizations in answer to a question concerning training course content.

Total Number of
 Facilities Used
 11**

TABLE I-9

CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL TYPE	ENTRY				JOURNEYMAN			
	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Police Positions	GS-03 (No prior experience)	6 Months to GS-04; 1 Yr. to GS-05	Basic Training Course prior to GS-04	None	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-06; 1 Yr. to GS-07	Supervisor: Advanced Training Program. Other: not specified	not given
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Park Ranger	GS-05 or GS-07; Difference not specified	1 Yr. to GS-07 or GS-09	200 hours basic training for those in law enforcement	None	GS-09	not given to next grade	40 hours per year	not given
Park Technician	GS-02 or GS-03; Difference not specified	None through GS-04; not specified GS-04 to GS-05	200 hours basic training for those in law enforcement	None	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-06	40 hours per year	not given
Park Police Officer	Not specified, Step I: Private Patrol Officer	5 Yrs. to Grade/Rank of Sergeant/Supervisor	17 weeks basic training plus 8 weeks OJT	None	not established	1 year in grade needed for Sergeants to compete for Lieutenant	40 hours per year	
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION Special Agent	GS-07	1 Yr. to GS-09; 1 Yr. to GS-11; 1 Yr. to GS-12	6-10 wks. formal basic, then OJT and classroom specialization	None	GS-12	not given	not given	not given
Compliance Investigator	GS-05 or GS-07 Difference not specified	(Same as Special Agent)	(Same as Special Agent)	None	GS-11	not given	not given	not given
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Special Agent	GS-10	2 Yrs. to GS-11; 2 Yrs. to GS-12; 3 Yrs. to GS-13	FBI Academy: specialized training of various types	Annual performance rating, seniority, assignment transfer	GS-13	not given	not given	not given

CONTINUED

2 OF 7

TABLE I-9 (cont'd)

CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL TYPE	ENTRY				JOURNEYMAN			
	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER
<u>IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE</u> Criminal Investigator	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-09; 1 Yr. to GS-11	14 weeks at FLETC with emphasis on Spanish language, I&N law, Human relations, Phys. Ed. and self-defense, firearms, etc.	None	GS-11	not given	not given	not given
Immigration Inspector	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-09	same as Criminal Investigator	None	GS-09	not given	not given	not given
Detention Officer	GS-04	1 Yr. to GS-05; 1 Yr. to GS-06	4 weeks at FLETC; rest same as Criminal Investigator	None	GS-06	not given	not given	not given
Deportation Officer	GS-05	same as Criminal Investigator	same as Criminal Investigator	None	GS-11	not given	not given	not given
Border Patrol Agent	GS-05	same as Immigration Inspector	16 weeks at FLETC; emphasis same as Criminal Investigator	None	GS-09	not given	not given	not given
<u>MARSHALS SERVICE</u> Deputy Marshal	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-09	12 weeks at FLETC; then OJT	Annual performance rating	GS-09 some specialist positions at GS-11	not given	periodic refresher and specific special duty program	not given
<u>COAST GUARD</u> Investigative (Office of Intelligence and Security)	(No Career Development Program-all active duty military members assigned to Office of Intelligence and Security for four-year tour of duty; then returned to general military duties.)							
(None Specified - Enforcement of Laws and Treaties Program)	(Career patterns not designed for specific mission, but organized for adaptability to multi-mission concept practiced by field units in a maritime-oriented setting.)							

TABLE I-9 (con't)

CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL TYPE	ENTRY				JOURNEYMAN			
	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS Special Agent	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-09; 1 Yr. to GS-11	1. Criminal Enforcement OJT Program Entry and new agent training program at FBIHQ. Must complete Criminal Investigator school before attending New Agents Training 2. State and police training	Diversified and progressively more difficult assignments	GS-11	not given	1) report writing refresher course 2) graduate study, if feasible 3) professional association activity, especially committee work 4) self-development thru correspondence and resident study	Analyze complex cases; plan and execute complete investigations with minimal supervision
Inspectors	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-09	mandatory assembled (not specified); OJT	None	GS-09	not given	not mandatory, but recommended	not given
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (Intelligence Division)	GS-05 GS-07 if CSC Academic Requirements are met; higher if holding law degree	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-09; 1 Yr. to GS-11	not given	None	GS-11; but there are working agents at the GS-12 and the GS-13 levels	1 Yr. to GS-12; then as vacancies occur	not given	not given
Criminal Investigator (Internal Security Division)	GS-05	same as Special Agent	1. Criminal Investigators School, Internal Security Basic School I 2. In-service, out-service, and self-development programs	None	GS-11	not given	1. Journeyman School, Internal Security Basic School II 2. In-service, out-service, and self-development programs	not given

TABLE I-9 (cont'd)

CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL TYPE	ENTRY				JOURNEYMAN			
	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER
CUSTOMS SERVICE Criminal Investigator	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-11; 1 Yr. to GS-12	Basic 4 weeks at Customs Academy; ATT; 8 weeks at FIETC	Annual performance rating, developmental and rotational assignments	GS-12, GS-13 (For positions of greater work complexity)	not given	not given	4 wks. tech. lng., 4 wks. gen. in-service tng. at Customs Academy
Customs Patrol Officer and Customs Inspector	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-09	Customs Academy; ATT	same as Criminal Investigator above	GS-09	not given	not given	not given
Import Specialist	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-09; 1 Yr. to GS-11	Customs Academy; ATT	same as Criminal Investigator above	GS-11	not given	not given	not given
Regulatory Auditor	GS-05	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-09; 1 Yr. to GS-11	Customs Academy; ATT	same as Criminal Investigator above	GS-11	not given	not given	not given
SECRET SERVICE Police Officer (Treasury Security Force)	GS-03, 04, or 05 depending on qualifications; (not specified)	1 Yr. to GS-03 to GS-04; 1 Yr. GS-04 to GS-05	5 weeks at FIETC; quarterly firearms; monthly qualifications; additional training as needed (not specified)	Regulatory requirements, time-in-grade, experience, duties, performance	GS-05	not given	not given	not given
Police Officer (Executive Protective Service)	not specified, private, SR-083, Class 1	not given; excepted appointments convertible to appointments after 3 years of satisfactory service	1. 8 weeks at Secret Service training facility, Beltsville, MD 2. 8 weeks at FIETC	None	same as entry grade	not given	not given	not given

TABLE I-9 (cont'd)

CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL TYPE	ENTRY				JOURNEYMAN			
	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER	GRADE	MINIMUM TIME IN GRADE	TRAINING	OTHER
SECRET SERVICE (cont.) Special Officer (GS-301)	GS-07	not given	1. Protective detail; OJT at assigned duty station 2. Headquarters assignment: 2 weeks at Secret Service training facility, Beltsville, MD	monthly firearms proficiency qualifications	same as entry grade	not given	not given	not given
Guard	GS-04	not given	1. 2 weeks, location not given 2. Quarterly firearms; monthly qualifications	None	same as entry grade	not given	not given	not given
Criminal Investigator	GS-05 or GS-07 (depending on experience)	1 Yr. to GS-07; 1 Yr. to GS-09; 1 Yr. to GS-12	1. 8 weeks at FLETC; 2. 8 weeks Special Agent Training Course at Secret Service Office of Training; 3. Other as required for career development and special assignments (not specified) 4. Quarterly firearms; monthly qualifications	None	GS-12 (GS-13 for positions of greater work complexity)	not given	not given	not given
POSTAL SERVICE Postal Inspector	PTAC-16 (GS-08, Step 4 equivalent)	18 mos. to PES-19 (GS-09, step 7, equivalent); 24 mos. to PES-21 (GS-11, step 4 equivalent)	Basic and in-service OJT as administered by regions and divisions	None	PES-21 (GS-11, step 4 equivalent)	not given	not given	not given
Security Police Officer	PS-5 (GS-07, step 1 equivalent)	1 Yr. to PS-6 (GS-05, step 10 equivalent)	Basic and in-service	Encouraged: job-related courses and college level degree programs	PS-6 (GS-05, step 10 equivalent)	not given	not given	not given

TABLE I-10

ANTICIPATED NUMBER OF RETIREES: PUBLIC LAW 93-350: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATIONS	PL 93-350 Retirees Estimates	Retirement Estimates by General Schedule Grade Level																		Executive Level		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	V	IV	III
TOTAL	724						5	2		34		36	63	430	88	40	13	7	1		1	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7							2		1		2		1	1							
National Park Service																						
Drug Enforcement Administration	9													2	4	2	1					
Federal Bureau of Investigation	418													339	53	13	8	3	1		1	
Immigration and Naturalization Service	115						5			10		20	27	23	12	14	2	2				
Marshals Service	29									21		5	3									
Coast Guard																						
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	34											8	15	7	2	2						
Internal Revenue Service	82											1	13	52	11	3	2					
Customs Service	18									2			3	5	1	3						
Secret Service	6													1	2	1		2				
Postal Service	6												2		2	2						

TABLE I-11

Anticipated Number of Recruits, Public Law 93-150 by Classification Series and Titles:
Survey II Organizations

Series and Titles	TOTAL	BIA	MPD	DEA	FBI	INS	HS	CG	ATF	IRS	CS	GS	PS
TOTAL	724	7	-	9	418	115	29	-	34	82	18	6	6
082	29						29						
Chief Deputy U.S. Marshal	4						4						
Deputy Deputy U.S. Marshal	4						4						
Deputy U.S. Marshal	21						21						
083	1	1											
Police Officer	1	1											
301	25					25							
Assoc. Trans. Enforcement	1					1							
Assoc. Trans. Detention & Deportation	1					1							
Superv. Detention Officer	2					2							
Detention Officer	5					5							
District Director	7					7							
Deputy District Director	1					1							
Officer in Charge	4					4							
Asst. Officer in Charge	1					1							
Detention Officer	2					2							
Director, Intelligence Unit	1					1							
1811	615	5		9	418	46		34	82	15	6		
Agency Special Officer	2	2											
Area Special Officer	1	1											
Assistant Director	2										2		
Asst. District Director for Investigations	2					2							
Asst. Reg. Trans. Investigations	1					1							
Asst. Reg. Director of Investigations	3										1		
Chief, Imports Branch	1							1					
Country Attache	1			1									
Criminal Investigator	15					11				4			
Criminal Investigator Special Agent	7										1		
Criminal Invest. Fr. Special Agent	1										1		
Deputy Chief, National Central Bureau	1										1		
Director, Security Division	1										1		
District Operations Officer	2							2					
Group Supervisor	6			2				4					
INT. (Intelligence Division)	78									78			
Liaison Officer	1							1					
Resident Agent in Charge	2							1			1		
Senior Special Agent	1							1					
Special Asst. - Asst. Admin. Enforcement	1			1									
Special Asst. Deputy Admin.	1			1									
Special Agent	440				418			21			1		
Special Agent (Group Supervisor)	1										1		
Special Agent in Charge	8							3			1		
Special Officer	2	2											
Street Agent	2				2								
Strike Force Representative	1			1									
Supervisory Criminal Invest.	12					12							
Training and Prevention Officer	1			1									
1812	1	1											
Cops Section	1	1											
1894	18					18							
Asst. Chief Patrol Agent	1					1							
Asst. Comm. Border Patrol	1					1							
Asst. Reg. Comm. Border Patrol	2					2							
Border Patrol Agent	8					8							
Chief Patrol Agent	9					9							
Deputy Chief Patrol Agent	1					1							
Supervisory Border Patrol Agent	12					12							
1899	3										3		
Customs Patrol Officer	2										2		
Director, Patrol Division	1										1		
2181	6					6							
Airplane Pilot	4					4							
Supervisory Airplane Pilot	2					2							
2335	8												8
Postal Inspector	4												4
Postal Inspector-Product Coordinator	2												2

TABLE I-12

Employee Associations: Survey I and II Organizations

<u>Survey I Organizations</u>	<u>Number of Position Titles Reported</u>
TOTAL	98
American Federation of Government Employees	55
National Federation of Federal Employees	11
National Association of Government Employees	5
International Brotherhood of Police Officers	3
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees	3
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	2
Federal Employee Council of North New Jersey	2
American Foreign Service Association	2
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	2
National Council of Field Labor Lodges	2
Service Employees International Union	2
Public Safety Service Employee Union	1
National Association of Plant Protection and Quarantine Office Support Employees	1
International Association of Machinists	1
National Labor Relations Board Union	1
National Labor Relations Board Professional Association	1
National Union of Compliance Officers	1
Council of Field Lodges	1
Police Benevolent Association	1
International Federation of Federal Police	1
Fraternal Order of Police	1
None	67
Unknown	11

TABLE I-12
Employee Associations: Survey I and II Organizations
(cont.)

<u>Survey II Organizations</u>	<u>Number of Position Titles Reported</u>
TOTAL	13
American Federation of Government Employees	3
Immigration and Naturalization Council	2
Border Patrol Council	1
Federation of Postal Security Police	1
International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades	1
International Federation of Federal Police	1
National Association of Postal Police Officers	1
National Federation of Federal Employees	1
National Treasury Employees Union	1
Police Association of the District Of Columbia	1

TABLE II-1

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING AND POSITIONS BY AGENCY: FISCAL YEARS 1977 AND 1978

FUNDING (in millions)					POSITIONS (in thousands)				
Agencies	FY '77	Percent of Total	FY '78	Percent of Total	Agencies	FY '77	Percent of Total	FY '78	Percent of Total
TOTAL	4,637	100.0	5,148	100.0	TOTAL	218*	100.0*	223*	100.0*
1. Justice	986	21.3	1,079	21.0	1. Defense	79	36.2	81	36.3
2. Defense	920	19.8	1,107	21.5	2. Justice	35	16.1	36	16.1
3. Treasury	748	16.1	788	15.3	3. Treasury	27	12.4	27	12.1
4. Independent Agencies (33)	621	13.4	693	13.4	4. Independent Agencies (33)	26	11.9	27	12.1
5. Agriculture	376	8.1	405	7.9	5. Agriculture	16	7.3	16	7.2
6. Labor	273	5.9	282	5.5	6. Transportation	10	4.6	10	4.5
7. Health, Education and Welfare	262	5.7	314	6.1	7. Health, Education and Welfare	8	3.7	8	3.6
8. Transportation	215	4.6	222	4.3	8. Labor	8	3.7	8	3.6
9. Energy	85	1.8	90	1.7	9. Interior	3	1.4	3	1.3
10. State	60	1.3	66	1.3	10. Energy	2	0.9	2	0.9
11. Interior	44	0.9	49	0.9	11. Non-Executive Branch (2)	1	0.5	1	0.4
12. Housing and Urban Development	21	0.5	24	0.5	12. Urban Development	.9	0.4	.9	0.4
13. Non-Executive Branch (2)	17	0.4	19	0.4	13. State	.7	0.3	.7	0.3
14. Commerce	9	0.2	10	0.2	14. Commerce	.3	0.1	.3	0.1

* Detail does not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE II-2

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING AND POSITIONS BY SURVEY GROUP:

FISCAL YEARS 1977 and 1978
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	FUNDING			POSITIONS		
	FY '77	FY '78	Percent of increase or decrease (-)	FY '77	FY '78	Percent of increase or decrease (-)
TOTAL, All Organizations	\$4,637,362	\$5,148,390	11.0	217,739	222,627	2.2
Survey I Organizations	2,562,398	2,919,993	14.0	138,475	142,168	2.7
Survey II Organizations	2,074,964	2,228,397	7.4	79,264	80,459	1.5

TABLE II-3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING AND POSITIONS

BY SURVEY GROUP: FISCAL YEARS 1977 AND 1978
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	FUNDING				POSITIONS			
	FY '77	Percent of Total	FY '78	Percent of Total	FY '77	Percent of Total	FY '78	Percent of Total
TOTAL, All Organizations	\$4,637,362	100.0	\$5,148,390	100.0	217,739	100.0	222,627	100.0
Survey I Organizations	2,562,398	55.3	2,919,993	56.7	138,475	63.6	142,168	63.9
Survey II Organizations	2,074,964	44.7	2,228,397	43.3	79,264	36.4	80,459	36.1

TABLE II-4

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES PERFORMED, BY FUNDING AND POSITIONS - FISCAL YEAR 1978
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

FUNDING			POSITIONS		
Total, All Organizations ^{1/}	Survey I Organizations ^{1/}	Survey II Organizations	Total, All Organizations ^{1/}	Survey I Organizations ^{1/}	Survey II Organizations
TOTALS → \$4,041,303 (100.0)	\$1,812,906 (100.0)	\$2,228,397 (100.0)	141,921 (100.0)	61,462 (100.0)	80,459 (100.0)
H 1,729,825 (42.8)	H 1,324,966 (73.1)	F 761,984 (34.2)	H 61,095 (43.0)	H 44,708 (72.7)	F 24,016 (29.8)
F 817,904 (20.2)	A 103,714 (5.7)	H 404,859 (18.2)	F 26,006 (18.3)	A 7,534 (12.3)	H 16,387 (20.4)
A 310,723 (7.7)	B 78,490 (4.3)	G 268,509 (12.9)	A 17,296 (12.2)	B 2,680 (4.4)	G 10,829 (13.5)
G 286,519 (7.1)	F 55,920 (3.1)	A 207,009 (9.3)	G 10,830 (7.6)	F 1,990 (3.2)	A 9,762 (12.1)
B 87,123 (2.1)	C 44,101 (2.4)	E 69,156 (3.1)	B 2,825 (2.0)	C 1,333 (2.2)	E 2,204 (2.7)
E 79,656 (2.0)	I 13,137 (0.7)	I 22,934 (1.0)	E 2,554 (1.8)	I 459 (0.7)	I 764 (1.0)
C 64,959 (1.6)	E 10,500 (0.6)	C 20,858 (0.9)	C 2,077 (1.5)	E 350 (0.6)	C 744 (0.9)
I 36,071 (0.9)	D 6,757 (0.4)	D 8,979 (0.4)	I 1,223 (0.9)	D 228 (0.4)	D 268 (0.3)
D 15,736 (0.4)	G 10 (Z)	B 8,633 (0.4)	D 496 (0.4)	G 1 (Z)	B 145 (0.2)
J 612,787 (15.2)	J 175,311 (9.7)	J 437,476 (19.6)	J 17,519 (12.3)	J 2,179 (3.5)	J 15,340 (19.1)

Z Less than one tenth of one percent

^{1/} Excludes the Department of Defense (eight organizations)

KEY TO ACTIVITY CODES

A Police and preventative patrol

B Property or facilities security/protection

C Employment and personnel security investigations

D Other employee-related (internal) investigations

E Personal protection or security

F Criminal investigation/enforcement

G Revenue or tax investigation/enforcement

H Regulatory investigation/enforcement

I Other civil investigation/enforcement

J Other - Includes multi-activity items, such as general support, research and development, general training, information and data systems, laboratories, etc., as well as single-purpose items not classified in A thru I above, such as State and local government assistance, legal attachés, domestic security intelligence, and others.

TABLE II-5
FUNDING AND POSITIONS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
BY ACTIVITIES: FISCAL YEAR 1978
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

ACTIVITIES	FUNDING		POSITIONS	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
TOTAL	\$529,455	100.0	19,559	100.0
Criminal investigation/enforcement	257,317	48.6	8,148	41.7
Employment and personnel security investigations	13,029	2.5	423	2.1
Other civil investigation/enforcement	9,107	1.7	297	1.5
Other employee-related (internal) investigations	2,592	0.5	50	0.3
Other:	247,410	46.7	10,641	54.4
- domestic security intelligence	(81,899)	(33.1)	(2,709)	(25.5)
- records, communications and fingerprints	(80,575)	(32.6)	(5,006)	(47.0)
- general support	(26,130)	(10.6)	(1,014)	(9.5)
- general and specialized training	(23,588)	(9.5)	(819)	(7.7)
- forensic laboratories	(16,502)	(6.7)	(434)	(4.1)
- information and data systems	(15,353)	(6.2)	(591)	(5.6)
- legal attachés	(3,363)	(1.3)	(68)	(0.6)

TABLE II-6

REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS BY SURVEY 11 ORGANIZATIONS: FISCAL YEARS 1975-76-77

(Millions of dollars)

ORGANIZATIONS	FISCAL YEAR 1975			FISCAL YEAR 1976			FISCAL YEAR 1977			THREE-YEAR AVERAGES		
	Total Funding	Amount Re-programmed	Percent of Total Funding	Total Funding	Amount Re-programmed	Percent of Total Funding	Total Funding	Amount Re-programmed	Percent of Total Funding	Total Funding	Amount Re-programmed	Percent of Total Funding
TOTAL	\$1,416	\$ 7.5	0.5	\$1,555	\$ 2	0.1	\$2,059	\$17.5	0.8	\$1,676	\$ 8.7	0.5
Bureau of Indian Affairs	11	3	27.3	17	-	-	21	8	38.1	16	4	25.0
National Park Service	26	.5	1.9	29	1	3.4	23	.5	2.2	26	.7	2.7
Federal Bureau of Investigation	417	-	-	410	-	-	517	-	-	455	-	-
Drug Enforcement Administration	126	2	1.6	119	-	-	168	-	-	144	.7	0.5
Immigration and Naturalization Service	78	-	-	87	1	1.1	213	6	2.8	126	2	1.6
Marshals Service	50	-	-	40	-	-	57	-	-	49	-	-
Coast Guard	24	-	-	46	-	-	188	-	-	86	-	-
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	94	-	-	110	-	-	119	1	0.8	108	.3	0.3
Internal Revenue Service	119	-	-	125	-	-	141	-	-	128	-	-
Customs Service	288	2	0.7	325	-	-	359	2	0.6	324	1	0.3
Secret Service	78	-	-	104	-	-	118	-	-	100	-	-
Postal Service	105	-	-	103	-	-	135	-	-	114	-	-

- Zero or rounds to zero.

TABLE II-7

REASONS CITED FOR REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS BY THE SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS: FISCAL YEARS 1975-76-77

Organizations	Fiscal Year 1975	Fiscal Year 1976	Fiscal Year 1977
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Tribal and Bureau-operated courts responsibility transferred to another part of the Bureau	--	P.L. 93-638, Indian Self-Determination Act, permitting tribes to contract with Bureau to perform all functions previously conducted by Bureau. An unspecified number of tribes took advantage of this law.
National Park Service	Planning and construction - law enforcement emergencies; unforeseen situations	Road construction - law enforcement emergencies; unforeseen situations	Building and utility, executive direction, park management - law enforcement emergencies, unforeseen situations
Marshals Service	--	--	--
Immigration and Naturalization Service	--	Interior repatriation program - unobligated funds from this program used to acquire additional holding space for aliens and to upgrade or replace some existing equipment	1) Interior repatriation program terminated 1/1/77. Remaining unobligated funds used to cover cost of uncontrollable increases which could not be funded by the FY '77 regular appropriation. 2) Detention and deportation - a) mount accelerated operation in Chula Vista (Calif.) patrol sector; b) reduce backlog of adjudication cases; c) meet several uncontrollable increases (unspecified). 3) a) Alien documentation, identification and telecommunications program - to utilize equipment and systems deferred until FY '78; b) to fund in advance certain equipment for the Border Patrol and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in FY '78.

TABLE II-7

REASONS CITED FOR REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS BY THE SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS: FISCAL YEARS 1975-76-77 - (cont.)

Organizations	Fiscal Year 1975	Fiscal Year 1976	Fiscal Year 1977
Customs Service	Processing of persons and cargo, and investigations and law enforcement. To provide resources for administratively uncontrollable overtime and modification of agency's first jet aircraft.	--	1) Inspection and control appraisement and entry processing, and tactical interdiction --provides relief from costs not originally scheduled; correction of corrosion of aircraft; increased costs in a second aircraft. 2) Inspection and control, appraisement and entry processing, tactical interdiction, and technical and legal support--provide resources to supplement Customs Accelerated Passenger Inspection System (CAPIS) at six additional locations; pay increased TFLPAK communications costs; and alleviate a safety hazard at an aircraft hangar.
Internal Revenue Service	--	--	--
Secret Service	--	--	--
Postal Service	--	--	--

TABLE II-7

REASONS CITED FOR REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS BY THE SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS: FISCAL YEARS 1975-76-77 - (cont.)

Organizations	Fiscal Year 1975	Fiscal Year 1976	Fiscal Year 1977
Federal Bureau of Investigation	--	--	--
Drug Enforcement Administration	Criminal law enforcement - collapse of Miami (Fla.) regional office laboratory building on 8/4/74 in which 7 employees killed and several others injured.	--	--
Coast Guard	--	--	--
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	--	--	1) Wagering and explosives - wagering function transferred back to IRS, 1/14/77. Congressional stipulation that explosives tagging be included not accounted for in original budget submission - cost absorbed by agency per item 1 above. 2) Firearms, explosives, alcohol/tobacco - shift of staff years from firearms to alcohol/tobacco and explosives.

TABLE III-1
 PLANNED OR BUDGETED
 MAJOR FACILITY ACQUISITIONS FOR
 FY '77 AND FY '78: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATION	FY 1977			FY 1978			FY 1977-78
	GOVT OWNED	GOVT LEASED	TOTAL	GOVT OWNED	GOVT LEASED	TOTAL	TOTAL ACQUISITIONS *
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7	-	7	-	-	-	7
National Park Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Enforcement Administration	7	6	13	3	22	25	28
Federal Bureau of Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration and Naturalization Service	10	3	13	6	5	11	24
Marshals Service	7	2	9	3	1	4	13
Coast Guard	4	-	4	2	-	2	6
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	2	2	4	1	1	2	6
Internal Revenue Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs Service	6	6	12	8	6	14	26
Secret Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postal Inspec- tion Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Projects reported in both fiscal years are singly counted in the total.

TABLE III-2
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS OPERATIONAL COSTS IN
FY '77: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS
(Amount in Thousands)

Organization	Radio Systems	Crime Information Computer Systems	All Other Communications Systems
Bureau of Indian Affairs	229	0	0
National Park Service	2,375	0	120
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,522	0	549*
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,944	3,115	490
Immigration and Naturalization Service	330	0	396
Marshals Service	541	0**	582
Coast Guard	22,000	5,400	0
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0	325	17
Internal Revenue Service	180	0	0
Customs Service	3,134	8,200	1,311
Secret Service	350	475	39
Postal Inspection Service	520	0	440
Total without Coast Guard***	19,125	12,115	3,944
Total with Coast Guard	(41,125)	(17,515)	(3,944)

* DEA other "may include some automated crime records."

** Has full National Crime Information Center at no charge.

*** Coast Guard is dropped from totals because their worldwide multi-purpose radio system expenditures of 22 million skews aggregate analysis.

TABLE III-3

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS ACQUISITIONS DURING
FY '77 AND FY '78: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS
(Amount in Thousands)

Organization	Radio Systems	Crime Information Computer Systems	All other Communications Systems
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0
National Park Service	0	0	0
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,244	0	250*
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,510	231	612
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0**	0	0
Marshals Service	558	0	0
Coast Guard	404	0	0
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	0	0	164
Internal Revenue Service	304	0	0
Customs Service	625	1,200	0
Secret Service	3,925	0	100
Postal Inspec- tion Service	0	0	0
Total without Coast Guard ***	9,166	1,431	1,126
Total with Coast Guard	(9,575)	(1,431)	(1,126)

* DEA other "may include some automated crime records."

** No \$ figures supplied for acquisitions.

*** Coast Guard is dropped out of totals because their worldwide multi-purpose radio system expenditures skews aggregate analysis.

TABLE III-4

CRIMINAL RECORD AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS
FY '77 AND FY '78: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

	BIA	NPS	DEA	FBI	INS	MS	CG	ATF	IRS	CS	SS	PIS	SUMMARY
<u>EXTANT SYSTEMS</u>													
Manual	2	0	2	1	11	3	5	2	2	0	1	2	31
Mixed	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	7
Computerized	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>26</u>
TOTAL	3	1	12	4	15	3	8	2	4	6	3	3	64
<u>ACQUISITIONS</u>													
Manual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computerized	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTAL	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	13

TOTAL 77

TABLE III-5
AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING SYSTEMS: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Total (1) Separate ADP Systems	Owned, Rented, Leased or Operated	Other Federal	Non- Federal
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2	1	1	0
National Park Service	5	5	1	4
Drug Enforcement Administration	9	7	2	2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	6	5	1	0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	12	5	1	6
Marshals Service	4	4	2	2
Coast Guard	7	7	4	0
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	9	3	4	4
Internal Revenue Service	4	0	2	2
Customs Service	4	1	1	2
Secret Service	11	4	2	5
Postal Inspection Service	6	3	2	1
TOTALS	79	45	23	28

(1) The individual columns are not mutually exclusive and thus do not add to 100 percent.

TABLE III-6

FY '77 AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING (ADP) EXPENDITURES:
 SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS
 (in \$1,000's)

Organization	ADP Systems Owned, Rented, Leased, or Operated	Other Federal ADP Systems	Non-Federal ADP Systems	Total
Bureau of Indian Affairs	54	0	0	54
National Park Service	--**	--	--	---
Drug Enforcement Administration	6,579	69	0	6,648
Federal Bureau of Investigation	3,335	250	0	3,585
Immigration and Naturalization Service	578	2,500*	975	4,053
Marshals Service	609	0	0	609
Coast Guard	257	50	0	307
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0	174	0	174
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	6	6
Customs Service	8,000	0	0	8,000
Secret Service	3,000	1	17	3,018
Postal Inspec- tion Service	800	0	14	814
TOTALS	23,212	3,044	1,012	27,268

* INS reported a range from 2,400 to 2,600.

** No expenditures included in response.

TABLE III-7

STATISTICAL SYSTEMS IN SUPPORT OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Total Statistical Systems	Management Information Systems
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1	0
National Park Service	2	0
Drug Enforcement Administration	8	1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8	2
Immigration and Naturalization Service	2	1
Marshals Service	1	1
Coast Guard	4	1
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	7	5
Internal Revenue Service	2	2
Customs Service	3	1
Secret Service	7	2
Postal Inspection Service	8	8
TOTALS	53	24

TABLE III-8

EXPENDITURES FOR
LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Annual Operating Costs in \$1,000s	Percent	FY'77 & FY'78 Acquisitions in \$1,000s	Percent
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0.0	0	0.6
National Park Service	0	0.0	0	0.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	87	6.6	-	-
Federal Bureau of Investigation	880	66.6	2,432	95.2
Immigration and Naturalization Service	155	11.7	-	-
Marshals Service	0	0.0	0	0.0
Coast Guard	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms	156	11.8	112	4.4
Internal Revenue Service	12	.9	8*	0.3
Customs Service	23	1.7	-	-
Secret Service	7	0.5	-	-
Postal Inspec- tion Service	1	0.0	2	0.0
TOTALS	1,321	99.8	2,554	99.9

*IRS Intelligence Division reported acquisition costs, Internal Security Division did not.

TABLE III-9

LABORATORY UTILIZATION, OPERATING COSTS,
AND SHARING: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Laboratory Facilities Owned by Organization	Laboratory Facilities Used by Organization	Annual Operating Costs in \$1000	Organizations Sharing Respondent Laboratories
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	1
National Park Service	0	0	0	3
Drug Enforcement Administration	8	8	6,449	All*
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2	2	17,579	All*
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0	0	0	0
Marshals Service	0	4**	236	4
Coast Guard	0	3	0	0
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	6	7	2,890	3
Internal Revenue Service	1	6	144	1
Customs Service	14	14	3,746	3
Secret Service	0	0	0	3
Postal Inspection Service	6	6	1,688	3***
TOTALS	37	50	32,732	21

- * Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation have authority to provide laboratory facilities to all bona fide law enforcement agencies.
- ** Marshals Service contracts for medical and forensic service wherever needed.
- *** Postal Inspection Service, provides lab assistance to other Agencies as requested.

TABLE III-10

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT DESIRED: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

	Aircraft	Vessels	Vehicles	Surveillance Equipment	Intelligence Equipment	Communications Equipment	ADP	Other*
Bureau of Indian Affairs	X	X						
National Park Service								X
Drug Enforcement Administration	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Federal Bureau of Investigation	X			X				
Immigration and Naturalization Service	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Marshals Service	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Coast Guard							X	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms						X	X	
Internal Revenue Service				X		X	X	X
Customs Service	X			X				X
Secret Service	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Postal Inspec- tion Service	X	X		X		X		

*Includes laboratory, detention, training, and medical facilities, military equipment, protective equipment, port facilities, etc.

TABLE III-11
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABILITIES: SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS

	Aircraft	Vessels	Vehicles	Surveillance Equipment	Intelligence	Communications Equipment	ADP	Other*
Bureau of Indian Affairs		X	X			X		
National Park Service	X	X						
Drug Enforcement Administration	X			X	X	X	X	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	X							X
Immigration and Naturalization Service	X			X	X	X	X	
Marshals Service			X			X	X	X
Coast Guard	X	X		X		X		
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms								X**
Internal Revenue Service				X***				
Customs Service			X	X		X	X	
Secret Service								X
Postal Service			X	X				

*Includes training facilities and detention facilities.

**Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms reported it is unable to share any resources.

***Internal Security Division

TABLE IV-1
CITATIONS REPORTED BY TWO OR MORE FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

ORGANIZATIONS	NUMBER OF DUPLICATIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS	CITATIONS AND BRIEF TITLES	
		2 USC 431-441 Federal Elections	2 USC 431-441 Federal Elections
TOTAL NUMBER OF DUPLICATIONS	1,040		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	39		
1. Agricultural Marketing Service	2		
2. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	2		
3. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	2		
4. Food Safety and Quality Service	2		
5. Foreign Agricultural Service	2		
6. Forest Service	2		
7. Office of Rural Opportunity	2		
8. Office of Inspector General	2		
9. Office of Personnel	2		
10. Packers and Stockyards Administration	2		
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	26		
11. Economic Development Administration	8		
12. Industry and Trade Administration	3		
13. National Bureau of Standards	1		
14. National Marine Fisheries Service	1		
15. Office of Investigations and Security	1		
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	11		
16. Defense Investigative Service	2		
17. Defense Mapping Agency	2		
18. United States Air Force	2		
19. United States Army	2		
20. United States Marine Corps	2		
21. United States Navy	1		
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	2		
22. Energy Research and Development Administration	2		
23. Federal Energy Administration	2		
24. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	2		
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	29		
25. Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration	2		
26. Food and Drug Administration	2		
27. Health Care Financing Administration	2		
28. National Institutes of Health	2		
29. Office of Inspector General	2		
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	36		
30. Inspector General	36		
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	17		
31. Bureau of Indian Affairs	2		
32. Bureau of Land Management	2		
33. Bureau of Reclamation	2		
34. Fish and Wildlife Service	2		
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	166		
35. Drug Enforcement Administration	2		
36. Federal Bureau of Investigation	146		
37. Immigration and Naturalization Service	2		
38. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	2		
39. United States Marshals Service	2		
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	19		
40. Directorate of Audit and Investigations	2		
41. Employment Standards Administration	2		
42. Labor Management Services Administration	2		
43. Occupational Safety and Health Administration	2		
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	35		
44. Office of Security	35		
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	91		
45. Federal Aviation Administration	25		
46. Federal Highway Administration	2		
47. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	2		
48. Office of Investigations and Security	2		
49. United States Coast Guard	25		
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY	224		
50. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	10		
51. Bureau of Engraving and Printing	2		
52. Bureau of the Mint	2		
53. Internal Revenue Service	31		
54. United States Customs Service	14		
55. United States Fiscal Service	10		
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	344		
56. ACTION	4		
57. Canal Zone Government	58		
58. Consumer Product Safety Commission	2		
59. Environmental Protection Agency	2		
60. Federal Communications Commission	2		
61. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	31		
62. Federal Election Commission	2		
63. Federal Maritime Commission	2		
64. Federal Trade Commission	14		
General Services Administration	40		
65. Office of Investigations	2		
66. Federal Protective Service	2		
67. International Communication Agency	2		
68. Interstate Commerce Commission	11		
69. National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2		
70. National Civilian Control Administration	18		
71. National Gallery of Art	2		
72. National Labor Relations Board	1		
73. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	1		
74. Securities and Exchange Commission	2		
75. Small Business Administration	2		
76. Smithsonian Institution	1		
77. United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1		
78. United States Civil Service Commission	10		
79. United States International Trade Commission	2		
80. United States Postal Service	104		
NON-EXECUTIVE BRANCHES	2		
81. Government Printing Office	1		
82. United States Capitol Police	1		

See footnote at end of table.

LEGEND

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TABLE IV-1 (Continued)

CITATIONS REPORTED BY TWO OR MORE FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

CITATIONS AND BRIEF TITLES (Continued)

ORGANIZATIONS		CITATIONS AND BRIEF TITLES (Continued)	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	1. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	18 USC 600-607 Elections	
	2. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	18 USC 611 Political Statements-Publication	
	3. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	18 USC 641 Embezzlement/Theft, U.S. Property	
	4. Food and Nutrition Administration	18 USC 642 Counterfeiting Tools	
	5. Foreign Agricultural Service	18 USC 651 Embezzlement-Govt. Employee	
	6. Forest Service	18 USC 648 Custodian Misuse-Public Funds	
	7. Office of Federal Property Management	18 USC 649 Custodian Failure to Deposit Monies	
	8. Office of Federal Property Management	18 USC 653 Disbursement Misuse-Public Funds	
	9. Office of Federal Property Management	18 USC 654 Conversion by Govt. Employee	
	10. Public and Economic Administration	18 USC 656 Theft by Bank Officer	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	1. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 657 Lending Institution-Embezzlement	
	2. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 659 Interstate Shipment Theft	
	3. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 660 Carriers' Funds Theft	
	4. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 661 Theft Within Maritime and Terr. Juris.	
	5. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 665 CATA-Theft of Funds	
	6. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 703 Desecrating Flag	
	7. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 707 Agency Name-False Use	
	8. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 751-752 Prisoner Escape	
	9. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 753 Espionage	
	10. Bureau of Economic Warfare	18 USC 831-836 Explosives/Dangerous Articles	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	1. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 841 Explosive Materials	
	2. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 871 Threats vs. President or Successor	
	3. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 872 Extortion by U.S. Employee	
	4. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 876 Kickback-Public Works Employees	
	5. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 877 Mailing Threats from Foreign Countries	
	6. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 911 False Citizen Claims	
	7. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 912-913 Impersonation-U.S. Officer	
	8. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 914 Impersonation-U.S. Creditor	
	9. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 915 Impersonation-Foreign Diplomat	
	10. Defense Intelligence Agency	18 USC 921-928 Gun Control	
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	1. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 956 Neutralized	
	2. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 964 Vexatious Litigation vs. Friendly Nation	
	3. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 1001 False Statements General	
	4. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 1002-1003 Papers Possession-False	
	5. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 1005 False Bank Entries	
	6. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 1006 False Credit Inst. Entries	
	7. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 1007 False Statement-FDIC Transactions	
	8. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 1010 False Statements to HUD and FHA	
	9. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 1011 False Statements-Ved. Land Bank	
	10. Energy Research and Development Administration	18 USC 1013 False Statements-Farm Loan Fund	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	1. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1014 False Statements-Local Credit Agency	
	2. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1020 False Statements-Highway Proj.	
	3. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1071 Concealing Permits	
	4. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1073 Flight to Avoid Prosecution	
	5. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1081-1084 Gambling	
	6. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1111 Murder	
	7. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1112-1113 Homicide	
	8. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1114 Murder of U.S. Officers	
	9. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1116 Murder of Foreign Officials	
	10. Federal Health, Education and Welfare Commission	18 USC 1117 Conspiracy to Murder	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	1. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1151-1153 Crime on Indian Res.	
	2. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1201-1202 Kidnapping	
	3. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1263 Liquor-Marks & Labels Trans.	
	4. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1264 Lottery Shipment	
	5. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1265 Mail Fraud	
	6. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1361 Destruction-Govt. Property	
	7. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1363 Destruct. of Prop.-Maritime/Terr. Juris.	
	8. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1462 Obsolete Matters-Transp.	
	9. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1465 Obsolete Matters-Sale Vendors	
	10. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1501-1505 Obstruction of Justice	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	1. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1509 Court Order Obstruction	
	2. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1510 Crim. Investigation Obstruction	
	3. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1511 State Gambling Invest. Obstruction	
	4. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1541-1544 Passports And Visas	
	5. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1546 Fraud & Misuse-Entry Docs.	
	6. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1621 Perjury	
	7. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1622 Perjury Subornation	
	8. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1623 False Declaration	
	9. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1659 Mail from Vessel Delivery	
	10. Labor Management Statistics Administration	18 USC 1708 Mail Theft	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	1. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1751 Presidential Assassination	
	2. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1761 Prison-made Goods - Shipments	
	3. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1853 Govt. Land Timber Cutting	
	4. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1855 Timber Set Aside	
	5. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1856 Fires Left Unattended	
	6. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1903 Confidential Info. Disc. Breach	
	7. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1907 Farm Credit Examiner Disclosure	
	8. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1909 Examiner Perform. Other Service	
	9. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1951 Unl. Act: Interfere with Commerce	
	10. Bureau of Land Management	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	1. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
	2. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
	3. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
	4. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
	5. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
	6. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
	7. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
	8. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
	9. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
	10. Bureau of Consular Affairs	18 USC 1955 Interstate Racketeering	
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY	1. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2071 Public Records-Concealment	
	2. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2073 False Entries-Monies	
	3. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2101 Antitrust	
	4. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2102-2112 Maritime/Terr. Juris.-Robbery	
	5. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2114 U.S. Mail or Property Theft	
	6. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2117 Theft from Carrier	
	7. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2199 C on High Seas-Obstruction	
	8. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2231 Search Warrant Assistance	
	9. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2234 Seizure by Removal-Prevention	
	10. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	18 USC 2235 Seized Property-Rescue	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	1. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 2277-2279 Shipping	
	2. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 2312 Stolen Vehicle Transport	
	3. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 2314 Stolen Goods & Secured Transport	
	4. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 2315 Sale of Stolen Goods	
	5. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 2383 Sedition	
	6. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 2511 Wire Communication, Interception	
	7. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 2512 Listening Devices-Use	
	8. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 2513 Powers of Materials	
	9. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 1202 Tariff Schedules	
	10. Federal Aviation Administration	18 USC 1337 Unfair Practices in Imports	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	1. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 1701 Act-Consumption	
	2. Federal Bureau of Investigation	18 USC 2161 Trade Act of 1974	
	3. Federal Bureau of Investigation	21 USC 841-843 Filled Milk	
	4. Federal Bureau of Investigation		
	5. Federal Bureau of Investigation		
	6. Federal Bureau of Investigation		
	7. Federal Bureau of Investigation		
	8. Federal Bureau of Investigation		
	9. Federal Bureau of Investigation		
	10. Federal Bureau of Investigation		

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IV-1 (Continued)

CITATIONS REPORTED BY TWO OR MORE FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

ORGANIZATIONS	CITATIONS AND BRIEF TITLES (CONTINUED)	
	21 USC 102-105	21 USC 102-105
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
1. Agricultural Marketing Service		
2. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service		
3. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service		
4. Food Safety and Quality Service		
5. Foreign Agricultural Service		
6. Forest Service		
7. Office of Equal Opportunity		
8. Office of Inspector General		
9. Office of Personnel		
10. Packers and Stockyards Administration		
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		
11. Economic Development Administration		
12. Industry and Trade Administration		
13. National Bureau of Standards		
14. National Marine Fisheries Service		
15. Office of Investigations and Security		
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
16. Defense Investigative Service		
17. Defense Mapping Agency		
18. United States Air Force		
19. United States Army		
20. United States Marine Corps		
21. United States Navy		
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		
22. Energy Research and Development Administration		
23. Federal Energy Administration		
24. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission		
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE		
25. Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration		
26. Food and Drug Administration		
27. Health Care Financing Administration		
28. National Institutes of Health		
29. Office of Inspector General		
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
30. Inspector General		
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
31. Bureau of Indian Affairs		
32. Bureau of Land Management		
33. Bureau of Reclamation		
34. Fish and Wildlife Service		
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
35. Drug Enforcement Administration		
36. Federal Bureau of Investigation		
37. Immigration and Naturalization Service		
38. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration		
39. United States Marshals Service		
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		
40. Directorate of Audit and Investigations		
41. Employment Standards Administration		
42. Labor Management Services Administration		
43. Special Investigations Staff		
DEPARTMENT OF STATE		
44. Office of Security		
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
45. Federal Aviation Administration		
46. Federal Highway Administration		
47. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration		
48. Office of Investigations and Security		
49. United States Coast Guard		
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY		
50. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms		
51. Bureau of Engraving and Printing		
52. Bureau of the Mint		
53. Internal Revenue Service		
54. United States Customs Service		
55. United States Secret Service		
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES		
56. ACTION		
57. Canal Zone Government		
58. Consumer Product Safety Commission		
59. Environmental Protection Agency		
60. Federal Communications Commission		
61. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation		
62. Federal Election Commission		
63. Federal Maritime Commission		
64. Federal Trade Commission		
General Services Administration		
65. Office of Investigations		
66. Federal Protective Service		
67. International Communication Agency		
68. Interstate Commerce Commission		
69. National Aeronautics and Space Administration		
70. National Credit Union Administration		
71. National Gallery of Art		
72. National Labor Relations Board		
73. Nuclear Regulatory Commission		
74. Securities and Exchange Commission		
75. Small Business Administration		
76. Smithsonian Institution		
77. United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency		
78. United States Civil Service Commission		
79. United States International Trade Commission		
80. United States Postal Service		
NON-EXECUTIVE AGENCIES		
81. Government Printing Office		
82. United States Capitol Police		

1. Within a range of citations, the organizations listed thereunder do not necessarily duplicate authority for every section and, in the event more than two organizations are involved, each does not necessarily duplicate with all other listed organizations, e.g.: FBI under the column 10 USC 801-940 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) reported two sections only: Desertion, and Contempt of Military Court, whereas the five military organizations each reported authority under all sections of 10 USC.

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Table IV - 2

SURVEY II ORGANIZATIONS - REPORTED CONCURRENT JURISDICTION
WITH SURVEY I AND II ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Number of Statutes</u>	
	<u>Survey I</u>	<u>Survey II</u>
National Park Service	NONE	NONE
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2	6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	69	44
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1	NONE
Drug Enforcement Administration	3	1
Marshals Service	12	11
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1	5
Customs Service	126	61
Internal Revenue Service	NONE	23
Secret Service	13	28
Coast Guard	18	7
Postal Service	2	38
	247	224

TABLE IV- 3

FIELD OFFICE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF OFFICES			REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF FIRST LEVEL OFFICES TO HEADQUARTERS		
	FIRST LEVEL FIELD OFFICE	SECOND LEVEL FIELD OFFICE	THIRD LEVEL FIELD OFFICE	ORGANIZATION HEAD	DEPUTY ORGANIZATION HEAD	LOWER LEVEL
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (Criminal)	29	167		N/A	N/A	x
(Regulatory)	7	44	134	N/A	N/A	x
Bureau of Indian Affairs	9	57		x	x	N/A
				Combined Office		
Customs Service	9	45	Ports - 303	N/A	N/A	x
		(+10 Fgn. Inv.)	Stations - 75			
Drug Enforcement Administration	5	29	82	N/A	x	N/A
	(+3 Foreign)	(+41 Foreign)	(+11 Foreign)			
Federal Bureau of Investigation	59	483		N/A	N/A	x
		(13 Foreign)				
Immigration and Naturalization Service*	4	34		N/A	x	N/A
		(+3 Foreign)				
Internal Revenue Service** (Intelligence)	7	58		x	x	
				Combined Office		
(Internal Security)	7			N/A	N/A	x
Marshals Service	94	110	21	N/A	x	N/A
National Park Service	9			x	x	N/A
				Combined Office		
Postal Service (Inspection)	5	18	276	x	N/A	N/A
Secret Service	62	37		N/A	N/A	x
	(+1 Foreign)					

*Does not include border patrol sectors and stations

**Foreign offices not specified

SECTION 2
ORGANIZATIONS' STUDIES

SECTION 2. ORGANIZATION STUDIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

This section first lists the titles of significant internal studies conducted or funded by Survey I organizations during the past five years, followed by similar, more detailed information on the organizational studies of each Survey II organization.

The Survey II organizations were asked to summarize both their internal and external studies (those conducted by private individuals or institutions), and list principal recommendations, ensuing changes in policy and follow-up evaluations. In some cases they reported study titles without the summary information, and these titles are also included under each organization's heading.

SURVEY I

Internal Studies

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

"A Study of EDA's Investigations and Inspection Staff,"
January 1977.

National Marine Fisheries Service

1. "Initial Joint NMFS/CG Program for Enforcement of Fishery Regulations Under Extended Jurisdiction," February 1977.
2. "Report on Audit of Enforcement and Surveillance Activities, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration," February 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Air Force

1. "Occupational Survey Report, Security Police Career Field," September 1, 1974.
2. "Development and Validation of a Screening Technique for Entry Into the Security Police Career Field" (in progress at the time of the survey).
3. "Report of the Study Group on Air Force Office of Special Investigations," December 1974.

4. "Report of Inspection of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations," March 4 - May 8, 1974.
5. "Report of the Study Group on the Air Force Office of Special Investigations," December 20, 1974.

Army

1. "Evaluation of the Criminal Investigation Process," January 1975.
2. "Provost Marshal/Military Police Assessment Study," September 1976.
3. "Army Crime Records Policy Study," August 1977.
4. "Countering Terrorism on Military Installations," August 1977.
5. "Evaluation of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory System" (in progress at time of survey).
6. "Security Guard Improvement Plan," December 1976.
7. "Criminal Investigation Command Management Information Systems Design Study," June 1976.

Defense Investigative Service

1. "A Study by Task Force on Personnel Investigations and Adjudications," February 1975.
2. "Review of the Department of Defense Personnel Security Program," April 1975.

Defense Mapping Agency

"Budgetary, Organizational, and Personnel Data on Departments and Agencies Performing Police or Investigative Activities," October 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Research and Development Administration

1. "An Analysis of the Theft or Diversion of Atomic Weapons and Other Special Nuclear Material as a Potential Threat to the National Security of the United States (Secret)." April 1974.

2. "Issues Related to Use of Guard Force to Protect Nuclear Materials and Facilities -- Preliminary Report," July 8 1974.
3. "Project 10 Report: A Study Conducted by the Task Force on Personnel Investigations and Adjudications," February 1975.

Federal Energy Administration

"Report of Task Force on Compliance and Enforcement," July 13, 1977.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

1. "U.S. Department of Interior Law Enforcement Task Force Study, 1973-1974."
2. "Bureau of Land Management Law Enforcement Task Force Study, 1973-1974."

Fish and Wildlife Service

1. "Report of the Law Enforcement Evaluation Team," August 26, 1976.
2. "Study of Law Enforcement," 1974.

Geological Survey

"Secretary's Task Force on Law Enforcement." June 1974.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Civil Service Commission

1. "Automation Study for National Agency Check and Inquiries," September 1974.
2. "Data on the Investigations Program of the U.S. Civil Service Commission," October 13, 1974.

Division of Enforcement, Commodity Futures Trading Commission

1. "Operational Review of the Division of Enforcement, Commodity Futures Trading Commission," October 13, 1976.

2. "Review of Directorate of Audit and Investigation," October 1975.
3. "Report of Status of Operations in the Office of Investigations, DA&I," August 13, 1976.

Federal Communications Commission

"Enforcing Citizens Regulations: Conventional Enforcement Techniques," April 1976.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Federal Protection Service

1. "FPS Management Information System," November 1976.
2. "FPS Task Force Report," April 1976.
3. "GSA Task Force on Federal Protective Service Program," January 1971.

SURVEY II

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

Internal Studies

1. "Recommendations for Reorganizing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms." October 21, 1977.

Principal Recommendations

- Eliminate the positions of Regional Director, Assistant Regional Director (Criminal Enforcement), Regional Public Affairs Officer and their associated staffs.

- Place Special Agents-in-Charge under the direct supervision of the Assistant Director (Criminal Enforcement).
- Realign the Office of Criminal Enforcement in National Headquarters into three divisions -- Program Development and Planning, Program Review, and Investigations.
- Retain the existing regional and field organizations for Regulatory Enforcement.
- Establish direct-line authority over the Regional Administrative Offices.
- Establish direct-line authority from the Assistant Director (Regulatory Enforcement) to the senior regulatory manager in each region (formerly the Assistant Regional Director, Regulatory Enforcement).
- Establish direct-line authority over the field laboratory chiefs reporting to the Assistant Director (Technical and Scientific Services).

Changes in Policy or Operations

All recommendations were adopted.

Follow-up Evaluation

Review of ATF Field Organization - September 15, 1977.

2. "Review of Regulatory Enforcement's Field Organization" - September 15, 1977.

Principal Recommendations

The study recommended retention of the present seven regional offices and the present field structure at least until the completion of parallel and additional studies.

Changes in Policy or Operations

None.

Follow-Up Evaluation

A study of the Bureau's Regional Technical Services function is presently being done.

3. "Gun Tracing System Study Report, Technical Report No. 15," June 1976.
4. "Needs for Effective Administration of the Gun Control Act of 1968," April 1975.
5. "Firearms Abuse," 1977.
6. "Firearms and Federal Law, The Gun Control Act of 1968," 1974.
7. "Review of Productivity Management," February 1976.
8. "Productivity Management Project - Phase II - Case Illustration," March 1977.
9. "Ad Hoc review of positions and organizational structure of the Technical Services Division."
10. "Feasibility of Centralizing Form 6A (Release and Receipt of Imported Firearms, Ammunition and Implements of War) in Bureau Headquarters."
11. "National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record."

External Studies

1. "Drugs, Firearms, Currency and Other Property Seized by Law Enforcement Agencies: Too Much Too Long," May 31, 1977. GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- Organizations need to improve their administrative practices so that seized vehicles can be promptly forfeited. The Department of the Treasury and the General Services Administration should consider having the General Services Administration sell all vehicles not used by Treasury agencies.

- Law enforcement organizations should find a faster way to dispose of seized weapons.
- Explosives seized by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, either for forfeiture or as evidence, are difficult to store and create dangerous conditions. Small samples with photographs and eyewitness testimony could be used as evidence. All other seized illegal explosives could promptly be forfeited to the Government and destroyed if proposed legislation were passed.

Changes in Policy or Operations

No changes. Department of the Treasury disagreed with several recommendations and cited legal restrictions against implementing them.

Follow-Up Evaluation

None.

2. "Handgun Control: Effectiveness and Cost," April 11, 1977, GAO Draft Report.

Principal Recommendations

- Although the GAO did not make specific recommendations requiring action by ATF, the conclusion reached by GAO was that there is no definitive design for a national system for handgun control with adequate specifics to enable a detailed cost-benefit analysis.

Changes in Policy or Operations

No change.

Follow-Up Evaluation

None.

3. "Survey of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' Practices and Procedures for Implementing Title I of the Gun Control Act of 1968," October 31, 1975, GAO Letter Report.

Principal Recommendations

- Develop the information necessary to assess the extent to which various types of Federal Firearms licensees need compliance inspections.
- Develop criteria for selecting licensees for compliance inspection which give priority in scheduling to those licensees that are more likely to violate the Federal firearms laws and regulations.

Changes in Policy or Operations

ATF began gathering information to assess firearms compliance and is in the process of establishing criteria to select licensees for inspection.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

4. "Explosives: Licensing and Enforcement Efforts in Chicago Region of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms," April 5, 1974, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- Revise existing regulations to require regional offices to approve or deny an application within 45 days of receipt.
- Evaluate the merits of Chicago's newly adopted procedures calling for periodic interim inspections and reinspections at each time of license renewal, with a view toward instituting such procedures for all regions.
- Canvas ATF offices to determine whether adequate storage facilities are available to all districts and, if not, to take steps to eliminate this problem.
- Require regional offices to develop and implement Federal-State coordination plans designed to minimize duplication and strengthen overall licensing and enforcement activities.

Changes in Policy or Operations

None. The initial study showed that many administrative matters involved in the receipt of applications and accountability for the remittances cannot be resolved with present resources.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

5. "Controls Over Importing and Exporting Munitions Items," April 12, 1973, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- The Secretaries of the Treasury and Commerce Departments should determine which agency should inspect export cargo and obtain the most effective, economical organization and staffing necessary for increasing the number and scope of physical inspections of export shipments.

GAO recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury take the following steps:

- Further emphasize investigations of licensed importers and dealer to ensure that they meet the law's criteria.
- Require importers to be more specific about the items being imported, especially foreign excess property.
- Maintain a file of licensed importers and dealers at the headquarters level.
- Further emphasize controlling munitions items and follow the Customs procedures for importing.

GAO also recommended that the Secretary of Commerce:

- Develop procedures to insure proper coordination with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of any request to import applicable foreign excess property. This should include providing ATF with copies of the foreign excess authorizations for munitions items.

Changes in Policy or Operations

ATF is increasing the priority of investigation of licensed importers and dealers who have not been previously investigated to insure that they meet the criteria for licensing under the Gun Control Act of 1968. Without additional personnel, however, ATF stated it would not be able to effect complete coverage. ATF will continue to require specific descriptions of firearms and ammunition included in import applications, since this is of primary importance in acting on such applications.

ATF will require importers to be more specific about items being imported or will require them to indicate on the application that no major components are included in the lot of miscellaneous parts to be imported. ATF has a long-range plan to centralize in its Headquarters the issuance of all licenses under the Gun Control Act of 1968, utilizing an electronic data processing system. Until this system is established, however, ATF stated it will continue to exercise the care it has in the past in making certain that a permit is not issued until the licensed status of an applicant has been established.

In accordance with an agreement reached with Department of Commerce officials on November 20, 1972, ATF is now placing a notice on import permits issued, alerting the importer to the licensing requirements of the Department of Commerce. Commerce included in its proposed regulations which were published in the Federal Register on December 19, 1972, a notice to alert importers of the ATF import permit requirement applicable to munitions list items.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

6. "Alcohol and Tobacco Excise Taxes: Laws and Audits Need Modernizing," (GGD 76-91) April 8, 1977.
7. "War on Organized Crime Faltering -- Federal Strike Forces Not Getting the Job Done," (GGD 77-17) March 17, 1977.

8. "Occupational Taxes on the Alcohol Industry Should be Repealed," (GGD 75-111) January 16, 1976.
9. "How Criminal Justice Agencies Use Criminal History Information," Congressional Report B-171019, August 19, 1974.
10. "Review of Personnel Investigations," Draft Report, Congressional Request B-132376, 1974.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Internal Studies

1. "Indian Reservation Criminal Justice Task Force Analysis."

Principal Recommendations

- Bring funding for police/law enforcement/investigation functions up to an "Exemplary level."
- Bring funding for the detention activity up to an "Exemplary Level."
- Leave police/law enforcement/investigation functions as decentralized programs under the control of the various Indian Agency Superintendents, with an Inspection and Evaluation Unit to monitor newly enacted standards of employment, training and performance.
- Establish an internal inspection review unit.
- Establish uniform reporting forms based upon the U.S. Park Service format.

- Eliminate much of the current duplication of effort between the BIA and the FBI by having BIA's law enforcement personnel present cases directly to the U.S. Attorney.
- Enact legislation establishing clear authority for BIA officers to make arrests and carry a weapon.

Changes in Policy or Operations

In response to recommendations, funding has increased significantly but not to the exemplary level; program supervision has remained the same but with standards for training, use of firearms, conduct, service to juveniles, detention and reports; and Inspection/Evaluation Unit has been established; responsibility for judicial services has been taken from the Division of Law Enforcement Services; a new reporting system has been established; and legislation has been introduced but not enacted.

2. "Report of the Task Force on Indian Matters prepared by the Department of Justice, 1975."

Principal Recommendations

- Examine the possibility of assigning the police/law enforcement/investigation activities to the Department of Justice.
- Direct the U.S. Attorneys to deal directly with the BIA officers and assign at least one additional Assistant U.S. Attorney to each district with a significant number of Indian cases.
- Establish an Indian Desk in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.
- Direct the Federal Bureau of Investigation to limit its law enforcement activities to those requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Changes in Policy or Operations

No definitive action has been taken on any of these recommendations.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

3. "Justice of the American Indian," 1974.

Principal Recommendations

This study reported problem areas involving public laws, Indian Judiciary, extradition procedures for Indian Reservations, Tribal Law and Order authority and Federal prosecution of crimes committed on Indian Reservations.

Changes in Policy or Operations

None.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

External Studies

None Reported.

COAST GUARD

Internal Studies

1. "Study of Coast Guard Enforcement of 200 Mile Fishery Conservation Zone."
2. "Joint CG/NMFS Program for Fishery Enforcement Under Extended Jurisdiction."
3. "An Analysis of the Relevant Factors and Forecast of Events Affecting U.S. Offshore

Management and Security in the 200 Mile Zone."

External Studies

"Border Management and Interdiction - An Interagency Review," ODAP, 1977.

Principal Recommendations

- A multi-purpose border management agency should be created by consolidating INS and Customs Service into a new agency.
- An appropriate reorganization plan should be developed by the President's Reorganization Project to include placement of the consolidated border management agency in a Cabinet Department consistent with overall Government reorganization planning.
- The emphasis and direction of the reorganization planning should be to provide the optimum organization for long term effectiveness in overall border control. This approach enhances control over all the border threats (drugs, aliens, loss of revenue, gun smuggling, etc.).
- The Secretary of State should require the U.S. Mission in Mexico to expand program goals and specific objectives for supporting border interdiction efforts.

Changes in Policy or Operations

None.

Follow-up Evaluation

Comments received from the departments and agencies involved in border operations reflected general agreement with the findings, but there was a lack of agreement regarding which department should have responsibility for a new border management agency.

CUSTOMS SERVICE

Internal Studies

1. "An Assessment of Alternative Strategies for Mexican Border Enforcement." March 1974.

Principal Recommendations

- That the Customs Service be the lead agency for border air interdiction and air routine enforcement.
- That Customs should assume primary management of inspections and other operations at border areas.
- That the Immigration and Naturalization Service should be designated as the single organization responsible for land patrols between ports of entry; with the Customs Patrol only deployed at the ports of entry.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Congress passed the 1975 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act on August 21, 1974. Section 612 of this Act provided that "none of the funds available under this Act shall be available for Administrative expenses for the purpose of transferring the border control activities of the Bureau of Customs to any other agency of the Federal Government."

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

2. "Final Report on the Reassessment of the U.S. Customs Service Aviation Program," March 1977.
3. "White Paper on Drug Abuse," September 1975.
4. "Air Interdiction Program," February 1974.

5. "Organization of the Office of Enforcement Support," 1975.
6. "Systems Concept for Drug Interception (U.S. - Mexican Border)," October 1972.
7. "Report of Southern Border Drug Abuse Task Force," January 1976.

External Studies

1. "Illegal Entry at United States/Mexico Border--Multiagency Enforcement Efforts Have Not Been Effective in Stemming the Flow of Drugs and People," July 19, 1977, GAO Draft Report.

Principal Recommendations

- The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) should prepare an analysis for each of the next five years on law enforcement along the United States/Mexican Border.
- Department heads should develop an integrated strategy and comprehensive operational plan for border control, considering various alternatives ranging from present management structure to a single agency management.
- Commission of Customs should evaluate the use being made of administrative fines and penalties, and develop guidelines to restrict their use to cases where there is a reasonable possibility of collecting the penalty.
- All the existing border control agencies should be consolidated into a single agency.
- The investigation of narcotics smuggling should be the responsibility of the consolidated border control agency.
- Overseas intelligence gathering should be the primary responsibility of the consolidated border control agency.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Guidelines on imposition of administrative penalties are being more fully implemented, resulting in an increasing number of such penalties, with improvement in collections.

Follow-Up Evaluation

None.

2. "Improvements are Needed in Management of Aircraft Used by Federal Civilian Agencies," July 8, 1977, GAO Draft Report.

Principal Recommendations

- That OMB designate a single manager for Government-wide aircraft operations to develop policies and procedures for acquisition of aircraft, use, maintenance, training and storage, as well as operating standards and pilot qualifications and a system for controlling costs.
- That OMB initiate appropriate action to require increased interagency cooperation regarding aircraft operations.
- That OMB develop an adequate cost system and aircraft information system.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Customs fully supports the conclusion that a single manager be appointed for directing Government-wide aircraft operations regarding standards, procurements, maintenance and training.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

3. "Food and Drug Administration's Program for Regulating Imported Products Needs Improving," July 5, 1977, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That the Secretary of the Treasury direct the Commissioner of Customs to notify or require notification of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) before Customs issues a special permit allowing importers to move products from the port of entry.

Changes in Policy or Operations

While updating lists of products subject to FDA regulation would appear to be an effective control, given the thousands of items to be listed and the volume of imports, the maintenance and application of such lists are not administratively feasible.

An alternative approach is to place firm responsibility on the importer for identification of products. It is Customs' position that to require such identification by FDA regulation would strengthen the administration of the applicable laws.

While the recommended procedure for notifying FDA before issuing special permits is in effect at some of the large ports, administrative difficulties and possible delays in delivery of products would be encountered at smaller volume locations, which might create hardships and additional costs for importers involved.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

4. "Drugs, Firearms, Currency, and Other Property Seized by Law Enforcement Agencies: Too Much Held Too Long," May 31, 1977, GAO. (Also reported by ATF)

Principal Recommendations

- Improve administration of seized weapons to allow timely disposition of seized weapons. Some possible approaches that could be considered are forfeiture to ATF, abandonment or quicker return to the rightful owner.
- Strengthen drug and narcotics evidence handling, storing and accounting practices by:
 - (1) Filing periodic independent accountability inventories to verify the existence of drugs and narcotics evidence in vaults.
 - (2) Using adequate storage facilities that meet required security standards.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Customs Service does not concur with recommendations for transferring forfeited vehicles to the General Service Administration for disposition. Customs has taken steps to prevent the theft and/or vandalism of seized vehicles; for example, use of patrol dogs in vehicle storage facilities has significantly curbed vandalism.

Customs has instituted procedures for ensuring the timely disposition of stored weapons as soon as judicial proceedings have been completed.

Customs is reviewing the feasibility of instituting semi-annual physical inventories of all drugs stored in Customs facilities.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

5. "Warehouse Officer," December 16, 1974, GAO Letter Report.

Principal Recommendations

- Eliminate warehouse functions and rely on use of periodic physical inventories and centralized document control, in conjunction with the warehouse proprietor's bonds, to protect Government revenues on goods in bonded warehouses.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Customs would like to retain the option of assigning its personnel to warehouses where there have been frequent and significant discrepancies between the physical inventory and the central inventory record.

Follow-up Evaluation

Customs has reduced the physical supervision of the release of merchandise from certain classes of warehouses.

6. "A Single Agency Needed to Manage Port of Entry Inspections--Particularly at United States Airports," May 30, 1973, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That the Director, OMB, in cooperation with the Attorney General and the Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare, Agriculture and Treasury Departments, implement single-agency management of port of entry inspections.

Changes in Policy or Operations

On March 28, 1973, the President transmitted to the Congress Reorganization Plan No. 2, which would have transferred the functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service dealing with the inspection of persons and documents, as well as related staffing, to the Customs Service. This part of the plan was not implemented.

Follow-Up Evaluation

None.

7. "Twenty-Fifth Report by the Committee on Government Operations; Law Enforcement of the Southwest Border (Problems of Coordination Between Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs Service)," 93rd Congress; 2nd Session, House Report No. 93-1630, December 18, 1974.

Principal Recommendations

- That OMB withdraw a proposed plan to delineate the responsibilities of the INS and Customs Service.
- That the President direct the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury to "draw up a mutually acceptable plan" concerning overall operation of border management.
- That employee organizations be afforded opportunities to comment on this plan.
- That unjustified job disparities between the two Services be resolved.
- That Congress and its interested committees be consulted and kept aware of any proposed changes.
- That the President favorably consider an increase of approximately 2,200 INS personnel.

Changes in Policy or Operations

None.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

8. "Interim Report of the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, made by its Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Federal Narcotics Enforcement."

Principal Recommendations

No recommendations were made as a result of the reported hearings; however, certain findings and conclusions were made and were reported as follows:

The DEA failed to improve the Nation's drug enforcement effort even though (at the time of this report) that agency had been the Nation's "lead agency" in drug enforcement for nearly three years. The Subcommittee further recognized that Reorganization Plan No. 2 hampered the ability of the Customs Service in its efforts to gather intelligence, investigate reported narcotic situations and seize smuggled narcotics.

Changes in Policy or Operations

None.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

9. "The Customs Reception: Relatively Few Complaints But They Could Be handled Better," GAO, GGD 77-59, July 26, 1977.
10. "If Defense and Civil Agencies Work More Closely Together, More Efficient Search/Rescue and Coastal Law Enforcement Could Follow," GAO, PAD - 77-63m November 23, 1977.
11. "Federal Regulatory Programs and Activities," GAO, PAD - 77-63, May 23, 1977.
12. "War on Organized Crime Faltering - Federal Strike Forces Not Getting the Job Done," GAO, CCG 77-17, March 17, 1977.

13. "Special Retirement Policy for Federal Law Enforcement and Firefighter Personnel Needs Reevaluation," GAO, FPDC 76-96, February 24, 1977.
14. "United States Participation in Interpol, the International Criminal Police Organization," GAO, ID 76-77, December 27, 1976.
15. "Opportunity for Increased Coordination Between DOD and Civil Agencies in Coastal Surveillance and Security," GAO Draft Report, October 1, 1976.
16. "Relocating Employees from San Pedro to Los Angeles," GAO, GCD-75-72, March 10, 1975.
17. "Services for Special Beneficiaries: Costs Not Being Recovered," GAO GGD 75-72, March 10, 1975.
18. "Premium Pay for Federal Inspectors at U.S. Ports of Entry," GAO, GGD 74-91, February 14, 1975.
19. "Inspections of Passengers and Baggage at Airports and Seaports in San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego," GAO, G-114898, May 3, 1974.
20. "Controls Over Importing and Exporting Munitions Items," GAO B-58368.
21. "Premium Pay," GAO Letter Report, March 16, 1973.
22. "Duty Payments Delayed on Lead and Zinc Imported into Bonded Warehouses," GAO Report B-114898, January 18, 1973.
23. "Interim Report of the Select ... and Control Together with Additional Views," 95th Congress, 1st Session, February, 1977. (Omission of complete title was due to typographical errors in documents submitted by the organization.)

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Internal Studies

1. "Border Management and Interdiction."

Principal Recommendations

That a single multi-purpose border management agency be created. The study is still pending. Therefore, there have been no changes in policy or operations nor has there been any follow-up evaluation.

2. "Border Strategy," June 5, 1974.

Principal Recommendations

This study defines the basic roles for the agencies operating at the border. It has served as basic guidance for actual operations at the border and was reevaluated by the Office of Drug Abuse Policy in a study completed during 1977.

3. "Bail and Sentencing Study"
4. "DEA Foreign Guidelines"
5. "CCDLLE Work Plan"
6. "Model Health Professions Practice and State Regulatory Policy"
7. "Federal Strategy, Drug Abuse Prevention"
8. CCDLE: Initial Progress Report"
9. "Comprehensive Final Report on State Regulatory Agencies and Professional Associations as They Relate to the CSA of 1970"
10. "White Paper on Drug Abuse"
11. "DEA Task Force Program: An Analysis and Recommendations"
12. "Report on Post Arrest Drug Trafficking"

13. "National Narcotics Intelligence Study"
14. "Registration and Regulatory Enforcement Under the Controlled Substance Act of 1970"
15. "Federal Strategy for Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking Prevention"
16. "FBI Assumption of Federal Drug Enforcement; A Feasibility Study"¹
17. "Systems Concept for Drug Interception: U.S./Mexican Border Narcotics Interdiction Technology Research and Development Programs"

External Studies

1. "Identifying and Eliminating Sources of Dangerous Drugs: Efforts Being Made, But Not Enough," June 7, 1974, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That the DEA increase the priority given to dangerous drug enforcement by determining if more agents can be assigned to domestic and foreign dangerous drug investigations.
- That a list be developed of all chemical companies and that there be continuing liaison with them.
- That DEA completely debrief all informants and follow through on all levels.
- That the ratification of the Convention of Psychotropic Substances be encouraged.

Changes in Policy or Operations

A number of steps have been taken to control diversion of dangerous drugs. The DEA reported that diversion has been stopped at the wholesale level. An Office of Compliance and Regulatory Affairs was established in October, 1976. All 120 barbituate manufacturers will be audited by June, 1978. The Compliance and Regulatory

¹The results of this study have not been released by the Attorney General, although DEA stated it has been made available to the Office of Management and Budget.

Affairs programs presently regulate all manufacturers of drugs.

The DEA has submitted the Psychotropic Substances Act of 1977 in its current legislative package. The Office of Compliance and Regulatory Affairs has obtained authentic drugs from Mexican firms to help identify the source of illicit pills originating in Mexico. Many regions have units assigned specifically to dangerous drugs and clandestine lab investigations. The DEA is presently staffing three overseas compliance positions which will strengthen efforts against dangerous drugs by assisting the control of dangerous drug shipments from abroad, as well as provide better precursor control for narcotics.

Follow-up Evaluation

None listed.

2. "Efforts to Stop Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Coming Through Mexico and Central America," December 31, 1974, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- If Mexico continues to refuse the extradition of important drug traffickers holding Mexican citizenship, information obtained during the interrogation of suspected drug traffickers should be shared with Mexico, and traffickers fleeing to Mexico should be prosecuted within the Mexican judicial system.

Changes in Policy or Operations

The Mexican law enforcement agencies are sharing information from interrogations, and the JANUS program, which involves Mexican officials cooperating with the United States, has enabled prosecution of fleeing Mexican traffickers by the Mexican Government.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

3. "Improvements Needed in Regulating and Monitoring the Manufacture and Distribution of Elicit Narcotics," August 28, 1975, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That DEA should adopt procedures to provide criteria and instructions for setting administered quotas.
- That DEA should document sources and methods for establishing quotas, as well as provide post-evaluation of their efficacy.
- That quotas be monitored to assure that manufacturers do not extend inventory requirements.
- That investigative guidelines be revised to provide detailed procedures for conducting compliance audits.

Changes in Policy or Operations

The DEA, Office of Compliance and Regulatory Affairs, which was formed after the completion of this study, has acted on most of the recommendations. Procedures providing criteria and instructions for setting and administering quotas have been revised by memo, directive and meeting with compliance investigators. Also, in FY '78, the Compliance Operating Manual will be revised and procedures for quota-setting will be reviewed. Presently, quotas are monitored to assure that manufacturers do not exceed inventory requirements. Training schools are now offered by the DEA in Basic Compliance Investigator training, Advanced Compliance Investigator training and Diversion Investigator training.

Follow-up Evaluation

"Internal Audit of the Voluntary Compliance Program in the Drug Enforcement Administration," Draft Report, November, 1977.

4. "Federal Drug Enforcement: Interim Report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations," 94th Congress, Second Session, July 19, 1976.

Changes in Police or Operations

The DEA has focused its efforts on higher levels of drug traffic and has relegated most local level cases to State and local authorities. The DEA's cooperative efforts with the FBI, the IRS and other Federal agencies, particularly Customs, have improved, resulting in a much greater degree of sharing of intelligence and resources. The internal security staff of the DEA expanded from 29 to 51 during the early months of 1976. One DEA agent out of every 40 is an internal security inspector.

5. "The Narcotics Situation in Southeast Asia - The Asian Connection: Report of the Special Study Mission to Southeast Asia," April 3, 1975.

Summary

Report of a study mission conducted by Reps. Morgan Murphy, J. Herbert Burke and Lester Wolff, members of an ad hoc subcommittee on international narcotics control. The report contains observations resulting from the delegation's visit to Southeast Asia from December 27, 1974, to January 12, 1975.

Principal Recommendations

Appropriate U.S. officials should:

- Allocate increased funding and personnel to drug control.
- Agree to withdraw all support from any country that fails to show the same commitment to the drug problem that the United States does to their defense.
- Expand the DEA's training efforts to stop these drugs at their sources.
- Remove narcotics (interdiction) funding from the Aid to International Development budget.
- Concentrate efforts on the Golden Triangle area.
- Establish a central international information coordinating center.

Changes in Policy or Operations

In response to the needs noted above, over which the DEA has little control, DEA has experienced some growth since 1975, with its total authorized personnel force growing from 4,186 in 1975, to 4,365 in 1977. The DEA expanded its overseas training programs; emphasized international cooperative efforts with new programs and agreements; and, in particular, has developed cooperative programs in the Golden Triangle area.

6. "Difficulties in Immobilizing Major Narcotics Traffickers," December 21, 1973.
7. "Problems in Slowing the Flow of Cocaine and Heroin From and Through South America," May 30, 1975.
8. "If the United States is to Develop an Effective International Narcotics Program, Much More Must be Done," July 29, 1975.
9. "Federal Drug Enforcement: Strong Guidance Needed," December 18, 1975.
10. "U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973)," Senate Committee on Government Operations.
11. "Federal Drug Enforcement," Hearings Before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, 94th Congress, First Session, Parts 1-3, GPO, 1975.
12. "Federal Drug Enforcement," Hearing before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, 95th Congress, First Session, June 20, 1977, Part 6.
13. "Poppy Politics," Hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 94th Congress, First Session, Vols. 1 and 2, March 4 and 5, 1975, and March 5 and 6, 1975 respectively.

14. "Marijuana Decriminalization," Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 94th Congress, First Session, pursuant to Senate Resolution 72, Sec. 12, May 14, 1975.
15. "Narcotics Sentencing and Seizure Act of 1976," Hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, 94th Congress, Second Session.
16. "Oversight - Drug Abuse Prevention Legislation," Hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Health and the Environment of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 93rd Congress, First Session, October 19, 1973, Serial No. 93-48.
17. "Heroin Trafficking and Addiction -- Oversight," Hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 93rd Congress, Second Session, October 7, 1974, Serial No. 93-102.
18. "Recommendations of the Subcommittee on Crime," Hearing before the Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary, 93rd Congress, Second Session, March 13, 1974, Serial No. 64.
19. "Interim Report of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control," 95th Congress, First Session, February, 1977.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Internal Studies

1. "Use of Personnel."
2. "Role and Responsibilities of Special Agents in Charge (SAC) and Assistant Special Agents in Charge (ASAC)."
3. "Use of Special Agent Accountants (SAA's)."

4. "Career Development Program for Non-Supervisory and Executive Personnel."
5. "Career Development Program for Non-Supervisory Special Agent (SA) Personnel."
6. "Audit and Review of Data Processing Systems, Projects and Activities."
7. "Mitre Corporation Study - A Study of the FBI's Land Mobile Radio Communications System and the Development and Implementation of a New Frequency Plan."

External Studies

"FBI Domestic Intelligence Operations--Their Purpose and Scope: Issues That Need to be Resolved," February 24, 1976, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That new criteria should be used by the FBI in all domestic intelligence operations.
- That the Attorney General's Guidelines prohibit the FBI's investigation of civil disorders and demonstrations, except upon the written authority of the Attorney General of the United States.

Changes in Policy or Operations

New guidelines were issued by the Attorney General. Generally, the criteria for initiation and continued investigation of individuals and organizations was restricted to organizations and individuals involved in activities which concern or will concern the use of force or violence, and which involve the violation or will involve the violation of Federal law for one or more of the four purposes listed below:

- (1) overthrowing the Government of the United States or the government of a State;
- (2) substantially interfering, in the United States, with the activities of a foreign government or its authorized representatives;
- (3) substantially impairing for the purpose of influencing Government policies or decisions:

- a. the functioning of the Government of the United States;
 - b. the functioning of the government of a State; or
 - c. interstate commerce
- (4) depriving persons of their civil rights under the Constitution, laws of treaties of the United States.

As a result of the adoption of the Attorney General's Guidelines, three levels of investigation within the domestic security area were authorized: (1) preliminary inquiries, (2) limited investigations, and (3) full investigations.

In addition to changes of investigative policy resulting from the GAO 1974-76 audit, the FBI, in August 1976, established a policy whereby membership in or affiliation with organizations by individuals is not a basis for investigation. That policy which remains in effect at this time, requires that the individual is in a policy-making position within an organization which is a subject of an investigation, or has engaged in activities which indicate he is likely to use force or violence in violation of a Federal statute.

At the same time the above policy was adopted, those domestic security matters being handled within the Intelligence Division were transferred to the Criminal Investigative Division to ensure that these cases were tied as closely as possible to actual or potential violations of Federal law.

Follow-Up Evaluation

As a result of the GAO audit, the adoption of the Attorney General's Guidelines and the FBI's restrictive policy with respect to investigations of individuals has dramatically reduced domestic security investigations. On March 31, 1976, the FBI was investigating 4,868 such matters. As of September 20, 1976, approximately five months after the adoption of the Guidelines, this figure had been reduced to 626. As of September 27, 1977, the FBI had a total of 149 domestic security investigations. That figure represents investigation of 19 organizations and 130 individuals.

A second audit of the FBI's domestic security programs was initiated in mid-December, 1976. That audit, which resulted in a review of domestic security investigations in five field divisions, is continuing at this time.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Internal Studies

1. "A Secure Border: An Analysis of Issues Affecting the U.S. Department of Justice," (June 1974).

Principal Recommendations

- Adoption of a "lead agency" concept on the border, with the INS Border Patrol designated as the lead for land patrolling.
- Drug Enforcement Administration designated as the lead agency for air and maritime investigative programs.
- Office of Management and Budget establish a "Border Data Support Systems Coordinating Committee."
- Drug Enforcement Administration establish and direct a border intelligence center.
- Legislation imposing sanctions on employers of undocumented aliens be enacted.

Changes in Policy or Operations

The lead agency concept did not prove to be a workable option, although the duplication of work forces along the border has continued to be studied. The Drug Enforcement Administration did establish a border intelligence center (EPIC) which has improved intelligence gathering along the border.

Follow-Up Evaluation

The Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP) has conducted a review of the issues raised in this report.

2. "Design of the Illegal Alien Study," May 1975.
3. "Illegal Alien Study, Part I, Fraudulent Entrants Study," September 1976.
4. "Report of the Adjudications Task Force."
5. "Non-Immigrant and Resident Alien Documentation System, Requirements Analysis," December 1974.
6. "Alien Documentation, Identification and Telecommunications (ADIT) System Card Design," 1975.
7. "Alien Documentation, Identification and Telecommunications (ADIT) Program, ID Card System Description," April 1976.
8. "Evaluation of Capability of the Helicopter in the U. S. Border Patrol Operations," March 1977.
9. "I&NS Work Group Input to DOJ/FLETC Study and Recommendations," February 1976.
10. "Standards Study for Border Patrol Agent Occupations," 1974-1977.
11. "Report of Internal Audit of Detention Functions in the Immigration and Naturalization Service," June 1973.
12. "Report of Internal Audit of Controls Over Delays in the Departure of Detained Illegal Aliens in the Immigration and Naturalization Service," February 1977.
13. "Internal Audit Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Control Over the Transportation of Illegal Aliens to Mexico," December 1976.
14. "Domestic Council Committee Report on Illegal Aliens," December 1976.

15. "Department of Justice Law Enforcement Training -- Proposed Action Plan," August 1975.
16. "Border Security Study," June 1975.
17. "Basic Data and Guidance Required to Implement a Major Illegal Alien Study During Fiscal 1976," October 1975.

External Studies

1. "More Needs to be Done to Reduce the Number and Adverse Impact of Illegal Aliens in the United States," July 1973, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury agree on the goals and duties of each agency in their efforts to collect taxes from departing aliens.
- That the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare develop guidelines for Federal and local welfare agencies to provide information to Immigration and Naturalization Service for identifying illegal aliens applying for or receiving welfare assistance.

Change in Policy or Operations

Referral and records checking systems were devised and implemented to carry out both of these recommendations.

Follow-up Evaluation

These referral systems are continually monitored by the Central Office.

2. "Need For Improvements in Management Activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service," August 1973, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- Establish a plan to increase INS record systems effectiveness in providing accurate data for follow-up on aliens who overstay their permitted time.

- Study the feasibility of periodically reissuing Mexican border crossing cards.
- Explore alternatives to periodically reissue the cards, and initiate a system for more effective monitoring of Mexican aliens allowed to extend their visits.
- Examine INS procedures for requesting fingerprint searches on illegal aliens to eliminate searches which serve no useful purpose.
- Revise the alien address report form to allow use of excess forms from year to year.
- Evaluate the management benefits of yearly filings of address reports.

Changes in Policy or Operations

The INS has automated its Non-immigrant Document Control Systems; included the Mexican Border Crossing Card in the Alien Documentation, Identification and Telecommunications System; studied fingerprint search procedures and automated the production of indices for locating microfilm copies of the Alien Address Report Cards.

Follow-up Evaluation

Evaluations of all of these areas are ongoing as a part of the comprehensive automation program.

3. "Need to Reduce Public Expenditures for Newly Arrived Immigrants and Correct Inequity in Current Immigration Law," July 1975, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That changes be made in legislation to reduce public expenditures for newly arrived immigrants.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Because the recommendations require congressional action, INS must await legislation before taking action.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

4. "Aliens are Illegally Entering the United States Mainland through Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands," September 1975, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That the Attorney General direct INS to develop an approach or method for identifying data which, if accumulated and analyzed, could provide INS with:
(1) a yardstick to measure the problem of illegal entry through the territories, and (2) a basis for taking corrective action and improving the management of the existing spot check inspection procedures in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Changes in Policy or Operations

INS agreed with the recommendations of GAO, which referred to the evaluation of pertinent data and the improvement of the existing inspection procedures, and implemented the recommendations.

Follow-up Evaluation

Reporting systems are currently in place to continually monitor the subject situations.

5. "Smugglers, Illicit Documents and Schemes are Undermining U.S. Controls Over Immigration," August 1976, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That Congress enact legislation to deal with these problems and that INS devote significant additional personnel to the solution of these problems.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Justice concurred with GAO's legislative recommendations and agreed with the desirability of implementing GAO's other recommendations, but observed that its ability to do so was affected by the Service's severely limited resources.

Follow-Up Evaluation

None.

6. "Immigration--Need to Reassess U.S. Policy," October 1976, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

This report is a summary of GAO's past legislative recommendations for addressing the problems the Government has in dealing with the immigration laws.

Changes in Policy or Operations

None.

Follow-Up Evaluation

None.

7. "Better Controls Needed to Prevent Foreign Students from Violating the Conditions of their Entry and Stay in the United States," February, 1975, GAO.

Changes in Policy or Operations

INS published a notice of proposed rulemaking defining a "full course of study," clarified school responsibilities, provided additional criteria to its adjudicators, and established a program for receiving adjudications.

Follow-Up Evaluation

The Adjudication Task Force addressed this process and recommended improved procedures.

8. "Administration of the Alien Labor Certification Program Should be Strengthened," May, 1975, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That necessary action be taken to strengthen established policies and procedures requiring officers to:
(1) consider the willingness of U.S. workers to perform jobs being requested by aliens, and (2) adequately document their basis for making each certification determination to insure that appropriate

and adequate monitoring is performed at all levels of operation of the program as required by Labor policies and procedures.

- That the Attorney General direct the Commissioner, INS, to have district offices take appropriate action against aliens denied a labor certification by Labor residing and employed in this country, and to establish procedures requiring employers to notify INS district offices that aliens who receive certification from Labor report to certified jobs.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Justice said that the GAO recommendations had merit; however, both would require a significant increase in INS personnel to implement the recommendations. INS has complied with the recommendations to the extent possible with available personnel.

Follow-up Evaluation

Petitions requiring labor certification are reviewed after adjudication on a sample basis as a part of the Service's adjudication quality control program.

9. "Report on Naturalization," February 1975, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

Several minor procedural changes in the Naturalization process were recommended.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Recommended changes were implemented.

Follow-up Evaluation

The Naturalization process is continually monitored at the District, Regional and Central Office levels of INS.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Internal Studies

1. "The Intelligence Planning Model Study," 1977.
2. "Intelligence Organizational and Functional Study," 1977.

External Studies

1. "Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, Summary of Testimony and Findings and Conclusions Resulting from Oversight Hearings on Narcotics Abuse and Control," (SCNAC-95-1-2, February 1977).

Summary

The purpose of the Committee's inquiries was to conduct a continuing comprehensive study of the problems of narcotics abuse and control, and to review any recommendations made by the President, or by any department or agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, relating to programs or policies affecting narcotics abuse or control.

Principal Recommendations

- That the IRS establish a separate enforcement unit to deal with narcotics traffickers as it relates to IRS' mission.
- That IRS place greater emphasis upon narcotics traffickers, much as it did under the old Narcotics Trafficker Tax Program.
- That IRS intelligence be closely monitored to insure that it is focusing on issues within the proper jurisdiction of IRS.
- That the effectiveness of the IRS narcotics trafficker program be evaluated by the number and amount of civil and criminal cases made, the number of convictions obtained, the interest and penalties charged, and the total amount of money recovered.

CONTINUED

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- That the Federal Government continue to expand its efforts to assess the cost/benefit ratio of drug enforcement efforts.

Changes in Policy or Operations

IRS does not plan to establish a separate unit to deal with narcotics traffickers and has so informed the Committee Chairman. IRS experience with the Narcotics Trafficker Tax Program project indicates case selection is much more effective if made at the district level.

On July 27, 1976, IRS and DEA entered into a memorandum of understanding which set forth the duties and responsibilities of their respective agencies in their investigation of narcotics cases.

The IRS narcotics trafficker project is closely monitored from its national office. The Assistant Commissioner (Compliance) is the senior IRS official responsible for implementing and monitoring the project.

The Intelligence Division maintains separate statistics on its narcotics cases to measure the results of the project. These statistics will measure the number of information items received, the number of cases initiated and how they are disposed of, the results of investigations and the taxes and penalties recommended in cases for prosecution.

The Intelligence Division is presently conducting an in-depth study of the IRS management information system. One of the goals of the study is to refine the case and project evaluation system.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

2. "Internal Revenue Service and Treasury Department Enforcement of the Foreign Bank Account Reporting Requirement of the Bank Secrecy Act," (Second Report, May 5, 1977).

The purpose of the Congressional Subcommittee's inquiries was to determine if the problems still exist that led to the Bank Secrecy Act, and the effect the Act had in meeting these problems.

Principal Recommendations

- That IRS establish and implement plans to use the information obtained from the foreign bank account reporting requirement of the Bank Secrecy Act.
- That projects to otherwise implement the Bank Secrecy Act also be undertaken.
- That IRS consider recommending prosecutions under the Bank Secrecy Act in cases involving violations regarding foreign bank securities and other types of financial accounts.

(Other recommendations were made in the report, but as they did not pertain to the Intelligence Division, they were not stated.)

Changes in Policy or Operations

The Intelligence Division has taken the following steps to utilize information furnished as a result of the Bank Secrecy Act. The Internal Revenue Manual requires that all Form 4789 (Currency Transaction Reports), and 4790 (Reports of International Transportation of Currency, Transaction of Currency or Monetary Instruments), be evaluated for civil or criminal potential. Forms 4789 and 4790 are also entered on the Intelligence Division's Centralized Evaluation and Processing of Intelligence Information Item System. Special Agent refresher training courses have recently been revised to include coverage of title 31 offenses.

Copies of all Forms 4789 received by IRS are furnished to the Treasury Department weekly. Data from these forms are furnished to Customs on a quarterly basis. The Intelligence Division had detailed a National Office Coordinator to assist the Treasury Department in analyzing Forms 4789 and 4790.

The IRS is currently gathering analytical data regarding answers to the foreign bank account question on the 1976 returns, including statistics from Forms 4683 filed in 1976. IRS has also canvassed its field offices for their ideas and experiences with the investigation of Title 31 cases. The Intelligence Division has recommended Title 31 prosecution against "significant taxpayers".

Follow-Up Evaluation

None.

3. "Safeguarding Taxpayer Information -- An Evaluation of the Proposed Computerized Tax Administration System," GAO, January 19, 1977.
4. "IRS Security Program Requires Improvements to Project Confidentiality of Income Tax Information," GAO, July 11, 1977.
5. "Internal Revenue Service's Control Over the Use of Confidential Informants: Recent Improvements Not Adequate," GAO, September 1, 1977.

MARSHALS SERVICE

Internal Studies

1. "Management Review Reports of Ninety-Four Management Reviews of USMS District Offices During Period September 13, 1971 to August 3, 1977."
2. "General Examinations of 8 USMS District Offices by DOJ Office of Judicial Examinations During Period July 1, 1972 to May 1, 1973."
3. "Report on Internal Audit of the Determination, Collection, and Recording of Fees for the Service of Process -- U.S. Marshals Service," June 1973.
4. "Reimbursement by the District of Columbia for Services of the U.S. Attorney and Marshal," October 18, 1973.
5. "Prisoner Management via Mass Transportation," January 11, 1974.
6. "Cargo Security Working Group, April 22, 1974.
7. "Report on Internal Audit of the Policies and Practices Relating to the Use of Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime," June 28, 1974.
8. "The Management, Staffing and Organization of the United States Marshals Service: A Critical Analysis," September 1974.

9. "Action Plan for the Report, 'The Management, Staffing and Organization of the United States Marshals Service: A Critical Analysis'," March 6, 1975.
10. "Survey of the United States Marshals Service Inspection Functions," June 27, 1975.
11. "Task Force on Federal Detainees," September 29, 1975.
12. "Security of Nuclear Materials -- A Study for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission," October 1975.
13. "Bank Security Report - Security Survey of Federally Insured Banking Industries," November 1975.
14. "United States Marshals Service Regionalization Report: Status of Phase I and Projections for Phase II," February 1975.
15. "A feasibility Study of Security Shipments of Non-Nuclear Weapons," March 5, 1976.
16. "Movement of Prisoners by Air Other than Scheduled Airlines," August 2, 1976.
17. "Review of the Authorization and Use of Intermittent Deputy U.S. Marshals in the District of Columbia," August 6, 1976.
18. "Review of Practices Associated with the Recruitment and Employment of Deputy U.S. Marshals," September 2, 1976.
19. "Internal Audit Report on the Witness Security Program," September 7, 1976.
20. "United States Marshals Service Evaluation Report - Regionalization: Phase II," October 31, 1976.
21. "Review of Seized and Evidentiary Property in the United States Marshals Service," November 1, 1976.

22. "Preliminary Examinations of the Prisoner Coordination Program in the United States Marshals Service," December 15, 1976.
23. "Report to the Attorney General from the Intradepartment Committee to Review the District of Columbia Marshals Office," January 3, 1977.
24. "Evaluation of the United States Marshals Service Regionalization, Phase II," January 10, 1977.
25. "Regionalized Prisoner Coordination, Air Charter Services and Special Assignments in Region III," April 12, 1977.
26. "FM Land Mobile Radio Communications Systems in the USMS," August 17, 1977.

External Studies

"U.S. Marshal Services - Actions Needed to Enhance Effectiveness," (GGD-76-77).

Principal Recommendations

- That data be compiled on the use of deputies to perform duties not in accordance with Department of Justice policies.
- That the Attorney General, in cooperation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Postmaster General, and the Administrator of General Services, comprehensively evaluate the security needs of each court facility and establish an overall plan for upgrading and monitoring judicial security.
- That the Attorney General identify the current cost of the serving process so that Marshals' Service fees can be revised to approximate the cost of providing the service.
- If fees are to be kept current, the Congress should either require that the Attorney General periodically analyze the cost of the serving process and

propose fee adjustments, or vest the Attorney General with the authority to revise fees when necessary.

- That the Director, Marshals Service adopt procedures for monitoring the status and disposition of warrants.
- That the Attorney General direct the heads of the Department of Justice's law enforcement agencies, and request the heads of other Federal agencies, to coordinate their warrant activities with the Marshals Service.
- That an evaluation be made of the Marshals Service's need to participate in the National Crime Information Center.

Changes in Policy or Operations

The Director of the Marshals Service has formally reaffirmed that the use of deputies to perform personal service on behalf of members of the Judiciary is contrary to the Marshals Service's national policy and not compatible with professional law enforcement standards. Marshals were directed to ensure that such duties are not currently being performed and advised that adverse action would result if national policy is violated.

The Administrative Office of the United State Courts has created a separate office to handle funding and coordination of security systems through the Marshals Service and General Services Administration.

A working committee has been established consisting of the chief security officers of the organizations involved. The committee explores procedures, problems, funding, program viability and effectiveness in light of the total court security effort.

Systems refinements are currently being made; i.e., revisions to the Marshals Service Automated Data Management System (ADAMS) to obtain data pertaining to the cost of serving process.

The Department of Justice staff has prepared proposed legislation to vest the Attorney General with the authority to require periodic analysis of the cost of serving process with proposed fee adjustment recommendations from the Marshals Service.

A new revised Warrants Program is being developed for service-wide adoption. The position of Chief of Staff, Operations, the unit under which the Warrants Program falls, has been filled.

Liaison has been established with other Department of Justice law enforcement organizations and with other law enforcement agencies to assure coordination of warrant activities with the Marshals Service.

The Marshals Service has established a 24-hour National Crime Information Center network duty station at Headquarters in order to reduce the warrant backlog.

Follow-up Evaluation

All changes are under constant study and periodic re-evaluation.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Internal Studies

1. "United States Park Police Reorganization of 1974."
2. "United States Park Police Organization Evaluation of 1976."

Principal Recommendations

- In the first study, the National Park Service recommended staffing new field offices in New York and San Francisco.
- The second study recommended several minor internal reorganizations.

Changes in Policy or Operations

As a result of the first study, staffing in New York and San Francisco was accomplished. No changes have been made as a result of the second study.

Follow-up Evaluation

None in the first study.

An evaluation of the second study is currently in progress.

External Studies

"Crime in Federal Recreation Areas," June 21, 1977, GAO.

Principal Recommendations

- That a delineation be made of acceptable levels of law enforcement service.
- That visitor protection guidelines and standards be established for all (recreation) agencies to follow.
- That an information system be established.
- That procedures be developed to promote competent recruiting, provide for adequate training, and assure proper equipping of all rangers assigned law enforcement duties.
- That guidelines and procedures be developed to be followed when contracting with State and local law enforcement agencies for law enforcement services.
- That the Congress enact legislation to untangle the legal and policy problems associated with law enforcement on visitor oriented Federal lands.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Pending further study.

Follow-up Evaluation

Pending.

There are presently two GAO studies in progress which include the Park Police; however, these studies have not been finalized or published at this time.

POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE

Internal Studies

1. "Survey of Office of Criminal Investigation."

Principal Recommendations

To provide for more effective oversight of criminal investigative programs by establishing an organizational structure with certain key positions to carry out the oversight responsibility. In addition, it was recommended that Postal Inspectors with practical field investigative experience staff all of the key analytical positions in order to provide better insight into investigative programs.

Changes in Policy or Operations

Organizational structure was revised and two General Manager positions were created to provide more effective coordination of criminal investigation programs.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

2. "Review of Crime Laboratory Requirements,"
July 1977.

Principle Recommendations

Establish a Crime Laboratory in New York City.

Changes in Policy or Operations

A New York Crime Laboratory is being established to perform Inspection Service Laboratory examinations for the Northeast States.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

3. "Arrest Study of Field Divisions,"
October 27, 1972, 128416-SC
4. "National House Letter Box Program
(Theft From Mail Receptacles)," October
1972.
5. "Survey of Tampa, FL Domicile," June 16,
1973, 128420-S

6. "Examination Experimentation of Officer in Charge Concept at Cleveland, OH," June 15, 1973, 128422-S.
7. "Survey of Experimental Team Concept at Phoenix, AZ, Domicile," June 11, 1973, 128421-S.
8. "Survey at Baltimore, MD Domicile," June 15, 1973, 128425-S.
9. "Checks: Issued by State and Local Agencies (Sent by Mail)," February 1974.
10. "Procurement of Inspection Service Computer," March 1974.
11. "Operational Survey of St. Louis Division, April 24, 1975, and Operational Survey of Kansas City Division, May 23, 1975."
12. "Management Survey of Division Statistics," October 24, 1975.
13. "Audit of Inspection Service Electronics Surveillance Equipment," October 17, 1975, 917-120-6-0017-AI.
14. "Inspection Service Physical Examination Programs."
15. "Headquarters Directed Study of Division Headquarters Staffing/Support Functions."

External Studies

1. "Training of Some U.S. Postal Service Personnel at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is Feasible," August 1975, Draft Report.

Principal Recommendations

That the Postmaster General direct the Chief Postal Inspector to explore with the Law Enforcement Training Center officials the feasibility of partially meeting the Postal Service's basic Inspector training needs through an abbreviated criminal investigator course. Discussions should also be held to explore the possibility of training Postal Service

Security Police Officers at the Law Enforcement Training Center.

Changes in Policy or Operations

None.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

2. "Special Retirement Policy for Federal Law Enforcement and Firefighter Personnel Needs Reevaluation." April, 1976 (no author given).

Principal Recommendations

That Congress reconsider the needs for providing early retirement benefits to "certain Federal law enforcement and firefighting personnel."

Changes in Policy or Operations

None.

Follow-up Evaluation

None.

SECRET SERVICE

Internal Studies

None reported.

External Studies

1. "Review of Secret Service Protective Measures." Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, September 30, 1975.

Principal Recommendations

This review of Secret Service protective measures was held after the two attempts were made on the life of former President Ford. Hearings examined the Service's role in protection and whether changes in legislation

or protective procedures were necessary. In addition, the Senate Committee wanted to ensure that adequate resources, money and manpower have been made available to the Secret Service.

Changes in Policy or Operations

As a result of this study, the Department of the Treasury began a critique of the Secret Service's protective functions. This review is being coordinated by the Chief Deputy to the Under Secretary for Enforcement and Operations.

2. "Presidential Protection Assistance Act of 1976," Senate Committee on Government Operations, Report No. 94-1325, September 28, 1976.
3. "Supplemental Appropriations Bill 1976," Senate Committee on Appropriations, Report No. 94-511, December 5, 1975.
4. "Established Procedures and Regulations for Certain Protective Service," House Committee on Judiciary, Report No. 94-105, March 20, 1975.
5. "Presidential Protection Act of 1975," Senate Subcommittee on Oversight Procedures of the Committee on Government Operations, July 28, 1975.
6. "U.S. Secret Service Procedures and Regulations," House Subcommittee on Claims and Government Relations of the Committee on the Judiciary, August 21, and September 12 and 19, 1974, Serial Number 53.
7. "Official Residence for the Vice President," Senate Committee on Armed Services, Senate Report 93-844, May 13, 1974.
8. "Expenditures of Federal Funds in Support of Presidential Properties," House Committee on Government Operations, House Report No. 93-1052, May 20, 1974.
9. "Establishing Procedures and Regulations for Certain Protective Services Provided by the U.S. Secret Service," House Committee on the Judiciary, December 4, 1974. House Report 93-1518.

10. "Protection of the President at Key Biscayne and San Clemente (with information on Protection of Past Presidents)," GAO Report B155950, December 18, 1973.
11. "Federal Expenditures at San Clemente and Key Biscayne," Hearing before a Subcommittee on Appropriations, held June 27, 1975.
12. "Executive Protective Service," Senate Committee on Public Works, December 17, 1975, Report No. 94-573.
13. "Executive Protective Service," Senate Committee on Public Works, September 17, 1975, Report No. 94-375.
14. "Executive Protective Service," House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, May 1, 1975, Report No. 94-185.
15. "Executive Protective Service," House Committee on Public Works, December 16, 1974, Report No. 93-1602.

SECTION 3
SURVEY QUESTIONS

SURVEY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

SURVEY - I

A. AUTHORITY, JURISDICTION, RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Please review the police, law enforcement, and investigative activities on Schedule No. 1 and indicate whether or not your organization performs any of these activities. If the categories listed do not adequately define the activities performed by your organization, provide a description of such activities in the "other" category. For those activities performed, indicate whether or not your employees can make arrests or carry firearms.
2. For each of the activities performed by your organization as listed in your response to Schedule No. 1, cite the authority for and brief description of each activity. In responding provide a schedule with column headings of (a) Activity; (b) Authority; (c) Description of Activities; and (d) Citation of Authority to Make Arrests and Carry Firearms.
3. List all statutes, executive orders, or regulations having the force of law for which the organization has police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. Also indicate the name or title of any programs or activities relating to each statute, executive order, or regulation; the priority assigned to each program or activity; the name of any Federal agency having concurrent jurisdiction; whether or not there is comparable state or local jurisdiction; whether or not any formal agreements exist between your organization and state or local organizations; and the name of other Federal organizations with which you coordinate enforcement activities relating to each statute, executive order, or regulation. In citing statutes, executive orders, and regulations, use standard citations such as 18 USC Sec. 301; EO-11491; 31 CFR Sec. 1.10. In responding, use Schedule No. 2.
4. Are you aware of any proposed or pending legislation which would either increase or decrease the organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities? In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Bill number; (b) Title of Legislation; (c) Status of Legislation; and (d) Summary of Legislation.

B. PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Does your organization have any programs or activities directed against or which impact on: (a) organized

crime; (b) white collar crime; (c) terrorism; or (d) public corruption? In responding use Schedule No. 3.

C. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND COOPERATION

1. Provide a brief description of any existing or proposed formal agreements, or understanding with any other police, law enforcement, or investigative organizations concerning mutual responsibilities or jurisdictions. In responding use a schedule with column headings (a) Title and Date of Agreement; (b) Statute or Regulation Affected; (c) Other Organizations; and (d) Description of Agreement.
2. List and briefly describe any police, law enforcement, investigative, or support services performed for other organizations, indicating whether reimbursed or not reimbursed. In responding provide a schedule with column headings (a) Services Performed; (b) Other Organizations; (c) Reimbursed; and (d) Not Reimbursed.
3. List and briefly describe any police, law enforcement, investigative, or support services performed for your organization by other organizations, indicating whether reimbursed or not reimbursed. In responding provide a schedule with column headings (a) Services Received; (b) Other Organizations; (c) Reimbursed; and (d) Not Reimbursed.
4. Describe all contract services utilized by your organization in performing its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Services Utilized; (b) Number and Type of Positions; (c) Annual Funding; and (d) Contract Organization.

D. FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. With respect to the comparable Federal, state, or local jurisdictions listed in your response to question no. A-3, estimate the impact of a reduction in Federal enforcement on the efforts of state and local organizations to enforce the comparable criminal statutes or regulations. Respond in narrative format.
2. With respect to the comparable Federal, state, or local jurisdictions listed in your response to question no. A-3, estimate the impact of the elimination of all Federal enforcement for each particular area of comparable state and local jurisdiction. Respond in narrative format.

E. PERSONNEL

1. Indicate on Schedule No. 4 the location, type (i.e., General Schedule, Excepted Service, Wage Board, etc.), series, title, and number by grade of all personnel involved in police, law enforcement, or investigative duties, including support personnel.
2. Indicate on Schedule No. 5 the employment qualifications, training and employee organization information requested for police, law enforcement, investigative, and support personnel.
3. Describe procedures for determining suitability for employment as police, law enforcement, or investigative officers. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Testing or Other Screening; (b) Interviews or Other Screening; (c) Background Investigations (indicate whether pre or post-employment; scope of investigation; and who conducts investigation); and (d) Other Procedures to Determine Suitability.

F. FISCAL

Indicate on Schedule No. 6 the total amounts budgeted (in thousands of dollars) for FY 1977 and requested for FY 1978 for each police, law enforcement, or investigative program or activity, including support. Indicate approved positions for FY 1977 and requested positions for FY 1978.

G. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Please answer the following questions on Schedule No. 7. Respond "yes" or "no."

1. Does the organization rent, lease, own, or operate Automatic Data Processing equipment in direct support of its law enforcement responsibilities?
2. Does the organization utilize Automatic Data Processing systems of another Federal agency or department in direct support of its law enforcement responsibilities?
3. Does the organization rent, lease, own, or operate laboratories in support of its law enforcement responsibilities?

H. PUBLIC AFFAIRS - INTEREST GROUPS

List the major interest groups, public or private, concerned with the police, law enforcement, or investigative programs or activities of your organization. Also note the nature of their interest.

I. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

1. List the Congressional Committees and Subcommittees to which your organization reports on its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. Indicate the committees' jurisdictional interest in your organization.
2. List any nonappropriation Congressional Reports or General Accounting Office studies completed within the past 5 years regarding your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. Include title and identifying number of report if available.

J. EXECUTIVE BRANCH - INTERNAL STUDIES

List any significant studies, conducted or funded during the past 5 years by your organization or its supervising Cabinet Department or Commission, concerning your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (1) Date; (2) Source; (3) Name of Study; and (4) Other Identifying Data.

K. PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

1. Describe in narrative form any problems that adversely affect the effective and efficient administration of your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities.
2. Describe in narrative form any needs (e.g., resources, statutory changes, agreements, etc.) that would improve the effectiveness and/or efficiency of your organization.

L. OTHER

Describe in narrative form any police, law enforcement, or investigative function performed by your organization that is not covered by the questions in this survey.

SURVEY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES
SURVEY - II

A. AUTHORITY, JURISDICTION, RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Please review the police, law enforcement, and investigative activities on Schedule No. 1 and indicate whether or not your organization performs any of these activities. If the categories listed do not adequately define the activities performed by your organization, provide a description of such activities in the "other" category. For those activities performed, indicate whether or not your employees can make arrests or carry firearms.
2. For each of the activities performed by your organization as listed in your response to Schedule No. 1, cite the authority for and brief description of each activity. In responding provide a schedule with column headings of (a) Activity; (b) Authority; (c) Description of Activities; and (d) Citation of Authority to Make Arrests and Carry Firearms.
3. List all statutes, executive orders, or regulations having the force of law for which the organization has police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. Also indicate the name or title of any programs or activities relating to each statute, executive order, or regulation; the priority assigned to each program or activity; the name of any Federal agency having concurrent jurisdiction; whether or not there is comparable state or local jurisdiction; whether or not any formal agreements exist between your organization and state or local organizations; and the name of other Federal organizations with which you coordinate enforcement activities relating to each statute, executive order, or regulation. In citing statutes, executive orders, and regulations, use standard citations such as 18 USC Sec. 301; EO-11491; 31 CFR Sec. 1.10. In responding, use Schedule No. 2.
4. Are you aware of any proposed or pending legislation which would either increase or decrease the organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities? In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Bill number; (b) Title of Legislation; (c) Status of Legislation; and (d) Summary of Legislation.

5. Provide a current chart depicting the organizational structure of your headquarters.
6. Provide a chart depicting the current organizational structure and geographic location (by state and municipality) of all your regional, district, or field offices.
7. Describe the duties, functions, and responsibilities of each element depicted in the above organizational charts.
8. Describe the organization's policies regarding use of firearms by police, law enforcement, or investigative personnel. Respond in narrative format and attach a copy of any written policies.

B. PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Describe police, law enforcement, or investigative programs or activities, other than Federal Organized Crime Strike Force Programs, directed against or which impact on "organized crime." Respond in narrative format and preface response with definition of "organized crime" as it is defined by your organization.
2. Describe your participation in Federal Organized Crime Strike Force Programs indicating the extent of your participation, including personnel and locations. Respond in narrative format.
3. Describe your police, law enforcement, or investigative programs or activities directed against or which impact on "white collar crime." Respond in narrative format and preface response with definition of "white collar crime" as it is defined by your organization.
4. Describe your police, law enforcement, or investigative programs or activities directed against or which impact on "terrorism." Respond in narrative format and preface response with definition of "terrorism" as it is defined by your organization.

Please answer "yes" or "no" to questions 5-11. In responding, use Schedule No. 11.

5. Does the organization have any personnel stationed outside the United States performing work related to your police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities?

6. Does your organization have a formalized program or activity involving the collection and dissemination of intelligence (excluding national security intelligence) as part of its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities?
7. Does your organization have a formalized program or activity involving undercover operations as part of its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities?
8. Does your organization have a formalized program or activity involving the purchase of evidence as part of its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities?
9. Does your organization have a formalized program or activity involving the use of informants or informers?
10. Does your organization have a formalized program or activity involving payment of rewards as part of its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities?
11. Does your organization have a formalized program to monitor the integrity of its police, law enforcement, or investigative activities and personnel?

C. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND COOPERATION

1. Describe the internal mechanisms and other procedures used by the organization to coordinate its police, law enforcement, or investigative policies and enforcement activities with other Federal law enforcement organizations. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Other Organizations, (b) Enforcement Activities Coordinated; and (c) Means of Coordination.
2. Describe the internal mechanisms and other procedures by which your organization coordinates its police, law enforcement, or investigative policies and enforcement activities with state and local law enforcement organizations. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Type of Other Organization; (b) Enforcement Activities Coordinated; and (c) Means of Coordination.
3. List and briefly describe all policy, law enforcement, investigative, or support services performed for other Federal organizations, indicating whether reimbursed or not reimbursed. In responding, provide a schedule

with column headings (a) Type of Service Performed; (b) Description of Services; (c) Other Organizations; (d) Reimbursed; and (e) Not Reimbursed.

4. List and briefly describe all police, law enforcement, investigative, or support services performed for your organization by another Federal organization, indicating whether reimbursed or not reimbursed. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Type of Service Received; (b) Description of Services; (c) Other Organizations; (d) Reimbursed; and (e) Not Reimbursed.
5. Does your organization utilize contract services in performing its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities?

D. FEDERAL/STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

All questions under this heading appear in Survey III.

E. PERSONNEL

1. Indicate on Schedule No. 4 the location, type (i.e., General Schedule, Excepted Service, Wage Board, etc.), series, title, and number of grade of all personnel involved in police, law enforcement, or investigative duties, including support personnel.
2. Indicate on Schedule No. 5 the employment qualifications, training, and employee organization information requested for police, law enforcement, investigative, and support personnel.

F. FISCAL

Indicate on Schedule No. 6 the total amounts budgeted (in thousands of dollars) for FY 1977 and requested for FY 1978 for each police, law enforcement, or investigative program or activity, including support. Indicate approved positions for FY 1977 and requested positions for FY 1978.

G. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Please answer the following questions on Schedule No. 7. Respond "yes" or "no."

1. Does your organization rent, lease, own, or operate Automatic Data Processing equipment in direct support of its law enforcement responsibilities?

2. Does your organization utilize Automatic Data Processing systems of another Federal agency or department in direct support of its law enforcement responsibilities?
3. Does your organization rent, lease, own, or operate laboratories in support of its law enforcement responsibilities?

H. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

List the major public or private interest groups concerned with the police, law enforcement, or investigative activities of your organization and the nature of their interest.

I. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

1. List the Congressional Committees and Subcommittees to which your organization reports on its police, law enforcement, and investigative responsibilities. Include each committee's jurisdictional interest in your organization.
2. List any nonappropriation Congressional Reports or General Accounting Office studies completed within the past 5 years regarding your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. Include title or identifying number of report, if available.

J. EXECUTIVE BRANCH - INTERNAL STUDIES

List any significant studies, conducted or funded during the past 5 years by your organization or supervising Cabinet, Department, or Commission, of the organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Date; (b) Source; (c) Name of Study; and (d) Other Identifying Data.

K. PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

1. Describe, in narrative form, any problems that adversely affect the effective and efficient administration of your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities.
2. Describe, in narrative form, any needs (e.g., resources, statutory changes, agreements, etc.) that would improve the effectiveness and efficiency of your organization.

SURVEY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES
SURVEY III

A. AUTHORITY - JURISDICTION - RESPONSIBILITIES

1. In order to provide a historical perspective of the enforcement activity conducted by your organization, describe, in chronological order, all major reorganizations of organization structure undertaken to fulfill its police, law enforcement or investigative responsibilities. Provide a brief summary of any studies relied upon for any reorganization and a copy of any such studies, if available. For purposes of this question, "reorganizations" means any major regrouping, including centralization or decentralization, of one or more organization-wide functions or offices having organization-wide responsibilities. Respond in narrative format.
2. Describe the enforcement powers and authority for all police, law enforcement, or investigative personnel, indicating the statutory or other legal basis for these powers. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Position Title; (b) Enforcement Powers; and (c) Authority for Powers.
3. Is your organization aware of any proposed or pending legislation which would either increase or decrease the organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibility? In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Bill Number; (b) Title of Legislation; (c) Status of Legislation; and (d) Summary of Legislation.
4. Describe security guard force functions. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Annual Cost for Operating Force; (b) Government or Nongovernment; (c) Standards for Selection and Training (including Firearms Proficiency); (d) Law Enforcement Authority for Guards; and (e) Description of Functions.
5. Describe criteria used by your organization in determining the need for and the number of guards at any given facility. Respond in the narrative.

B. PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Describe each police, law enforcement, or investigative program or activity conducted by your organization, indicating the Federal statutes, executive orders, or regulations having the force of law which serves as the basis for each program and the number of personnel involved in each. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Program Title; (b) Statutes and Other Authority; (c) Program Objectives; (d) Number of Law Enforcement Personnel; and (e) Number of Support Personnel.
2. Describe all police, law enforcement, or investigative support functions carried on by your organization. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Program Title; (b) Number of Law Enforcement Personnel Utilized; (c) Number of Support Personnel Utilized; and (d) Program Objective.
3. Describe any new police, law enforcement, or investigative programs or activities budgeted for implementation in FY 77 or planned for implementation in FY 78. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Program Title; (b) Description of Program; (c) Fiscal Year of Implementation; and (d) Anticipated Costs.
4. Describe any new police, law enforcement, or investigative support programs budgeted for implementation in FY 77 or planned for implementation in FY 78. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Program Title; (b) Description of Program; (c) Fiscal Year of Implementation; and (d) Anticipated Costs.
5. Describe any police, law enforcement, or investigative programs or activities to be eliminated or substantially downgraded during FY 77, or planned for elimination or downgrading in FY 78. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Program Title; (b) Description of Program; and (c) Reason for Elimination or Downgrading.
6. Describe the impact expected on your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative programs and activities from the mandatory retirement law (Public Law 93-350) which takes effect in January 1978. Describe your organization's plans to meet these expected impacts on its police, law enforcement, or investigative programs. Respond in narrative format.
7. Describe major research projects now being conducted or funded by your organization in support of its police, law enforcement, or investigative programs or activities. Respond in narrative format.

8. Describe your organization's programs or activities and personnel operating outside the United States related to its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Program Title and Description; (b) Agreements with Foreign Governments (summarize and provide copies); and (c) Duties and Responsibilities of all U.S. Personnel.
9. Describe your organization's programs or activities for collecting and disseminating intelligence (excluding national security intelligence) as part of its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities and cite the authority for these programs and activities. Respond in narrative format.
10. Describe your organization's programs or activities involving undercover or covert operations and indicate the authority for such programs and activities. Respond in narrative format.
11. Describe your organization's programs or activities for the purchase of evidence as part of its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities and indicate the authority applicable for the program or activity. Respond in narrative format.
12. Describe your organization's use of informants as part of its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities and the authority applicable to them. Respond in narrative format.
13. With regard to your organization's payment of rewards as part of its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities, describe such programs or activities and indicate the authority applicable to them. Respond in narrative format.
14. Furnish copies of your organization's written policies, directives, or guidelines relating to overseas programs and personnel, intelligence, undercover or covert operations, purchase of evidence, use of informants, payment of rewards, and integrity of personnel.
15. Describe the impact of the Freedom of Information Act, as amended through 1975, on your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative programs and activities. Respond in narrative format.
16. Describe the impact of the Privacy Act of 1975, on your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative programs and activities. Respond in narrative format.

17. Describe the impact of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, on your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative programs and activities. Respond in narrative format.
18. Describe all programs and activities designed to deter or prevent violations within the police, law enforcement, or investigative jurisdiction of your organization.

C. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

1. Identify and provide a brief description of any existing or proposed formal agreements, or other understandings, with another Federal organization concerning the mutual enforcement of any Federal statutes, executive orders, or regulations having the force of law in which you share concurrent jurisdiction. If the agreement is in the form of a written document attach a copy of an appendix to this answer. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Title and Date of Agreement; (b) Statutes, Executive Orders, or Regulations of Concurrent Jurisdiction; (c) Background and Problems Necessitating the Agreement; (d) Description of the Agreement; (e) Benefits Derived from the Agreement; and (f) New or Unresolved Problems.
2. Identify and provide a brief description of any existing or proposed formal agreement or other understanding, with any state or local law enforcement organization concerning the mutual enforcement of any statutes or regulations in which you share comparable jurisdiction. If the agreement is in the form of a document, attach a copy as an appendix to this answer. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Title and Date of Agreement; (b) Statutes, Executive Orders, or Regulations of Concurrent Jurisdiction; (c) Background and Problems Necessitating the Agreement; (d) Description of the Agreement; (e) Benefits Derived from the Agreement; and (f) New or Unresolved Problems.
3. Provide a brief description of the coordination between your organization and other Federal organizations required to carry out those Federal statutes, executive orders, and regulations having the force of law under your jurisdiction. Respond in narrative format organizing your answer with section headings (a) Statutes, Executive Orders, or Regulations; (b) Name of Other Federal Organizations; (c) Description of Coordination Required, and (d) Why Coordination Required.
4. Identify and describe the nature and extent of police, law enforcement, or investigative services performed for other

Federal law enforcement organizations. Identify the statutory or other authority for performing these services and explain why it is necessary to perform them. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Services Performed; (b) Receiving Organizations; (c) Authority to Perform Services; (d) Why Necessary; and (e) Extent of Services Provided.

5. Identify and describe the nature and extent of police, law enforcement, or investigative services performed for your organization by another Federal organization. Identify the statutory authority for having another organization conduct these activities for you and explain why it is necessary to do so. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Services Received; (b) Providing Organization; (c) Authority to Receive Services; (d) Why Necessary; and (e) Extent of Services Received.
6. Identify and describe the nature and extent of police, law enforcement, or investigative services performed for your organization by nongovernment contractors. Identify the statutory or other authority for this contracting and explain why it is necessary to use nongovernment contractors. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Services Received; (b) Contractor; (c) Authority; (d) Why Necessary; and (e) Extent of Services Received.
7. Indicate the number of chief executives your organization has had during the last 10 years and the time in office of each.
8. Describe the internal mechanisms and other procedures used by your organization to formulate organization-wide police, law enforcement, or investigative policies. Respond in narrative format.
9. Describe the internal mechanisms and other procedures used by your organization to coordinate its police, law enforcement, or investigative policies and enforcement activities with other Federal law enforcement organizations. Respond in narrative format.
10. Describe the internal mechanisms and other procedures by which your organization coordinates its police, law enforcement, or investigative policies and enforcement activities with state and local law enforcement organizations. Respond in narrative format.
11. Describe the measures of effectiveness used by your organization to assess the accomplishment of its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. Respond in narrative format.

12. Describe the measures of effectiveness used by your organization to assess the performance of its police, law enforcement, or investigative officers. Respond in narrative format.
13. Describe the measures of effectiveness used by your organization to assess the performance of its police, law enforcement, or investigative supervisors and executives. Respond in narrative format.
14. Describe your organization's programs for monitoring the integrity of its police, law enforcement, or investigative activities and its personnel. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Program Title; (b) Description of Program; and (c) Number and Type of Personnel Operating Program.
15. How does your organization determine its priorities in meeting its police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities? Respond in narrative format.

D. FEDERAL/STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. With respect to each Federal statute, executive order, or regulation having the force of law listed in your response to question A-3 in Survey II, provide a broad assessment of the overall ability and effectiveness of state and local law enforcement organizations to enforce the comparable state statutes or local ordinances without Federal support or concurrent Federal enforcement. Respond in narrative format.
2. With respect to each Federal statute, executive order, or regulation having the force of law listed in your response to question A-3 in Survey II, estimate the impact of a reduction in Federal enforcement on the efforts of state and local organizations to enforce the comparable criminal statutes or regulations. Respond in narrative format.
3. With respect to those Federal statutes, executive orders, or regulations having the force of law listed in your response to question A-3 in Survey II, estimate the impact of the elimination of all Federal enforcement jurisdiction for each particular area of comparable state and local jurisdiction. Respond in narrative format.
4. For each area of comparable enforcement jurisdiction listed in the above questions, describe the training and other assistance being given to state and local law enforcement

organizations so that they might better assist Federal law enforcement or so that they might take over enforcement entirely on their own. Respond in narrative format.

5. Which Federal statutes, executive orders, or regulations having the force of law now within your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative jurisdiction could be more effectively enforced by another Federal organization? Respond in narrative format.
6. Which Federal statutes, executive orders, or regulations having the force of law presently enforced by another Federal organization could be more effectively enforced by your organization? Respond in narrative format.
7. Which Federal statutes, executive orders, or regulations having the force of law now within your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative jurisdiction could be enforced and prosecuted as effectively by state and local law enforcement organizations? Respond in narrative format.
8. Describe any areas of Federal law enforcement, whether within the jurisdiction of your organization or another Federal organization, in which you feel there should be an increased Federal law enforcement role. Respond in narrative format.
9. Describe your organization's programs and activities conducted to assist state and local law enforcement organizations to meet their respective police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. Respond on narrative format.

E. PERSONNEL

1. Describe all organization programs to recruit police, law enforcement, or investigative personnel. Respond in narrative format.
2. Describe procedures for determining suitability for employment as police, law enforcement, or investigative officers. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Testing or Other Screening; (b) Interviews or Other Screening; (c) Background Investigations (indicate whether pre or post-employment, scope of investigation, and who conducts investigation); and (d) Other Procedures to Determine Suitability.
3. Describe procedures for ensuring that suitability standards for police, law enforcement, or investigative officers are maintained throughout their careers (e.g., updating back-

ground investigations, physical and health requirements, etc.). Respond in narrative format.

4. With respect to your training programs for police, law enforcement, or investigative personnel, provide a syllabus of the courses for training each type officer. Respond in narrative format.
5. Describe your career development program for police, law enforcement, or investigative personnel setting forth the entry level or grade, the journeyman grade or level, and the minimum number of years spent in each grade up to journeyman. Respond in narrative format.
6. Describe your career development program for supervisory and management police, law enforcement, or investigative personnel, setting forth the minimum number of years required to attain the lowest supervisory and management grades, and the minimum number of years required to progress up the structure to each major supervisory and management level. Respond in narrative format.
7. List the number of police, law enforcement, or investigative personnel, including supervisory and management personnel, who must retire on or about January 1, 1978, pursuant to Public Law 93-350. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Type (general schedule, excepted service, or wage board); (b) Series Number; (c) Organizational Title; and (d) Number of Persons Retiring by Grade.
8. Describe your organization's policies and programs for identifying and training supervisory police, law enforcement, or investigative personnel. Respond in narrative format.
9. Describe your organization's policies and programs to identify and train executives having police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities. Respond in narrative format.

F. FINANCIAL

Describe any reprogramming of funds (in thousands of dollars) between law enforcement activities as a result of any significant shift of priorities during the past 3 fiscal years (FY 75-FY 77). In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (1) Fiscal Year; (2) Program or Activity Affected; (c) Amount Reprogrammed; and (d) Reason for Reprogramming.

G. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Describe any major acquisitions (whether government-owned or leased), buildings, office space, or other facilities budgeted for FY 77 or planned for FY 78. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Fiscal Year; (b) Facility Description and Use; (c) Government Owned; and (d) Leased.
2. Describe the major communications systems (excluding telephones) used by your organization to support its police, law enforcement, or investigative activities. In responding, use Schedule No. 8.
3. List any acquisitions or improvements in excess of \$100,000 for communications equipment to support your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative programs or activities budgeted for FY 77 or planned for FY 78. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Name of System; (b) FY 77; (c) FY 78; (d) Description of Acquisition or Improvement; and (d) New Use of System.
4. Describe your organization's criminal records and law enforcement information systems (criminal histories, identification, investigative files, etc.) which support your organization's law enforcement programs and activities. For each listing, indicate the principal files which comprise the system and whether they are manual, computerized, or otherwise automated. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Title of System; (b) Description and Use of System; (c) Principal Files Within System; and (d) Manual, Computerized, or Otherwise Automated.
5. Identify all organizations, Federal, state, local, or other which have access, directly or indirectly, to the systems described in response to question G-4 above. Explain the authority and conditions under which access to these systems is provided, and the extent of such access. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Title of System; (b) Organizations Having Access; (c) Authority for Providing Access; (d) Conditions for Access; and (e) Extent of Access.
6. Describe any major additional criminal and law enforcement information records systems budgeted for FY 77 or planned for FY 78, and whether manual, computerized, or otherwise automated. Respond in narrative format.

7. Describe any major abolitions in criminal and law enforcement information records systems budgeted for FY 77 or planned for FY 78, and whether manual, computerized, or otherwise automated. Respond in narrative format.
8. Describe all Automatic Data Processing systems used for police, law enforcement, or investigative purposes. Indicate the general uses; whether Government-owned or leased; and the approximate annual cost of operating the systems. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) ADP Systems Rented, Leased, Owned, or Operated; (b) ADP Systems of Other Federal Organizations; and (c) ADP Services from Non-Federal Organizations.
9. Identify other Federal, state, and local organizations using the systems described in response to question G-8 above. Cite authority for such usage. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) ADP Systems Rented, Leased, Owned, or Operated; (b) ADP Systems of Other Federal Organizations; and (c) ADP Systems or Services of Nongovernment Organizations.
10. Describe any statistical systems maintained by your organization to support its police, law enforcement, or investigative activities. Indicate how these systems support the law enforcement activities and whether the information is published. Respond in narrative format.
11. Provide a schedule listing by category all equipment used for electronic surveillance by your organization to support its police, law enforcement, or investigative activities (excluding national security surveillance equipment). For each listing indicate the general uses of the equipment; whether Government-owned or leased; the approximate annual cost of operating and maintaining each type of equipment; and whether other Federal, state, or local organizations share in their use. In responding, use Schedule No. 9.
12. Provide a schedule of all equipment to be used for electronic surveillance (excluding national security surveillance equipment) budgeted for purchase or lease in FY 77, or planned for purchase or lease in FY 78. In responding, provide a schedule with column headings (a) Type of Equipment; (b) Number to be Purchased or Leased; (c) FY 77; and (d) FY 78.
13. Provide a schedule of all laboratory facilities used by your organization to support your police, law enforcement, or investigative activities. For each listing indicate the general uses of the facility; whether Government-owned or leased; the approximate annual cost of operating and maintaining each facility; and whether Federal, state, or local organizations share in the use of the facility or whether it is used to support other organizations. In responding, use Schedule No. 10.

14. Describe any formal agreements or other agreements with Federal, state, or local law enforcement organizations in which your organization provides or receives any laboratory services from any other Federal, state, or local law enforcement organization. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Title and Date of Agreement; (b) Statutes, Executive Orders, or Regulations Authorizing the Agreement; (c) Background or Problems Necessitating the Agreement; (d) Description of the Agreement; and (e) Benefits Derived from the Agreement.
15. Describe any facility, communications system, boats, aircraft, or surveillance equipment operated by another Federal organization which you would like to share in the use of in support of your police, law enforcement, or investigative activities. Respond in narrative format.
16. Describe any facility, communications systems, boats, aircraft, or surveillance equipment operated by your organization in support of its police, law enforcement or investigative activities, the sharing of which would enhance the capabilities of other Federal law enforcement organizations without impairing the effectiveness of your organization. Respond in narrative format.

H. PUBLIC AFFAIRS - INTEREST GROUPS

1. Describe the programs and activities of your organization to inform the public regarding the goals, efforts, and problems of your police, law enforcement, or investigative activities. Respond in narrative format.
2. Describe the programs and activities of your organization in soliciting ideas, suggestions, and support, as well as criticisms of its police, law enforcement, or investigative goals, activities, or performance. Respond in narrative format.

I. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

1. Summarize the significant nonappropriation Congressional reports or General Accounting Office studies of your organization's police, law enforcement, or investigative responsibilities listed in your response to question I-2 in Survey II. Outline the principal recommendations made in the report or study, if any, and describe changes made in organization policy or operations as a result of the recommendations in the report or study. Identify any follow-up evaluations of the initial study. In answering this question, the word "significant" means an in-depth analysis of your organization's law enforcement policies or operations, not one critical of individual wrongdoing. Respond in narrative format organizing the answer with section headings (a) Title of Study; (b) Principal Recommendations; (c) Changes in

2. Describe the major legal, administrative, or procedural programs or activities of the national criminal justice system which enhance the accomplishment of your organization's mission. Respond in narrative format.



**PRESIDENT'S
REORGANIZATION
PROJECT**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

**FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT,
POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES:
A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

APPENDIX B

**PROFILES OF FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LAW ENFORCEMENT,
POLICE AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES**

October 1978

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PRESIDENT'S
REORGANIZATION
PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE AND
INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES: A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

APPENDIX B
ORGANIZATIONS' PROFILES

NCJRS

FEB 5 1979

ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

On June 29, 1977, President Jimmy Carter directed the Reorganization Project staff in the Office of Management and Budget to undertake a comprehensive review of all Federal law enforcement missions, tasks and priorities. The results of that review were summarized in Federal Law Enforcement, Police and Investigative Activities: A Descriptive Report, which sets forth a detailed description of Federal law enforcement activities as they exist today.

The following Profiles are of 113 Federal organizations that participated in an extensive survey conducted by the President's Reorganization Project. The Profiles are designed to supplement the Descriptive Report by presenting some basic facts about each organization's law enforcement activities, missions, personnel, budgets and priorities.

This information was collected from the survey responses and other relevant studies, reports and budget documents. The organizations were given the opportunity to review the Profile data in draft form, and revisions have been made based on their comments.

Profiles of Federal Organizations Involved in
Law Enforcement, Police and Investigative Activities

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1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) administers regulatory programs designed to standardize and stabilize agricultural commodity marketing systems.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		1,152	\$33,614,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA); The Federal Seed Act (FSA); The U.S. Warehouse Act; The Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA); and The Produce Agency Act (PAA).			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Refer to Agency responsibilities under the Produce Agency Act. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Suppression of unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities; Regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds to require labeling and prevent misrepresentation; Bonding and inspection of warehouses; and Administration of Federal milk orders and fruit and vegetable marketing agreements and orders.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Although programs are not equal in importance with respect to its mission, the Agency does not ordinarily administer programs on a priority basis.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	Established by Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1940, 53 Stat. 939.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	AMS is headed by an Administrator, a Deputy Administrator for Program Operations, a Deputy Administrator for Management, six Directors of Program Divisions (Dairy; Cotton; Fruit and Vegetable; Livestock, Poultry, Grain and Seed; Tobacco; and Transportation and Warehouse), and four Management Divisions (Administrative Services; Financial Services; Personnel; and Technical Services). Since AMS submitted its survey response, the Agency absorbed the Packers and Stockyards Administration. The former Administrator for Packers and Stockyards now serves as a Deputy Administrator within AMS.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	1,152			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$33,614,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
2	Department of Agriculture	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
1. <u>MISSION</u>	PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	
The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) administers commodity and land use programs enacted by the Congress that provide for mandatory and voluntary production adjustment, resource protection and price, market, and farm income stabilization. Regulatory-enforcement responsibilities of the agency in this regard comprises about 12 percent of agency operations.	255	\$4,233,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1938; Agricultural Act of 1970; Agricultural and Consumer Protection Act of 1973; Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; Water Bank Act; Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act; and Food and Agricultural Act of 1977; Environmental Protection Act; 1949 Agricultural Act, as amended.	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> 1) <u>Commodity Program</u> : protection for farmer income through loans, purchases, and payments of commodities whenever the average market price falls below established or target price. 2) <u>Production adjustment</u> : cropland set-aside; acreage allotments and marketing quotas. 3) <u>Commodity Reserve Program</u> 4) <u>Resource Conservation Program</u> : to encourage long-range preservation of the environment. 5) <u>Emergency Assistance</u> : programs offered farmers in emergency designated areas.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	All of the above programs are considered number one priority.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	ASCS was established June 5, 1961 by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of 5 USC 301 and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953. Price stabilization and support operations for specified commodities were first authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Acts of 1933 and 1938; with loan programs initiated in the fall of 1933 when the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) was created.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	ASCS is headed by an Administrator and functions are assigned to one of three branches; Management, State and County operations and Commodity Operations, each directed by a Deputy Administrator. The agency's Headquarters is located in Washington, DC. The State and County Operations Branch has five area offices, fifty state offices plus an office in Puerto Rico, and offices in each of the 2700 agricultural counties in the United States. The Commodity Operations Branch has a field office in Kansas City, Mo. and branch offices in Minneapolis, Minn., Houston, Tex., and Portland, Oregon.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	255	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$4,233,000	

INDEX No. 3	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Agriculture	ORGANIZATION Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service		
1. <u>MISSION</u> The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) administers programs to protect and improve animal and plant health. In cooperation with State governments, industry, and producers, APHIS administers Federal laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine, humane treatment of animals, and the control and eradication of pests and diseases.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 979		BUDGET (FY-78) \$15,154,489	TOTAL
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u> 7 CFR Sub Title A Part 2.1 to 2.4; 9 CFR Chapter 1; 5 USC 301; 7 USC 851-855; 2131-2155; 2201, 2202, 2204; 15 USC 1821-1831; 21 USC 111-114a-1, 115-130, 114c-h, 134-134h, 135-135b, 151-158; 45 USC 71-74				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> 1) <u>Veterinary Services</u> : International and interstate inspection; prevent introduction of animal disease by foreign importers; monitor the health of the Nation's livestock; prevent the spread of communicable livestock diseases; Veterinary biologics; administration of the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act; Brucellosis eradication--eradicate bovine and porcine brucellosis from the U.S.; prevent the reestablishment of cattle fever ticks in the U.S.; screwworm eradication--maintain barrier zone. 2) <u>Plant Protection and Quarantine</u> : Ports of entry activities; enforce quarantines and regulations to prevent entry of foreign plant pests and animals diseases; domestic activities; control or eradication of plant pests with the cooperation of State agencies, industry, and producers.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Agricultural quarantine inspection; (2) International and interstate inspection; (3) Veterinary biologics; (4) Brucellosis eradication; (5) Prevent establishment of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly in the U.S.; (6) Prevent establishment of cattle fever ticks in U.S.; (7) Screwworm eradication.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> APHIS was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 2, 1972, pursuant to authority contained in 5 USC 301 and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Agency is headed by an Administrator and functions are divided into two program areas--Veterinary Services and Plant Protection and Quarantine, each headed by a Deputy Administrator located in Washington, DC. There are 5 Regional offices and 138 field offices.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>		979		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>		\$15,154,489		

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
4	Department of Agriculture	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) promotes the general welfare of the farmer by providing crop insurance against loss from unavoidable causes such as weather, insects and disease.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		2,000 \$11,100,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	7 USC 1501 - 1520; 7 CFR 401 - 414	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Personnel involved in loss adjustment conduct field reviews and inspections of damaged crops to determine losses and amount of indemnity. Verification of loss claims filed by policy holders.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same as 3. above.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	FCIC was created within the Department of Agriculture under Title V of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, cited as the Federal Crop Insurance Act (52 Stat. 72; 7 USC 1501).	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	FCIC is headed by a manager who reports to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture - International Affairs and Commodity Programs. Personnel involved in the regulatory enforcement function (Crop Insurance Adjusters) are assigned to the Corporations 16 Regional offices.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	2,000	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$11,100,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
5	Department of Agriculture	Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS)		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) establishes U.S. Standards for grain and insures compliance through a national inspection and weighing system. Checks are conducted to insure compliance with the Grain Standards Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
			74	\$1,934,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	U.S. Grain Standards Act (USGSA); Agricultural Marketing Act of 1967 (AMA); 7 USC 71 et. seq; 7 USC 1621.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Establish official U.S. standards for grain; provide and/or administer a nationwide official inspection system; regulate the weighing and certification of weight of grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce; delegate and designate State and private agencies to operate in the official inspection system; and Register all exporters of U.S. grain.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Facilitate the marketing of grain; (2) Promote uniform application of grain standards; (3) Assure accurate weighing of U.S. grain in commerce; (4) Promote uniform application of grain standards; (5) Insure integrity in the exporting of U.S. grain.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	Congress substantially revised the U.S. Grain Standards Act in October 1976, and created FGIS in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, effective November 20, 1976, to enforce the new grain law.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	FGIS consists of the Office of the Administrator and the Program Evaluation Staff. There are four divisions: Standardization, Inspection, Compliance, and Weighing, and 35 field offices under the Deputy Administrator for Program Operations. The Compliance Division has regulatory enforcement responsibilities for complaints or violations disclosed by the other three Divisions.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	74			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$1,934,000			

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
6	Department of Agriculture	Food and Nutrition Service		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		84	\$1,748,000	

1. MISSION
The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers programs to make food assistance available to people who need it. These programs are operated in cooperation with State and local governments. The Compliance Branch, Food Stamp Division, has responsibility for conducting compliance reviews of firms and persons suspected of committing violations of the Food Stamp Act.
2. AUTHORITY Food Stamp Act, 7 USC 2020
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
Regulatory Inv./Enf.
Conduct compliance reviews of firms or persons suspected of violating the Food Stamp Act.
4. PRIORITIES
Same as 3. above.
5. ORGANIZATION
FNS was established on August 8, 1969 by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of 5 USC 301 and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953.
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
Agency operations are divided among 5 Deputy Administrators. The Family Nutrition Programs, headed by a Deputy Administrator, includes 3 Divisions-all responsible for various components of the Food Stamp Program. The Federal Operations Division contains the Compliance Branch which has 7 field offices.
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 84
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$1,748,000

INDEX No. 7	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Agriculture	ORGANIZATION Food Safety and Quality Service
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 9,957 BUDGET (FY-78) \$293,048,000 TOTAL

1. MISSION
To provide assurance to the consumer that foods are safe, wholesome, and nutritious; that they are of good quality and they are properly identified and informatively and honestly labeled.
2. AUTHORITY 7 USC 450; 7 USC 612c; 15 USC 713c; 21 USC 693; 26 USC 4817 and 4818; Agriculture Market Act of 1946; National School Lunch Act of 1946; Eggs Product Inspection Act of 1970; Poultry Products Inspection Act of 1968; Federal Meat Inspection Act of 1967; Humane Slaughter Act of 1958; Defense Production Act of 1950.
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
Regulatory Inv./ Enf.
(1) The setting of standards and specifications for foods, tolerances, guidelines, quality and nutritional attributes, nomenclature and labeling, grading criteria, inspectional techniques and interpretations, and wholesomeness limits.
(2) The inspection, grading, and purchase of foods against those standards and specifications.
(3) The measurement and evaluation of physical, chemical, and biological factors which affect the safety, nutritional adequacy, and wholesomeness of foods.
(4) Surveillance over industry compliance with established standards, specifications, and rules.
4. PRIORITIES
All activities are of equal priority.
5. ORGANIZATION
The Food Safety and Quality Service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 14, 1977, pursuant to authority contained in 5 USC 301 and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953.
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
The Food Safety and Quality Service is headed by an Administrator who reports to the Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services. The Administrator is assisted by a Deputy Administrator for Administrative Management, an Acting Deputy Administrator for Meat and Poultry Inspection, an Acting Deputy Administrator for Commodity Services, and an Assistant Administrator for Operations Review, all located at the Washington, D.C. Agency headquarters. A comprehensive reorganization plan is under development which would significantly alter the above.
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 9,957
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$293,048,000

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION			
8	Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service			
1. <u>MISSION</u>			PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) assists in the maintenance and expansion of export sales of U.S. agricultural commodities; improves access to foreign markets through international trade negotiations; operates a reporting network concerning world agricultural production, trade, competition and policy developments; conducts global foreign commodity analyses of agricultural production, competition, trade, marketing, prices, consumption; administers an agricultural commodity import system and represents the Secretary of Agriculture abroad.		15		\$639,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Meat Import Act (78 Stat. 594); Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 Sec. 22 (49 Stat. 773); Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (68 Stat. 454), as amended; F.R. Vol. 41, No. 108, dated 6/3/76.				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>					
<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u>					
1) Meat Import Act quotas--monitor meat imports to assure that no country exceeds annual quotas; 2) Section 22 import quotas--monitor foreign import quotas to insulate domestic agricultural commodity prices; 3) Quality and Weight Review--monitor action on claims against U.S. exporters for quantity and quality discrepancies; and 4) U.S. Agricultural Commodity surplus program--prevention of resale or re-exportation of program commodities.					
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same as 3. above.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	FAS was created by the Act of June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 497). It included provision for Agricultural Attaches and was organized in USDA as the Foreign Agricultural Service Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	FAS is headed by an Administrator. Functions are divided into four areas of responsibility each directed by an Assistant Administrator. The Agency's headquarters is located in Washington, DC and U.S. personnel are assigned to 64 American Embassies and cover a total of 110 countries.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	15				
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$639,000				

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
9	Department of Agriculture	Forest Service		
1. MISSION	The Forest Service provides national leadership in forest management, protection, and utilization, involving participation in designating national priorities for land use, formulation of programs to meet national objectives, and establishment of Federal forestry policies to assure maximum contribution of environmental social, and economic benefits to present and future generations.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
			750	\$7,865,000
2. AUTHORITY	16 USC 443, 471, 472, 491, 551, 551a and 559; 18 USC 111, 641, 1362, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1955, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1863, and 2112.			
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Protection of resources and property. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Resource and property violations. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Resource and property violations. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Resource property violations. <u>Other</u> Administration of cooperative law program.			
4. PRIORITIES	All of the above programs are considered a number one priority.			
5. ORGANIZATION	In 1891 an Act of Congress authorized the designation and preservation of forest and rangeland Reserves and in 1897 and Act provided for the protection and the management of the Reserves within the Department of the Interior. In 1905, an Act transferred the functional management of the reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, and pursuant to the transfer, the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, established the Forest Service as set forth in CFR Title 36, Part 200.1. The law enforcement activity relative to protection of the Service's resources is performed through Rangers and Criminal Investigators. State and local agencies are provided financial assistance to aid them in fulfilling their law enforcement activity on National Forest System lands.			
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	The Chief of the Forest Service reports to the Assistant Secretary, Conservation, Research and Education, who reports to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture. The Chief administers the Service's programs to nine Regional Foresters in the field and receives staff assistance from the offices of five Deputy Chiefs at Headquarters. In the field the Rangers report to Forest Supervisors and the Criminal Investigators are assigned as staff officers for the Forest Supervisors and Regional Foresters.			
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL	750			
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	\$7,865,000			

INDEX No. 10	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Agriculture	ORGANIZATION Office of Equal Opportunity		
1. <u>MISSION</u> Leadership and direction of the Department's equal opportunity program including monitoring and liaison, compliance reviews, complaint investigation, data collection and evaluation and minority business assistance.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 40	BUDGET (FY-78) \$686,864,000	TOTAL
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u> Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI; Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 USC 76; Older American Act, 42 USC 1975; Title IX of the Education Admndments, 20 USC 1681 to 1686; 7 CFR 15 Subparts A and B.				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Other</u> <u>Monitoring and Liaison</u> Provides policy guidance and technical assistance to agencies. <u>Compliance and Evaluation</u> Coordinates Agency review program to assess compliance with civil rights law and policy. Coordinates programs of data collection, evaluation and civil rights impact analysis. <u>Civil Rights Inv.</u> Coordinates investigation of complaints of discrimination in the Department of Agriculture programs. <u>Minority Business Assistance</u> Coordinates program of aid to minority enterprise through Department contracts.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> All activities are of equal priority.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> The Office of Equal Opportunity was established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum No. 1756 dated November 16, 1971.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Director heads the Office of Equal Opportunity which consist of three Divisions. The Division of Compliance and Enforcement is responsible for Law Enforcement investigations and is headed by a Division Chief. All personnel are assigned to Headquarters located in Washington, D.C. The Director of the Office of Equal Opportunity reports to the Assistant Secretary for Administration at the Department of Agriculture.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>		40		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>		\$686,864,000		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
11	Department of Agriculture	Office of Inspector General
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The mission of the Office of Inspector General is to provide initiation, direction, or control of all audit and investigative activities by and for the Department. This includes formulating investigative policies, programs, plans, and procedures within the Department, and liaison on behalf of the Department regarding investigative matters. It is also responsible for making a determination of the proper areas of jurisdiction of investigative functions between OIG and other USDA agencies, subject to the Secretary's concurrence.	
	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
	942	\$28,522,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	7 CFR 2.2, 2.25, 2.33 and 2.81 7 USC 2201, 2202, and 2204.	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigating allegations of misfeasance, non-feasance, and malfeasance by USDA officials; and investigating allegations of unfair treatment of USDA employees or program participants. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Provide for personal protection of the Secretary. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Detecting efforts by individuals and firms to defraud the U.S. Government through the filing of false statements, misuse of Government funds, bribery of USDA employees and licensees, or circumvention of program regulations. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> 1) Operational Audits - Systematic review and appraisal of program operations of all USDA organizations units. 2) Administrative Audits - Determine that policies, plans, systems and procedures are adequate and conform to applicable laws and regulations and are being complied with. 3) Financial Audits - Ensure that financial operations are properly conducted and resources are efficiently managed.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	The programs are listed above in their order of priority.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Office of Investigation was established on February 15, 1974. The predecessor organization, the Office of the Inspector General, established on June 25, 1962, as the Office of Internal Audit and Inspection (changed to the Office of Inspector General on August 27, 1962), combined responsibility for all audit and inspection activities of the Department into one agency reporting to the Secretariat. These activities were separated in 1974, and the Office of Audit and the Office of Investigation were formed. In August of 1977, the Office of Investigation and Office of Audit were reorganized into an Office of Inspector General.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Inspector General reports to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and is headquartered in Washington, D.C.. The office consists of an Inspector General; Deputy Inspector General; Director of Audit; Director of Investigations; and four staff offices each headed by a Director. There are 6 regional offices for Audit, and 7 regional offices for Investigations, each headed by a Regional Director. The Regional Directors for audit report to the Director of Audit and the Regional Directors for Investigations reports to the Director of Investigations at Headquarters. Auditors and Investigators are assigned to the regional offices and 10 sub-field offices.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL</u>	(FY-78) TOTAL	942
8. <u>BUDGET</u>	(FY-78) TOTAL	\$28,522,000

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
12	Department of Agriculture	Office of Personnel		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Office of Personnel (OP) directs personnel management programs for the Department of Agriculture. Insures enforcement of employment and security programs and other employee personnel activities.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
			12	\$252,810
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	5 USC 301; 5 USC 3571; 5 USC 7501(c); 5 USC 7512; 5 USC 7532; 5 USC 7533; Internal Security Act of 1950; Executive Order No. 10450.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Initiate investigations for critical sensitive and non-critical sensitive employee positions; Review and adjudicate background investigations; Coordinate employee background 5 year critical sensitive reinvestigations; Grant appropriate security clearances; and Provide personnel support for personnel security, investigations, and audit functions.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same as 3. above.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	OP is responsible for the personnel management programs within the Department of Agriculture.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	OP is headed by a Director who reports to the Assistant Secretary for Administration. The Office of Personnel consists of six divisions, two of which, the Personnel Operations Division and the Security and Employee Relations Division, are concerned with investigative functions for the support thereof. All personnel are located at USDA Headquarters, Washington, DC.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	12			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$252,810			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION						
13	Department of Agriculture	Packers and Stockyards Administration						
1. <u>MISSION</u>	<table> <tr> <th>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</th><th>BUDGET (FY-78)</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr> <tr> <td>224</td><td>\$6,046,000</td><td></td></tr> </table>		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL	224	\$6,046,000	
PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL						
224	\$6,046,000							
The Packers and Stockyards Administration (PSA) assists farmers and ranchers obtain true market value for their livestock and poultry.								
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921; 7 USC 181-229; Secretary, Department of Agriculture memorandum 1613; Supplement 1, May 8, 1967; 32 CFR 7186, May 12, 1967--Truth in Lending Act--15 USC 1607--9 CFR 201-204.12.							
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>								
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u>							
1)	Enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act; Assist in the maintenance of free competitive practices in the marketing of livestock, meat and poultry; Enforce rules for fair business practices and free, open, competitive markets; and Surveillance of trade practices in livestock and poultry markets.							
2)	Enforcement of the Truth in Lending Act to ensure persons and firms subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act which engage in audit transactions meet the requirements of the Consumer Protection Act.							
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same as 3. above							
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	PSA was created by authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture, 5 USC 901.							
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	PSA consists of a headquarters office located in Washington, D.C., and 13 field offices. There are two Divisions within the Administration: the Packer and Poultry Division and the Livestock Marketing Division.							
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	224						
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$6,046,000						

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
14	Department of Commerce	Economic Development Administration		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Economic Development Administration (EDA) is charged with long-range economic development of areas with severe unemployment and low family income problems; aid in the development of public facilities and private enterprise to help create new permanent jobs. Law enforcement functions are to investigate alleged or suspected civil and criminal violations of the agency's programs.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
			18	\$337,121
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; Drought Act; Trade Act of 1974; Olympic Winter Games Act; Davis Bacon Act; Copeland Act; Contract Work Hours Safety Standards Act; Civil Rights Act; U.S. Dept. of Commerce Administrative Order 207-2; Local Public Works.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate allegations of fraud, malfeasance or other illegal activities including misallocation of funds and defrauding of the U.S. Government. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Conduct physical security surveys, prepare loss and theft reports and advise Economic Development Administration offices on physical security matters. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigation of alleged violations of Davis-Bacon and related acts to include underpayment of basic wage rate, unpaid fringe benefits, violations of overtime provisions of wage acts, etc. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Conduct inquiries and provide liaison with other investigative agencies to assist program offices in properly administering grant and loan projects.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Criminal Inv./Enf.; (2) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; (3) Other Civil Inv./Enf.; (4) Personal Protection or Security.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	EDA was established on September 1, 1965 by the Secretary of Commerce as a result of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	EDA is headed by the Assistant Secretary for Economic Development. The Investigation and Inspections Staff is responsible for the law enforcement programs of the Economic Development Administration. Headquarters is located in Washington, DC. All law enforcement personnel are assigned to Headquarters. There are six Regional offices located throughout the U.S.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	TOTAL	18		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	TOTAL	\$337,121		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
15	U. S. Department of Commerce	Office of Export Administration Industry and Trade Administration (formerly Domestic and International Business Administration)
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Industry and Trade Administration was established, inter alia, to promote the growth of U. S. industry and commerce, both foreign and domestic, and to stimulate the expansion of U. S. exports. The Office of Export Administration within Industry and Trade Administration licenses the export of certain technology and commodities from the U. S. for national security, foreign policy and domestic short supply purposes. It also implements U. S. Government policy with respect to foreign boycotts. The Compliance Division of the Office of Export Administration investigates allegations of unlawful activities in relation to The Export Administration Act.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		37 \$ 1,930,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Export Administration Act, 50 USC app. 2401	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>		
	<u>Criminal Inv.</u> Serious violations of the Export Administration Act.	
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Less serious violations of the Export Administration Act.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Criminal Investigations; and (2) Regulatory Investigations/Enforcement.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Department of Commerce was established by the Act of March 4, 1913 (15 USC 1501), as responsible for advising the President on Federal policy and programs affecting the industrial and commercial segments of the National economy. The Industry and Trade Administration was established in December, 1977, by the Secretary of Commerce.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Department of Commerce organization consists of a Secretary and one Under Secretary with six Assistant Secretaries. The Assistant Secretary for Industry and Trade administers the Bureau of Trade Regulation which includes the Office of Export Administration. All law enforcement personnel of the Office of Export Administration's Compliance Division are assigned to Washington, D. C. or New York City.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	37	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	\$ 1,930,000	

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
16	Department of Commerce	Maritime Administration		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET	TOTAL
		30	\$598,000	

1.	<u>MISSION</u>	
	The Maritime Administration (MA) administers programs to aid in the development, promotion, and operation of the U.S. Merchant Marine. It is also responsible for organizing and directing emergency merchant ship operations. The law enforcement mission is to provide guard and security services for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and the National Defense Reserve Fleet Sites.	

2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u>	62 Stat. 281

3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	
	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u>	
	Police areas under the Maritime Administration responsibility in order to maintain law and order.	
	<u>Property and Facility Security and Protection</u>	
	Provide security to property and facilities at the Academy and Fleet sites.	

4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u>	
	Same as 3. above.	

5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	
	MA was established within the Commerce Department by Reorganization Plan 21 of 1950. The Maritime Administration is directly under the Secretary, Department of Commerce.	

6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	
	MA is headed by the Assistant Secretary for Maritime Affairs and Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. There are four Regional offices in addition to two area offices in San Pedro, California, and Seattle, Washington. Law enforcement personnel are assigned to the Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Port, Long Island, New York; Fort Eustis, Virginia; Beaumont, Texas; and Benicia, California.	

7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	30

8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$598,000

INDEX NO. 17	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Commerce	ORGANIZATION National Bureau of Standards						
		<table> <tr> <th>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</th><th>BUDGET (FY-78)</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr> <tr> <td>70</td><td>\$2,252,300</td><td></td></tr> </table>	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL	70	\$2,252,300	
PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL						
70	\$2,252,300							
1. <u>MISSION</u> The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) is responsible for the strengthening and advancement of the Nation's science and technology to facilitate their effective application for public benefit. The law enforcement mission is to maintain law and order and provide security and protection to those area within the responsibility of NBS. The Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL) mission is to provide unbiased, objective guidance in the testing and evaluation of equipment purchased by State and local law enforcement agencies in support of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).								
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u> 31 Stat. 1449; 15 USC 271.								
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Provides police services to NBS grounds, enforces Federal laws and regulations. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Provides building and property security to restricted areas and the nuclear reactor. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Provides personal security to foreign vistors when requested by State Department. <u>Other</u> Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory develops performance standards for law enforcement and crime prevention equipment.								
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Police and Preventive Patrol; (2) Property and Facility Security/Protection; (3) Personal Protection; (4) Other.								
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> The National Bureau of Standards was established by Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, as an Office within the Department of Commerce.								
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The National Bureau of Standards is headed by a Director under the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology-Department of Commerce, Law Enforcement personnel are assigned to Gaithersburg, Md. and Boulder, Colorado. Headquarters is located in Gaithersburg, Md.								
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u> 70 (Physical Security Section-45; Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory Staff-6; NBS Support-19).								
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u> \$2,252,300 (Physical Security Section - \$652,300 Law Enforcement Standards Lab - \$1,600,000).								

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
18	Department of Commerce	National Marine Fisheries Service (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		117 \$3,803,000
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The National Marine Fisheries Service is responsible for developing and enforcing fisheries regulations, enforcing observance by foreign fishing fleets, providing trained agents with fisheries expertise, and investigating violations of Marine Mammal and Endangered Species regulations.	
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> Title 5, USC 906 amended by the Reorganization Act #4 of 1970; Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972; Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972; Endangered Species Act of 1973; Offshore Shrimp Fisheries Act of 1973; Black Bass Act; Lacey Act; Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.	
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Enforcement of commercial fishing regulations. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Followup information on violations of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, Black Bass Act, Endangered Species Act, and others. <u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Regulate foreign and domestic fishing activities through aerial and surface patrol and boarding.	
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> Same order as 3. above.	
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was formed on October 3, 1970, by Reorganization Plan 4 of 1970. NOAA's mission was further defined by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the Marine Mammals Protection Act of 1972, and the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.	
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Department of Commerce organization consists of a Secretary and one Under Secretary with six Assistant Secretaries, and one Administrator. The Administrator of the NOAA also administers the National Marine Fisheries Service. The National Marine Fisheries Service has 31 field offices broken down to five Regions and Washington, D. C. All law enforcement personnel are assigned to one of these posts.	
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	117
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$3,803,000

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION			
19	Department of Commerce	Office of Investigations and Security (OIS)			
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Office of Investigations and Security, Department of Commerce, has several law enforcement related responsibilities. This office grants all security clearances within the Department and conducts investigations involving alleged employee misconduct and criminal activity, as well as investigations of alleged discrimination filed by employees. The Office of Investigations and Security also provides personal protection for the Secretary of Commerce and Visiting dignitaries and also investigates possible contract and grant fraud relating to Department programs.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
			35	\$647,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	15 USC 1519; 18 USC 112; 18 USC 245; 18 USC 3053; Executive Order 10450; Executive Order 11652; Executive Order 11478; Public Law 88-532				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Security Aid program designed to supplement Federal Protective Service Force in Main Commerce building by inspecting offices, etc., to insure proper storage of classified materials. <u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Conduct pre-appointment checks for applicants for sensitive positions. Grant all security clearances for Department of Commerce. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Conduct investigations involving alleged employee misconduct. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Provide protection, on a contingency basis, for the Secretary of Commerce and high-ranking foreign guests of the Department. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Conducts investigations of alleged criminal misconduct on the part of Department employees and also investigations of possible contract and grant fraud. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate complaints of alleged discrimination filed by employees.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	All programs given equal priority.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Office of Investigations and Security was created by Department Order 98 effective June 15, 1948. The Criminal Investigations and Inspection and EEO Units of the Office of Investigations and Security were formed in 1972.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Office of Investigations and Security is a component of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and is headed by a Director. The Assistant Secretary reports to the Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce. Investigative personnel are located in Washington, D.C.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	35			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$647,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
20	Department of Defense	Defense Intelligence Agency
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is responsible for producing and disseminating defense intelligence to satisfy the intelligence requirements of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and major components of the Department of Defense. Defense Intelligence Agency law enforcement responsibility is to provide security for DIA facilities and records.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 43 BUDGET (FY-78) \$536,000 TOTAL
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 5 USC 3101; E.O. 10450; DOD Directive 5210.8 and .56	
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Twenty-four hour protection of DIA facilities. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Internal security program.	
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> Same order as 3 above.	
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The DIA was established as an agency of the Department of Defense by DOD Directive 5105.21 dated August 1, 1961, under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 as amended.	
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The DIA is headed by a Director. All guards are assigned to Washington, D. C.	
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	43
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$536,000

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
21	Department of Defense	Defense Investigative Service
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Defense Investigative Service (DIS) is responsible for conducting all personnel security investigations for the Department of Defense components. DIS also conducts criminal investigations and crime prevention surveys for the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and other criminal and security investigations as the Secretary of Defense directs.	
	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
	1,757	\$37,306,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	E. O. Nos. 10450 and 10865; DOD Dir. 5105.42; DOD Dir. 5210.8; DCI Dir. 1/14.	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> NAC investigations, background investigations, special background investigations, bring up investigations, and limited inquiry investigations. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> DIS employees alleged misconduct investigations <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigation of all criminal allegations at those DLA units for which DIS has investigative responsibility; Investigation of criminal allegations requested at the DOD staff level (e.g., conflicts of interest, fraud, unauthorized disclosure of classified data). <u>Other</u> Crime Prevention surveys; Manage the Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCCI). <u>Property or facilities security/protection</u> Provide security and protection for DIS building and its contents at Fort Holabird, Md.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same order as 3. above.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The DIS was established by the Secretary of Defense on January 1, 1972. It became operational on October 1, 1972. DIS is chartered by DOD Directive 5105.42 dated April 18, 1972, to operate under the authority and control of the Secretary of Defense.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	DIS is comprised of a Headquarters located in Washington, D.C., a Personnel Investigations Center located in Baltimore, Maryland, and ten Regional field offices. Subordinate Field Offices and Resident Agencies are located in the fifty states and Puerto Rico.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	1,757
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$37,306,000

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
22	Department of Defense	Defense Logistics Agency PERSONNEL (FY-78) 372 BUDGET (FY-78) \$6,781,000 TOTAL
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) provides effective and economical support to the military services, other DOD components, Federal Civil Agencies, foreign governments, and others as authorized for assigned material commodities and items of supply, logistics services directly associated with the supply management function, and other support services as directed by the Secretary of Defense. The law enforcement mission is the protection of property and facilities in DLA areas of responsibility.	
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> Public Law 831, 64 Stat. 1005.	
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Property and Facilities Security</u> Building security and protection of records and facilities. <u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Police patrols entry controls and enforcement of regulations in the DLA areas of responsibility.	
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Property and facilities security and protection; (2) Police and Preventive Patrol.	
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The DLA was established pursuant to authority vested in the Secretary of Defense as an agency within the Department of Defense. Prior to its establishment, it was known as the Defense Supply Agency.	
6.	<u>ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE</u> The DLA is headed by a Director who commands 25 primary level field activities and their subordinate activities. The field extension offices throughout the U.S. are controlled by Headquarters staff elements. Headquarters is located in Alexandria, Va. Law enforcement personnel are assigned to Headquarters and field areas in the U.S. and Germany.	
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u> 372	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u> \$6,781,000	

INDEX No. 23	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Defense	ORGANIZATION Defense Mapping Agency								
1. <u>MISSION</u>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</td> <td>BUDGET (FY-78)</td> <td>TOTAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>107</td> <td>\$1,402,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL	107	\$1,402,000	
PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL								
107	\$1,402,000									
The Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) is to provide support to the Secretary of Defense, the military departments, Joint Chiefs of Staff and other Department of Defense components, as appropriate, on matters concerning mapping, chartering and geodesy. The law enforcement mission is primary the protection and security of property and facilities of DMA.										
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	10 USC 807.									
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>										
<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u>										
No description of duties shown in Agency response to A - 2.										
<u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u>										
Building security and protection; provide installation entry control.										
<u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u>										
No description of duties shown in Agency response to A - 2.										
<u>Personal Protection or Security</u>										
Protection of high level official visitors.										
<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u>										
Enforce entry control procedures, security directives and motor vehicle traffic laws; conduct investigations of minor incidents, thefts, security incidents and motor vehicles.										
<u>Other</u>										
Issue military/dependent identification cards, Geneva Convention cards and security badges.										
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Property and Facility Security/Protection; (2) Personal Protection or Security; (3) Regulatory Inv./Enf. (4) Other.									
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The DMA was established as an agency of the Department of Defense on January 1, 1972, under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947. The Chain of Command runs from the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Director, DMA.									
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The DMA is headed by a Director. The law enforcement program is under the Director of Security. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. There are field offices in St. Louis, Missouri; Ft. Belvoir, Virginia; APO, New York; and Suitland, Maryland. The protection force is assigned to the DMA Aerospace Center in St. Louis, and the DMA Topographic Center, Washington, D.C.									
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	107									
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$1,402,000									

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
24	Department of Defense	Office of Special Investigations - U.S. Air Force Air Force Security Police - U.S. Air Force
1. <u>MISSION</u>		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL 38,806 \$402,367,996

The Office of Special Investigations (OSI) investigates and neutralizes espionage; collects, analyzes, and disseminates data on terrorism and espionage. Investigates criminal and fraud matters. Protects senior USAF officials; and assists U.S. Secret Service in protecting President; and conducts employee suitability investigations and investigates violations of U.S. laws in foreign areas related to the U.S. Air Force interest.

The Air Force Security Police are responsible for safeguarding the U.S. Air Force resources including combat ready weapon systems and nuclear weapons against loss/damage, sabotage, subversion, espionage and attack. They maintain law and order on U.S. Air Force installations worldwide and conduct investigations of offenses not within purview of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI).

2. AUTHORITY 10 USC 801-940; 50 USC 401-412, 781-798, 831-858; Air Force Regulation (AFR) 23-18 and Uniform Code of Military Justice (USMJ); AFR 124-17, and DOD/U.S. Secret Service Agreement; Internal Security Act.

3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Police and Preventive Patrol

Protection of Combat Ready Weapons Systems. Maintain law and order on U.S. Air Force installations.

Property or Facilities Security/Protection

Safeguarding U.S. Air Force Resources.

Employee-related (internal) Inv.

Suitability of USAF personnel and employees.

Personal Protection or Security

Personal protection for senior USAF officials and foreign dignitaries, support U.S. Secret Service in protecting President.

Criminal Inv./Enf.

Investigation of criminal and fraud matters pertinent to USAF installations, property and resources.

Regulatory Inv./Enf.

Investigation of U.S. laws, in foreign areas pertinent to USAF installations, property and resources.

Other Civil Inv./Enf.

Investigation of violations of contracts, departmental regulations and policies.

Counterintelligence Inv./Oper.

Investigation and neutralization of espionage; security education, collection and analysis of terrorist and espionage threats.

(CON'T.)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
24	Department of Defense	Office of Special Investigations - U.S. Air Force Air Force Security Police - U.S. Air Force
4. PRIORITIES		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
<u>Office of Special Investigations</u>		38,806 \$402,367,996
(Requests for sensitive investigations from senior U.S. Air Force or Department of Defense officials are given top priority.)		
(1) Investigation and neutralization of espionage; (2) Collection and dissemination of data on terrorism and other threats to U.S. Air Force worldwide; (3) White collar crime investigations; (4) Investigations of other major crimes affecting U.S. Air Force; and (5) Protective services operations, including support to U.S. Secret Service.		
<u>Air Force Security Police</u>		
(1) Police and Preventive Patrol; (2) Property or Facilities Security/Protection; (3) Criminal Inv./Enf.		
5. ORGANIZATION		
The Air Force was established by the National Security Act of 1947, and is separately organized under the Secretary of the Air Force. It operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense. OSI was created in 1948 to assume the counterintelligence and criminal investigative responsibilities previously discharged by the Army.		
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE		
The Commander of AFOSI reports to the Inspector General, U.S. Air Force. The Commander of AFOSI has district commanders in charge of district offices throughout the world where the U.S. Air Force is present.		
The Chief of Staff of the Air Force has 12 Special Staff members independent of the basic staff structure to provide advisory and support services to the Chief of Staff and the Air Staff. The Chief of Security Police is a member of this Special Staff. Law Enforcement personnel of the Air Force Security Police are assigned to posts worldwide.		
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 38,806		
<u>Office of Special Investigations</u> ----- 1,882		
Employee Investigation ----- 79	Regulatory Investigations -----	267
Protective Services ----- 75	Civil Investigations -----	279
Criminal Investigations ----- 804	Counterintelligence Investigative Operations/Collections Analysis -----	378
<u>Air Force Security Police</u> ----- 36,924		
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$402,367,996		
<u>Office of Special Investigations</u> ----- \$ 7,366,996		
Employee Investigation ----- 309,242	Regulatory Investigations -----	1,045,158
Protective Services ----- 293,584	Civil Investigations -----	1,092,132
Criminal Investigations ----- 3,147,218	Counterintelligence Investigative Operations/Collections Analysis -----	1,479,662
<u>Air Force Security Police</u> ----- \$395,001,000		

CONTINUED

4 OF 7

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
25	Department of Defense	United States Army		
1. MISSION	PERSONNEL (FY-78)		BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
The U.S. Army organizes, trains, and equips active duty and reserve forces for the preservation of peace, security and the defense of our Nation focusing on land operations. The law enforcement mission is that of maintaining law and order, providing security and protection in areas of USA responsibility.		31,078	\$548,196,000	
2. AUTHORITY	5 USC 301; 10 USC 801-974, 2671, 3012(g), 3039(a) and 4711; 18 USC 7, 13 and 1382.			
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES				
<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Provides police services on U.S. Army installations.				
<u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Security and protection of property and facilities on U.S. Army installations.				
<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigation of criminal offenses and enforcement of law on U.S. Army installations.				
<u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Enforcement of Army and Department of Defense internal regulations.				
<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Regulatory enforcement of regulations pertaining to military activities and investigation of such violations.				
<u>Personal Protection and Security</u> Key Department of Defense and other high officials.				
<u>Other Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Investigations by order of the Inspector General as may be requested.				
4. PRIORITIES	Due to the breadth of the Army's mission, functions may have varying priorities at different locations based on the mission of the Army Command and particular problems encountered.			
5. ORGANIZATION	The U.S. Army was originally established by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1775 as the American Continental Army. In August 1789, the Department of War was established which headed the American Continental Army. The National Security Act of 1947 created the National Military Establishment and the Department of War was designated the Department of the Army.			
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	The U.S. Army is headed by a Secretary under the Secretary of Defense. The principle assistants to the Secretary of the Army are the Under Secretary of the Army; the Assistant Secretaries for Civil Work, Financial, Management, Installations and Logistics, Manpower and Reserve Affairs and Research and Development; the General Counsel; the Administrative Assistant; and Chief of Legislative Liaison and Public Information. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. Law enforcement personnel are assigned to military installations throughout the U.S. and foreign countries.			
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL	31,078			
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	\$548,196,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
26	Department of Defense	U. S. Marine Corps		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		4073	\$46,432,000	
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The Marine Corps provides forces of combined arms for the seizure and defense of advanced naval bases and to conduct land operations incident to the execution of a naval campaign. The law enforcement mission is to maintain law and order aboard Marine Corps installations as well as provide physical security to certain materials, facilities and properties within the Department of the Navy.			
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 10 USC Section 801-937			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Provide the Commander continuous law enforcement support through the Military Police. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Provide criminal investigations of offenses defined in UCMJ. <u>Property and Facilities Security and Protection</u> Provide protection and security on the installations as may be required. <u>Other - Counterintelligence Inv.</u> Counterintelligence operations within USMC in times of hostility or war.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> All activities are top priority.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The United States Marine Corps was initially established on November 10, 1775, by resolution of the Continental Congress. The present structure is set forth in the National Security Act of 1947. This act reaffirms the Marine Corps as a separate service within the Department of the Navy.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The United States Marine Corps is headed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps who is under the Secretary of the Navy. The Marine Corps is composed of Operating Forces and a supporting establishment. Headquarters Marine Corps is located in Washington, D.C. Law enforcement personnel are assigned to 129 locations in the United States and overseas.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	4073	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$46,432,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
27	Department of Defense	U.S. Navy		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		4,470	\$64,066,000	
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The U.S. Navy is responsible for naval operations necessary to carry out the Department of the Navy's role in upholding and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States. The law enforcement mission is that of maintaining law and order as well as security and protection throughout naval installations.			
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 5 USC 301; 10 USC 5947.			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Provide police related duties on naval installations. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Provide security and protection to buildings and property of the U.S. Navy. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Provide personal protection and security for officials as requested by the U.S. Secret Service. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate allegations of criminal activity as it relates to naval responsibilities.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Police and Preventive Patrol; Property and Facilities Security and Protection; Criminal Inv.; and (2) Personal Security.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The U.S. Navy was founded on October 13, 1775, when Congress enacted the first legislation creating the Continental Navy of the American Revolution. The Department of the Navy and the Office of Secretary of the Navy were established by Act of Congress on April 30, 1798. The National Security Act amendments of 1949 established the Department of Defense and provided that the Department of the Navy be a military department within Department of Defense.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Secretary of the Navy is the head of the Department of the Navy under the Secretary of Defense. The Civilian Executive Assistants to the Secretary of the Navy are the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretaries for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics, Financial Management, and Research, Engineering, and Systems, and the General Counsel. The Chief of Naval Operations is the senior military officer in the Navy and is under the Secretary. Navy Department Headquarters are located in Washington, D.C. Law enforcement personnel are assigned to 129 locations in the United States and overseas.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	4,470	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$64,066,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
28	Department of Energy	Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA)		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	PERSONNEL (FY-78)		BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
The mission of Energy Research and Development Administration is to develop all energy sources, to make the Nation basically self-sufficient in energy, and to protect public health and welfare and the environment. The law enforcement mission is the protection of classified matter and of U.S. Government property under the Energy Research and Development Administration		416	\$41,629,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	42 USC 2035; 42 USC 2165; 42 USC 2201; 42 USC 2278a.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>				
<u>Property and Facilities Security and Protection</u>				
Protection of classified matter and U.S. Government property under ERDA control.				
<u>Employment and Personnel/Security Inv.</u>				
Through the conduct of personnel security investigations (by the FBI and CSC), determine the clearance eligibility of ERDA and ERDA contractor personnel.				
<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u>				
Investigation of allegations of misconduct by ERDA personnel.				
<u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u>				
Investigation of allegations of misconduct by ERDA personnel.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>				
(1) Property and Facilities Security and Protection; (2) Employment and Personnel Security Inv; (3) Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.; Criminal Inv./Enf.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>				
The Energy Research and Development Administration was transferred to the Department of Energy under the Department of Energy Organization Act as of October 1, 1977. Prior to that, ERDA was an independent agency established by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>				
ERDA is headed by an Administrator who oversees eleven field offices and five energy research centers throughout the U.S. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. Security personnel and investigators are assigned to the field offices and Headquarters.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	416			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$41,629,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION						
29	Department of Energy	Federal Energy Administration						
1. <u>MISSION</u>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</th> <th>BUDGET (FY-78)</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1,432</td> <td>\$36,934,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL	1,432	\$36,934,000	
PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL						
1,432	\$36,934,000							
The mission of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) is to ensure that the supply of energy available to the U.S. will continue to be sufficient to meet our total energy demand. The law enforcement mission is to protect FEA property and enforce criminal and regulatory statutes concerning the responsibilities of FEA.								
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	88 Stat. 96							
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate and regulate various acts relating to energy. <u>Property and Facilities</u> Protection of buildings and property of FEA. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Conduct criminal investigations of alleged fraud abuse concerning energy use and sales. <u>Personal Protection and Security</u> Provide personal protection for the Administrator, FEA. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Conduct internal investigations concerning misconduct of FEA employees. <u>Other Civil</u> No description of duties shown in agency response to Question A-2.							
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Regulatory Inv.; (2) Property and Facilities Security and Protection; (3) Criminal Inv.; (4) Personal Protection and Security; (5) Internal Inv (6) Other Civil Inv./Enf.							
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The FEA was established by the Federal Energy Act of 1974. Prior to that it was known as the Federal Energy Office. On August 4, 1977, the Department of Energy was created and the FEA became an agency under the Department of Energy, effective October 1, 1977.							
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The FEA is headed by an Administrator. There are ten Regional offices with headquarters located in Washington, D.C. Law enforcement lies primarily in the office of Regulatory Programs, the office of Inspector General and the office of Security.							
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	1,432							
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$36,934,000							

INDEX No 30	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Energy	ORGANIZATION Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (formerly Federal Power Commission)		
1. <u>MISSION</u> The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is responsible for regulating the interstate aspects of the electric power and natural gas industries to ensure that the Nation's consumers have adequate supplies of gas and electricity at the lowest reasonable rates. The law enforcement program is responsible for enforcing regulations requiring gas and oil companies to adhere to Government rules and contract commitments.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		381	\$11,034,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	16 USC 791; 15 USC 719; 42 USC 7171.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Regulatory enforcement of Federal Energy regulations and Government contracts. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Internal investigations of alleged misconduct of agency employees.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same order as 3. above.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The FERC was established on October 1, 1977 as part of the formation of the Department of Energy. Prior to that, it was the Federal Power Commission which was established under the Federal Water Power Act of June 10, 1920.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The FERC is headed by a Chairman. The Office of Enforcement which is newly created is responsible for regulatory enforcement. FERC has five Regional offices with headquarters located in Washington, D.C. Investigators are assigned to Regional and field offices. In addition to the Office of Enforcement's activities and those of the FERC Regional Offices, the Office of the Chief Accountant fulfills substantial compliance and enforcement functions.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	381			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$11,034,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
31	Department of Health, Education and Welfare	Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C.)
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The mission of the Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is to provide leadership in the Federal effort to reduce and eliminate, where possible, health problems caused to the people of the United States by the abuse of alcohol and drugs and to improve the mental health of the United States generally. The law enforcement mission is to protect life, property, citizens rights, preserve the peace and make arrests in ADAMHA facilities. (St. Elizabeth's Hospital)	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	40 USC 318; Dist. of Columbia - Title 22; St. Elizabeth's Hospital Reg. - 24 USC 161; 42 CFR 306	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Provide protection for patients, employees, visitors, property and facilities at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	<u>Police and preventative Patrol.</u>	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) was created on April 11, 1953, under legislation approved by Congress on April 1, 1953.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	St. Elizabeths' Hospital is a facility of The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration which part of the Public Health Service. The Public Health Service is headed by the Assistant Secretary for Health - HEW who reports to the office of the Secretary - HEW. All police force are at St. Elizabeths' Hospital Washington, D.C. and headed by the Director of Security.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	39	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$637,000	

INDEX No. 32	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Health, Education and Welfare	ORGANIZATION Center for Disease Control		
1. <u>MISSION</u> The Center for Disease Control administers national programs for the prevention and control of communicable and vector - borne diseases and other preventable conditions, including the control of childhood lead-based paint poisoning and urban rat control. The law enforcement mission involves the protection of Government buildings and property and traffic and parking control at the centers' location in Atlanta, Georgia.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 9		BUDGET (FY-78) \$130,000	TOTAL
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u> 40 USC 318, 318b and 471; Section 321-A, Public Health Service Act.				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Patrol of Government buildings to protect property and facilities.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> Property and facilities security/protection.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> The Center for Disease Control was established by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on July 1, 1973.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Center for Disease Control is an operating health agency within the Public Health Service and is headed by a Director who reports to the Assistant Secretary for Health - Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). The Assistant Secretary reports to the office of the Secretary - HEW. All guard force personnel are located at the Center in Atlanta, Georgia.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>		9		
9 full-time				
1 part-time				
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>		\$130,000		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
33	Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)	Food and Drug Administration		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Mission of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is to protect the public health of the Nation by ensuring that : foods are safe pure and wholesome; drugs, medical devices, and biological products are safe and effective; cosmetics are harmless; all of the above are honestly and informatively packaged; and that exposure to potentially injurious radiation is minimized. In carrying out this mission, FDA conducts inspection, investigation, and surveillance activities; the Agency can initiate enforcement procedures under the civil and criminal provisions of the laws it administers if firms do not comply.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		7,470	\$288,710,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Controlled Substance Act; Federal Advisory Committee Act; Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Public Health Service Act (Sections 301 et seq); Fair Packaging and Labeling Act; Tea Importation Act; Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970; Federal Meat Inspection Act; Poultry Products Inspection Act; Egg Products Inspection Act; Federal Caustic Poison Act; Filled Milk Act; Federal Import Milk Act; 5 USC 301; 18 USC 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, and 209; 18 USC 1905; 21 USC 331; 8 USC 535b; Executive Order Nos. 11490, 10450 and 11222; 21 CFR, Ch.1 and 45 CFR, Part 73.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Enforce statutes/regulations, etc. which fall within the jurisdiction of FDA and investigate possible violations of these statutes, to protect the public health. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Provide a centralized investigative capability to review allegations of impropriety or personnel misconduct on the part of FDA employees. (Activity in this area, average one investigation per year.) <u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Administrative processing of full-field investigations under E.O. 10450 and follow-up of receipt of derogatory information contained in subsequent reports.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; (2) Other Employee-related (internal) Inv., Employment and Personnel Security Inv.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The name "Food and Drug Administration" was first provided by the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1931, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 392). Similar law enforcement functions have been carried on under different organizational titles since January 1, 1907, when the Food and Drug Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 768; 21 USC 1-15) became effective.			

(CON'T.)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION								
33	Department of Health, Education and Welfare	Food and Drug Administration								
6.	<table><tr><td><u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u></td><td>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</td><td>BUDGET (FY-78)</td><td>TOTAL</td></tr><tr><td>The FDA is a component of the Public Health Service and is headed by a Commissioner of Food and Drug, who reports to the Assistant Secretary for Health - HEW. The Assistant Secretary reports to the Office of the Secretary - HEW. Personnel engaged in regulatory and investigative functions are located in headquarters and numerous FDA Field offices.</td><td>7,470</td><td>\$288,710,000</td><td></td></tr></table>		<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL	The FDA is a component of the Public Health Service and is headed by a Commissioner of Food and Drug, who reports to the Assistant Secretary for Health - HEW. The Assistant Secretary reports to the Office of the Secretary - HEW. Personnel engaged in regulatory and investigative functions are located in headquarters and numerous FDA Field offices.	7,470	\$288,710,000	
<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL							
The FDA is a component of the Public Health Service and is headed by a Commissioner of Food and Drug, who reports to the Assistant Secretary for Health - HEW. The Assistant Secretary reports to the Office of the Secretary - HEW. Personnel engaged in regulatory and investigative functions are located in headquarters and numerous FDA Field offices.	7,470	\$288,710,000								
7.	<table><tr><td><u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u></td><td>TOTAL</td><td>7,470</td></tr></table>			<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	TOTAL	7,470				
<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	TOTAL	7,470								
8.	<table><tr><td><u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u></td><td>TOTAL</td><td>\$288,710,000</td></tr></table>			<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	TOTAL	\$288,710,000				
<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	TOTAL	\$288,710,000								

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION						
34	Department of Health, Education and Welfare	Health Care Financing Administration - Office of Program Integrity						
1. <u>MISSION</u>	<table> <tr> <th>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</th><th>BUDGET (FY-78)</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr> <tr> <td>384</td><td>\$13,312,000</td><td></td></tr> </table>		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL	384	\$13,312,000	
PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL						
384	\$13,312,000							
The Health Care Financing Administration directs the Medicare and Medicaid programs and related Federal medical care quality control staffs. The enforcement activities of the Office of Program Integrity involve criminal and civil investigations of possible medicare or medicaid fraud and ensuring appropriate administrative sanctions and/or establishment of overpayment in cases of abuse. The Office of Program Integrity is responsible for providing oversight and technical assistance to State Medicaid agencies and Medicare contractors in aspects of health claims processing relating to fraud and abuse control.								
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	18 USC 286, 287, 371, 494, 1001, 3282; 31 USC 231, 235; 42 USC 408, 1395 nn; 20 CFR 250 ff, 405 ff.							
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Conduct criminal investigations and develop cases relating to possible fraud in the Medicare/Medicaid programs. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Conduct civil investigations and develop case relating to possible fraud in the Medicare/Medicaid Programs.							
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Criminal Inv./Enf.; Other Civil Inv./Enf.							
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Health Care Financing Administration was created by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) reorganization of March 8, 1977.							
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Health Care Financing Administration is a principal operating component of HEW and is headed by an Administrator who reports to the Office of the Secretary HEW. The Office of Program Integrity is a separate entity within the Health Care Financing Administration and is headed by a Director. The Office of Program Integrity is Headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland, and personnel are assigned to ten Regional offices.							
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	384							
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$13,312,000							

INDEX No. 35	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Health, Education and Welfare	ORGANIZATION Health Services Administration (Indian Health Services, Bureau of Medical Services)		
1. <u>MISSION</u> The mission of the Health Services Administration is to provide professional leadership in the delivery of health services. The law enforcement mission involves the protection of Government buildings and property for two Health Service Administration components; the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Medical Services.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 23	BUDGET (FY-78) \$204,940	TOTAL
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	42 USC 248; 42 CFR, par. 35.1 and 35.2.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Patrol of Government buildings to protect property and facilities.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> Property and facilities security/protection.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> The Health Services Administration's authority stems primarily from the Public Health Service Act and the Social Security Act, Titles 5 and 10. Numerous legislative changes and revisions have occurred over the years.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Health Services Administration is an operating agency within the Public Health Service and is headed by an Administrator who reports to the assistant Secretary for Health - Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). The Assistant Secretary reports to the office of the Secretary - HEW. Guard force personnel are located at eight field locations.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	23			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$204,940			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
36	Department of Health, Education, & Welfare	National Institutes of Health		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	National Institutes of Health (NIH) is responsible for improving the health of the American people by conducting and supporting biomedical research into the causes, prevention and cure of diseases. The law enforcement mission involves the protection of life and citizens' rights, as well as the property, programs and facilities on all NIH premises both on and off the reservation.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		106	\$1,987,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	40 USC 313; 62 Stat. 281; 45 CFR 3.1			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Protect life, property and citizens rights, enforce Federal laws. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Patrol of government buildings and property to prevent harm, damage or theft. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigate and report findings and, if case warrants, refer to FBI. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Assist U.S. Secret Service and Dept. of State in protection of VIP's visiting NIH. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate claims against the Government and Government claims against private parties. <u>Other - Parking and Traffic Control - Accident Inv.</u> Investigate accidents, control traffic and parking and issue official violation notices or arrest offenders.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Police and Preventive Patrol, Property or Facilities Security/Protection; (2) Criminal Inv./Enf.; (3) Other employee-related internal Inv.; (4) Personal Protection or Security; (5) Other Civil Inv./Enf.; (6) Parking and Traffic Control - accident investigation.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The NIH, excluding the several research Institutes in the agency, was abolished by Reorganization Plan No. 3, Section 3, effective June 25, 1966 (31 F.R. 8855, 80 station 1610). All functions were transferred to the Secretary, Health, Education, & Welfare (HEW).			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The NIH is a component agency of the Public Health Service and is headed by a Director who reports to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HEW. The Assistant Secretary reports to the office of the Secretary, HEW. Guard Force personnel are located at the NIH reservation, Bethesda, MD.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	106		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$1,987,000		

INDEX No. 37	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Health, Education and Welfare	ORGANIZATION Office of Investigations (Office of Inspector General)		
1. <u>MISSION</u> The Office of Investigations (OI) is responsible for conducting and supervising criminal investigations relating to programs and operations of the Department. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare administers over 300 programs involving income maintenance, health care financing, social services delivery, educational and rehabilitation services, civil rights enforcement, consumer protection and biomedical and educational research.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 214	BUDGET (FY-78) \$5,699,000	TOTAL
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	21 USC 372; P.L. 94-505; The Social Security Act; Higher Education Act of 1965.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> Criminal Inv./Enf. Investigation of all criminal fraud in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) programs and violations of Federal law by grantees, contractors, employees and others doing business with HEW, involving funds administered by the Department.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> Criminal Inv./Enf.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> HEW was created on April 11, 1953, under legislation approved by congress on April 1, 1953. The Office of Investigations was created in April 1973. It is part of the Office of the Inspector General.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> OI is headed by the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations who reports to the Inspector General - HEW. The Inspector General, in turn, reports to the Secretary of HEW. Investigative personnel are assigned to the Office of Investigations' eleven Regional field offices.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	214			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$5,699,000			

INDEX No. 38	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Health, Education and Welfare	ORGANIZATION Social Security Administration		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 159	BUDGET (FY-78) \$3,204,000	TOTAL

1. MISSION
The Social Security Administration administers national programs of (a) contributory social insurance whereby employees, employers, and the self-employed pay contributions which are pooled in special trust funds, and (b) grants and payments from general U.S. revenues to the needy aged, blind and disabled and to needy families with dependent children. The law enforcement mission involves investigation of possible criminal violations of such programs and of other violations occurring on the Social Security Administration property, and the direction of such investigative activity.
2. AUTHORITY 42 USC 405; 1383.
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
Criminal Inv./Enf.
Investigations of possible criminal violations by applicants for and/or recipients of payments under the programs cited in (1) above, and of violations involving the Social Security Administration property and facilities.
4. PRIORITIES
Same as 3. above.
5. ORGANIZATION
The Social Security Administration was established, and its predecessor, the Social Security Board, was abolished by Federal Security Agency Reorganization Plan II, effective July 16, 1946. The Social Security Administration was transferred from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare effective April 11, 1953, in accordance with the provisions of Reorganization Plan I.
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
The Social Security Administration is a component of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and is headed by the Commissioner of Social Security. The Commissioner reports to the Secretary - Health, Education and Welfare. Investigative personnel are located in various offices within the Social Security Administration.
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 159
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$3,204,000

INDEX No. 39	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Housing and Urban Development	ORGANIZATION Office of Inspector General		
1. MISSION	The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is responsible for programs concerned with housing needs and improving and developing the Nation's communities. The Office of Inspector General (IG) develops programs to protect the integrity of HUD operations.			
2. AUTHORITY	Housing and Urban Development Act, Pub. Law 89-174; Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act; Pub. Law 90-448; Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1976; Pub. Law 93-533; agreement with U.S. Dept. of Justice, dated August 26, 1955 (Nat'l. Housing Act).			
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES				
	<u>Personnel Security Inv.</u> Manages personnel security programs by (a) arranging for investigations by the Civil Service Commission (CSC), (b) evaluating investigation data developed by the CSC, and (c) makes security determinations with respect to employees and prospective employees.			
	<u>Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigates complaints/allegations of improper employee conduct.			
	<u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Protective Security Measures provided for the Secretary and Under Secretary of the Department.			
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations performed deal almost exclusively with some form of economic crime--e.g., fraud, bribery, "White Collar Crimes"--the offenses for which are defined in 18 USC. The Office of Investigation (OI) complements and supports--rather than duplicates--the investigation activities of other agencies, while at the same time serving HUD management and promoting the integrity of the Department's programs.			
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> (1) Investigations of alleged criminal violations of the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act (Title XIV of Public Law 90-448, 82 Stat. 590, 15 USC 1701, of August 1, 1968). (2) Investigations of alleged acts of discrimination in Departmental employment to ensure compliance with the Department's policy of providing equality of opportunity in employment of all persons. (3) Investigations of violations of the Real Estate Settlements Act of 1974. (4) Investigations of alleged violations of prevailing wage rate requirements established by the U.S. Dept. of Labor in connection with housing and related construction programs.			
	<u>Other (Audit)</u> A component of the IG Office which supports investigation activities by (a) annually budgeting 3.9 man years of professional auditing time for the support of United States Attorneys prosecuting HUD matters, (b) lending audit assistance and counsel to the OI and (c) in connection with the audit process, developing and reporting suspected fraudulent matters to the OI for investigation.			
4. PRIORITIES	1(a) Investigate information of alleged wrongdoing with respect to the Department's programs and personnel; (b) Employee integrity programs. 2(a) Operational Surveys of HUD program functions to detect indications of violations or abuses; (b) Audit of suspected fraudulent documents and records in support of investigative and prosecutive matters.			
5. ORGANIZATION	HUD was created by the Act of September 9, 1965 Public Law 98-174.			
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	The IG reports to the Secretary, HUD, and serves as the audit, investigative and security advisor for the Department. The Headquarters for the IG is in Washington, DC. The IG has personnel assigned to ten Regional Inspector General Offices and nine branch duty stations.			
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL	324			
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	\$7,931,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
40	Housing and Urban Development	Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (OFHEO)		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (OFHEO) administers the Department's responsibilities and equal opportunity programs in connection with civil rights laws and Executive Orders established to protect individuals from discrimination based on race, color, sex, national origin, religion or age.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
			525	\$15,408,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	12 USC 1701; 29 USC 794; 42 USC 2000d - 2000d.4; 42 USC 3601 - 3619, 3631; 42 USC 5301; 24 CFR Parts 1,2,8; 24 CFR 100, 105, 106, 110, 115, 135, 570.1 - 913; E.O. 11063, E.O. 11246.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>				
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigates discrimination complaints in Federally assisted housing and conducts compliance reviews.			
	<u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigates discrimination complaints and attempts conciliation.			
	<u>Other</u> Conducts complaint investigations and compliance reviews of training and employment opportunities of lower income residents of project areas.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Above programs are ranked in order of priority.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was created by the Act of September 9, 1965. The Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity was formed within HUD in December 1968.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Assistant Secretary of OFHEO reports to the Secretary, HUD, and serves as the Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity advisor to the Secretary and the Department. OFHEO is Headquartered in Washington, D.C. and has personnel assigned to ten Regional offices and 40 area offices throughout the United States.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	525			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$15,408,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
41	Housing and Urban Development	Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection (ONVACP)
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection (ONVACP) administers those Department programs and activities which are key regulatory functions and which affect consumers and consumer affairs. It also develops neighborhood policy and administers neighborhood programs.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)
		BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		89 \$475,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	15 USC 1701, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1714; 42 USC 5401; 24 CFR 280, 1700, 1710.45, 3282, 3283.	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigates criminal violations of Federal laws relating to the sale and promotion of land. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigates and enforces violations of regulations relating to the sale and promotion of land. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigates civil violations of Federal laws relating to the sale and promotion of land.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Above programs are given priority on a case by case basis.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was created by the Act of September 9, 1965. The Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection was formed within HUD in October 1977.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Assistant Secretary for ONVACP reports to the Secretary, HUD, and serves as the Consumer Protection, Voluntary Associations and Neighborhoods advisor to the Secretary and the Department. ONVACP is Headquartered in Washington, D.C. and has personnel assigned to 12 service offices throughout the United States.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	89	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$475,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
42	Department of Interior	Bureau of Indian Affairs		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) manages all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations for the protection and preservation of Indian land and natural resources and other related rights deriving from treaty and law. Its law enforcement program is intended to provide professional police and detention services on Indian land for the protection and safety of persons and property and the social and economic development of the community.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
			525	\$12,726,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	25 USC all; 18 USC 1151-1201; 1853-1856; 3055; 3113-3488; 3618-3619; 28 USC 2415; 40 USC 318.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Prevention and detection of crime and detention of violators on Indian lands. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations for prosecution of crimes. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Enforcement of regulations relating to trade with Indians. <u>Property or Facilities Security</u> Security for BIA buildings and property. <u>Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigation of tort claims against BIA.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Police and Preventive Patrol; (2) Criminal Inv./Enf.; (3) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; (4) Property or Facilities Security; (5) Civil Inv./Enf.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	BIA was created within the War Department by Congress on July 9, 1823. In 1849, the Bureau was transferred to the newly established Department of the Interior. Its law enforcement activity is performed by Police Officers, originally assigned to reservations in 1869, and by Special Officers (Criminal Investigators), created by Congress in 1907 to enforce Indian liquor laws.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs reports to the Secretary, Department of the Interior. The Assistant Secretary administers Bureau programs through two Deputy Assistant Secretaries and 12 Area Office Directors. The Deputy Assistant Secretaries are supported by five Executive staff offices at Headquarters. The Law Enforcement Program guidance at Headquarters is provided by the Division of Law Enforcement Services in the Office of Indian Services. The Special Officers and Police Officers in the field are assigned to the Area Directors, and to 59 Agency Superintendents under the Area Directors.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	525			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$12,726,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
43	Department of Interior	Bureau of Land Management		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages the use, occupancy, and development of public lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Its law enforcement program is designed to protect the lands, resources, and property thereon.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
			25	\$560,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	43 USC 315a; 1061-1064; 1731-1733; 16 USC 604-606; 670 (j); 1241-1246; 1331-1340; 4501-6a.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>				
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate crimes against public lands and resources.			
	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Uniformed Patrol of limited areas to perform initial investigation of crimes against public lands and resources, and to provide visitor assistance.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Criminal Inv./Enf.; (2) Other Uniformed Rangers.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The BLM was established by Reorganization Plan Number 3 of 1946. It is a public lands and natural resources management agency with a law enforcement program. Its law enforcement activity is performed by Special Agent Criminal Investigators, by Desert Rangers, other uniformed patrol officers, and by local officers, under Federal contract.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Director, BLM, reports to the Assistant Secretary, Land and Water Resources, who reports to the Secretary, Department of the Interior. The Director administers the Bureau's programs to State Directors in the field, and has staff assistance from five executive offices at headquarters. Agents in the field report to the State Directors, and the Rangers report to District Managers who report to the State Directors.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	25			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$560,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION	
44	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Mines	
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Bureau of Mines is responsible for stimulating private industry to produce a substantial share of the Nation's mineral needs in ways that best protect the public interest. The law enforcement mission is the protection and security of Bureau of Mines' buildings and grounds.		
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	36 Stat. 369; 30 USC 1, 3, 5-7.		
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	Property or Facility Security/Protection Provide security for Bureau of Mines' buildings and grounds.		
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Property or facilities security/protection.		
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Bureau of Mines was established as an agency in the Department of the Interior by the Organic Act of May 16, 1910.		
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Bureau of Mines is headed by a Director. The law enforcement program is under the Chief, Pittsburgh/Bruceton Administrative Office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All guards are assigned to either Pittsburgh or Bruceton, Pennsylvania.		
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	6		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$125,000		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
45	Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation		
1.	<u>MISSION</u>	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
	The Bureau of Reclamation assists the States, local governments, and other Federal agencies to stabilize and stimulate local and Regional economics to enhance and protect the environment, to improve the quality of life through development of water and related land resources throughout the 17 continuous Western States and Hawaii. The Law Enforcement mission is to maintain law and order on Reclamation lands.	16	\$189,000	
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 43 USC 391			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>			
	Police and Preventative Patrol			
	Visitor protection and enforcement of Federal laws and regulations.			
	Criminal Inv./Enf.			
	Investigations of Federal criminal statute violations.			
	Property or facilities security/protection			
	Property and facilities protection against sabotage, espionage and other hostile acts.			
	Other Employee-Related (internal) Inv.			
	Employee misconduct investigations.			
	Employment and Personnel Security Inv.			
	Employment and personnel security investigations through fingerprint identification.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u>			
	Same as 3 above.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>			
	In July, 1902, the Secretary of Interior established a Reclamation Service in the Geological Survey. In March, 1907, the Reclamation Service was separated from the Geological Survey. In June, 1923, the name was changed to the Bureau of Reclamation.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>			
	The Bureau of Reclamation is headed by a Commissioner. The law enforcement program is under the Chief, Property Branch, who is under a Division Chief, who reports to an assistant Commissioner. Headquarters is in Washington, D. C., with seven Regional offices located throughout the Western States. Law enforcement personnel are located at Boulder City, Nevada, and Folsom, California.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	16		
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$189,000		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
46	Department of the Interior	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		476 \$10,890,000
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The mission of the Service is to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of people. Its law enforcement program is intended to protect fish and wildlife resources; to protect people from dangers inherent in some resources; and to protect people from crime on Refuge land.	
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 16 USC 460k; 662-668d; 668dd-ee; 690-690h; 703-711; 718-718h; 721-731; 742j-1; 851-856; 1368-1384; 1401-1407; 1531-1543; 18 USC 42-44; 3054; 3112.	
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Protection of wildlife and visitors on refuges and fish hatcheries. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Protection of wildlife. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Protection of wildlife. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Protection of visitors and Government property. <u>Employment Personnel Security</u> Employment investigations for hiring purposes. <u>Other</u> Enforce certain state laws pursuant to the authority of deputy State commissions.	
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Police and preventive patrol; (2) Criminal Inv./Enf.; (3) Other civil Inv./Enf.; (4) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; (5) Property or facilities security; (6) Employment Inv.	
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The National responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reaches back to the Bureau of Fisheries, created in 1871 as an independent agency and later placed within the Dept. of Commerce. A second predecessor of the Service, the Bureau of Biological Survey, was established in 1885 in the Dept. of Agriculture. In 1939, the two predecessor Bureaus were transferred to the Dept. of the Interior, and in 1940 were consolidated into the Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1956, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife were created and assigned to the Service, and the Service was renamed the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1970, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was transferred to the Dept. of Commerce, and in 1974 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries succeeded to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The law enforcement activity of the Service is performed by Special Agents, and Refuge Officers.	

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INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
46	Department of the Interior	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
	The Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, reports to the Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks who reports to the Secretary, Department of the Interior. The Director administers the Service's programs to six Regional Directors and an Alaska area Director in the field, and has staff assistance from six executive offices at Headquarters. All law enforcement officers in the field, excluding those assigned to Special Operations (Washington Office), report to the Service's Regional Directors. An organizational chart is attached with the Law Enforcement Program indicated in red.	476	\$10,890,000	
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	476		
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$10,890,000		

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
47	Department of the Interior	Geological Survey, General Services Branch
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		5 \$168,500

1. MISSION
The Geological Survey (GS) is responsible for the classification of the public lands, the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the National domain. The law enforcement mission is to provide building and facility protection on GS lands.
2. AUTHORITY 85 Stat. 108; 43 USC 31.
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
Property and Facility Protection and Security
Physical protection for a special access security building.
4. PRIORITIES
Same as 3. above.
5. ORGANIZATION
The GS was established by Act of Congress on March 3, 1879 as an agency of the Land Department. The present organization is a result of the Reorganization Plan No.3 of 1950.
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
GS is headed by a Director. The law enforcement program is under the Chief, General Services Branch who reports to the Assistant Director for Administration. The Assistant Director reports to the Director. Headquarters is in Reston, Va., with field offices located throughout the U.S. The guards are assigned to Reston, Va. and Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 5
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$168,500

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
48	Department of Interior	National Park Service		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		1,638	\$24,500,000	
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The National Park Service (NPS) promotes and regulates the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations by means which conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and wildlife therein. Its Law Enforcement Program is intended to protect the Federal areas and their visitors and residents.			
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 16 USC et seq.; 22 D.C. Code all Sections; 40 D.C. Code Sec. 609; 1 D.C. Code Sec. 224; 47 D.C. Code Sec. 2331; 25 D.C. Code Sec. 138; 4 D.C. Code 201; 18 USC 203 & 3056.			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Protection of resources, visitors and residents. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Criminal investigations for prosecution of crimes. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Protection of dignitaries and control of demonstrations. <u>Property or Facilities Security</u> Security of buildings and monuments. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigation of allegations of employee misconduct. <u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Recruitment of personnel. <u>Other - Resource Protection</u> Protect resources from vandalism and theft.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Police and Preventive Patrol; (2) Criminal Inv.; (3) Personal Protection or Security; (4) Property Facilities Security; (5) Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.; (6) Employment and Personnel Security Inv.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The NPS was established by Congress on August 25, 1916. It is a resource management and preservation agency with a law enforcement program. Its law enforcement activity is performed by the Park Rangers and the Park Police. Both enforcement units were in existence prior to the organization itself. The Park Rangers came into existence as a result of the departure of the U.S. Cavalry at Yellowstone National Park in the late 1800's, and the Park Police under Federal City Commissioners at Washington, D. C., in 1791.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Director, NPS, reports to the Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks. The Director administers the Service's programs to nine Regional Directors in the field, and has staff assistance at Headquarters. The Park Rangers report to Park Superintendents, while the U. S. Park Police work under the direction of a national Chief who reports to the Regional Director, National Capitol Region.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY 78) TOTAL</u>	1,638		
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$24,500,000		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
49	Department of Justice	Drug Enforcement Administration		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	Enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations and to bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations, and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
			4,365	\$188,495,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	5 USC App. Supp. III, p. 100; 5 USC 301; 21 USC 801-966; 28 USC 509; 21 CFR Part 1300 to end; 28 CFR 9.1 - 9.7; 28 CFR Subpart R and App. to Subpart R; 33 CFR 5611; E.O. 11727; Controlled Substances Act; P.L. 91-513 as amended by P.L. 93-281 and P.L. 93-481; Reorganization Plan #1 of 1968; Reorganization Plan #2 of 1973.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations of illicit domestic and foreign trafficking in controlled substances. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations of legal trade in controlled substances. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations involving administrative and judicial proceedings for the remission or mitigations of forfeitures of seized conveyances and controlled substances pursuant to 21 USC 881. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigate integrity, security and personal conduct of employees. <u>Employment and Personnel Security</u> Employment background investigations.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Priorities set on a programmatic basis.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was established in the Department of Justice on July 1, 1973, by Reorganization Plan 2 of 1973. The DEA resulted from the merger of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, elements of the Customs Service, the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, and the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Administrator of DEA reports to the Deputy Attorney General. DEA has 12 Regions in the U.S., and 4 Regions outside the U.S. Each Region is composed of numerous field offices. DEA Agents are assigned to the Regions and field offices. Present 12 Domestic Regions will be consolidated to 5 Regions effective October 1, 1978.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	4,365			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$188,495,000			

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATIONS
50	Department of Justice	Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys provides staff, financial, and general executive assistance and supervision to the offices of the U.S. Attorneys and coordinates the relationships of these offices with other units of the Justice Department.	7 \$300,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Attorney General Order No. 8-53, of April 6, 1953; Sections 0.16 and 0.112, T-28, CFR; Sections 547, 569 and 560, T-28 USC.	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Develop a budget, and allocate manpower - including attorneys, investigators and clerks - and financial resources to provide executive staff, investigative and financial support to the 94 U.S. Attorneys located throughout the United States; publish and maintain a U.S. Attorneys manual; provide professional training to U.S. Attorneys; provide liaison between U.S. Attorneys and legal divisions; and Evaluate performance of U.S. Attorney offices.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same as 3. above.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys was established in the Office of the Deputy Attorney General by Attorney General Order No. 8-53 of April 6, 1953.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys is headed by a Director and administrative staff, centralized in Washington, D.C.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	7	
(Investigative positions)		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$300,000	
(Investigative position allocations)		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION			
51	Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation			
1. MISSION	The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The FBI is responsible for the investigation of Federal criminal statutes, investigations of civil matters in which the United States has an interest and investigations of foreign intelligence activities relating to national security. The FBI is responsible for serving as the central repository for fingerprint cards submitted by law enforcement agencies, governmental agencies and private citizens for identification purposes; operating a criminal laboratory for the scientific examination of physical evidence for the FBI and other requesting law enforcement agencies; and, providing training for the FBI and other Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
			19,559	\$529,455,000	
2. AUTHORITY	18 USC 3052; 42 USC 3744; 28 USC 533; 28 USC 534; 28 USC 535; 28 CFR, Subpart P: Section 0.85, Section 0.86, Section 0.87, Section 0.88 and Section 0.89; 28 CFR, Subpart X: Section 0.137; 28 CFR, Part 3: Section 3.5; Executive Order 11905; Executive Order 10450; Presidential Directives: June 26, 1939; September 6, 1939; January 8, 1943; July 24, 1950; and December 15, 1953.				
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES					
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate violations of Federal laws falling within FBI jurisdiction.				
	<u>Foreign Counterintelligence Inv.</u> Investigate Foreign Counterintelligence activities in the United States.				
	<u>Employment and Personnel Security/Inv.</u> Assistance to other Federal agencies and certain congressional committees by conducting applicant-type investigations concerning individuals under consideration for sensitive and high-level appointments; also FBI's own employment needs.				
	<u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Conduct investigations involving alleged employee misconduct.				
	<u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Provide the Department of Justice 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.				
	<u>Other</u> Law enforcement support functions.				
4. PRIORITIES					
	(1) Investigative Programs - Foreign Counterintelligence, Organized Crime, White-Collar Crime, Antitrust and Civil Matters, Civil Rights, General Property Crimes, Personal Crimes, Employee Security and Special Inquiry, Fugitive, and General Government Crimes, Domestic Security-International Terrorism; (2) Service Functions - Identification by Fingerprints, Criminal and Scientific Laboratory and Training Operations are a necessary part of all investigative programs and carry the same priority.				

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INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
51	Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		19,559 \$529,455,000

The FBI was so designated by Congress in 1935 having evolved from the Bureau of Investigation which was established in 1908 as the investigative arm of the Department of Justice. This agency is charged with the duties of investigating violations of the laws of the U.S., collecting evidence in cases in which the U.S. is or may be a party of interest, and performing other duties imposed upon it by law and/or Presidential directive. The FBI is a centrally managed organization with broad coordination of activities directed from Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Organizationally, the FBI currently consists of 10 Headquarters' Divisions, 59 Field Offices, which includes San Juan, Puerto Rico, and almost 500 Resident Agencies strategically located throughout the fifty states which enables response to investigative matters falling within its jurisdiction. The FBI is staffed with approximately 8,200 Special Agents charged with performing investigative duties and slightly over 11,100 service and support personnel. Over 90 percent of the Bureau's Agent strength is assigned to field operations. Legal Attache Offices are maintained in 13 foreign countries.

7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 19,559

8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$529,455,000

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
52	Department of Justice	Immigration and Naturalization Service		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Immigration and Naturalization Service (I&NS) is responsible for administering and enforcing the immigration and nationality laws relating to the admission, exclusion, deportation, and naturalization of aliens.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		10,071	\$279,337,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	8 U.S.C.; Title 8 CFR.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Police and Preventative Patrol</u> Border Patrol (immediate border) - prevent smuggling and illegal entry. <u>Other Employee Investigations</u> Internal Investigations - investigate allegations of employee misconduct. <u>Criminal Investigative/Enforcement</u> Investigations - locate and cause removal of undocumented aliens. Border Patrol (other) - locate and cause removal of undocumented aliens. <u>Regulatory Investigation/Enforcement</u> Inspections - examine all applicants for admission to the United States; admit eligible aliens; determine length and conditions of stay; deny entry to ineligible aliens. Adjudications - examine all applicants for benefits under the immigration and nationality laws relating to entry, status or stay; grant benefits to eligible applicants; deny benefits to ineligible applicants. <u>Other</u> Naturalization - examine applicants and recommend candidates to the court. Detention - detain aliens subject to deportation. Deportation, Trial Litigation, Immigration Judges - provide administrative hearings to aliens subject to deportation; process deportable aliens for removal from the United States. Overseas - conduct refugee and other relevant programs overseas. Support - provide operations and administrative support to enforcement and Service activities.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	I&NS grants equal priority to all of its programs and activities.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	In 1891, a Bureau of Immigration was created within the Treasury Department. In 1904, responsibility for control of immigration of aliens was transferred from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In 1906, supervision of naturalization was added to form the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. In 1913, the Bureau was transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the newly created Department of Labor and split up into the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization. In 1933, these Bureaus were again consolidated as I&NS under the Department of Labor headed by a Commissioner. A reorganization in 1940 placed I&NS in the Justice Department under the direction of the Attorney General.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	I&NS is directed by a Commissioner Headquartered in Washington, D.C. There are four regional offices, 37 district offices and 21 Border Patrol sectors. INS also maintains overseas posts in Hong Kong, Mexico City and Rome.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY 78) TOTAL</u>	10,071			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY 78) TOTAL</u>	\$279,337,000			

INDEX No. 53	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of Justice	ORGANIZATION Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Office of Audit and Investigation) (Office of Civil Rights Compliance)
1. <u>MISSION</u> The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) assists State and local governments improve their criminal justice systems by providing them with planning and technical assistance as well as action funds. The integrity of this mission is maintained by the Office of Audit and Investigation (OAI) which assures proper management of programs and public funds. The Office of Civil Rights Compliance (OCRC) oversees compliance with applicable Civil Rights laws.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 104	BUDGET (FY-78) \$2,680,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u> 42 USC 3701-3795		
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations of criminal misuse of funds; frauds, embezzlements and falsification. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Non-criminal misappropriations of funds awarded to public and private entities. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> 1) The OAI Audits and Investigates: Compliance of State, local and private recipients of LEAA funds. 2) The OCRC Investigates: Compliance with provisions of Civil Rights Laws. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Employee violations of standards of conduct, conflict of interest or dual compensation.		
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> OAI gives equal investigative priority to criminal, civil, regulatory and internal violations. OCRC's investigative jurisdiction encompasses civil rights violations, only.		
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> LEAA and its OAI and OCRC Offices were established June 14, 1968.		
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> LEAA personnel including OAI and OCRC Staff members are centrally located at the headquarters office in Washington, DC. The OAI also has five area offices located in Sacramento, Denver, Chicago, Atlanta and Washington, DC.		
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u> TOTAL 104 OAI - 74 OCRC - 30		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u> TOTAL \$2,680,000 OAI - \$1,932,000 OCRC - 748,000		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
54	U. S. Department of Justice	U. S. Marshals Service		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		2,206	\$79,036,000	

1. MISSION

The U. S. Marshals Service (USMS) executes Federal warrants, services all civil and criminal process emanating from the Federal judicial system, administers and implements Federal courtroom requirements, maintains custody of Federal prisoners prior to transfer to a Bureau of Prisons facility and provides protection for Government witnesses.

2. AUTHORITY

28 USC 569, 570; 18 USC 3053.

3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Police and Preventive Patrol

The USMS is responsible for assuring the integrity of the Federal judicial process by providing security for Federal court personnel, by maintaining order in courtrooms and through the prompt and orderly execution of court orders.

Property or Facilities Security/Protection

The USMS is statutorily responsible for the physical security of Federal courtrooms and other judicial areas.

Employment and Personnel Security Inv.

The USMS conducts pre-employment investigations for temporary employees only.

Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.

The USMS investigates allegations of misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance of Marshals Service personnel, and develops reports upon which to base appropriate action.

Personal Protection or Security

The USMS is statutorily responsible for the personal security of Federal judges, magistrates, U.S. Attorneys, other court officers and their staffs, jurors and witness who may be endangered as a result of their official duties.

Criminal Inv./Enf.

Warrants: By statute, the USMS has authority to execute all Federal warrants. As a policy matter, the USMS has primary responsibility for executing all bench, parole, probation violation, traffic and misdemeanor warrants.

Joint Agency Operation: Upon request of another agency or at the direction of the Attorney General, the USMS participates in investigations of suspected criminal activity.

Revenue or Tax Inv./Enf.

The USMS has statutory authority to execute search warrants and to seize weapons, stills, and property. The Marshals Service also maintains the custody and control of evidence seized in revenue or tax cases as in all other criminal cases.

Regulatory Inv./Enf.

The USMS functions as the law enforcement arm for such Federal regulatory agencies as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Communications Commission and others.

Other Civil Inv./Enf.

The USMS has primary responsibility for serving a variety of process issued by Federal courts.

Other

As a law enforcement agency, the USMS is responsible for taking into custody, processing, transporting and safekeeping all unsentenced Federal prisoners arrested by Marshals Service personnel. The USMS is the Federal law enforcement agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility to respond to large-scale emergency situations, such as civil disturbances or confrontations, that may arise anywhere in the United States or its possessions.

(CON'T.)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
54	U. S. Department of Justice	U. S. Marshals Service		
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Court Security; (2) Service of Process; Execution of Court Orders; Witness Security; (3) Prisoner Transportation; Confrontation Management; (4) Storage of Evidence and Other Seized Property.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		2,206	\$79,036,000	
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The USMS and the Federal court system originated in the Judiciary Act of September 18, 1789. The Act established an office of U. S. Marshal for each of the original 13 Federal judicial districts. The USMS consists of a headquarters staff at the bureau level in the Department of Justice managing the respective United States Marshal's offices. Marshals and their staffs are now located in each of the 50 States, the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Director of the Service provides overall supervision. He is assisted by a Deputy Director who provides day-to-day supervision of the U. S. Marshals. The Headquarters staff is comprised of an Administrative Directorate and an Operations Staff.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	2,206		
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$79,036,000		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
55	Department of Labor	Directorate of Audit and Investigation		
1.	<u>MISSION</u>	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
	The Directorate of Audit and Investigation conducts audits and investigations for the Department of Labor.	8	\$206,939	
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u>	5 USC 301; 18 USC 665; E.O. 11222; 29 CFR Sub Title A 0.735-1/28; Department of Labor Secretary's Order 18-76.		
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>			
	<u>Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u>			
	Conducts investigations of alleged employee misconduct or impropriety.			
	<u>Civil Inv.</u>			
	Conducts special inquiries relating to the integrity of Department of Labor programs and operations.			
	<u>Personal Protection or Security</u>			
	Investigates reports regarding threats against the personal safety of the Secretary of Labor and employees.			
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u>			
	Possible violations of criminal statutes.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u>			
	Same as 3 above.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>			
	The Directorate of Audit and Investigations was established by Department of Labor Secretary's Order 24-66 dated 11/7/66.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>			
	The Directorate of Audit and Investigations falls under the line direction of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.			
	Investigations activities are conducted by the Office of Investigations which reports to the Director of Audit and Investigations.			
	All Office of Investigations personnel are located at Department of Labor headquarters, Washington, D. C.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	8		
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$206,939		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
56	Department of Labor	Employment and Training Administration		
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The Employment and Training Administration has the responsibility to assure that the laws and regulations pertaining to the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and the State Employment Security Agency Program are adhered to, by participating states and sponsors. Also, to insure that the Employment and Training Administration carries out Departmental responsibilities under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 39	BUDGET (FY-78) \$1,285,000	TOTAL
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> Comprehensive Employment and Training Act; 29 CFR, Parts 94, 95, 96 and 98; Wagner-Peyser Act; Title IV(c) of the Social Security Act; Title II of the Social Security Act; and the Older Americans Act.			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Review activities of sponsors involved with the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Programs and the State Employment Security Agency Program to assure compliance with applicable regulations. Recover Federal funds when appropriate.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> Regulatory Inv./Enf.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The Employment and Training Administration was established in August 1973, with the merger of the Department of Labor, Special Review Staff and the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Employment and Training Administration is headed by a Director who reports to the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training. All personnel involved in the regulatory investigation/enforcement function are located in Washington, DC.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	39		
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$1,285,000		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
57	Department of Labor	Employment Standards Administration		
1. MISSION			PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
The Employment Standards Administration (ESA) is responsible for administering and directing employment standards programs dealing with minimum wages, overtime standards, equal pay, age discrimination, wage rates to be paid on Government contracts, affirmative actions programs, Federal employees' compensation program and non-Federal employees' compensation programs, and the farm labor contractor registration program designed to protect the health, safety and welfare of migrant workers.			1,565	\$48,649,000
2. AUTHORITY	29 USC 201		TOTAL	
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES				
Regulatory Inv./Enf.				
Enforcement of the various acts pertaining to employment standards.				
Civil Inv./Enf.				
1) Investigations concerning the payment of compensation and related benefits.				
2) Determine eligibility for compensation under the various worker compensation programs administered.				
4. PRIORITIES				
(1) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; (2) Civil Inv./Enf.				
5. ORGANIZATION				
The ESA was established on April 28, 1971 by Secretary Order No. 1371. Prior to that date ESA was known as the Workplace Standards Program which was established by Secretary's Order 19-70 on August 24, 1970. Prior to this it was known as the Wage and Labor Standards Program under the Department of Labor.				
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE				
The ESA is headed by an Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards - Department of Labor. Headquarters is in Washington, DC. There are ten Regional offices throughout the U.S. Investigators are assigned throughout the U.S. in Regional and field offices.				
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL	1,565			
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	\$48,649,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
58	Department of Labor	Labor Management Services Administration
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		710 \$17,873,800

1. MISSION

The Labor-Management Services Administration develops and administers programs to carry out provisions of the ERISA and LMRDA as well as programs for other labor-management relations activities. The law enforcement program is responsible for investigating irregularities and possible violations of the statutes as they relate to the Administration of employee benefit plans and funds as well as labor-management activities.

2. AUTHORITY 29 USC Sec. 301-309; 401; 414; 431-433; 439; 441; 461; 463; 481-482; 501(c); 502; 503(a); 504; 530.

3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

ERISA

Other Civil Inv./Enf.

Investigations of civil irregularities in the administration of employee benefit plans and funds.

Other

Compliance activity concerning reports required to be disclosed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Regulatory Inv./Enf.

Regulatory investigations of irregularities relating to employee benefit plans.

Criminal Inv./Enf.

Coordination with the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Justice in criminal investigations.

LMRDA

Regulatory Inv./Enf.

Regulatory investigations of union election processes and irregularities of private pension and welfare plans.

Criminal Inv./Enf.

Investigations of criminal violations of fraud, embezzlement, or other statutes involving labor management activities.

Other Civil Inv./Enf.

Investigations of civil irregularities in failing to provide collective bargaining agreements to members.

Other

Compliance activity concerning reports required to be disclosed by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act.

4. PRIORITIES

ERISA - (1) Civil Inv.; (2) Other Inv.; (Compliance Activities); (3) Regulatory Inv.; (4) Criminal Inv.

LMRDA - (1) Criminal Inv.; (2) Regulatory Inv.; (3) Civil Inv.; (4) Other Inv. (Compliance Activities)

5. ORGANIZATION

The Labor-Management Services Administration is an agency with eight components within the Department of Labor. The two major components are the Pension Welfare Benefit Program and the Office of Labor-Management Standards Enforcement which were established as a result of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act) respectively.

(CON'T.)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
58	Department of Labor	Labor Management Services Administration
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Assistant Secretary for Labor-Management Relations heads the Labor-Management Services Administration. Reporting to him are the Administrator, Pension Welfare Benefit Programs (ERISA), the Director of the Office of Labor-Management Standards Enforcement (LMRDA), and six Regional LMSA Administrators. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. and investigators are assigned to Headquarters, Regional and Area Offices.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	710	\$17,873,800
ERISA	348	
LMRDA	362	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$17,873,800	
ERISA	\$8,770,800	
LMRDA	\$9,103,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
59	Department of Labor	Mine Safety and Health Administration		
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) has the responsibility for administering the enforcement provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 which concerns the health and safety of the Nation's miners. The law enforcement mission is to ensure that the health and safety provisions of the Act are adhered to by the mine operators and that the Nation's miners have a safe and healthy place to work.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
			2,794	\$78,147,000
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 30 USC 721 & 801 to 960			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Health and Safety inspections of coal, metal and non-metal mines; and assessments of civil penalties. <u>Other Employee-related (Internal) Inv.</u> Internal investigations of alleged misconduct of agency employees.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; (2) Assessment of Civil Penalties; (3) Other Employee-related (Internal) Inv.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> MSHA was established March 9, 1978, by Public Law 91-173, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> MSHA is headed by an Assistant Secretary. Inspections are conducted for all 20,000 mining operations in the U.S., by the Division of Health or Division of Safety, each headed by a Division Chief. These Chiefs report to Administrators who report to the Assistant Secretary. Headquarters is located in Arlington, Va. Inspectors are assigned to a field network of District and Subdistrict Offices.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	2,794	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$78,147,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
60	Department of Labor	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		2,717 \$134,640,000

1. MISSION

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for developing and promulgating occupational safety and health standards. The law enforcement program is responsible for conducting inspections to verify compliance with safety and health standards and compelling abatement of safety/health hazards. In addition, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration investigates complaints from employees who have been discriminated against for exercising their rights under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

2. AUTHORITY 29 USC 651 et. seq.

3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Regulatory Inv./Enf.
Inspection of workplaces for violations of safety and health standards.

4. PRIORITIES

Regulatory Inv./Enf.

5. ORGANIZATION

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration was established as an Agency within the Department of Labor, pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is headed by an Assistant Secretary for the Department of Labor. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. with ten Regional offices headed by Regional Administrators throughout the U.S. Investigators are assigned to Regional and field offices.

7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 2,717

8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$134,640,000

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
61	Department of Labor	Special Investigation Staff
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 26 BUDGET (FY-78) \$1,561,500 TOTAL
1. <u>MISSION</u> The Special Investigations Staff, Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs (PWBP), Labor-Management Services Administration (LMSA) has responsibility for assigned investigations of employee benefit plans and the support of related litigation. Such investigations are of unusual sensitivity and typically involve employee benefit plans associated with entities of national or international scope.		
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u> Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974		
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations of the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Health and Welfare and Pension Funds. <u>Other</u> Participates in strike force activity.		
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Regulatory Inv.; (2) Other Inv. (Strike Forces)		
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> The Special Investigations Staff is an office within the Office of the Administrator of PWBP, LMSA.		
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Special Investigations Staff is headed by a Director who reports to the Deputy Administrator of PWBP and to the Assistant Secretary of Labor-Management Relations and is located in Washington, D.C. with a field office in Chicago, Illinois. Investigators are assigned to Washington, D.C. and Chicago, Illinois.		
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u> 26		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u> \$1,561,500		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
62	Department of State	Agency for International Development		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		33	\$1,665,000	
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The Agency for International Development (AID) is responsible for carrying out programs designed to help the people of certain less developed countries develop their human and economic resources, increase productive capacities and improve the quality of human life as well as to promote economic or political stability in friendly countries. The Office of Inspections and Investigations investigates agency related matters.			
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 22 USC 2381; E.O. 10973			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigates violations involving agency personnel. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigates fraud, bribery, forgery and other such crimes found to be in violation of foreign assistance program statutes. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigates 50-50 shipping provisions, excessive commission payments, and other related violations of foreign assistance program regulations. <u>Other civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigates incidents of civil fraud against foreign assistance programs. <u>Other</u> Assists with overseas investigations of foreign assistance programs and related functions.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Overseas investigations; (2) Internal investigations.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> State Department Delegation of Authority No. 104 of November 3, 1961, established the AID as an Agency with the Department of State.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> AID is headed by an Administrator who reports directly to the Secretary of State. The Office of Inspections and Investigations reports to the AID Auditor General. Headquarters is in Washington, D.C., with four overseas bureaus. Investigators conduct worldwide inspections and investigations.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	33	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$1,665,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
63	Department of State	International Boundary and Water Commission - U.S. Section		
1. MISSION	PERSONNEL (FY-78)		BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
The U.S. Section jointly with the Mexican Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission and under the policy guidance of the Department of State, execute provisions of existing treaties and other agreements between the U.S. and Mexico relating to boundary and water matters. The mission of the guard service is to protect Government property.	13		\$113,200	
2. AUTHORITY	5 USC 2101; Public Law 786, Section 277d-3, Sept. 1950.			
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES				
Property or Facilities Security/Protection				
Protection of U.S. Government property valued at \$112,793,974 at the three locations where full-time guard service is provided. These facilities are located immediately adjacent to Mexico. This activity includes surveillance of sabotage at installations that are jointly owned by the U.S. and Mexico.				
4. PRIORITIES				
Same as 3. above.				
5. ORGANIZATION				
The International Boundary and Water Commission was created in its present form pursuant to the Treaty of February 3, 1944 between the United States and Mexico.				
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE				
The International Boundary and Water Commission consists of two national sections, one in Mexico and one in the United States, administered separately by each country and each headed by a Commissioner appointed by his respective Government. The United States Commissioner administers the United States Section of the Commission which is located in El Paso, Texas, and field offices are headed by project managers or resident engineers. The guard force personnel report to the project manager at their assignment. Guard force personnel are assigned at El Paso, Del Rio and Falcon, Texas.				
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL	13			
9 full-time				
4 part-time				
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	\$113,200			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
64	Department of State	Office of Security		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Office of Security carries out the defensive security program for all Department of State personnel and installations abroad, as well as for the other U.S. Government representatives located within official diplomatic missions. This includes protection of American premises, operations and personnel against terrorist attacks and hostile intelligence operations.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
			654	\$64,331,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	22 USC 2778; 28 USC 535; E.O. Nos. 10450, 10452, 10501, 11652 and 11958; 22 CFR 9.1 to .65; 41 CFR 101 to 193; Foreign Service Act of 1946.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>				
	<u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u>			
	Physical and security programs.			
	<u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u>			
	Pre-employment full-field background investigations.			
	<u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u>			
	Employee security updating investigations; investigate U.S. Government and local national employees misconduct while serving at embassies overseas.			
	<u>Personal Protection or Security</u>			
	Physical protection of foreign officials visiting the United States, the Secretary of State (at all times) and other U.S. officials generally while travelling abroad.			
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u>			
	Employee criminal misconduct; local national employees and U.S. Government employees misconduct while serving at embassies overseas; and investigation of passport fraud and visa malfeasance.			
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u>			
	Investigate irregularities in licensing of export items on the munitions list; and investigate upon request applicants request for ministerial visa to the United States.			
	<u>Other (Overseas Security Programs)</u>			
	Planning and administering security programs for the protection of people, facilities and controlled information in civilian U.S. Government facilities overseas.			
	<u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u>			
	Agency response to Question A - 1 indicates same description for this activity as in Other (Overseas Security Programs) above.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>				
	All programs and activities are assigned a number one priority.			

(CON'T.)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
64	Department of State	Office of Security
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Office of Security was created by the Secretary of State Departmental Order No. 1324 dated June 18, 1945.	

PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
654	\$64,331,000	

6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Office of Security is under the direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security and is composed of four divisions each headed by an Assistant Director. The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security reports to the Assistant Secretary for Administration. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. and there are nine field offices in the United States. At present security personnel are assigned to seventy-five overseas posts.

7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 654

8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$64,331,000

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION	
65	Department of Transportation	Federal Aviation Administration	
1. MISSION	PERSONNEL (FY-78)		BUDGET (FY-78)
The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is charged with regulating air commerce to foster aviation safety; promoting civil aviation and a national system of airports; achieving efficient use of navigable airspace; and developing and operating a common system of air traffic control and air navigation for both civilian and military aircraft. The law enforcement mission is the protection of life and property within the airport complex at Dulles International and Washington National Airports; security programs against aircraft hijackings; and investigations of violations of FAA statutes.	513		\$11,518,600
2. AUTHORITY 49 USC 1301, 1357, 1472, 1657.			
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES			
Police and Preventive Patrol			
Protection of life and property at Federal airports and safety to passengers using commercial airlines.			
Property or Facilities Security/Protection			
Security of buildings and property belonging to FAA.			
Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.			
Investigate charges of misconduct, patron complaints, violations of rules and regulations.			
Criminal Inv./Enf.			
Investigate criminal violations of FAA and Federal statutes.			
Regulatory Inv./Enf.			
Investigations concerning irregularities in Federal regulations.			
Other civil Inv/Enf.			
Enforcement of safety regulations.			
Other			
Air Marshals program designed to prevent crimes against aircraft in flight.			
4. PRIORITIES			
(1) Police and Preventive Patrols; (2) Property and Facilities Security/Protection; (3) Criminal Investigations; (4) Regulatory Investigations; (5) Civil Investigations and Enforcement; (6) Other - Federal Air Marshal Program; (7) Employee-related (internal) Investigations.			
5. ORGANIZATION			
The FAA became a part of the Department of Transportation in 1967 as a result of the Department of Transportation Act 80 Stat. 932.			
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE			
The FAA is headed by an Administrator with four Assistant Administrators under him. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. There are 12 Regional offices, each headed by a Director. The Administrator reports to the Secretary of Transportation.			
7. PERSONNEL	(FY-78)	TOTAL	513
8. BUDGET	(FY-78)	TOTAL	\$11,518,600

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
66	Department of Transportation	Federal Highway Administration
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Federal Highway Administration is responsible for assuring the national highway transportation system is safe, economical and efficient with respect to the movement of people and goods. Investigative activities are located in the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety and the Office of Program Review and Investigation. Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety is responsible for the regulatory and enforcement program covering the safety in operation of commercial motor carriers in interstate and foreign commerce. Program Review and Investigations is responsible for investigating alleged irregularities and improprieties in the administration of the Federal-aid highway program.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 247
		BUDGET (FY-78) \$8,625,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	18 USC 831-835; 18 USC 1020; 23 USC 102; 49 USC 301-303, 1601, 1651 and 1801; 80 Stat. 932; E.O. No. 11836	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Investigation/Enforcement</u> (1) Inspection of commercial motor carrier operations at carrier facilities; (2) roadside inspections of motor vehicles, devices, and vehicle noise emissions; (3) inspection of highway accidents involving carriers; (4) enforcement actions for violations of regulations. <u>Criminal Investigation/Enforcement</u> Investigation of criminal irregularities and/or improprieties of Federal Highway Administration programs. <u>Other Civil Investigation/Enforcement</u> Investigations of violations of Federal Highway Administration related acts. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Investigation</u> Internal investigations of employee misconduct.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same order as 3. above.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Federal Highway Administration is an agency within the Department of Transportation which was created by Public Law 89-670 of October 15, 1966. Prior to that date, this agency was known as the Bureau of Public Roads under the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety Program was in the Interstate Commerce Commission prior to establishment of the Department of Transportation.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Federal Highway Administration is headed by an Administrator. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. There are 10 Regional offices each headed by a Regional Administrator. The Associate Administrator for Safety has functional responsibility for Federal Highway Administration safety activities. This includes the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety which is headed by a Director. Safety investigators are assigned region-wide in 79 locations throughout the country. A Staff Director heads the Office of Program Review and Investigations.	
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78)	TOTAL	247
8. BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL	\$8,625,000

CONTINUED

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INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
67	Department of Transportation	Federal Railroad Administration (Alaska Railroad)		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Alaska Railroad (ARR) provides transportation to stimulate settlement and development of the State of Alaska and serve the National defense. The law enforcement mission is to maintain law and order, conduct investigations and provide security in areas of Alaska Railroad responsibility.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
			5	\$216,800
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	43 USC 975, et. seq.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Patrol railroad property, enforce Federal laws and ARR regulations, and provide protection to individuals on Railroad property. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Security to prevent harm, damage and theft. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigate misconduct of ARR employees. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate violations of rules and regulations of Alaska Railroad. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate all accidents on ARR property in regard to tort claims. <u>Other</u> Accidents and tort claims.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Police and Preventive Patrol; (2) Property and Facilities Security and Protection; (3) Criminal Inv.; (4) Civil Inv.; (5) Internal Inv. (6) Other - Accidents and tort claims.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Alaska Railroad is an organization within the Federal Railroad Administration which was created on October 15, 1966 as a bureau within the Department of Transportation.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Special Agents responsible for the law enforcement program at ARR are under the Chief of Security who reports to the General Manager of the Alaska Railroad. The General Manager reports to the Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration. Headquarters is located in Anchorage, Alaska. Special Agents are assigned to Anchorage, Alaska.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL</u>	(FY-78)	TOTAL	5	
8. <u>BUDGET</u>	(FY-78)	TOTAL	\$216,800	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION						
68	Department of Transportation	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration						
1. <u>MISSION</u>	<table> <tr> <th>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</th><th>BUDGET (FY-78)</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr> <tr> <td>85</td><td>\$8,564,500</td><td></td></tr> </table>		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL	85	\$8,564,500	
PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL						
85	\$8,564,500							
The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is responsible for developing and administering to the safety performance of motor vehicles and related equipment and motor vehicle drivers, and automotive fuel consumption. The primary law enforcement responsibility is that of regulating Federal Motor Vehicle Safety standards and average fuel economy studies.								
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	15 USC 1381-1431; 15 USC 2001-2012; 15 USC 1901-1991.							
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigating alleged motor vehicle defects and inspecting for compliance with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; enforce promulgated average fuel economy studies. <u>Criminal Inv/Enf.</u> Investigate attempts to defraud purchasers of motor vehicles. <u>Other Civil Inv.</u> Investigates violations of non-compliance involving Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.							
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Regulatory Investigations; (2) Criminal Investigations; (3) Civil Investigations.							
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was established by the Highway Safety Act of 1970. Prior to that date, the National Highway Traffic Safety Bureau was responsible for the highway safety programs.							
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is headed by an Administrator with six associate administrators. The law enforcement program is under the Associate Administrator for Rulemaking and Enforcement. Headquarters is located in Washington, D. C., with ten Regional offices throughout the U. S. All investigators are assigned to Washington, D. C.							
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	85						
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$8,564,500						

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
69	Department of Transportation	Office of Investigation and Security (Office of the Secretary)		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		6	\$108,508	
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The Office of Investigation and Security conducts and oversees investigations of complaints of criminal violations, of violations of regulations of the Department which carry sanctions, and of criminal violations or violators of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The division also maintains physical security operations for the protection of facilities, property, and personnel at Departmental Headquarters.			
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 5 USC 301; 49 USC 1657.			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Preliminary investigations involving criminal conduct. <u>Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigates alleged misconduct of Dept. of Transportation employees. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Protection of Headquarters facility. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Provide for the personal safety of Dept. of Transportation employees as need arise. <u>Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Tort claims. <u>Other-Information Security</u> Assuring compliance with the Executive Order with particular reference to unauthorized disclosures or subjection to compromise.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> Same order as 3. above.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The Department of Transportation was established by the Act of October 15, 1966. The Secretary of Transportation is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating Federal transportation programs.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Assistant Secretary for Administration is responsible for establishing investigative and security policy and procedures and maintain an oversight of their operations throughout the Department. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. All investigative and security personnel are assigned to Headquarters.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	6	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$108,508	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION			
70	Department of Transportation	St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation			
1. MISSION	The function of the Seaway Corporation is to provide a safe, efficient and effective water artery for maritime commerce, both in peace time and in time of National emergency. The enforcement branch is responsible for enforcing violations of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
3			\$45,000		
2. AUTHORITY 86 Stat. 424; 33 USC 981.					
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES					
Regulatory Inv./Enf.					
Regulatory enforcement of vessel speed limits within the St. Lawrence Seaway.					
4. PRIORITIES					
Regulatory enforcement.					
5. ORGANIZATION					
The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation was established by an Act of Congress on May 13, 1954 as an Agency within the Department of Transportation.					
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE					
The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is headed by an Administrator. Under the Administrator is an Associate Administrator, Resident Manager-Messena. The Marine Enforcement technicians are under the Marine Service Branch which is headed by a Director of Administration who reports to the Resident Manager-Messena. Headquarters is in Washington, D.C. All enforcement personnel are located in Messina, N.Y.					
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 3					
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$45,000					

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
71	Department of Transportation	U.S. Coast Guard
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 9,595 BUDGET (FY-78) \$192,700,000 TOTAL

1. MISSION

The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary maritime law enforcement agency of the United States. The U.S. Coast Guard provides for the safety of ships, boats, ports and off shore structures. It enforces environmental protection and conservation laws and has jurisdiction to enforce all laws of the United States which are applicable in the territorial waters of the United States and the high seas.

2. AUTHORITY

Refuse Act; Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971; Motorboat Act of 1940; Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972; Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976; Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972; North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954; Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1953; Sockeye Salmon or Pink Salmon Act of 1975; Tuna Conventions Act of 1950; Atlantic Tuna Convention Act of 1975; Whaling Convention Act of 1949; Fur Seal Act of 1966; Controlled Substances Act; Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972; Submerged Lands Act; Section I, Act of 4/28/1908 (35 Stat. 69, as amended); Uniform Code of Military Justice; Regulation on Commerce and Navigation, Title 48 Rev.; Regulation of Steam Vessels Title 52 Rev.; Merchant Seamen Title 53 Rev.; Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Oil Pollution Act of 1961; Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972; Intervention on the High Seas Act; Magnuson Act; Ports and Waterway Safety Act; Anchorage Grounds Act; Dangerous Cargo Act; Tank Vessel Act; Hazardous Material Transportation Act; Regatta Act; 16 USC 1431-1434; 43 USC 1301-1311 and 1333; 33 USC 409; 14 USC 1, 2, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 141, 143, and 637; 19 USC 1401 and 1709.

3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Police and Preventive Patrol

Air and surface patrols over the high seas and waters within the jurisdiction of the United States to assure compliance with applicable fisheries and other Federal laws; Boarding, search and inspection of vessels within the United States jurisdiction to ensure compliance with U.S. laws.

Property or Facilities Security/Protection

Waterfront facility inspections and access control to prevent damage, theft, vandalism and fire of Government property.

Employment and Personnel Security Inv.

Merchant mariner document National Agency checks to insure personnel meet minimum physical standards; and make investigations of personnel and enlistments for security clearance.

Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.

Investigations of personnel for alleged offenses and violations of Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Personal Protection or Security

Provided for persons under arrest or in custody; Coast Guard personnel and U.S. Government officials.

Criminal Inv./Enf.

Investigations of criminal violations under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; criminal offenses in violation of provisions or compliance with U.S. laws enforced by the Coast Guard.

Regulatory Inv./Enf.

Factory visits/audits and lab testing to insure compliance with recreational boat building standards; enforcement of laws pertaining to marine safety; enforcement of pollution laws; inspection of vessels prior to clearing port to insure compliance with regulations.

Revenue or Tax Inv./Enf.

Revenue from civil penalties and other sources.

Other Civil Inv./Enf.

Administrative assessment of civil penalties and forfeitures.

(CON'T.)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
71	Department of Transportation	U.S. Coast Guard
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		9,595 \$192,700,000

4. PRIORITIES

All programs or activities are assigned a number one priority.

5. ORGANIZATION

The U.S. Coast Guard, established in 1915 by 14 USC 1, became a component of the Department of Transportation in 1967 by 80 Stat. 931. The U.S. Coast Guard is a branch of the Armed Forces and at all times is a service of the Department of Transportation except when operating as part of the U.S. Navy in time of war or when the President directs.

6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The U.S. Coast Guard is headed by a Commandant with Headquarters in Washington, D.C. There are two Area offices and twelve District offices. The Commandant reports to Secretary of Transportation.

7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 9,595

8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$192,700,000

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION			
72	Department of the Treasury	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms			
1. <u>MISSION</u>	To reduce the misuse of firearms and explosives; to assist other law enforcement organizations in reducing crime and violence in which firearms and explosives are used; to assure that all revenue due under the alcohol and tobacco tax statutes is collected; to obtain voluntary compliance with revenue laws; to suppress illicit manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages; to suppress commercial bribery, consumer deception and other improper trade practices in the alcoholic beverage industry.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
			4,140	\$122,600,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Internal Revenue Code; Federal Alcohol Administration Act; Gun Control Act of 1968; Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (Title XI, Explosives Provisions); T.22 USC Article 2278-Arms Import Provisions; National Environmental Policy Act; Federal Water Pollution Control Act.				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>					
	<u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Bomb threat investigations and post bomb investigations.				
	<u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Assist in conducting full-field investigations of all applicants for critical-sensitive and noncritical-sensitive positions.				
	<u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Assist in conducting both formal and informal investigations of accidents and/or injuries; employee misconduct, and bribes.				
	<u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Assist Secret Service in the protection of major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates and certain foreign dignitaries.				
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations of assaults and threats involving BATF employees; violations of the Gun Control Act of 1968 - Title I as it pertains to licensed and nonlicensed persons and Title II as it pertains to so called "gangster-type" weapons; violations of Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act as it pertains to prohibited persons possessing, transporting firearms in commerce or affecting commerce; investigations of explosives violations as pertaining to licensed and nonlicensed persons and illicit liquor violations.				
	<u>Revenue or Tax Inv.</u> Investigations of tobacco violations; violations within the legal liquor industry such as: engaging in business without a basic permit, unfair competition and unlawful practices, bulk sales and bottling, interlocking Directorates, racketeer involvement in the liquor industry, retail Liquor Stamp violations; conduct explosives application and firearms application inspections; explosives compliance inspections; instruct a licensee as to legal requirements, to answer questions regarding laws and regulations and obtain data on possible willful violations.				
	<u>Other Civil Inv.</u> Investigations of persons who apply for relief from disability from explosives and firearms convictions; the merits of petitions for remission or mitigation; Torts, and other civil actions.				

(CON'T.)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
72	Department of the Treasury	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms		
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
(1) Explosives - Bombing Investigations; (2) Firearms-Laws; (3) Alcohol; (4) Tobacco		4.140	\$122,600,000	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	1934-Alcohol Tax Unit established, Bureau of Internal Revenue; 1938-assigned Federal Firearms Act; 1941-assigned National Firearms Act of 1934; 1951-assigned Tobacco tax functions; 1968-assigned Gun Control Act of 1968, Redesignated Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms Division; 1970-assigned Title XI, Organized Crime Control Act; 1972-designated as Bureau; 1974-assigned Wagering Tax Provisions, Internal Revenue Code; 1976-straight line management by headquarters implemented; 1977-Wagering responsibilities returned to IRS.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	A straight line headquarters management system of Regional and field functions established in 1976.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	4,140			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$122,600,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
73	Department of the Treasury	Bureau of Engraving and Printing		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Office of Security provides protection for persons, property and products under the control and charge of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		334	\$7,998,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	5 USC 301; 18 USC 201; 31 USC 171; 31 USC 427; 40 USC 318, a-d; 31 CFR 0. 735.1 - 236; 31 CFR 605.1-14; Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of June 4, 1897; Treasury Order No. 177-25, Rev. 2 dated 8-8-73; E.O. 11222.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Police and Preventive patrol</u> Patrol and control of tourist groups in and outside of buildings for the protection of people and property. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Develop and coordinate, policies and procedures and the enforcement of laws for the protection and security of employees, property and products. <u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Conduct full field investigations on incumbent employees and on applicants for employment. <u>Other employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Conduct investigations involving alleged employee misconduct. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Provide Security for visiting Government officials and other important personnel while on Bureau premises. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Conduct investigations of theft of products, government and personal property, and of any other criminal infraction occurring on Bureau or contractor property. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigates and enforces violations of regulations relating to currency, stamps and securities production and manufacturing. <u>Other civil Inv./Enf.</u> Conducts accident, tort, contractor background, EEO violation, security survey, missing shipment and other related investigations. <u>Other</u> Conducts and provides traffic control, fire investigations, national security information and armored motor vehicle and protective services related to the Bureau's products, programs and missions.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Protection, control and security of printed securities, models, proofs, plates and dies at the Bureau and at commercial contractor plants. (2) Enforcement of Federal and State laws on Federal property; (3) Personnel and background investigations; (4) Enforce Bureau of Engraving and Treasury Rules of conduct.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Bureau of Engraving and Printing operates on basic authorities conferred by the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of June 4, 1897, 31 USC 171.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is headed by a Director, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Chief, Office of Security, reports to the Assistant Director, Office of Operations. All Bureau of Engraving and Printing facilities are located in Washington, D.C.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL</u>	(FY-78)	TOTAL	334	

(cont'd)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
73	Department of the Treasury	Bureau of Engraving and Printing		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		334	\$7,998,000	

8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$7,998,000

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
74	Department of Treasury	Bureau of the Mint
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Bureau of the Mint is responsible for the production, storage and shipment of the Nation's Silver and Gold bullion and coinage. The security staff members are responsible for developing and administering security practices, methods and regulations for the protection of personnel, assets and facilities.	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	5 USC 301; 21 USC 251; 40 USC 318a-d; 31 CFR 91.1-14; Coinage Act of 2/12/1837; Treasury Order No. 117-25 Rev.2, 8-8-1973; 38 FR 21947.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL 236 \$4,775,000
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Property or Facilities Security Inv.</u> Enforcement of Federal, State and local statutes, as well as Treasury and Bureau Regulations, within facilities and property controlled by the Bureau of the Mint; provide protection and security for employees, products and property under Bureau of the Mint control; initiate preliminary investigations with respect to violations discovered in the normal course of the security guard's duties.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	The programs listed above are all assigned a number one priority.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Bureau of the Mint was created by the Coinage Act of February 12, 1873.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Bureau of the Mint is headed by a Director appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of five years. The Director is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Chief of Security is based in Washington, D.C. and reports to the Director of the Bureau. The Chief of Security is responsible for security at the National Headquarters, Washington, D.C. and seven (7) Bureau of the Mint facilities.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	236	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$4,775,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
75	Department of Treasury	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - Facility Police Division		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Facility Police Division at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Glynco, Georgia enforces regulations governing conduct in or on the buildings and grounds for the protection of persons and property.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
			15	\$211,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Treasury Department Order No. 217 (Revision 1), dated 7/1/70; 41 FR 30135; 49808; 9398; 5869; 40 USC 318 (a,b,c); 5 USC 301; 31 CFR 700.1-12.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Recording presence of authorized individuals and visitors; traffic control; control and register of weapons and explosives; enforce posted regulations; enforce regulations with respect to nuisances, alcoholic beverages, narcotics and drugs; preserve the peace; and arrest of violators. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Preservation of property.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	All programs are assigned a number one priority.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	On September 12, 1975, FLETC moved from Washington, DC. to Glynco, Georgia. The Administrator of General Services Administration delegated authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint uniformed guards as United States Special Policemen at the Training Center, Glynco, Georgia.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Facility Police Division consists of a chief, supervisors and special policemen. The chief reports through the Associate Director for Administration to the Director of FLETC. The Facility Police Division activities are confined to the FLETC facility.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	15			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$211,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
76	Department of the Treasury	Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division Internal Security Division Security Standards and Evaluation Division
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		4,873 \$145,090,000

1. MISSION

Intelligence Division

To further the total Internal Revenue Service (IRS) objective of encouraging and achieving the highest possible degree of voluntary compliance with the internal revenue laws.

Internal Security Division

To assure the highest standards of honesty, integrity and security among IRS employees and maintain public confidence in the integrity of the Service

Security Standards and Evaluation Division
Plans, coordinates, and directs the development, implementation and evaluation of a comprehensive security program designed to provide reasonable protection against loss, destruction, or compromise of tax information and other protected information, facilities and property, data systems, personnel, and other assets utilized by the IRS.

2. AUTHORITY 26 USC 7801-7805, 7601-7608; Public Law 90-331; Executive Orders No. 10450, 11222, 11652; Treasury Dept. Orders No. 82, 150-36, 150-37, 120, 150, 150-2, 150-5; Treasury Dept. Circular No. 230; Reorganization Plans No. 26 of 1950 and No. 1 of 1952; Bank Secrecy Act (31 USC 1058, 1059).

3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Intelligence Division

(1) Criminal Inv./Enf.

Revenue or tax investigations (enforcement of the criminal statutes applicable to internal revenue laws).

(2) Personal Protection or Security

Escort duty and protection of employees; assist U.S. Secret Service to protect the President and others; and *investigate assaults and threats involving IRS employees and their families in connection with Intelligence Division activity.

Internal Security Division

(1) Criminal Inv./Enf.

Bribery of IRS employees by non-Service persons; disclosure of tax return information by non-Service persons; unethical practices by tax practitioners; and investigations of other Treasury or Federal agencies when requested by Secretary of the Treasury.

(2) Personal Protection or Security

*Investigate assaults and threats involving IRS employees and their families and provide escort protection for those so threatened or assaulted; and assist U.S. Secret Service in protection of President and others.

* The Inspection Service has primary jurisdiction for investigation of all threats, assaults and forcible interference against IRS personnel. However, in emergency forcible interference situations, where an employee is in imminent danger of physical harm and internal security inspectors are not readily available, the Intelligence Division responds immediately. Also, if forcible interference takes place during an armed escort assignment by Intelligence, or during an arrest or raid in relation to an Intelligence Division matter, the investigation will be conducted by the Intelligence Division.

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
76	Department of the Treasury	Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division Internal Security Division Security Standards and Evaluation Division
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		4,873 \$145,090,000

(CON'T.)

3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Internal Security Division

(3) Employee-related (internal) Inv.

Concerning misconduct or criminal conduct of IRS employees.

(4) Employment and Personnel Security Inv.

Background investigations on IRS and Treasury employment applicants and incumbent employees; investigations of applicants for enrollement to practice before IRS.

(5) Property or Facilities Security/Protection

Physical security testing of IRS facilities.

(6) Civil Inv./Enf.

Tort claims for personal injury, death, property damage caused by IRS employees.

Security Standards and Evaluation Division

(1) Physical and Document Security

Physical protection of facilities, equipment, and documents; develop and issue criteria for buildings design and space layout, alarm systems, architectural barriers, etc; and plan, develop and evaluate Service-wide programs designed to provide reasonable security for tax return information.

4. PRIORITIES

Intelligence Division

(1) Criminal Inv./Revenue or tax Inv. ** (2) Personal Protection or security.

Internal Security Division

(1) Criminal Inv.; ** (2) Personal Protection or Security; (3) Employee-related (internal) Inv.; (4) Employment and Personnel Security; (5) Property or Facilities Security; (6) Civil Inv.

Security Standards and Evaluation Division

(1) Document Security; (2) Personnel Security; (3) Physical Security.

**Priorities have been listed according to the relative importance of each function. However, it should be noted that, when required, the personal protection or security of employees and/or their families are accorded precedence over all other assignments.

(CON'T.)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
76	Department of the Treasury	Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division Internal Security Division Security Standards and Evaluation Division
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		4,873 \$145,090,000

5. ORGANIZATION

The office of the Commissioner of IRS was created by the Act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. 432).

The Intelligence Division was established on July 1, 1919 by the Commissioner of IRS.

The Office of the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) was established by the Secretary of the Treasury in Treasury Department Order No. 150-5, dated July 29, 1952, pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952.

The Security Standards and Evaluation Division (formerly the Protective Programs Branch) was established January 1978. The GAO recommended this change in a report on IRS' security program.

6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

IRS is headed by a Commissioner who is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and 8 Assistant Commissioners, each in charge of a functional area. The organizational structure consists of a National Office in Washington, D.C. and seven Regional offices, each headed by a Regional Commissioner. There are 58 IRS Districts and ten Service Centers, each headed by a District Director or Service Center Director, all of whom report to their respective Regional Commissioners. A Computer Center and a Data Center are under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner (Data Services) located in the National Office.

Law Enforcement functions operate under the following organization structure:

Intelligence Division

This activity is under the functional supervision of the Assistant Commissioner (Compliance) and the Director, Intelligence Division, both located in Washington, D.C., and under the line supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Regional Commissioners, District Directors and Service Center Directors.

Internal Security Division

The Office of the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) consists of two organizational levels: a National Office located in Washington, D.C., and seven Regional offices, each headed by a Regional Inspector, who reports directly to the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) in the National Office. Law Enforcement activities of the Internal Security Division are under the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection).

Security Standards and Evaluation Division

This function is headed by the Assistant Commissioner (Administration) and a Division Director, both located in Washington, D.C. Security Branches are located in the seven Regional offices. The 58 Districts and ten Service Centers maintain security offices.

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
76	Department of the Treasury	Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division Internal Security Division Security Standards and Evaluation Division
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u> 4,873		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78)
<u>Intelligence Division</u>		4,873 \$145,090,000
4,253		
<u>Internal Security Division</u>		
552		
<u>Security Standards and Evaluation Division</u>		
68		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u> \$145,090,000		
<u>Intelligence Division</u>		
\$123,956,000		
<u>Internal Security Division</u>		
\$13,974,000		
<u>Security Standards and Evaluation Division</u>		
\$7,160,000		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
77	Department of the Treasury	U.S. Customs Service
1. <u>MISSION</u> The U.S. Customs Service is responsible for assessing and collecting Customs duties and preventing the fraudulent entry and smuggling of merchandise. The Service is responsible for control of carriers, persons, and articles entering and departing the U.S. The law enforcement program of the Service is designed to detect, investigate, and adjudicate both civil and criminal violations involving international traffic and trade.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL 13,938 \$384,700,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u> 18 USC 545; 19 USC 482, 1461, 1499, 1581, 1602-1614, 1595, 1701-1709; 21 USC 881; 26 USC 7607; 49 USC 781; and 31 CFR 103.46(a)(7)		
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Police and Preventive patrol</u> Patrols the U.S. borders to detect and prevent fraudulent entry and smuggling of merchandise and the illegal departure of certain articles. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> General smuggling, cargo theft, organized crime, neutrality, currency, illegal export prevention, detection and investigation. <u>Revenue and Tax Inv./Enf.</u> Fraud, dumping, and related investigations; fines, penalties, and forfeitures, etc. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Inspection and control of cargo and persons, regulatory investigations, etc. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Civil fraud, etc. <u>Other</u> Anti-terrorism enforcement in Customs areas. <u>Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Employee conduct investigations. <u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Employee background investigations. <u>Personal Protection and Security</u> Presidential and dignitary protection (for Secret Service).		
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Border interdiction; to detect/prevent smuggling; (2) General smuggling investigations; (3) Cargo control: to prevent theft, smuggling, etc.; (4) Neutrality and currency violations (detection and investigation); (5) Fraud and revenue against fraud (civil and criminal) and related violations; (6) Prevent white collar and organized crime elements from engaging in customs regulated activities. (7) Fines, penalties, and forfeitures in connection with all types of violations; (8) Regulatory inspection and control of persons, cargo, and vehicles: to enforce Customs and other agencies' regulations; (9) Regulatory investigations; (10) Anti-terrorism program: to protect international passengers and cargo in Customs areas; (11) Employee conduct investigations: to insure integrity; (12) Employee background investigations: to determine suitability for employment; (13) Presidential and dignitary protection (for the Secret Service when requested.)		

(Cont'd)

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
77	Department of the Treasury	U.S. Customs Service		
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> On July 4, 1789, the First Congress passed the first U.S. Tariff Act, and on July 31, Customs districts and ports of entry were established. On September 2, the Treasury Department was established to supervise the collection of Federal revenue, and the Customs collection districts were instructed to keep their accounts as directed by the Secretary. The principal officer for Customs at the National level was originally an assistant to the Secretary; in 1792 the responsibility was assumed by a Commissioner of Revenue. In 1799, an Act of Congress provided the Secretary with authority to designate Agents to investigate Customs violations, and required all Customs collection districts to make their books available to the Agents. The investigative unit worked under the direction of the Secretary and was later designated the Special Agency Service. In 1875, Customs became a division of the Department and in 1927 it was designated a Bureau. The 1927 Act also placed the Agency Service within the new Customs Bureau, but under the separate line authority of a Deputy Commissioner. On July 1, 1973, 700 Agents and support personnel along with the authority to investigate drug smuggling, were transferred to the newly established Drug Enforcement Administration. On August 1, 1973, the Bureau of Customs was renamed the Customs Service.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 13,938	BUDGET (FY-78) \$384,700,000	TOTAL
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Commissioner of Customs reports to the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement and Operations), who reports to the Under Secretary. The Commissioner's Office administers the Service programs relating to duty assessment and collection; inspection and patrol; enforcement support; and administration, to nine Regional Commissioners in the field. He receives staff assistance on these programs from the offices of four Assistant Commissioners at the executive level. The Service programs relating to investigations; internal affairs; and legal counsel; are administered through the Executive offices of two Assistant Commissioners and a Chief Counsel which have direct line authority to functional managers in the nine Regions.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	13,938	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$384,700,000	

INDEX No. 78	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Department of the Treasury	ORGANIZATION U.S. Secret Service		
1. MISSION	The U.S. Secret Service (USSS) investigates the counterfeiting, forgery, or alteration of obligations of the United States and foreign governments; provides protection for the President, Vice President, and all other individuals authorized such protection.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 3,668	BUDGET (FY-78) \$123,000,000
2. AUTHORITY	18 USC 3056.			
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	<u>Personal Protection or Security</u> 1) <u>Permanent Protection/Dignitary Protection</u> : responsibilities for the President, Vice President, visiting heads of foreign governments, and other persons designated by law. 2) <u>Candidate Protection</u> : for major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, and spouses. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Counterfeiting investigations to ensure the integrity of the national currency and other Government securities; and check and bond forgery investigations to protect against forgeries of genuine U.S. and foreign government obligations. <u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Employee security clearances. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigation of Government losses in shipment and investigations for certain other treasury agencies. <u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> The Executive Protective Service is the uniformed force responsible for the security of the President, Vice President, their official residences and offices, and their immediate families. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> 1) The Executive Protective Service provides preventive security at foreign missions in the Washington Metropolitan area and in other cities under certain conditions. 2) The Treasury Security Force, is the uniformed force which protects Treasury Buildings, the Annex and property and currency therein.			
4. PRIORITIES	(1) Permanent Protection/Dignitary Protection; (2) Counterfeiting; (3) Check and Bond Forgery; (4) Special Investigations and Security; (5) Treasury.			
5. ORGANIZATION	On July 5, 1865, the USSS was created as a bureau within the Department of the Treasury to suppress counterfeiting. After the assassination of President William McKinley in Buffalo, New York, in 1901, the USSS was assigned to protect President Theodore Roosevelt. Since that time, USSS protective responsibilities have been expanded to include members of the President's immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President, and others so designated by law.			
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	USSS operations are conducted through a Headquarters activity in Washington, DC. Field Offices (63) and Resident Agencies (37) are located throughout the United States and in Paris, France and San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Service utilizes centralized direction and decentralized operation. The Headquarters in Washington, DC. deals directly with the protective and investigative elements.			
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL	3,668			
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	\$123,000,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
79	ACTION	Office of Inspector General		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	ACTION is responsible for providing centralized coordination and administration of domestic and international volunteer programs sponsored by the Federal Government. The Division of the Inspector General carries out the criminal and civil inspection and investigation functions of the Agency. The Employee Security Branch of the Office of Personnel Management carries out the security and suitability investigations for Federal Employment and some volunteer service.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
			10	\$243,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	22 USC 2501; 29 USC 621; 42 USC 2000E; 42 USC 4951; 45 CFR 1201; E.O. 10450.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Security and suitability investigations for Federal employment and volunteer service. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Discrimination complaint investigations and employee standards of conduct. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations of violations of ACTION and other applicable statutes and regulations. <u>Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations and Inspections of ACTION and other applicable statutes and regulations.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Security and suitability investigations; (2) Discrimination complaint investigations; (3) Criminal investigations; (4) Civil investigations; (5) Internal investigations.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	ACTION was created as an independent agency under the provisions of Reorganization Plan 1 of 1971. The reorganization incorporated the Peace Corps and other volunteer programs from the Office of Economic Opportunity; Health Education and Welfare, and the Department of Labor. In October 1976, the Domestic Volunteer Services Act was passed providing legislation for the Domestic volunteer programs. The Peace Corps Act was passed in 1961.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	ACTION is headed by a Director. The Inspector General reports to the Director through an Assistant Director of Compliance. The Chief, Employee Security Branch reports to the Director of Personnel Management who reports to the Assistant Director for Administration and Finance. Headquarters is in Washington, D.C. with ten Regional offices in the United States and 63 overseas country operations. Investigative staff is located in Washington, D.C.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	10			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$243,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
80	Canal Zone Government	Police, Customs/Immigration and Protection Divisions		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Canal Zone Government is responsible for the performance of civil government duties including health, sanitation and protection of the Canal Zone. To this end, it operates services such as schools, hospitals, health and sanitation services, police and fire forces, postal services and customs and immigration services.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
			551	\$12,000,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 561), as amended by Act of September 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 1041), and Sec. 31, Title 2 of Canal Zone Code (76A Stat. 7).			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Patrol all land and water within the boundaries of the Canal Zone. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Physical security for the Panama Canal. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigations of employee misconduct. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Maintain intelligence and provide the initial line task force during periods of civil disturbance. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Protection of Canal Zone Governor and other officials as required. <u>Other</u> Coroner responsibilities; Game Warden duties; Forest Ranger duties; U.S. Attorney Investigators; Escort Service; Liaison with Panama; Jail and Penitentiary operations. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate violations of Canal Zone or Federal statutes and regulations; investigations of contraband and narcotics violations. <u>Employment and Personnel Security/Inv.</u> Local personnel security investigations. <u>Regulatory Inv/Enf.</u> Inspection and control of contraband and narcotics, customs and immigration enforcement.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Police and Preventive Patrol; Property or Facilities Security/Protection; Personal Protection or Security; Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.; Criminal Inv./Enf.; (2) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; Employment and Personnel Security/Inv.; Other Civil Inv.; Other.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Canal Zone Government is administered by the Governor of the Canal Zone under supervisory authority of the Secretary of the Army.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Canal Zone Police, a division of the Civil Affairs Bureau, Canal Protection Division and the Customs/Immigration Division are law enforcement functions of the Canal Zone Government.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	551			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$12,000,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
81	Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)	Bureau of Enforcement		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Bureau of Enforcement Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) is responsible for the development and execution of a program to obtain observance of the economic provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, the relevant provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Act and the Railway Labor Act; and of all economic orders, regulations and other requirements promulgated by the Board, to include internal and carrier accounting and statistical audits.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
			100	\$3,100,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Federal Aviation Act of 1958; Consumer Credit Protection Act; Federal Election Campaign Act; Clayton Act; and Railway Labor Act.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>				
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Conducts investigations of economic violations for possible referral to the Department of Justice.			
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Reviews informal and formal third party complaints; conducts investigation of economic violations including nonpublic investigations (subpoenas); institutes and prosecutes enforcement proceedings; compromises civil penalties; issues orders requiring air carriers to prepare and submit special reports, copies of agreements, records, accounts, papers and documents.			
	<u>Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Conducts investigations of economic violations for institution, under the direction of the Attorney General, of all necessary proceedings, including injunctive actions; enforces subpoenas; and refers to the Department of Justice civil penalty collection cases (where compromise has not taken place).			
	<u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Conducts investigations related to alleged employee misconduct.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	The protection of consumer interests and enforcement against anti-competitive practices are of top priority among those programs which are listed in our submission.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	CAB was originally established under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, 52 Stat. 973 and continued by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	CAB has a Chairman, a Vice Chairman and three members. Law enforcement activities are assigned to the Bureau of Enforcement. The Bureau's headquarters is located in Washington, DC. and there are eight field offices.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	100			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$3,100,000			

INDEX No. 82	DEPARTMENT -- AGENCY Commodity Futures Trading Commission	ORGANIZATION Division of Enforcement		
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is responsible for strengthening the regulation of future trading and bring under regulation all agricultural and other commodities, including lumber and metals, which are traded on commodity exchanges. Major purposes of the trading regulation are to: prevent price manipulation, market corners, and the dissemination of false or misleading commodity and market information affecting commodity prices.	85	\$2,125,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974.			
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Regulate all trading of commodity futures; registration of persons involved in future trading; and regulate option transactions in commodities and leverage contracts in silver and gold.			
	<u>Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Impose sanctions such as fines and penalties, enjoin practices, and to litigate cases for violations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act.			
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Prepares criminal case reports for referral to DOJ, U.S. Attorney or State Attorneys' Offices.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	The Regulatory and Civil programs are of first priority.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The CFTC was established as an independent agency by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974, 88 Stat., 1389.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	CFTC has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Field offices are located in Chicago, Illinois, New York, Kansas City, Missouri and San Francisco, California. CFTC has a Chairman, a Vice Chairman and 3 Commissioners. Division of Enforcement personnel are located at Washington, D.C., Chicago, Illinois, New York and San Francisco, California.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	85		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$2,125,000		

INDEX No. 83	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Community Services Administration	ORGANIZATION Inspection Division Office of General Counsel		
1. MISSION The overall purpose of the Community Services Administration (CSA) is to reduce poverty in America. It seeks to accomplish this goal by helping low income families and individuals attain economic self-sufficiency.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		17	\$568,000	
2. AUTHORITY	CSA was established by the Headstart, Economic Opportunity, and Community Partnership Act of 1974, (88 Stat. 2291; 42 USC 2701).			
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	<u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Internal employee investigations; investigation of complaints of discrimination. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Examine and evaluate agency, contractor and cooperator operations to assure compliance with regulations and policy. <u>Employment and Personnel Security/Inv.</u> Limited to Inspection Division recruitment only.			
4. PRIORITIES	Each of the above activities is assigned the same high priority.			
5. ORGANIZATION	Community Services Administration was established in 1974 as the successor to the Office of Economic Opportunity.			
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	Under the general supervision of the director, C.S.A. operates from ten Regional offices to serve 865 Community Action Agencies in 2210 counties. The Office of General Counsel supervises activities of the Inspection Division.			
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL	17			
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	\$568,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
84	Consumer Product Safety Commission	
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The mission of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is to protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products; to assist consumers in evaluating the comparative safety of consumer products; to develop uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimize conflicting State and local regulations; and to promote research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 342 BUDGET (FY-78) \$11,510,000 TOTAL
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Consumer Product Safety Act, as amended; Flammable Fabrics Act, as amended; Federal Hazardous Substances Act, as amended; Poison Prevention Packaging Act; Refrigerator Safety Act; Regulations 16 CFR 1000-1750.	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Conduct surveillance of regulated industries by on-site inspections and sample standards and regulations; use voluntary and mandatory means to correct product defects; pursue civil and criminal actions for violations of the law. <u>Other Employee-Related (internal) Inv.</u> Internal Security. <u>Employment and Personnel Sec./Inv.</u> Pre-employment reference checks.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	All three activities under Item 3 are considered priority functions; the Regulatory Investigation/Enforcement Activity is the principal enforcement activity of the agency.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The CPSC is an independent Federal regulatory agency established by the Consumer Product Safety Act (86 Stat. 1207; 15 USC 2051).	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The CPSC has a Chairman and four commissioners. CPSC's Headquarters are in Washington, D.C.. The Commission has thirteen area offices and twenty-two resident posts. Personnel at resident offices report to area offices headed by an area director (Program Manager).	
7. <u>PERSONNEL FY-78) TOTAL</u>	342	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$11,510,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION			
85	Environmental Protection Agency	1. Office of Enforcement 2. Security and Inspection Division			
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The purpose of the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of air, water, solid waste pesticides, noise, and radiation. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with State and local governments.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 1,594	BUDGET (FY-78) \$57,634,00	TOTAL
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	42 USC 1857; Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976; Resource Recovery and Conservation Act of 1976; Clean Air Act, as amended; Noise Control Act; Refuse Act; E.O. No. 11574, Dec. 23, 1970; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (Ocean Dumping).				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Office of Enforcement</u> <u>Regulatory Investigation/Enforcement</u> The Office of Enforcement is responsible for the Agency's enforcement of its statutory and regulatory authorities for the control and abatement of air, water, pesticides, toxic substances, solid waste, and noise pollution. <u>Security and Inspection Division</u> <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Guard service to protect personnel, property and facilities of EPA. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigate allegations of violations of ethical conduct, regulations, or Federal criminal statutes and conducting inspections to prevent such violations. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Provide personal protection of the Administrator, at his request, during travel or when threat of physical harm by dissidents exists. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate allegations of fraud and corruption within the construction grant and research grant programs and any of the Agency's other programs which involve persons not employed by EPA or the Government.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Regulatory Inv./Enf., Property or Facilities Security/Protection; Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.; Criminal Inv.Enf. (2) Personal Protection or Security.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	EPA was established pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 1970, effective Dec. 2, 1970, 84 Stat. 2086				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	EPA is headed by an Administrator. The Agency's Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. and there are ten Regional offices. The Regional offices are located at designated cities under the Standard Federal Region Program.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	1,594				
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$57,634,000				

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
86	Farm Credit Administration	Office of Examination		
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) is responsible for the supervision, examination, and coordination of borrower-owned banks and associations that comprise the cooperative Farm Credit System.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 2	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$82,500
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> Farm Credit Act, December 10, 1971 (85 Stat. 583; 12 USC 2001) as amended by Act of December 31, 1975, (89 Stat. 1060).			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigation of employee conduct which may compromise the FCA. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigation of Federal criminal statute violations. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Supervise the Farm Credit System and administers regulations for the Federal Land Banks, Land Bank Associations, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Production Credit Associations, and Bank for Cooperatives. Conducts financial and compliance examinations.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; Criminal Inv./Enf. and Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> Created by Executive Order No. 6084 (1933), and made an independent agency in the executive branch by the Farm Credit Act of 1953, and confirmed in the status by the Farm Credit Act of 1971, the FCA supervises the banks and associations of the Farm Credit System which provide credit services to persons in the agricultural industry, certain rural homeowners, and agricultural cooperatives.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Federal Farm Credit Board serves as a policy-making body representing the 12 Farm Credit Districts. Under the general supervision of the Governor of FCA, the Chief examiner carries out the examination function of the agency.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	2	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$82,500	

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION						
87	Federal Communications Commission							
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and regulation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates.	<table> <tr> <th>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</th><th>BUDGET (FY-78)</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr> <tr> <td>519</td><td>\$14,848,000</td><td></td></tr> </table>	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL	519	\$14,848,000	
PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL						
519	\$14,848,000							
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	47 USC 151; 47 USC 301; Communications Act of 1934; Communications Satellite Act of 1962.							
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Contract guard service for building security. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Performs required investigations into all incidents or situations in which it appears that employees may have engaged in improper conduct. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigation of criminal violations for purposes of prosecution. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigation of radio law violations for purposes of civil prosecution; of Inter-Radio Treaties to which U.S. is signatory; and FCC Rules and Regulations for purpose of administration sanctions.							
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Property and Facilities Security/Protection Regulatory Inv./Enf., Criminal Inv./Enf.; (2) Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.							
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	FCC was created by the Communications Act of 1934 to regulate interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio in the public interest.							
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	FCC is headed by a Commission composed of seven Commissioners appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of Congress, one of whom the President will designate as Chairman. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission. The Agency's Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. The Agency has six Regional offices, thirty-one offices, four special enforcement facilities and thirteen monitoring stations under its Field Operations Bureau.							
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	519							
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$14,848,000							

INDEX NO. 88	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	ORGANIZATION Division of Bank Supervision		
1. <u>MISSION</u> The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) exists to promote and preserve public confidence in banks and to protect the money supply through provision of insurance coverage for bank deposits.		PERSONNEL (CY-78) 2,564	BUDGET (CY-78) \$70,116,000	TOTAL
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u> FDIC was organized under authority of Sec. 12b, Federal Reserve Act 6/16/33 (Stat. 162; 12 USC 264); Federal Deposit Insurance Act; 12 USC 1811-1831.				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Bank examination process which is accomplished at field level. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Building and facility security.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; (2) Property or Facilities Security/Protection.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> FDIC is an independent agency of the executive branch, organized in 1933.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The FDIC is managed by a three member board of directors headquartered in Washington, D.C., with 14 Regional Offices supporting the bank examination function of the Corporation.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (CY-78) TOTAL</u> 2,564				
8. <u>BUDGET (CY-78) TOTAL</u> \$70,116,000				

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
89	Federal Elections Commission			
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Commission administers, seeks to obtain compliance with and formulates policy under the Federal Elections Campaign Act, as amended.			
		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		54	\$990,400	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	The Federal Elections Commission was established by the Federal Elections Campaign Act Amendments or 1974 (88 Stat. 1280; 2 USC 437c) as amended in 1976.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>				
	<u>Other Employee-related (Internal) Inv.</u>			
	Investigations of any violation of the provision prohibiting public disclosure of any Commission investigation. Such violations could involve members of the staff and the Commission.			
	<u>Revenue or Tax Inv./Enf.</u>			
	Conduct audits and can require repayments to the Treasury of funds provided to eligible Presidential primary candidates, to the national nominating conventions of the political parties and to the general election candidates for the Presidency.			
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u>			
	Conduct investigations and audits under the Federal Election Campaign Act, the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act and Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	All operations of the agency are of the highest priority.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	Organized by an Act of Congress in 1974 and reestablished in 1976, the Federal Elections Commission reports to the President and each House of Congress by March 31 each year with recommendations for legislative or other actions it considers appropriate, and a statement of activities of the Commission.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Commission consists of six members, not more than three from any political party, who are selected by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve six-year terms. The Staff Director carries out the necessary operational functions and the General Counsel directs the legal division and compliance activities of the agency.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	54			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$990,400			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
90	The Federal Home Loan Bank Board	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) was established to encourage thrift and economical home ownership through chartering, supervising and regulating saving and loan associations, operating the FSLIC and directing the Federal Home Loan Bank System.			
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Federal Home Loan Bank Act - 7/22/32 (47 Stat. 725; 12 USC 1421); National Housing Acts; Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 (12 USC 1730).			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Monitor savings and loan associations through continuing analysis of operating policies and financial reports; conduct regularly scheduled and occasional special examinations of savings and loan associations. <u>Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Conduct investigations, prepare and litigate all administrative and judicial enforcement actions brought by the Board and the FSLIC; assure that member associations comply with law and regulations, and maintain reserve requirements; and send criminal reference letters to the Department of Justice when examinations indicate a Federal criminal law may have been violated or to State savings and loan supervisors where a violation of State criminal law may have been committed.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Regulatory and civil investigations conducted under the Savings and Loan Examination Program are priority activities among several others of the FHLBB.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The FHLBB was established by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, 1932. It became an independent agency in the Executive Branch under Section 190(a)(3) of the 1955 Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 640; 12 USC 1437).			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The FHLBB is headed by a three-member board located in Washington, D.C. Regulatory investigations are under the Office of Examination and Supervision and civil investigations are under the Compliance Division of the Office of the General Counsel. Regulatory personnel are assigned throughout the 50 states under the direction of 12 District Offices.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	935	(935 Savings and Loan Examination Program)		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$26,200,000	(\$26,200,000 Savings and Loan Examination Program)		

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION			
91	Federal Maritime Commission	Bureau of Enforcement			
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Federal Maritime Commission is responsible for regulating common carriers by water and other persons engaged in the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the U.S. The Bureau of Enforcement is responsible for program development, administration and activities in connection with the investigation of common carriers and persons subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the Federal Maritime Commission.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
			71	\$1,721,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	46 USC 801				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>					
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations of unjustly discriminatory rates and practices by common carriers by water or other persons.				
	<u>Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations involving unlawful rebates; misdescriptions; mismeasurements; untariffed operations and other malpractices by common carriers by water; civil investigations of unlicensed and other unlawful ocean freight forwarder operations.				
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations of cruise operators, licensed ocean freight forwarders, and others.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Criminal Inv./Enf.; Civil Inv./Enf.; (2) Regulatory Inv./Enf.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Federal Maritime Commission was established by Reorganization Plan 7 of August 12, 1961 as an independent agency.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Federal Maritime Commission is headed by a Chairman who has under him a Managing Director responsible for five Bureaus of which one is the Bureau of Enforcement. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., with three District offices and two Area offices. Investigators are assigned to Headquarters as well as the District and Area offices.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	71				
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$1,721,000				

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
92	Federal Reserve Board	Federal Reserve Board Security Force
1. <u>MISSION</u>		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 50 BUDGET (FY-78) \$826,300 TOTAL
The Federal Reserve Board is charged with administering and making policy for the Nation's credit and monetary affairs, helping to maintain the banking industry in a sound condition and being capable of responding to the Nation's domestic and international financial needs and objectives. The Federal Reserve Board Security Force provides security for persons and property.		
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	The Federal Reserve Act of 12/23/13 (Stat. 251; 12 USC 221) established the system. Security provisions are contained in 12 USC 248; 12 CFR 216.	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>		
<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Protection of employees, visitors, traffic control and property. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Protection of Federal Reserve Board property. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Protection for the chairman and dignitaries. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Conducts investigations involving alleged employee misconduct.		
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same as 3. above.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Federal Reserve Board was established as an independent agency of the executive branch under authority of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Security Force is an Official Staff function serving the needs of the Board and Staff. Security Force personnel assigned to District Federal Reserve Banks are not included in this profile.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	50	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$826,300	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
93	Federal Trade Commission			
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The primary objective of the Federal Trade Commission is ensuring that competition in the marketplace is vigorous, free and fair. The foundation of public policy underlying these responsibilities is essentially the same, to prevent the free enterprise system from being stifled, substantially lessened or fettered by monopoly or restraint of trade, or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. These responsibilities involve the Commission in law enforcement, promulgation of trade regulation rules, and preparation of economic reports.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		1,008	\$24,309,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914; Clayton Act of 1914; Truth in Lending Act (Title I of the Consumer Credit Protective Act); Fair Credit Billing Act; Fair Credit Reporting Act; Consumer Leasing Act; Equal Credit Opportunity Act; Hobby Protection Act; Fair Packaging and Labeling Act; Wool Products Labeling Act; Fur Products Labeling Act; Textile Fiber Products Identification Act; Export Trade Act; Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act; and Lanham Trade - Mark Act.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>				
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u>			
	1) <u>Maintaining Competition</u> : to promote free and fair competition in interstate commerce and to assure unfettered operation of the forces of supply and demand.			
	2) <u>Consumer Protection</u> : to safeguard the public by preventing acts or practices determined to be deceptive or unfair to consumers.			
	3) <u>Bureau of Economics</u> : to provide support to the Commission's enforcement activities and to provide special reports to Congress.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Each of the three programs conducted under Regulatory activity described above is designated a number one priority.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Federal Trade Commission, created by the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, has been an independent administrative agency since that time.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Federal Trade Commission consists of five Commissioners appointed by the President with consent of the Senate for a term of seven years. The terms are staggered. The Chairman is appointed from among the Commissioners by the President. The Agency's Headquarters staff, located in Washington, is divided among the General Counsel's Office, Bureau of Competition, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Bureau of Economics, Office of Policy Planning, Executive Director's Office and the Office of the Secretary. The Commission has 10 Regional offices located in major cities throughout the United States.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	1,008			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$24,309,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
94	General Services Administration	Office of Investigations		
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy and provides for the Government an economical and efficient system for the management of its property and records, including construction and operation of building procurement and distribution of supplies, utilization and disposal of property, transportation, traffic, and communications management, stockpiling of strategic materials, and the management of the Government-wide automatic data processing resources program. The Office of Investigations (OI) conducts investigations into offenses occurring on property under the control of GSA.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 125	BUDGET (FY-78) \$3,746,000	TOTAL
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 40 USC 276(a), 318, 318(d), 327-333 and 486; 29 CFR 5; 43 Stat. 174-176; E.O. Nos. 10450, 11478 and 11652; Davis Bacon Act; Copeland Act; Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act; Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972; 41 CFR 1-61, FPMR 41 CFR 101-19.3; GSA Orders 5410.1, 5440.108, 6240.1A.			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Criminal Inv.</u> Investigation of alleged criminal offenses occurring on property under the charge of GSA to include frauds, embezzlement, and falsifications of agency documents. <u>Employee-Related (Internal) Inv.</u> Investigations of alleged employee misconduct, violations of agency Standards of Conduct and discrimination complaints. <u>Employment and Personnel Security/Inv.</u> Administer GSA personnel security and document security program and issuance or denial of pre-appointment and post-appointment clearances; investigate employee violations of compliance with regulations for safeguarding defense classified information. <u>Other</u> Responsible for all physical security surveys and crime prevention surveys of GSA elements; accidents on GSA property that result in Tort claims.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Criminal Inv.; (2) Employee (internal) Inv.; (3) Employment and Personnel Security Inv.; (4) Other Physical Security Surveys.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> OI was created under the Federal Property Administrative Services Act as amended, Public Law 152 (63 Stat. 379; 5 USC 630) effective July 1, 1949.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> OI is headed by a Director and consists of the Security Division and the Investigations Division. The Director reports to the Agency Administrator. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., and there are ten Field Offices and three Resident Agent Offices.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	125		
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$3,746,000		

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
95	General Services Administration	Public Buildings Service (Federal Protective Service)
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Public Buildings Service (PBS), part of the General Services Administration (GSA), is responsible for the design, building or leasing, operations, protection and maintenance of most of the Federal buildings in the United States. The law enforcement mission is vested in the Federal Protective Service and involves the protection of life and property; the prevention of disruption of Government services; providing crime prevention programs and preliminary investigations of criminal activity and the apprehension of perpetrators of crime in GSA controlled buildings.	
		3,535 \$45,785,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	40 USC 318; 40 USC 490; 41 CFT 101.20.3; E.O. 11093; 3 CFT 1693.	
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Protects life and property, enforces Federal law and arrests violators in GSA controlled buildings and areas. <u>Property or Facilities Security</u> Patrols Federal buildings to prevent harm, damage or theft. <u>Personal Protection or Security</u> The Federal Protective Service provides direct supportive security protection to VIP visitors to buildings and areas controlled by GSA. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> The Federal Protective Service is charged with making a preliminary investigation of crimes occurring in its area of responsibility.	
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Police and Preventive Patrol; (2) Property or facilities security; (3) Personal protection or security; (4) Criminal Inv./Enf.	
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	GSA was established by Section 101 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 379). The Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479/ 40 USC 501-615) gave PBS authority over the construction of most Federal buildings.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	PBS is a component of GSA and is headed by the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service. The Federal Protective Service (FPS) is an entity of PBS and is headed by the Assistant Commissioner for Federal Protective Service Management. In the Field, the FPS is under the general guidance of the ten autonomous GSA Regional Administrators with direct administrative control in each Region assigned to the Commissioner, PBS. Each Region also has a Regional Federal Protective Service Division Director.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	3,535	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$45,785,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
96	International Communication Agency (Formerly U.S. Information Agency)	Office of Security		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Office of Security of the International Communication Agency (ICA) protects the property, classified information and personnel of the Agency; conducts and evaluates the results of employment and personnel security investigations; and conducts other employee-related investigations, such as misconduct, misfeasance, malfeasance, fraud and theft.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 54	BUDGET (FY-78) \$1,165,477
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	22 USC 1431; 62 Stat. 6; 5 USC 301.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Physical Security Division protects property, classified information and personnel. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigations Division conducts employment/personnel security and internal investigations. <u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Personnel Security Division evaluates all investigative materials and grants clearances at various levels.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Property of Facilities Security/Protection: Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.; and Employment and Personnel Security Inv. activities are all rated first priority.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The ICA was established as an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Government on April 1, 1978, by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977. It assumed the responsibilities for functions previously carried out by the U.S. Information Agency and by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	ICA is headed by a Director and is organized with four Associated Directors and five geographical offices. The Office of Security is an element of the Office of Management. Although ICA has overseas posts throughout the world, all security personnel are stationed in the U.S.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	54			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$1,165,477			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
97	Interstate Commerce Commission	Independent Regulatory Agency
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 341 BUDGET (FY-78) \$9,301,000 TOTAL
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The ICC regulates interstate surface transportation, including trains, trucks, buses, inland waterway and coastal shipping, freight forwarders, and pipelines of commodities other than oil, gas and water. The regulatory laws vary with the type of transportation; however, they generally involve certification of carriers seeking to provide transportation for the public, rates, adequacy of service, purchases, and mergers. The ICC requires and insures that the carriers it regulates will provide the public with rates and services that are fair and reasonable. The Commission's authority has been strengthened subsequent legislation, such as the Hepburn Act, the Panama Canal Act, the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, and the Transportation Acts of 1920, 1940, and 1958. ICC conducts investigations under the authority of these Acts and such other Acts as the Clayton Antitrust Act, Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 and the Hobbs Act.	
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> Interstate Commerce Act; Elkins Act; Clayton Antitrust Act; Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970; Hobbs Act; 18 USC 1001; 18 USC 1341.	
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigate allegations of misconduct involving ICC employees that are non-criminal. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> 1) Conduct investigations of alleged violations of the Interstate Commerce Act, Clayton Antitrust Act, Elkins Act and Rail Passenger Service Act. 2) Conduct joint investigations with other law enforcement agencies regarding filing of false statement with the ICC, mail fraud, and other Federal offenses relative to interstate transportation. 3) Conduct compliance surveys and financial audits of carriers subject to the ICC Act.	
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> ICC regards all of the above-listed principal programs as being number one priority.	
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The ICC is an independent agency created by the Act to Regulate Commerce of 2/4/1887 (24 Stat. 379, 383; 40 USC 1-22) now known as the Interstate Commerce Act.	
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Chairman is designated by the President from among eleven Commissioners. The Vice-Chairman is elected annually by the Commissioners. Field offices are maintained in 78 cities. The staff monitors all phases of carriers operations for compliance purposes, provides assistance to the public, shippers and carriers in transportation matters; audits carriers accounts; conduct investigations and prosecutes parties for violations of the transportation statutes and related regulation.	
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 341</u>	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$9,301,000</u>	

INDEX No. 98	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY National Aeronautics and Space Administration	ORGANIZATION Office of Inspections and Security
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 88 BUDGET (FY-78) \$11,690,000 TOTAL

1. MISSION

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducts flight research, develops aeronautical and space vehicles, conducts space exploration programs and coordinates international aeronautical and space activities. Law enforcement activities concerned with security, protection and the investigation of violations of criminal statutes serve in direct support of NASA's mission.

2. AUTHORITY National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 426; 42 USC 2451), as amended.

3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Police and Preventive Patrol

Protecting life and property; maintaining law and order; enforcing agency regulations.

Property or Facilities Security/Protection

Protecting Government property and facilities from hazards of espionage, sabotage, fire, theft, and accidental or willful damage or destruction.

Employment and Personnel Security Inv.

Personnel investigations to develop information regarding qualifications, general suitability, and fitness; and to establish eligibility for security clearance.

Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.

Improper personal conduct; allegations of impropriety.

Personal Protection or Security

Protective assignments as courier of classified information or valuable property and security of NASA officials at public appearances.

Criminal Inv.

Preliminary investigation with respect to fraud, theft, bribery, conflict of interest, misuse of government property, and lost or stolen lunar samples.

Other Civil Inv.

Leaks of Source Evaluation Board information and irregularities in NASA procurement matters.

Other

Investigation of EEO complaints, claims against NASA.

Regulatory Inv./Enf.

Investigation of allegations of unauthorized uses of the NASA Seal, the NASA Insignia, the NASA Logotype, official NASA Program Badges, official NASA Astronaut Badges and the NASA Flag.

4. PRIORITIES

All law enforcement, protection and security activities are of the highest priority.

5. ORGANIZATION

NASA was established as an independent agency of the executive branch by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958.

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INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
98	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Office of Inspection and Security		
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The Director, Office of Inspections and Security is under the general supervision of the NASA Administrator. The Security Guard Force is a contract function handled at each installation.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 88	BUDGET (FY-78) \$11,690,000
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>		88	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>		\$11,690,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
99	National Credit Union Administration	Internal Audit and Investigation		
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The National Credit Union Administration is responsible for the chartering, insuring, supervising and examining of Federal credit unions, and insuring qualifying State credit unions which make application for such insurance. The insurance is provided through the Administration of the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. In addition, the Agency is responsible for enforcing certain other laws, such as the Consumer Credit Protection Act, with respect to Federal, and in some cases, federally insured credit unions.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		591	* \$21,742,000	
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 12 USC 1751; 15 USC 1601.			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Regulatory</u> Supervising, examining and insuring of Federal credit unions. Investigation and enforcement activities pursuant to the Consumer Credit Protection Act.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Regulatory examination and supervision; (2) Insurance; (3) Investigations and enforcement; (4) Internal audit and investigation.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The National Credit Union Administration was established as an independent agency by an Act of Congress on March 10, 1970. Prior to that time, it was known as the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions in Health, Education and Welfare. The Administration consists of a National Credit Union Board and an Administrator of the National Credit Union Administration.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The National Credit Union Administration is headed by an Administrator. There are six primary offices within the Administration, not including the Office of the Administrator, which include: the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Administration, the Office of the Comptroller, the Office of Internal Audit and Investigation, and the Office of Research and Analysis, and the Office of Examination and Insurance. There are six Regional Offices. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	591		
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	* \$21,742,000	(*Non-appropriated funds)	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
100	National Gallery of Art	Protective Staff		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The National Gallery of Art is charged with the responsibility for administration, maintenance, protection and care of the works of art. The Protective Staff of the National Gallery of Art is responsible for the protection and security of the Art collection.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		263	\$2,988,000	
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	40 USC 193			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>				
	<u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u>			
	Protection of property and facilities relating to the National Gallery of Art including protecting and guiding more than two million visitors per year.			
	<u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u>			
	Internal investigations of alleged misconduct of employees.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Property or Facilities Security/Protection; (2) Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The 75th Congress established a Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art. It is an autonomous organization, although technically a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The National Gallery of Art has a Board of Trustees under which there is a President, and a Director, in charge of four divisions. The Protection Staff reports to the Chief of Security who reports to the Administrative Division. All of the Protection Staff employees are assigned to Washington, DC. There are no field offices.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	263			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$2,988,000			

INDEX NO.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
101	National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)			
1. <u>MISSION</u>	Administer the Nation's laws relating to labor relations. It is vested with the power to investigate and settle labor disputes, safeguard employees rights to organize, and prevent unfair labor practices.		PERSONNEL (FY 78)	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
			2,934	\$92,508,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	National Labor Relations Act.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>				
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigating and remedying unfair labor practices by employers and labor organizations or their agents. Conducts employee secret ballot elections to determine whether or not they desire to be represented by a labor organization; for employees covered by a union shop agreement to determine if they wish to revoke the union's authority to make agreements; concerning employer's final settlement offers in the National emergency labor disputes. Decides and determines which group of workers is entitled to perform work involved in jurisdictional disputes.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act is the Agency's one and only priority.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The NLRB is an independent agency created by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act), as amended by the acts of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) and 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act).			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The NLRB is composed of a Chairman and four members with a Headquarters in Washington, D.C. The General Counsel has final authority over the investigation, issuance of complaint and prosecution of complaints before the Board. The Office of General Counsel also acts as the NLRB's enforcement body to ensure compliance with the Board orders and court judgments. NLRB has forty-eight field offices, thirty-two of which are Regional offices each headed by a Regional Director. The Regional Directors are under the general supervision of the General Counsel for the Agency and process unfair labor practice complaints.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	2,934			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	92,508,000			

INDEX No. 102	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)	ORGANIZATION Office of Inspector and Auditor; Office of Inspection and Enforcement and Division of Security			
1. MISSION	To license and regulate the use of nuclear energy to protect the public health and safety. It does this by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and to use nuclear materials. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses and inspects the activities of the licensee to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
			806	\$44,902,000	
2. AUTHORITY	Energy Reorganization Act of 1974; Atomic Energy Act of 1954; National Security Act of 1947; Internal Security Act of 1950; Espionage Act of 1917; Executive Order No's. 10450, 10865, 11652 and 11905; Federal Tort Claims Act; Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972; CFR 10 Part 0-199.				
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND PRIORITIES					
	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Safeguarding of restricted data and other National Security information, documents or material within the NRC. The safeguarding of sensitive unclassified matter and telecommunications of significant intelligence value.				
	<u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Operate security programs to determine initial and continuing security of employees, contractors and other personnel for access to restricted data and National Security information.				
	<u>Other Employee-Related (Internal) Inv.</u> Overview on integrity of agency programs and employees.				
	<u>Personal Protection or Security</u> Provide security education to NRC employees and related personnel.				
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Inquiries into loss or suspected loss of classified information and alleged violations of laws and referral for appropriate action to the FBI.				
4. PRIORITIES	All programs are rated as equal.				
5. ORGANIZATION	The Nuclear Regulatory Commission was established as an independent regulatory agency under the provisions of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and Executive Order 11834.				
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	Commission is headed by a Chairman and four Commissioners. There are three units within NRC that perform investigative functions: 1) Office of Inspector and Auditor headed by a Director located in Bethesda, Md. 2) Office of Inspection and Enforcement headed by a Director located in Bethesda, Md., and field offices in King of Prussia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Glen Ellyn, Ill., Arlington, Tex., and Walnut Creek, Calif.; and 3) Division of Security headed by a Director located in Silver Spring, Md., and support personnel in Bethesda, Md. The Director, Office of Inspection and Enforcement reports to the Executive Director for Operations and the Director, Division of Security reports to the Director, Office of Administration.				
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL	806				
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	\$44,902,000				

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
103	Securities and Exchange Commission	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		660	\$20,312,000	
1. <u>MISSION</u> To oversee and regulate the Nation's securities markets and the participants in the securities industry; to insure full and fair disclosure to public investors in connection with the offer and sale of securities; and to protect public investors against malpractice in the securities market.				
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u> 15 USC 79a; 15 USC Section 77; 80(a); 80(b); and 77(aaa).				
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Violation of the securities acts or rules thereunder. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigations to determine whether the securities acts or rules have been violated. Violators may be subject to either injunction or administrative proceedings. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Civil and criminal contempt citations against persons who refuse to obey subpoenas issued to them. <u>Other</u> Incident to investigations of violations of the securities laws the Commission investigates possible violations of criminal contempt statutes.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> The prevention and suppression of fraud is the only law enforcement program designated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This program is considered the number one priority.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was created under authority of Securities Exchange Act of 1934.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> Five Commissioners appointed by the President. The President selects one of the Commissioners to be Chairman. An Executive Director reports to the Chairman. Director, Division of Enforcement and the General Counsel report to the Chairman. Nine Regional Administrators report to the Executive Director; six Regional Administrators also supervise branch offices. There are eight SEC branch offices.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u> <u>TOTAL</u>		660		
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u> <u>TOTAL</u>		\$20,312,000		

INDEX No. 104	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY Small Business Administration	ORGANIZATION Security and Investigations Division		
1. <u>MISSION</u> The overall mission of the Small Business Administration (SBA) is to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interest of small business. The Security and Investigations Division investigates loan irregularities and criminal violations of appropriate statutes.		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 21	BUDGET (FY-78) \$696,000	TOTAL
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	15 USC 645			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Conducts regulatory investigations involving abuse in small business. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Conduct criminal investigations involving violations of the criminal statutes. <u>Property and Facility Security/Protection</u> Provides property and facility protection. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Conducts internal investigations involving Small Business Administration employees.				
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Regulatory Inv./Enf.; (2) Criminal Inv./Enf.; (3) Property and Facility Security/Protection; (4) Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.				
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u> SBA was created by the Small Business Act of 1953 as an independent agency. The Secretary of Commerce has delegated to the Administration certain responsibilities and functions under Sec. 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 in addition to those responsibilities and functions under Chapter 3 of the Trade Act of 1974.				
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> SBA is headed by an Administrator with nine divisions at Washington, DC. Security and Investigations Division reports only to the Administrator. There are ten Regional offices with Headquarters located in Washington, DC. All personnel assigned to the law enforcement program are assigned to Headquarters.				
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	21			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$696,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
105	Smithsonian Institution	Office of Protection Services and National Zoo Police		
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The Smithsonian Institution is a trust establishment dedicated to the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. It maintains museums, art galleries, and research and support facilities. Its Office of Protection Services is responsible for the security of its buildings and their priceless contents; the safety of its employees and the millions of persons who visit its facilities annually; and in the case of the National Zoological Park, the animals themselves.		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)
			566	\$8,218,000
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	40 USC 193; 28 USC 2671; 20 USC 41-85.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Property and Facilities Security and Protection</u> Prevent harm, damage or theft. <u>Police/Preventive Patrols</u> Protection of life and property and to preserve the peace. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Detect violators of Federal and local regulations. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigations as a method of housekeeping.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same order as 3. above.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Smithsonian Institution was created by Act of Congress approved August 10, 1846 (20 USC 41; 9 Stat. 102) as a quasi-official independent trust establishment.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Trust property is administered by the Smithsonian Board of Regents, composed of the Chief Justice, the Vice President, three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives and nine citizen members appointed by joint resolution. Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. with offices in Silver Hill, Maryland, New York, N.Y. and the Canal Zone.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	566			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$8,218,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
106	Tennessee Valley Authority	Public Safety Service Branch and Land Between The Lakes Patrol
1. MISSION		PERSONNEL (FY-78) 450 BUDGET (FY-78) \$8,600,000 TOTAL
The Public Safety Service Branch and Land Between The Lakes Patrol plan and carry out the Agency's responsibilities in matters of property protection, accident investigation, visitor reception, safety and protection of the public and enforcement of law and order on Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) properties.		
2. AUTHORITY	Under the provisions of 16 USC Sec. 831 - 831dd (1976) TVA was given the exclusive use, possession and control of certain U.S. property. 10 CFR 73.55 establishes the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's requirements for the protection of nuclear power reactors.	
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Patrol TVA property - provide public service to visitors. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Protect property and persons; investigate vandalism and theft of property; provide fire protection and EMT services to certain facilities. <u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Assist Division of Personnel in completing national agency checks for employees who must have clearance to be granted unescorted access to nuclear plants. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> No description of duties shown in Agency response to Question A-2. <u>Personnel Protection or Security</u> No description of duties shown in Agency response to Question A-2. <u>Other Civil Inv./Enf.</u> Investigate all accidents, including vehicle accidents which may result in claims by or against TVA. Enforce State and Federal laws concerning fish and wildlife in Land Between The Lakes area. Upon request, assist county, State and Federal law enforcement authorities as may be appropriate.	
4. PRIORITIES	(1) Provides protection to TVA property and visitors; (2) Provides visitor reception services; (3) Provides fire prevention and suppression services; (4) Investigates accidents, vandalism, and theft; (5) Enforces state and Federal laws concerning fish and wildlife in Land Between The Lakes area.	
5. ORGANIZATION	The TVA was created by the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 58 as amended, 16 USC 831-831dd, 1976) for the purpose of maintaining and operating the properties owned by the U.S. in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Ala., in the interest of the national defense and for agriculture and industrial development, and to improve navigation in the Tennessee River and to control the destructive flood waters in the Tennessee River and Mississippi River Basin.*	

*It is the largest producer of power in the United States.

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INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
106	Tennessee Valley Authority	Public Safety Service Branch and Land Between the Lakes Patrol
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The TVA is an independent corporate agency of the United States governed by a Board of Directors. The Public Safety Service Branch is under the Director of the Division of Property and Services, who reports to the General Manager under the Board of Directors. The Land Between The Lakes patrol is under the Director of the Division of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife Development, who reports to the General Manager under the Board of Directors.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	450	BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$8,600,000
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$8,600,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
107	U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
1. <u>MISSION</u>	The U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency formulates and implements arms control and disarmament policies which will promote the National security of the U. S. and its relations with other countries.			
2. <u>AUTHORITY</u>	Public Law 87-297 Arms Control and Disarmament Act.			
3. <u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Personnel Security Investigations relating to preappointment full-field investigations regarding prospective employees. <u>Other Employee-Related (internal) Inv.</u> Internal Investigations related to the initial security clearance determination.			
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	(1) Employment and Personnel Security Inv.; (2) Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.			
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was established on September 26, 1961, as an independent agency with primary responsibility for arms control and disarmament.			
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is headed by a Director who is responsible for the offices of General Counsel, Administration, Public Affairs and Operational Analysis. The Director is also responsible for four bureaus: Multilateral Affairs, Non-Proliferation, Weapons Evaluation and Control, and International Security Programs. Headquarters is in Washington, D. C. There is one field installation located in Geneva, Switzerland.			
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	2			
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$45,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
108	U.S. Civil Service Commission	Bureau of Personnel Investigations
1.	<u>MISSION</u> To assure the fitness and loyalty of Federal applicants and appointees; compliance with Civil Service Rules and Regulations; and the adequacy of personnel security programs.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 1,048 BUDGET (FY-78) \$25,403,000 TOTAL
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 5 USC 1303, 1304 and 3301; 5 USC 1101; 22 USC 1434, 2519 and 2585; 42 USC 1874(c), 2165 and 2455; E.O. Nos. 10422, 10450, 11478 and 11603.	
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u> Pre-employment full-field background investigations of applicants for critical-sensitive positions; pre- or post-appointment National Agency Check and inquiry investigations on persons entering noncritical-sensitive or non-sensitive position; personal or correspondence investigations to resolve suitability questions; and pre-appointment National Agency Check investigations of U.S. citizens entering international organization positions. <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Enforcement of Civil Service Rules and Regulations, including investigations of fraudulent retirement claims and complaints of discrimination. <u>Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Employee conduct <u>Other-Appraisal of Agency Security Programs</u> Periodic on-sight inspections of agency personnel security programs.	
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> All programs are rated a number one priority.	
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The Civil Service Commission (CSC) was created by act of Congress on January 16, 1883. The Commission also has responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 437) and the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1909).	
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> The CSC is headed by a Chairman. The Bureau of Personnel Investigation is headed by a Director at CSC Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and there are ten Regional offices headed by Regional Chief Supervisory Investigators. Headquarters and Regional Branch offices are located in 131 cities.	
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	1,048
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$25,403,000

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
109	U.S. International Trade Commission	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC), through its Office of Legal Services, conducts preliminary investigations and participates as a party in litigation involving unfair practices in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale, by the owner, importer, consignee or agent of either. In some such litigation the Office of Legal Services acts as a prosecuting arm of the U.S. Government and in other instances acts as a third party litigator representing the public interest.			
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 USC 1337); Section 603 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC 2482).			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u> Investigation and litigation of unfair import practices having an injurious effect on U.S. industry or which restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the U.S., with emphasis on patent and antitrust law violations.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> <u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u>			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The USITC is an independent agency created by Act of Congress approved on Sept. 8, 1916 (39 Stat. 795) as the U.S. Tariff Commission. The name was changed to the USITC by Section 171 of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2009; 19 U.S.C. 2231). The Office of Legal Services is a semi-autonomous office within the Office of Operations of USITC. It was established pursuant to the reorganization of USITC subsequent to enactment of Trade Act of 1974 and conducts its litigative investigations in accordance with provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act applicable to adjudicative proceedings (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.). The Office of Legal Services is assisted on an ad hoc basis by USITC economists and commodity industry analysts. Litigation is conducted before an administrative law judge whose recommended determinations are subsequently considered by the six-member Commission. In reaching its final determination in such litigation, the Commission is advised by the Office of the General Counsel of the USITC. The Commission, as the final decision-making body, has statutory authority to issue exclusion orders or cease and desist orders as appropriate.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES</u> The USITC is headed by a Chairman appointed by the President. The six Commissioners, including the Chairman, are appointed by the President with the advised consent of the Senate. The Office of Legal Services is headed by a Director who reports to the Director, Office of Operations. The Director, Office of Legal Services, is assisted by a Deputy Director, Staff Assistant and 10 staff attorneys, as well as two paralegal specialists and one staff accountant. The Office of Legal Services is located in the Main USITC Building in Washington, D.C.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	51	
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$1,707,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
110	U.S. Postal Service	Postal Inspection Service
		PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL
		5,881 \$146,758,000

1. MISSION

Maintains the integrity of the mails and the Postal Service by (a) enforcement of statutes protecting the public from criminal misuse of the mails, theft of mail and other statutes protecting the Postal Service, postal employees, property and revenues from criminal offenses; (b) providing physical and other protective and security systems for mail, postal employees, customers, property and revenues; and (c) conducting audits of postal operations (service) and finances.

2. AUTHORITY

18 USC 3061; 28 USC 535 (c)(2); 39 USC 101, 401(1), (2), (3), (4), (8), (10), 402, 403, 404(a)(7), 409, 1001, 1002, 1201(2), 2008(b), (c), 2010, 2603, 3661(a); 39 CFR 7.2, 224.6(b)(7), 224.7, 231.1(b), 232.5, 232.6(o), 912.1; 40 USC 318, 318(a); 318(b), 318(c).

3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Police and Preventive Patrol

Protection and security of mail, postal property, postal employees and customers by: providing access control to postal installations; patrolling customer service, mail handling, parking and maneuvering areas; responding to robberies and burglar alarms; responding to assaults on employees or customers; and providing escort/convoy protection to valuable mail shipments.

Employment and Personnel Security

Full field investigations for preemployment and postemployment applicants and employees of the Postal Service, for sensitive positions clearance.

Other Employment-related (internal) Inv.

Internal investigations of allegations of Inspection Service personnel misconduct, performance of duties, or loss of accountable property.

Personal Protection or Security

Personal security for the Postmaster General, Deputy Postmaster General, member of the Board of Governors, and other senior Postal Service officials on an "as needed" basis.

Criminal Inv./Enf.

Criminal investigations of postal offenses and crimes directed against mails and the Postal Service, postal employees and criminal misuse of the mails including but not limited to theft, embezzlement, burglary, robbery, assaults, mail fraud, mailing of pornographic and other prohibited matter.

Other Civil Inv.

The Inspection Service investigates serious personal injury accidents, adjudicates tort claims up to \$5,000, and protects against unjust and excessive tort claims against the USPS.

Other

(1) Financial Audits - These audits include, but are not limited to, revenues, disbursements, payrolls, contracts, financial policies, accounting records, mailers using computerized postal procedures, analysis of employee and postmaster accountability, manufacturers of postage meters, contracts and contractors' financial ability to fulfill postal contracts. These financial audits form the basis for an annual opinion on the fairness of account balances contained on the consolidated trial balance of the USPS General Ledger. This forms a basis for the outside public accountants certification to the USPS Financial Statements.

(2) Operations (Service) Audits - Conduct operational audits to provide an independent review of efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of postal operations, tests of effectiveness of mail processing, delivery services, manpower utilization, and general administration of the U.S. Postal Service's 40,000 postal facilities which handled approximately 89 billion pieces of mail in Fiscal Year 1976.

(3) Security - Burglary and robbery sensors and alarms, access control and other protective and security equipment and security requirement surveys.

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INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION
110	U.S. Postal Service	Postal Inspection Service
4. <u>PRIORITIES</u>	PERSONNEL (FY-78) BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL	
The three principal programs and activities of the Inspection Service are investigations of postal offenses, protection and security of mail, postal employees, customers and property and audits of postal operations and finance. The overall priority of these principal programs and activities are equal.		5,881 \$146,758,000
5. <u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The Postal Inspection Service is the criminal investigative, internal investigative, security and audit arm of the U.S. Postal Service. While all investigative and audit functions are performed by Postal Inspectors and Special Investigators, the security function is augmented by a uniformed Security Force which is an integral part of the Inspection Service.	
6. <u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Inspection Service is an autonomous unit of the Postal Service. The Service is decentralized with one headquarters division (Special Investigations), five regions, eighteen field divisions, and 287 domicile offices.	
7. <u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	5,881	
8. <u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$146,758,000	

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
111	Veterans Administration	I. Office of Investigation II. Hospital Police		
1. MISSION		PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
The Veterans Administration (VA) administers benefits for veterans and their dependents from facilities located throughout the U.S. Law enforcement functions are administered by the VA Hospital Police and the Office of Investigation. The Hospital Police mission is to maintain law and order on VA property and to protect persons and property of resident veterans, patients, and visitors. The Office of Investigation's mission is to conduct investigations of all activities at all levels of the VA as well as organizations or individuals having official relationships with the VA and to provide personal protection for top officials of the VA.		1,796	\$21,198,826	
2. AUTHORITY	38 USC 218(a)(3), 38 USC 3311			
3. PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES				
I. Office of Investigation				
Other Employee-related (Internal) Inv.				
Investigate allegations or complaints directed against VA employees and programs administered by them.				
Civil Inv.				
Investigate allegations or complaints relating to organizations or individuals conducting official business with the VA.				
Criminal Inv./Enf.				
Investigate criminal matters of serious nature such as white-collar crimes and public corruption, some of which are referred to the FBI.				
Other Compliance Program				
Conduct investigative surveys bearing on VA activities and programs.				
Personal Protection or Security				
Provide for the protection of top VA officials.				
II. Hospital Police				
Police and Preventive Patrol				
Provide for patients' and employees' personal protection and traffic control.				
Property or Facilities Security/Protection				
Protection of VA buildings and grounds.				
Criminal Inv./Enf.				
Investigate minor criminal matters including illegal sale or introduction of drugs, theft or property and other criminal matters not handled by other investigative agencies.				
Regulatory Inv./Enf.				
Ensure compliance of VA regulations on drug accountability and security requirements.				
4. PRIORITIES				
Program priorities are determined on a case by case basis.				

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INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
111	Veterans Administration	I. Office of Investigation II. Hospital Police		
5. ORGANIZATION	The VA was established as an independent agency by Executive Order 5398 of July 21, 1930 in accordance with the Act of July 3, 1930, 46 Stat. 1016.	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
		1,796	\$21,198,826	
6. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE				
The Investigation and Security Service has been reorganized into the Office of Investigation which is under the supervision of an Inspector General who will report to the Agency's Administrator. There is one temporary field office in Los Angeles, California. The remaining personnel are located in Washington, D.C.				
The VA Hospital Police (Uniformed Officers) are located at 172 VA Hospitals throughout the United States. The Hospital Police are administratively responsible to the VA Hospital Director where they are assigned.				
A Chief Security Division is maintained at VA Headquarters, Washington, D.C. under the Office of Director, Engineer Service to coordinate Hospital Police programs. The Director, Engineer Service reports to the Assistant Chief Medical Director-Administration.				
7. PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL 1,796				
I. Office of Investigation ----- 48				
II. Hospital Police ----- 1,748				
8. BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL \$21,198,826				
I. Office of Investigation ----- \$ 1,419,100				
II. Hospital Police ----- \$19,779,726				

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
112	U.S. Government Printing Office	Security Service		
1.	<u>MISSION</u> The mission of the Security Service is to provide personnel and physical security and investigative services for the Assistant Public Printer for Management and Administration.	PERSONNEL (FY-78) 128	BUDGET (FY-78) \$1,978,000	TOTAL
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u> 44 USC 317; 5 CFR 713.216; Public Law 91-359 1(a) July 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 668).			
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u> <u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u> Protect persons and property. <u>Property or Facilities Security/Protection</u> Enforce GPO rules and regulations. <u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u> Make arrest for violations of law. <u>Other Employee-related (internal) Inv.</u> Investigate illegal and misconduct of GPO employees. <u>Other</u> EEO discrimination complaints; vehicle accident and tort claims investigations.			
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u> (1) Police and Preventive Patrol; Property or Facilities Security/Protection and Criminal Inv./Enf.; (2) Employee-related (internal) Inv. and Other.			
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u> The Government Printing Office (GPO) began operations in accordance with Congressional Joint Resolution 25 of June 23, 1860.			
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u> GPO Security Service is headed by a Director who reports to the Assistant Public Printer for Management and Administration at GPO Headquarters, Washington, DC. The Security Service is made up of three divisions and personnel are assigned to Washington, DC. and Laurel, Maryland.			
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u> 128			
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u> \$1,978,000			

INDEX No.	DEPARTMENT - AGENCY	ORGANIZATION		
113	United States Capitol Police			
1.	<u>MISSION</u>	PERSONNEL (FY-78)	BUDGET (FY-78)	TOTAL
	The United States Capitol Police provide protection and security for the Capitol Building grounds and people and perform investigations of related general crimes.	1,097	\$17,492,200	
2.	<u>AUTHORITY</u>	40 USC 101, 174c, 175, 193, 193m, 206, 212a and 212b; 1 DC Code 224, 224a, 224b, and 226; Act of March 3, 1925, 43 Stat. 1119, CH 443.		
3.	<u>PRINCIPAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</u>			
	<u>Police and Preventive Patrol</u>	Physical protection of U.S. Officials, witnesses, visitors, foreign officials, and traffic control.		
	<u>Property or Facilities Security Protection</u>	Security of all Capitol Buildings		
	<u>Employment and Personnel Security Inv.</u>	Pre-employment investigations of all USCP applicants		
	<u>Other Employee-Related (internal) Inv.</u>	Investigation of complaints and allegations against USCP members.		
	<u>Personal Protection or Security</u>	Protection of Members of Congress, the President, visiting Heads of State and other foreign officials.		
	<u>Criminal Inv./Enf.</u>	Investigation of crimes in violation of laws, rules and regulations covering acts committed on U. S. Capitol grounds.		
	<u>Regulatory Inv./Enf.</u>	Enforce traffic regulations of the District of Columbia.		
4.	<u>PRIORITIES</u>	Same as 3. above.		
5.	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	The U. S. Capitol Police was established under the provisions of 60 Stat. 719 on July 31, 1946.		
6.	<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	The Capitol Police are subject to the control of the Capitol Police Board which consists of the Sergeants-at-arms of both House of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol. The Capitol Police force is headed by a Chief of Police who reports to the Capitol Police Board		
7.	<u>PERSONNEL (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	1,097		
8.	<u>BUDGET (FY-78) TOTAL</u>	\$17,492,200		

END