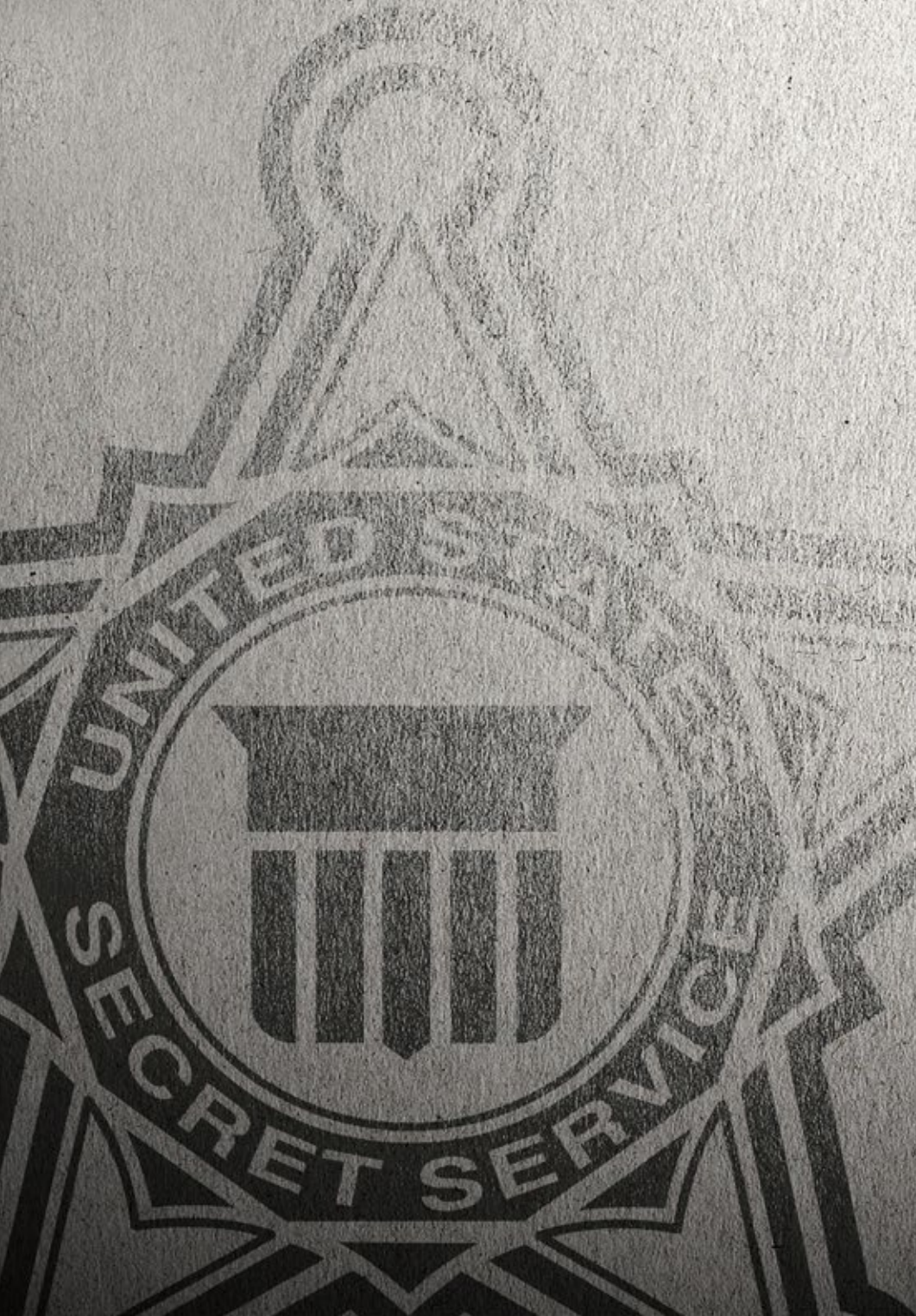


**U.S.
SECRET
SERVICE**

ANNUAL
2013
REPORT



*U.S. Department of
Homeland Security*

2013



TABLE OF CONTENTS

2013



THE SECRET SERVICE DEFINED • 1

YEAR IN REVIEW • 6

PROTECTION • 10

INVESTIGATIONS • 20

MISSION SUPPORT • 36

HUMAN CAPITAL • 46

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS • 57

THE SECRET SERVICE DEFINED

STRATEGIC GOALS

OPERATIONAL READINESS

The Secret Service will anticipate and address threats and perform its statutory protective and investigative responsibilities by properly training and equipping all employees and by strengthening its partnerships.

HUMAN CAPITAL

The Secret Service will focus on forecasting hiring needs, recruiting, training, equipping, and retaining valued employees.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

The Secret Service will build an infrastructure that will balance information security and information accessibility, while also expanding the use of advanced technology to fulfill mission responsibilities.

BUSINESS PROCESSES AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Secret Service will consolidate and streamline the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution processes by adopting new technology that will better track performance metrics and assist leadership in making data-driven decisions.

DUTY

LOYALTY

JUSTICE

MISSION

The mission of the Secret Service is to ensure the security of our President, our Vice President, their families, the White House, the Vice President's Residence, national and visiting world leaders, former Presidents and events of national significance. The Secret Service also protects the integrity of our currency and investigates crimes against our national financial system committed by criminals around the world and in cyberspace.

VISION

The vision of the Secret Service is to uphold the tradition of excellence in its protective and investigative mission through a dedicated, highly trained, and diverse workforce that promotes professionalism and employs advanced technologies in support of its programs and activities.

CORE VALUES

Each point of the Secret Service Star represents one of the Agency's five core values: Duty, Justice, Courage, Honesty, and Loyalty. These values, and the Secret Service motto "Worthy of Trust and Confidence," resonate with each man and woman who has sworn the oath to uphold them.

HONESTY

COURAGE



LEADERSHIP

A Message from the Director

The Secret Service has always represented the very best of our federal government. In 1865, we became the first federal investigative agency. Today, we are the protector of the President of the United States, our nation's leaders, and the financial infrastructure that drives the U.S. economy. Simply put, we are more than just a law enforcement agency.

I am extremely proud of the success our work force displayed in 2013. Our mission requires that our employees make many sacrifices, including being away from their families, working long hours, and operating in high stress environments. Our highly skilled workforce is the key to our success, and I commend their steadfast commitment to serving our country.

Ensuring we are prepared and resourced to conduct our mission is my top priority. To that end, we have developed and implemented a variety of innovative technologies and tactics to counteract emerging threats and evaluate daily mission performance. The Secret Service must always operate at a 100 percent success rate. In order to maintain that achievement, we will continue to deploy cutting edge technologies, develop new techniques and training opportunities, and leverage the capabilities of our law enforcement, private sector, and academic partners.

As we reflect on 2013, and build for the future, I want employees to know our history and understand our past. Many dedicated men and women have served in this great agency throughout the years and have left a legacy of unwavering commitment and pride. The Secret Service's "Honor the Oath" campaign is a reminder of our responsibility to always be worthy of trust and confidence. The federal government has entrusted this agency with a great responsibility and sacred trust. As a result, each of us must live up to the oath and always be worthy of this responsibility.

It is my privilege and honor to serve as the 23rd Director of the United States Secret Service. I look forward to our future and to supporting the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in safeguarding our nation. On behalf of the 6,480 men and women of the United States Secret Service, it is my pleasure to present the 2013 Annual Report.

Julia A. Pierson



A.T. Smith
Deputy Director



Faron K. Paramore
Assistant Director
Office of
Administration



Victor Erevia
Assistant Director
Office of Protective
Operations

Paul S. Morrissey
Assistant Director
Office of
Investigations



Cornelius F. Tate
Assistant Director
Office of Technical
Development &
Mission Support

Dale A. Pupillo
Assistant Director
Office of Human
Resources & Training



Gregory A. Marchio
Assistant Director
Office of Professional
Responsibility

Craig D. Magaw
Assistant Director
Office of Strategic
Intelligence &
Information



Jane P. Murphy
Assistant Director
Office of Government
& Public Affairs

Donna L. Cahill
Chief Counsel
Office of
Chief Counsel



Kevin S. Simpson
Chief
Uniformed Division

100%

success rate in safe arrivals and departures by Secret Service protectees

\$234M

seized from the ZeekRewards case, the 3rd largest Ponzi scheme in history

\$156M

U.S. counterfeit currency recovered globally

1.28M

pieces of mail screened at the White House Mail Screening Facility

9,391

weapons seized at Secret Service checkpoints

2,668

counterfeit arrests worldwide

\$1.1B

prevented in fraud loss

2.4M

members of the public screened at protective venues

1,048

asset forfeiture seizures issued

8,658

travel stops made by domestic/foreign protectees

262

counterfeit manufacturing plants suppressed

\$44.2M

U.S. counterfeit currency seized as part of Project South America

1,168

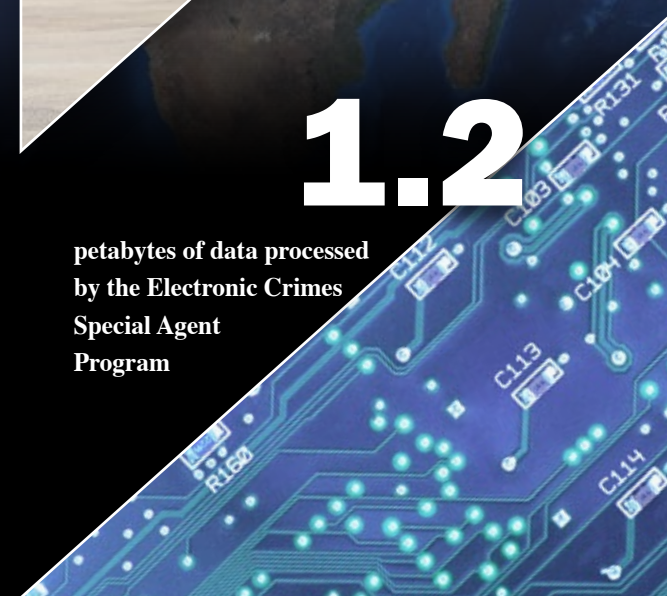
visits by foreign heads of state/government who received protective measures

1.2

petabytes of data processed by the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program

\$153M

assets seized worldwide



57th Presidential Inauguration

January 21, 2013

The Secret Service, in cooperation with local, state, and federal law enforcement, public safety, and military partners, designed and implemented the security plan for the 2013 Presidential Inauguration.

62nd Anniversary of a Fallen Hero

November 1, 2012

Each year the Secret Service pays homage to White House Police Officer Leslie Coffelt during a sunrise memorial service at the Blair House. Officer Coffelt was killed in the line of duty in 1950.

YEAR IN REVIEW

State of the Union Address

February 12, 2013

The Secret Service, in cooperation with law enforcement and public safety agencies in the nation's capital region, implemented the security plan for the designated National Special Security Event.

Wall of Honor Ceremony

May 16, 2013

Each year, the Wall of Honor Ceremony recognizes the dedication and sacrifice of the 36 men and women who have given their lives in the line of duty.

Presidential Center Dedication

April 25, 2013

The Secret Service coordinated security efforts as all five living presidents attended the ceremonial dedication of the George W. Bush Presidential Center in Dallas, Texas. The Center is home to the George W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum and George W. Bush Institute.

National Police Challenge

May 17, 2013

The NPC-50 is a 50-kilometer relay competition among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies that raises funds for families of those who have been slain in the line of duty. The event was sponsored by the Secret Service Employee Recreation Association.



March on Washington D.C.

August 28, 2013

The Secret Service coordinated protective security measures for three Presidents and other notable attendees who visited the National Mall to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech.

Supervisor and Special Agent In Charge Conference

June 11-13, 2013

During the Conference, the Director and senior staff discussed strategic goals and initiatives. The Conference also featured specialized training related to managing and enhancing investigations.

Association of Former Agents of the Secret Service Annual Meeting

September 7, 2013

During the meeting the Director and the AFAUSSS President presented the Harry E. Neal Award for meritorious service, to three police officers, Officer Sean Collier (posthumously), Lt. William Cederquist, Massachusetts State Police, and Lt. William Ridge, Boston Police, for their heroism during the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing investigation.

Unity Day

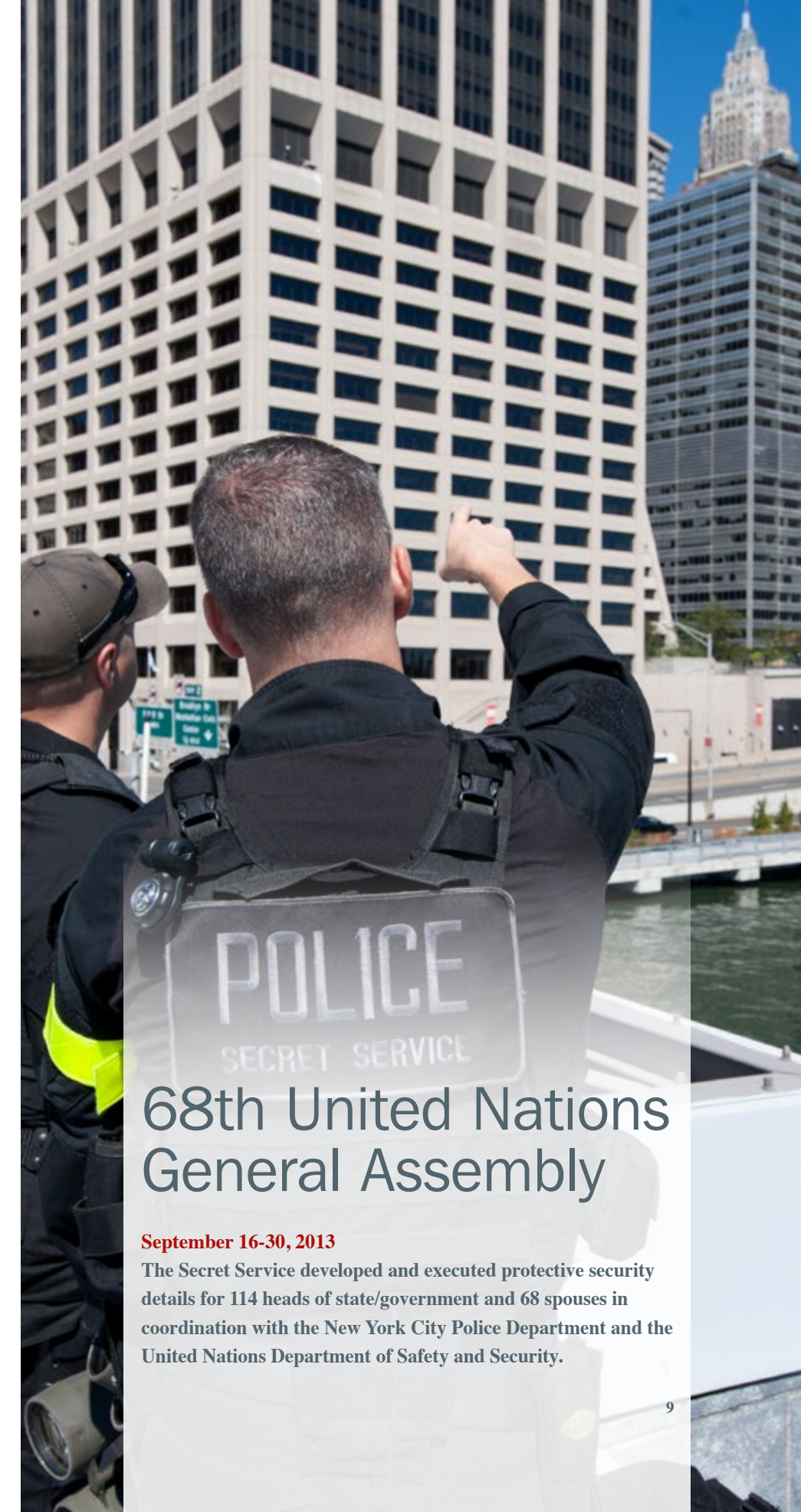
July 24, 2013

Unity Day recognizes and celebrates employees' diverse backgrounds and cultures. The celebration highlighted "heritage, history, and harmony" with guest speakers, displays, workshops, presentations, and cultural demonstrations designed to enhance cross-culture awareness.

International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference

October 19-23, 2013

Senior leaders from the Secret Service participated in training seminars, presentations, and the annual Law Enforcement Exposition at the Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



68th United Nations General Assembly

September 16-30, 2013

The Secret Service developed and executed protective security details for 114 heads of state/government and 68 spouses in coordination with the New York City Police Department and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security.

PROTECTION

How Protection Works

The Secret Service is world-renowned for the physical protection it provides to the nation's highest elected leaders, visiting foreign dignitaries, facilities, and major events the agency is mandated to safeguard. In order to ensure a secure environment for protectees, the Secret Service integrates a variety of innovative technologies and maintains a highly skilled and motivated workforce.

Using state-of-the-art countermeasures, the Secret Service executes security operations that deter, minimize, and decisively respond to identified threats and vulnerabilities. The protective environment is enhanced by specialized resources within the Secret Service, including: the Airspace Security Branch; the Counter Sniper Team; the Emergency Response Team; the Counter Surveillance Unit; the Counter Assault Team; the Hazardous Agent Mitigation and Medical Emergency Response Team; and the Magnetometer Operations Unit. Other specialized resources serve to provide protection from threats, including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials, and explosive devices.

Today, the Secret Service protects:

- The President, the Vice President and their immediate families;
- Former Presidents, their spouses, and children under 16 years of age;
- Former Vice Presidents, their spouses, and children under 16 years of age, for a period of not more than six months after the former Vice President leaves office;
- Visiting heads of foreign states or governments, and their spouses;
- Distinguished foreign visitors to the United States;
- Official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad as directed by the President;
- Major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, and their spouses;
- Other individuals as designated by the President; and
- National Special Security Events.



Protective Accomplishments

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, the Secret Service:

- Achieved a 100% success rate in safe arrivals and departures by Secret Service protectees;
- Provided protection during 4,160 travel stops for domestic protectees, 444 travel stops for candidates, and 2,750 travel stops for visiting foreign dignitaries;
- Coordinated protective measures for 1,168 visits of heads of foreign states or governments and their spouses;
- Prepared security plans for the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, including protective detail staffing for 114 heads of foreign states or governments and 68 spouses;
- Planned and secured the Presidential and Vice Presidential Debates, as well as the 57th Presidential Inauguration;
- Screened 1.28 million pieces of mail at the White House Mail Screening Facility;
- X-rayed 25,583 deliveries at the White House Remote Delivery Site and escorted 943 vehicle deliveries to the White House complex;
- Provided protection for former presidents and spouses for a combined total of 1,304 stops and 2,339 days;
- Continued the development of the Presidential Limousine Program, in order to provide the latest security enhancements for the President and other protectees;
- Uniformed Division Officers completed 652 magnetometer and X-ray operations assignments and screened 2,468,889 members of the public at 960 protective venues; and
- Seized 9,391 weapons at magnetometer checkpoints.

Protective stops are defined as the entirety of a visit to one geographic location. If the President visits three sites in New Orleans, Louisiana, the visit is only considered one stop, not three. As a result, the actual Secret Service workload within a geographic location is typically far greater than these numbers reflect.



National Special Security Events

The Secret Service is mandated to lead the planning, coordination, and implementation of operational security plans at high-profile events designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security as National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The Secret Service carries out its responsibilities by relying on a protective strategy that leverages partnerships with all participating law enforcement, security, military, and public safety officials.

In FY 2013, the Secret Service successfully secured two NSSEs:

57th Presidential Inauguration January 21, 2013

The Secret Service, in coordination with its federal, state, local, and military partners, engaged in extensive security planning activities for the inauguration, which was held in Washington, D.C.

State of the Union Address February 12, 2013

The Secret Service provided protective details for the President and Mrs. Obama, the Vice President and Mrs. Biden, and designated Administration officials. The Secret Service coordinated the development of a comprehensive security plan to protect those in attendance, including the majority of the nation's leadership from the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government.



Protectee Foreign Travel

In FY 2013, Secret Service protectees participated in a total of 6,451 domestic and foreign stops, including 446 visits to foreign locations and U.S. territories. In all, Secret Service foreign offices, under the Office of Investigations, conducted protective security advances and provided other protection-related support for 354 foreign stops.

Highlights include:

Presidential Trips

- Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, and Japan (November 2012)
- Yakota, Japan (November 2012)
- Jerusalem, Israel (March 2013)
- Palestinian Territories (March 2013)
- Amman and Petra, Jordan (March 2013)
- Ramstein, Germany (March 2013)
- Mexico City, Mexico (May 2013)
- San Jose, Mexico (May 2013)
- Belfast and Lough Erne, Ireland (June 2013)
- Berlin, Germany (June 2013)
- Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, South Africa (June 2013)
- Dakar, Senegal (June 2013)
- Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (July 2013)

Vice Presidential Trips

- Mexico City, Mexico (November 2012)
- London, England (February 2013)
- Paris, France (February 2013)
- Berlin, Landstuhl, and Munich, Germany (February 2013)
- Rome, Italy (March 2013)
- Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, Brazil (May 2013)
- Bogota, Colombia (May 2013)
- Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (May 2013)
- Mexico City, Mexico (July 2013)
- Mumbai and New Dehli, India (July 2013)
- Singapore (July 2013)



In FY 2013, 134 foreign trips were made by former Presidents. Secret Service international field offices and protective divisions assisted with these visits, some of which are listed below.

Former President Carter

- Israel, Jordan, Egypt, France, Netherlands, and Germany (October 2012)
- Canada (November 2012)
- Haiti (November 2012)
- China and Japan (December 2012)
- Colombia (January 2013)
- Mexico (February 2013)
- Argentina (March 2013)
- Finland, Nepal, and Burma (March-April 2013)
- Ireland (May 2013)
- England (July 2013)
- Colombia (July 2013)
- Mongolia, Thailand, Myanmar, and South Korea (September 2013)

Former President George W. Bush

- Cayman Islands and Dominican Republic (November 2012)
- South Korea and Hong Kong (March 2013)
- Cape Verde, Zambia, Tanzania, and England (July-August 2013)

Former President Clinton

- Haiti and Mexico (October 2012)
- Denmark, Netherlands, England, and Ireland (November 2012)
- Haiti (January 2013)
- Japan, Norway, and Netherlands (February 2013)
- Spain, Nigeria, Morocco, Liberia, and the Azores (February 2013)
- Haiti (March 2013)
- Finland and the United Arab Emirates (April 2013)
- Haiti (May 2013)
- Peru and Colombia (May 2013)
- Spain, France, Sweden, Austria, and Germany (May 2013)
- Canada (June 2013)
- England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and Israel (June 2013)
- Mauritania, Gabon, Zambia, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Burkina Faso, and the Azores (July-August 2013)

Other Protective Initiatives:

White House Mail Screening Facility / Remote Delivery Branch

- The White House Mail Screening Facility (WHMSF) screens all mail, parcels, and special gifts destined for the White House complex and Secret Service offices in the Washington, D.C. area.
- The WHMSF features chemical, biological, and forensic laboratories, as well as management offices. The Secret Service manages the detection of chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive threats; monitors the air for potential hazards; maintains daily oversight of chemical and biological laboratory analysis; and conducts research and development programs related to mail screening.
- The WHMSF added new threat agents to the list of screened substances.
- The Remote Delivery Branch coordinates with the Uniformed Division, Federal Protective Service, and Executive Office of the President to screen all parcels and vehicle deliveries to the White House Complex.

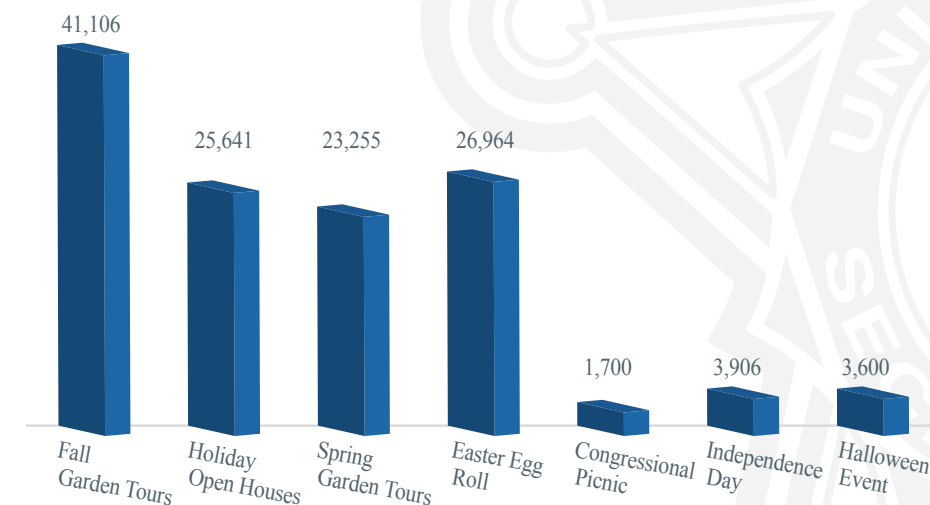
White House Complex Major Events

In FY 2013, the White House Complex received 303,505 visitors and 280,429 workers.

Presidential Limousine Program

During FY 2013, the Secret Service continued to develop new technologies to provide the latest security enhancements for the President and other protectees. To supplement the existing Presidential Limousine program, the Secret Service added new vehicles to its existing fleet and initiated the Next Generation Presidential Parade Limousine development program.

Notable FY 2013 White House Events and Visitors



Strategic Intelligence and Information

The Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information (SII) manages the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational intelligence and information affecting the Secret Service's protective mission. SII also plans, directs, and coordinates the agency's risk assessments, protective intelligence investigations, and behavioral research.

Protective Intelligence and Assessment

The Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division (PID) engages in a multifaceted approach to support protective operations through information analysis, threat investigation, risk assessment, and intelligence sharing. On a daily basis, PID analyzes and evaluates information from various sources including: the intelligence community; the military; state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies; and the public. Utilizing various risk assessment methodologies, PID generates interpretive appraisals and risk assessments that are disseminated to Secret Service management and operational components.

In FY 2013, PID conducted domestic and foreign intelligence advances for Secret Service protectees and NSSEs. In advance of these events, PID planned and coordinated all investigative intelligence matters and conducted critical analysis regarding the threat environment surrounding protectees, facilities, and the event.

National Threat Assessment Center

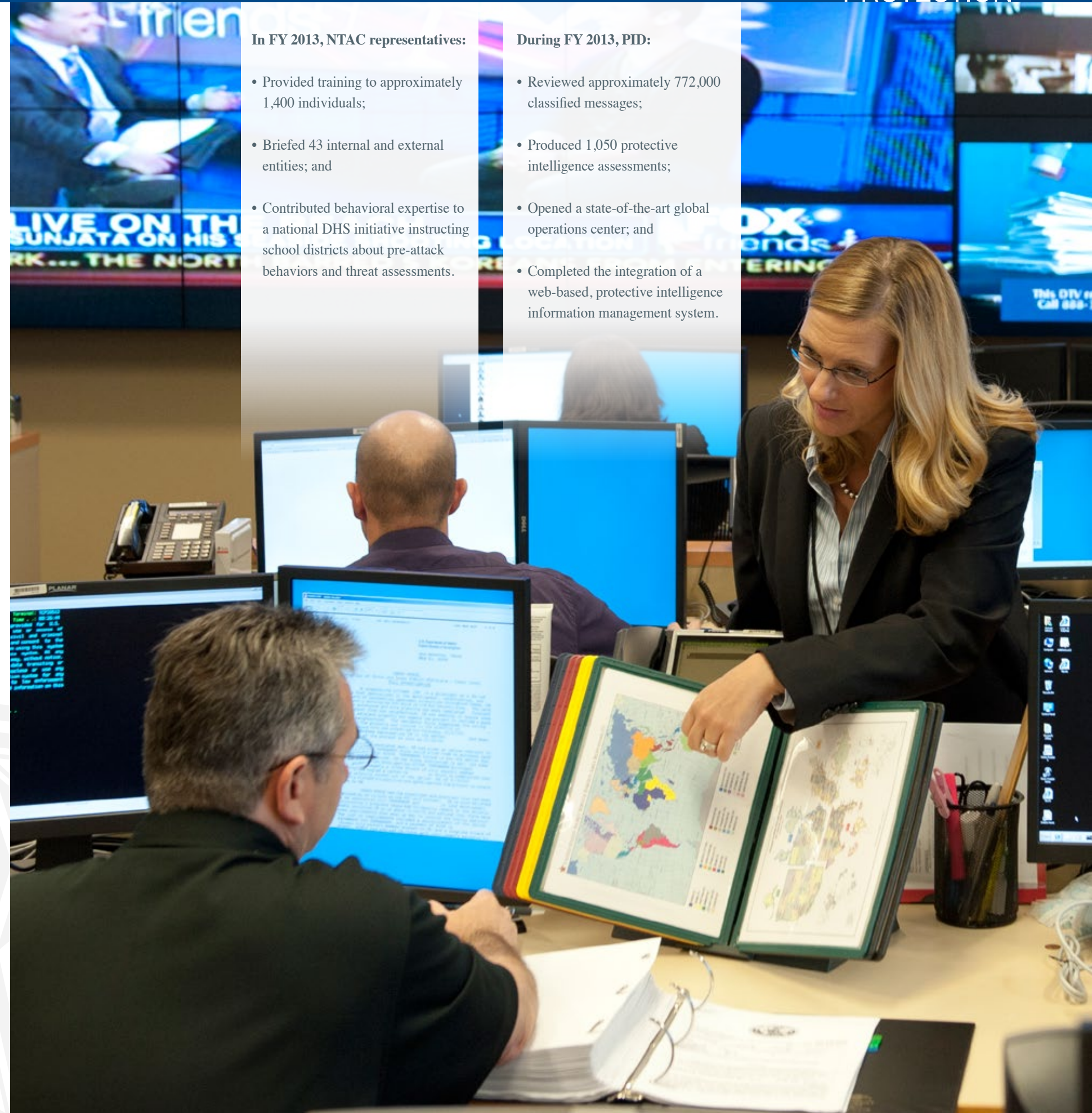
The National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) provides training regarding the prevention of targeted violence and the identification of attack related behaviors. NTAC conducts its own behavioral research, and continues to set the standard for threat assessment and evaluating the risk an individual may pose to Secret Service protected interests.

In FY 2013, NTAC representatives:

- Provided training to approximately 1,400 individuals;
- Briefed 43 internal and external entities; and
- Contributed behavioral expertise to a national DHS initiative instructing school districts about pre-attack behaviors and threat assessments.

During FY 2013, PID:

- Reviewed approximately 772,000 classified messages;
- Produced 1,050 protective intelligence assessments;
- Opened a state-of-the-art global operations center; and
- Completed the integration of a web-based, protective intelligence information management system.



In 1865, the Secret Service was created to investigate and prevent counterfeiting. Today the agency's investigative mission has evolved from enforcing counterfeiting laws to safeguarding the payment and financial systems of the United States from a wide range of financial and computer-based crimes.

To combat these crimes, the Secret Service has adopted a proactive approach, using advanced technologies and capitalizing on the power of task force partnerships. Today, computer experts, forensic specialists, investigative experts, and intelligence analysts provide rapid response and critical information in support of financial analysis, infrastructure protection, and criminal investigations.



INVESTIGATIONS

Criminal Investigations

The Secret Service has evolved into an agency recognized worldwide for its investigative expertise and for its aggressive and innovative approach to the detection, investigation, and prevention of financial crimes.

Today, the Secret Service conducts investigations to identify, locate, and apprehend criminal organizations and individuals targeting the nation's critical financial infrastructure and payment systems involved in:

- Counterfeiting of U.S. currency;
- Access device fraud (including credit and debit fraud);
- Cyber intrusion;
- Identity crimes;
- Bank fraud; and
- Illicit financing operations.



Counterfeit Investigations

The threat of counterfeit U.S. currency to the financial system of the United States has grown in recent years. Advances in technology, the availability of scanning and printing devices, and the adoption of the U.S. dollar by nations as their legal tender have exacerbated the threat.

To counter these threats, the Secret Service focuses on strategic international investigations targeting counterfeiters and their distribution networks. The agency has also initiated a comprehensive international forensic counterfeit detection-training program for bankers and law enforcement officers overseas.

In FY 2013, the Secret Service:

- Recovered approximately \$156 million in counterfeit U.S. currency;
- Arrested 2,668 criminals as a result of counterfeit investigations; and
- Suppressed 262 counterfeit manufacturing plants.

Project South America

Project South America is the combined oversight of Secret Service vetted anti-counterfeit efforts in Colombia and Peru. The goal of Project South America is to reduce the production, sale, and distribution of counterfeit U.S. currency within Colombia and Peru and its export to other countries. Tactics include providing the necessary training, strategy development, and infrastructure improvement to foreign law enforcement partners. Since 1986, the Secret Service has recovered approximately \$630 million in South American-produced counterfeit U.S. currency passed and seized globally.

Cyber Operations

As a result of the amalgamation of advanced technology and the Internet, both the quantity and sophistication of cyber crimes targeting U.S. financial institutions and critical infrastructure has increased. Today, criminal trends show an increased use of phishing emails, account takeovers, malicious software, hacking attacks, and network intrusions resulting in significant data breaches.

To protect the nation's financial infrastructure from cyber and financial criminals, the Secret Service has adopted a multi-pronged approach that includes:

- Providing computer-based training to enhance the investigative skills of special agents through the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program;
- Establishing a Computer Emergency Response Team in coordination with Carnegie Mellon University;
- Maximizing partnerships with international law enforcement counterparts through overseas field offices;
- Providing computer-based training to state and local law enforcement partners to enhance their investigative skills at the National Computer Forensics Institute; and
- Collaborating through an established network of 45 Financial Crimes Task Forces and 33 Electronic Crimes Task Forces.

In FY 2013, the Secret Service prevented over \$1.1 billion in fraud loss and identified more than \$235 million in actual fraud loss in cyber crime investigations.

Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program

The Secret Service established the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP) to provide Special Agents with advanced computer and digital media forensics training. ECSAP training is divided into three tiers: Basic Investigation of Computer and Electronic Crimes; Network Intrusion Responder; and Computer Forensics. The program is comprised of 1,750 special agents, deployed in more than 100 offices throughout the world. In FY 2013, the ECSAP processed 1.2 petabytes of data (equivalent to more than 242,000 DVDs) on approximately 5,000 devices.

Cyber Intelligence

The Cyber Intelligence Section (CIS) serves as the collection point for data generated through cybercrime investigations, open source Internet content, and information relating to hacking, identity theft, credit card fraud, bank fraud, and computer crimes. The information and coordination provided by CIS plays a critical role in investigating, prosecuting, and dismantling domestic and international criminal organizations.

Electronic Crimes Task Forces

In 1995, the Secret Service created the New York Electronic Crimes Task Force. As a result of its success, Congress mandated the establishment of a national network to prevent, detect, and investigate electronic crimes, including potential terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure and financial payment systems.

In FY 2013, the network's footprint expanded with new Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs) in Denver, Colorado, and Cincinnati, Ohio. Today, the Secret Service's 33 ECTFs leverage the combined resources of academia, the private sector, and local, state, and federal law enforcement. These partnerships allow ECTFs to adopt a proactive approach and successfully prevent cyber-attacks before they occur.

Financial Investigations

The Secret Service is recognized worldwide for its investigative expertise and for its aggressive and innovative approach to the detection, investigation, and prevention of financial crimes. As payment methods have changed over the years – from coin and paper currency, to checks, credit cards, and now, online transactions – the scope of the Secret Service’s investigations have expanded.

Financial Crimes Task Forces

Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTFs) combine the resources of the private sector and other law enforcement agencies in an organized effort to combat threats to U.S. financial payment systems and critical infrastructures. In FY 2013, the Secret Service established three additional FCTFs: Richmond, Virginia; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Tucson, Arizona. These task forces bring the total number to 45 FCTFs located across the country.

Mortgage Fraud Investigations

The Secret Service has been investigating mortgage fraud for over 15 years. In 2009, President Obama signed into law the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act, which highlighted the Secret Service’s investigative role in combatting this national problem.

Money Laundering Investigations

The Money Laundering Section (MLS) serves as a conduit between Secret Service investigative task forces and the U.S. Department of Justice. On an annual basis, MLS participates in the National Suspicious Activity Report review team and the Bank Fraud Working Group and contributes to the annual National Money Laundering Threat Assessment published by the Department of the Treasury.

FY 2013 Accomplishments:

- 50 Secret Service cases involved money laundering and related charges; and
- 12 federal, 9 state, and 35 international arrests were made.

Critical Systems Protection

The Critical Systems Protection (CSP) Program oversees a systematic audit and technical assessment of the critical infrastructure and utilities that support protective visits, events, and venues. CSP assessments identify and evaluate computer networks, process-control systems, and remotely controlled devices that impact an operational security plan. The assessments result in a comprehensive situational awareness of the cyber-security environment and a clear understanding of the potential impacts on physical security resulting from cyber security.

The CSP program is critical to the overall effectiveness of the DHS cyber security mission and supports the Department’s goal of creating a safe, secure, and resilient cyber environment.

FY 2013 Highlights:

- Conducted 186 advances in support of protective visits;
- Collaborated with the Intelligence Community and private sector to support the State of the Union Address, the George W. Bush Presidential Center dedication, and the 68th United Nations General Assembly;
- Conducted training on the awareness of real-time network activity through traffic analysis and the identification of malicious network activity; and
- Developed and deployed a remote sensing platform with the Software Engineering Institute at Carnegie Mellon University.



Mobile Wireless Investigations

In FY 2013, the Secret Service conducted 1,300 mobile wireless investigations. This represented a 14 percent increase from the previous year. The Secret Service deploys this technology, after having secured a subpoena, to assist investigative and protective missions and to support local, state, and federal partners. Throughout the year, 24 Special Agents received training as part of the Mobile Wireless Investigations Basic Course.

Cell Phone Forensic Program

The U.S. Secret Service Cell Phone Forensic Facility at the University of Tulsa investigates digital evidence from mobile communications such as cell phones, tablets, and GPS devices. In addition to conducting mobile device forensics, the Facility also oversees a proactive research agenda aimed at developing tools, processes, and technical solutions for forensic examination.

In FY 2013:

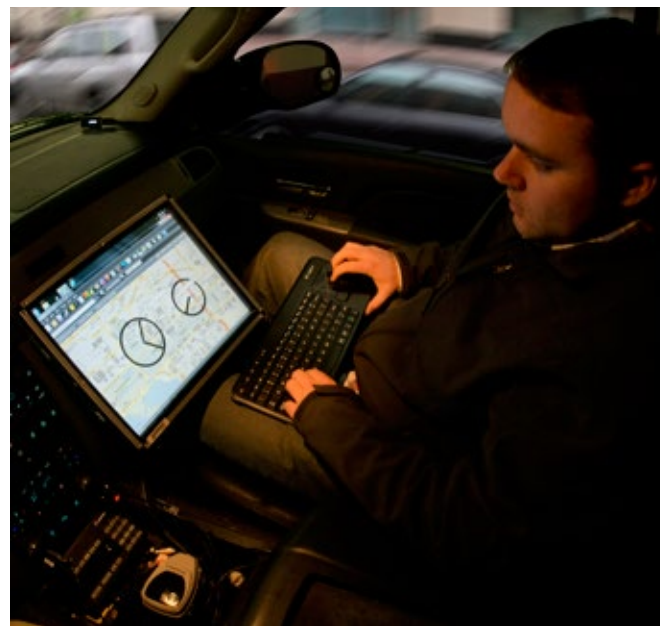
- 1,400 field examinations were completed;
- 60 mobile and skimming device examinations were conducted; and
- 24 USSS, ICE/HSI, and IRS Special Agents completed advanced mobile device forensic course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.

National Computer Forensics Institute

The National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) in Hoover, Alabama is the nation's only federally funded training center dedicated to instructing state and local officials in digital and cybercrime investigations. In FY 2013, the NCFI provided training to over 500 law enforcement investigators, prosecutors, and judges on current cyber crime trends, investigative methods, and prosecutorial challenges.

Since 2008, NCFI has:

- Trained more than 2,500 state and local officials;
- Trained police investigators, prosecutors, and judges from all 50 states; and
- Trained representatives from over 1,000 agencies nationwide.



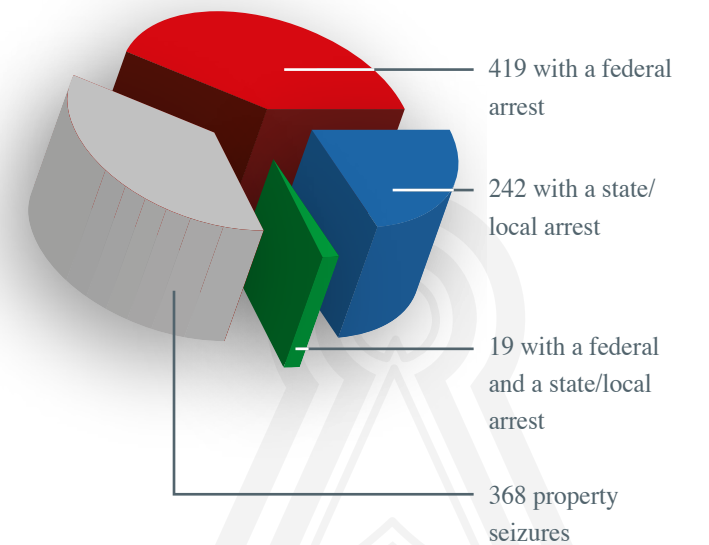
Asset Forfeiture

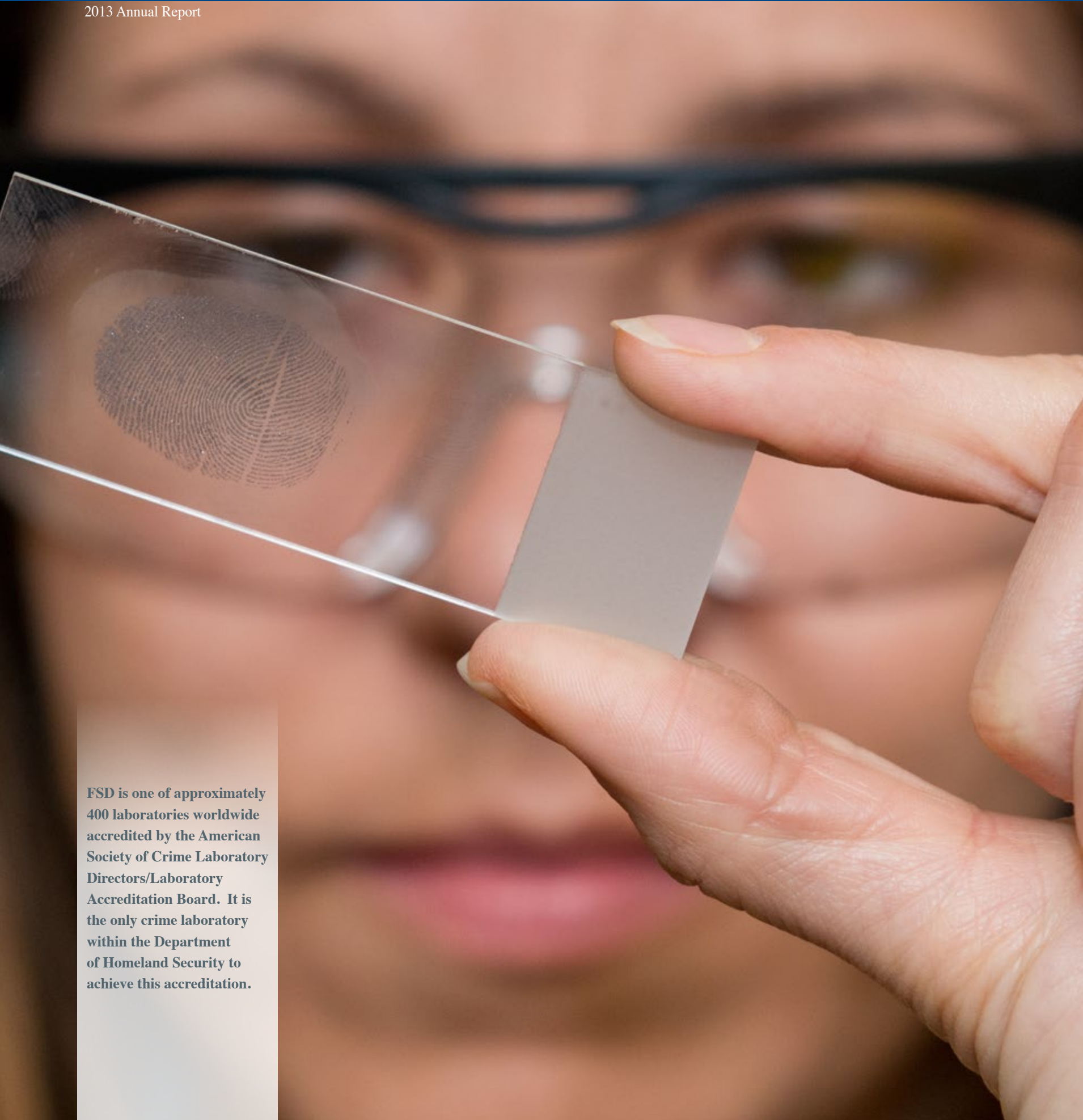
The Asset Forfeiture Division (AFD) manages the asset forfeiture program and provides guidance and field support in managing administrative, civil, judicial, and criminal forfeitures. Forfeiture is a critical tool in disbanding money laundering, fraud related crimes, racketeering, and other forms of organized criminal activity.

Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Task Force

In FY 2013, the Secret Service created an Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Task Force (AFMLTF). The Task Force targets transnational criminal organizations, third-party payment processors, and their laundered proceeds. In FY 2013, the AFMLTF sent 49 investigative referrals to domestic field offices, resulting in over \$11.8 million in seizures and numerous high impact arrests.

Seizures Issued in FY 2013: 1,048

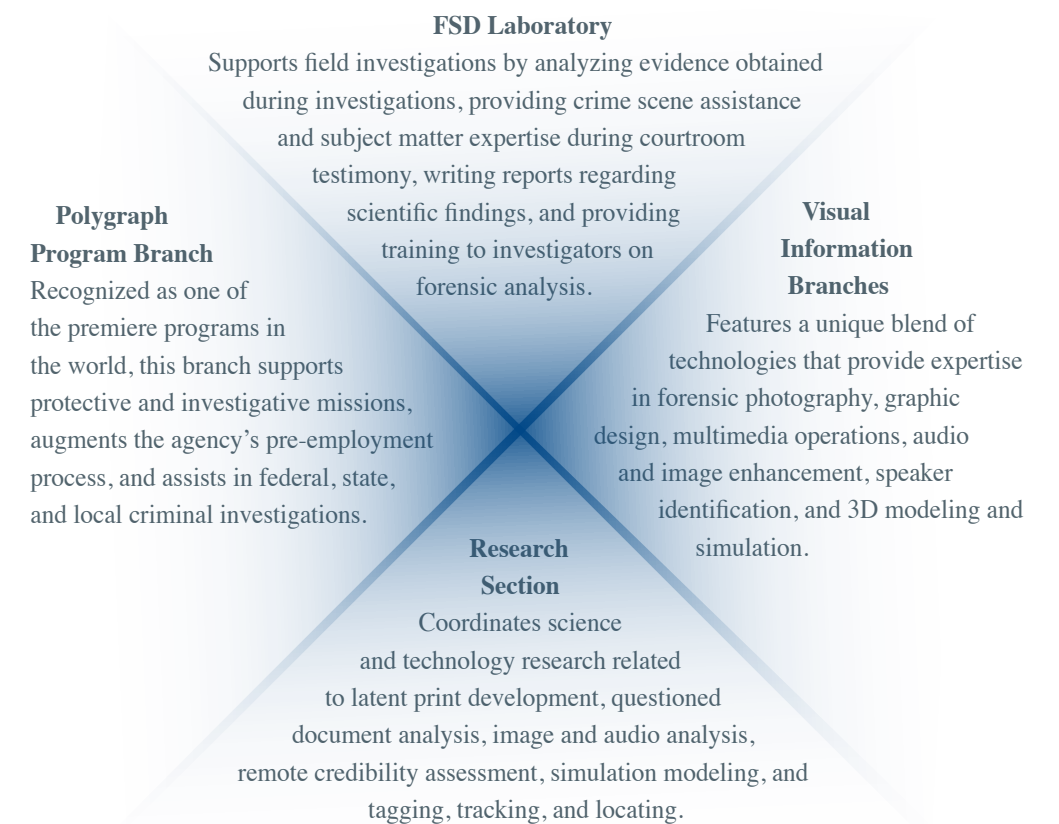




FSD is one of approximately 400 laboratories worldwide accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board. It is the only crime laboratory within the Department of Homeland Security to achieve this accreditation.

Forensic Services

The Forensic Services Division (FSD) is a multi-disciplined forensic program. Its mission is to: provide accurate and timely forensic examinations; offer training and consultation services; and meet visual communication requirements to support the mission of the Secret Service. FSD is composed of four branches:



Special Projects

Speaker Identification Program

FSD continues to lead research in the field of Speaker Identification. Throughout FY 2013, FSD developed methods that allow agencies working with non-English languages to compare known samples to unknown samples.

Simulation Training

A new Counter Sniper Simulation Training was created at FSD's SIMLAB. The training provides counter sniper teams an opportunity to engage attackers and combat threats in a virtual environment.

Thermal Ribbon Analysis

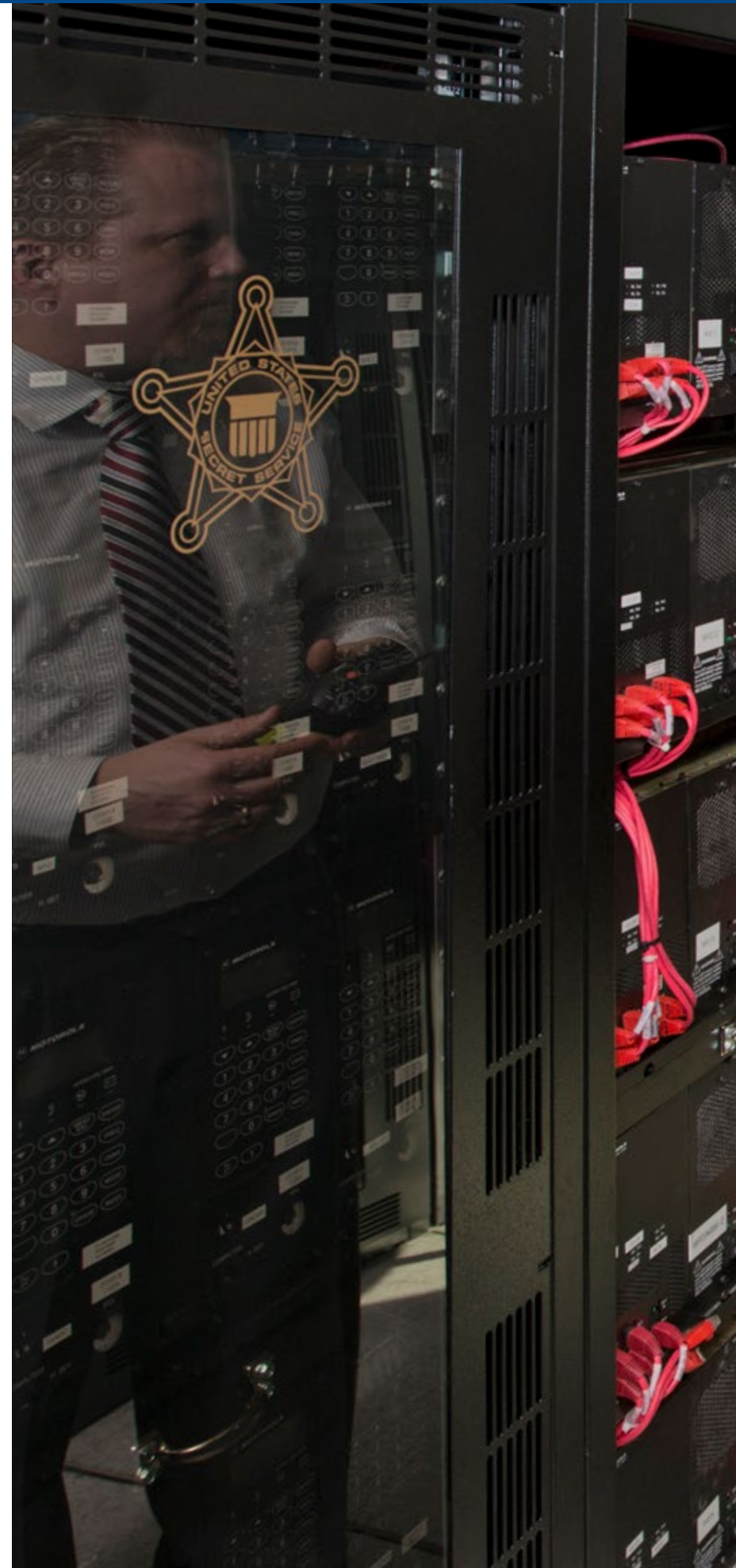
FSD continued the development and deployment of the Thermal Ribbon Analysis Platform (TRAP) system. The TRAP device reads and records thermal ribbon printing, a technique often employed in the production of counterfeit documents associated with financial fraud. Previously, no capability existed that allowed for the automated and expeditious processing of these ribbons.

3D Modeling Projects

FSD continued the production of 3D virtual models associated with frequented locations by Secret Service protectees. The development of these models increases efficiency in security planning, briefings, and training scenarios.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

The Secret Service provides forensic, technical, and investigative support to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. As part of this effort, in 1997, the Secret Service established Operation Safe Kids to promote the safety of children by providing parents and guardians with a document containing the child's biographical data, a current photograph, and a set of digitized, inkless fingerprints. In FY 2013, approximately 2,300 children were fingerprinted and photographed across 14 states.



Investigative Support

The Investigative Support Division (ISD) features a 24-hour Operations Center that provides rapid identification of assets and background information on individuals, groups and businesses in support of the investigative and protective mission. In FY 2013, the Operations Center conducted approximately 27,800 searches in support of agents in the field.

Throughout the year, ISD continued to leverage emerging digital technologies through the research and testing of facial recognition, social media, and electronic storage media.



International Programs

- 24 International Field Offices;
- 58 Special Agents stationed abroad;
- Closed 163 counterfeiting investigations;
- Liaison point for all international training; and
- Provided Personnel Recovery Training to Special Agents.

International Office Accomplishments

- Supported 354 international protective stops in 66 countries;
- Assisted in the arrests of 952 criminal suspects implicated in currency counterfeiting, financial crimes, and cyber cases;
- Seized over \$49 million in counterfeit U.S. currency prior to its introduction into circulation;
- Identified more than \$831 million in potential losses during financial crime investigations;
- Seized \$27.9 million in counterfeit U.S. currency after its introduction into circulation, assisted with 9 in-country arrests, and suppressed one plant in Colombia; and
- Seized \$16.3 million in counterfeit U.S. currency after its introduction into circulation, assisted with 19 in-country arrests, and suppressed three counterfeit operations in Peru.

International Law Enforcement Academies

The Secret Service's work with International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) provides an opportunity to forge new relationships and share protective and investigative expertise with international law enforcement partners. Providing training to international law enforcement partners has allowed the Secret Service to expand its investigative footprint in countries where cyber crime is proliferating at an alarming rate. Today, Secret Service maintains a robust relationship with locations in Hungary, Thailand, El Salvador, and Botswana, as well as a regional training center in Peru. In FY 2013, IPD trained approximately 800 international police officers from 70 countries.

Trends and Challenges

This past year saw an increase in cyber-related criminal activity involving Eurasian hacking groups targeting U.S. citizens and financial institutions. Subjects in Eastern Europe control many of the Internet web sites buying and selling illicitly obtained credit card data. These sites openly advertise stolen credit card information, compromised bank accounts, hacking and malware services, and counterfeit identity documents.

Globally, FY 2013 cyber investigations conducted by Secret Service international offices identified over \$134 million in actual losses, and over \$1.8 billion in potential losses.



1 Lima Resident Office

Peruvian Counterfeit Task Force Agents seized \$16.3 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, assisted with the arrests of 19 Peruvian nationals, and suppressed three counterfeit operations.

2 Bogota Resident Office

Project Colombia partners seized \$27.9 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, made 9 in-country arrests, and suppressed one plant.

3 Sofia Resident Office

In coordination with the Hellenic National Police, five Greek suspects were arrested and over \$6 million in counterfeit U.S. currency was seized as part of a sophisticated counterfeit manufacturing operation.



Forensic Services Division

6 Oklahoma Field Office

April 2013: Assisted local authorities in a criminal investigation involving child pornography and administered the polygraph examination that led to the suspect's confession to having sexual contact with nine children.

7 St. Louis Field Office

September 2013: Assisted local authorities in a homicide investigation by administering a polygraph examination that led to a suspect's confession.

8 Newark Field Office

July 2013: Assisted the Newark Field Office in dismantling a criminal internet forum known as Shadowcrew by providing fingerprint analysis.

Criminal Investigative Division

9 Sacramento Resident Office

July 2013: Utilizing the Secret Service Counterfeit Tracking Application, agents dismantled a counterfeit production and distribution scheme and seized \$359,920 in counterfeit U.S. currency.

10 Houston and Miami Field Offices

June 2013: Based on an examination conducted by the Treasury Obligation Section, agents arrested Alexis Palmer, who oversaw an operation that passed \$3 million in counterfeit U.S. currency.

11 New Orleans Field Office

June 2013: Agents arrested 13 criminals and seized six computers, two vehicles, and \$146,777 in U.S. currency as part of a tax refund scheme responsible for over \$20 million in fraud loss.

12 Nashville Field Office

July 2013: Agents arrested the perpetrators responsible for a health fraud scheme that defrauded more than 17,000 victims in all 50 states and resulted in \$28 million in financial losses.

13 Detroit Field Office

December 2012: Agents arrested Dennis Murphy, who oversaw a mortgage fraud scheme involving collusive bankers and falsified loan applications resulting in \$2 million in fraud loss.

Asset Forfeiture Division

1 Los Angeles Field Office

April 2013: Seized 25 vehicles as part of a transnational, trade-based money laundering scheme involving the exportation of high end vehicles to Asia.

Seized: \$2,445,533.25

2 Detroit Field Office

April 2013: Seized funding and assets associated with transnational, trade-based money laundering scheme involving stolen cell phones.

Seized: \$1,290,961.00

3 Tampa Field Office

February 2013: Seized funding associated with a money laundering scheme originating in Mexico and connected with the Mexican drug cartel, Los Zetas.

Seized: \$3,142,287.75

4 Columbia Field Office

April 2013: Seized 60 vehicles and funding associated with a transnational, trade-based money laundering scheme involving the exportation of vehicles.

Seized: \$6,889,715.70

5 Charlotte Field Office

April 2013: Seized funding from a merchant account associated with the ZeekRewards.com Ponzi scheme, as a result of wire fraud violations.

Seized: \$7,260,496.29

14 Charlotte Field Office

August 2013: Agents shut down the ZeekRewards operation, identified by the SEC as the 3rd largest Ponzi scheme in the world, affecting 2.1 million victims in 70 countries. As of September 2013, over \$234 million had been seized and is the largest asset forfeiture in Secret Service history.

15 Miami Field Office

July 2013: Agents arrested two criminals responsible for a mortgage fraud scheme that included 65 fraudulent loans and total fraud loss in excess of \$12 million.

16 Norfolk Resident Office

January 2013: Hampton Roads Financial Crimes Task Force Agents arrested four criminals as part of a fraudulent scheme involving Visa debit cards that were responsible for \$4.5 million in total fraud loss.

17 Newark Field Office

February 2013: Agents arrested 15 members of a large-scale, transnational criminal network responsible for \$185 million in fraud loss and obtaining 25,000 fraudulent credit cards accounts.

18 New York Field Office

December 2013: New York Electronic Crimes Task Force Agents arrested 10 suspects who withdrew \$2.8 million from 750 Manhattan ATMs as part of a large-scale, transnational access device fraud operation.

MISSION SUPPORT



Supporting the dual mission of the Secret Service is the responsibility of a wide range of directorates, divisions, and programs. Every day, Secret Service personnel who specialize in technology development, test and evaluation, information systems, strategic planning, and administrative operations perform a variety of tasks that are critical to the agency's success.

Technical Security

In order to provide a secure environment for Secret Service protectees, the Technical Security Division (TSD) oversees, manages, and administers: equipment and systems deployed to agency facilities; various technical security detection systems; comprehensive countermeasures programs against CBRNE threats; and technical and electronic to the White House Complex, the Vice President's Residence, domestic and international field offices, and other locations. Significant FY 2013 highlights and upgrades include:

Fixed Protective Sites

- Installed the Officer Post Messaging and Alert System, completed the installation of Physical Security Information Management System monitors and enhanced White House Incident Notification Systems that provide simultaneous alerts;
- Continued to evaluate infrastructure technologies that enhance situational awareness;
- Installed an uninterruptable power supply to Access Control Systems;
- Upgraded the Under Vehicle Inspection Systems; and
- Procured, deployed, and maintained desktop and handheld trace explosives detection systems.

Training


- Trained employees on search methods for explosive devices;
- Trained employees on terrorist device familiarization; and
- Provided basic radiation safety training to Secret Service employees working with ionizing radiation producing devices.

Technical Capabilities

- Upgraded X-ray machines in officer booths at protected facilities;
- Upgraded CBRN personal protective equipment;
- Enhanced GPS Blue Force Tracking System in support of protective operations at fixed and temporary sites; and
- Provided GPS tracking support to all protective details during the 68th United Nations General Assembly.

Multi-Year Efforts Initiated

- Technology assessment reviewing the functionality and coverage of fixed site detection systems;
- Feasibility study for the future White House Visitor Entrance Complex;
- Development of an Integrated Design Plan for visual surveillance enhancements at protective sites;
- Repairs and preventative maintenance upgrades to metal detector systems; and
- Designed next-generation bollard systems used at fixed sites.



The Information Resources Management Division oversees the Information Technology platforms and communications infrastructure that supports Secret Service protective, investigative, and administrative activities.

Information Resources Management

The Information Resources Management Division (IRM) plans, develops, implements, and manages information technology solutions for the Secret Service. IRM supports the agency's mission by developing and operating the network infrastructure, equipment and applications, providing voice communications capabilities, and delivering new services and applications that support critical protective and investigative needs. IRM is also responsible for a major infrastructure modernization program titled Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) which was initiated in FY 2010 and is scheduled to achieve full operational capability in FY 2017. In FY 2013, accomplishments were achieved in the following organizational areas:

IRM Accomplishments

- Successfully implemented the Integrated Command Control System program. The program includes acquisition and deployment of secure wireless systems for use by security personnel at temporary sites;
- Converted 34 office locations from analog voice and data circuits to digital systems, providing the Secret Service with versatile and reliable voice and data transmission capabilities;
- Completed Radio over IP upgrades at 42 office locations modernizing radio communications; and
- Deployed 250 Tri-band radios to enable interoperability within Secret Service special operations and other federal tactical teams.

IITT Accomplishments

- Completed the IITT "stabilization phase" at all field sites. Stabilization reduces risk of system failure until modernization is achieved by replacing antiquated, end-of-life components;
- Improved network capacity and redundancy while enhancing the Intrusion Prevention System and network monitoring;
- Established the Cross Domain project's email transmission capability for Top Secret and Below Interoperability, with additional capability in Workflow Enforcement, File Drop, and Secret and Below Interoperability;
- Deployed the Multi-Level Security project to Criminal, Protective, and Security Clearance Divisions, providing enhanced ability to review multiple levels of intelligence information and becoming the first DHS component to consolidate separate security domains into a single desktop; and
- Achieved full operational capability for the Protective Threat Management System project with a web-based system that provides investigators and analysts with capabilities for advanced search of potential threats, routing and workflow enhancements, and threat report generation.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

In FY 2013, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) supported the agency's mission by collaborating with DHS and the White House Military Office on matters of mutual interest. The CIO provides executive oversight of Information Technology policy, system security, and cyber investments.

Significant accomplishments included:

- Implemented network surveillance capabilities for continuous monitoring;
- Conducted Quarterly IT Program Reviews;
- Achieved 90% FISMA security requirements; and
- Hosted an Information Technology Expo.



Administrative, Financial, and Management Operations

Administration

The Office of Administration (ADM) plans, directs, and coordinates all administrative functions and programs. During FY 2013, the Budget Staff managed the agency's \$1.6 billion dollar budget and coordinated the formulation and preparation of the budget to DHS, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress. In FY 2013, the Budget Staff submitted the FY 2014 Congressional Budget, the FY 2015-2019 USSS Resource Allocation Plan (RAP), and the FY 2015 OMB Submission to DHS.

The Enterprise Governance Council (EGC) presented the FY 2015-2019 USSS RAP funding to the Secret Service Executive Resources Board. The EGC ensures investment initiative decisions support the goals, objectives, and strategies identified by the Secret Service executive leadership and in the agency's Strategic Plan.

Business Processes

In FY 2013, the Secret Service continued to enhance and develop the Financial Repository Enterprise Database (FRED). The database allows for the extraction of relevant fiscal data from the agency's financial management, acquisition, and asset management enterprise business system. FRED users have the ability to query one of 38 pre-built financial reports, utilize an advanced reporting tool, and conduct advanced budgetary analysis related to the status of funds, commitment actions, and spending trend analysis.

Labor Distribution

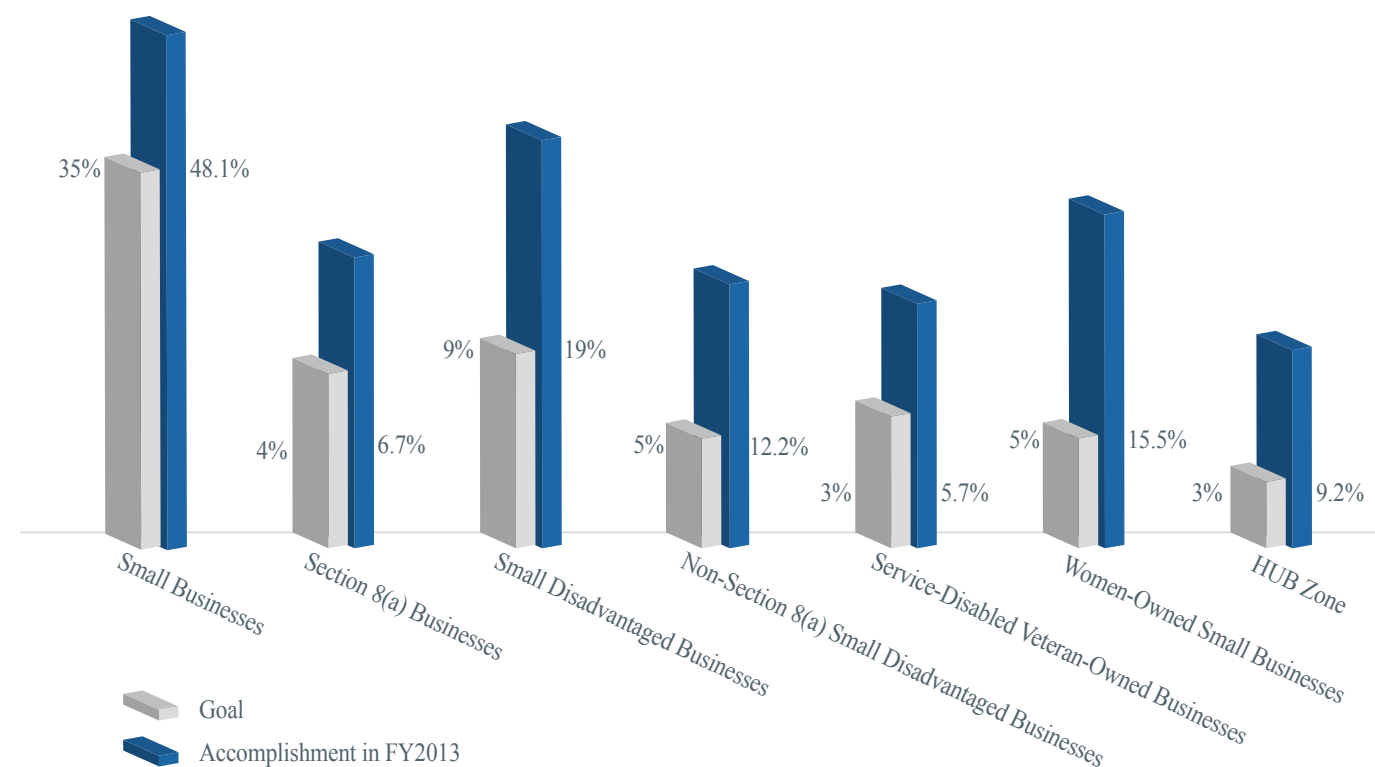
In FY 2013, the Secret Service implemented the WebTA/Labor Distribution Modification project. The WebTA/Labor Distribution data provides insight to senior leadership on budget execution and financial reporting, and informs budget formulation for the out-years.

Procurement

In FY 2013, the Procurement Division (PRO) issued 2,321 contracts totalling over \$237 million in obligations. Throughout the year, PRO provided training regarding initiating and completing procurement actions. PRO also served as the executive agent for the DHS-wide tactical communications sourcing vehicle. The vehicle allows for the procurement of tactical communications equipment and services, subscriber, infrastructure and test equipment, and infrastructure, operations, and maintenance management services.

In FY 2013, PRO supported DHS small business goals and assisted the agency in exceeding expectations for executing contract awards:

Contract Award Accomplishments



Acquisition

The mission of the Component Acquisition Executive and the Acquisition Management Program (ACQ) is to establish and maintain a strong acquisition governance framework and to train and certify an acquisition workforce capable of meeting the agency's ongoing and emerging needs.

During FY 2013, the ACQ worked with new and existing acquisition programs in the development of acquisition documentation and fulfilment of acquisition practices. ACQ worked with DHS to modify the DHS Quarterly Program Accountability Report and provided recommendations to enhance the DHS Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report. ACQ identified and assisted employees whose duties required training and certification. At the conclusion of FY 2013, 61 certifications were held by Secret Service personnel.

Administrative Operations

In FY 2013, the Administrative Operations Division (AOD):

- Continued to implement efficiency enhancements associated with Agency owned and leased properties;
- Completed the build-out of the Catastrophic Alternate Work Sites;
- Continued fleet management efforts to improve efficiency and productivity, and reduce costs associated with the agency's transportation fleet;
- Submitted the final version of the annual Vehicle Methodology Allocation to DHS;
- Maintained over 200,000 independent pieces of property valued in excess of \$600,000;
- Processed approximately 160,000 pieces of incoming first class mail and express courier packages; and
- Donated computer related items to schools and non-profit organizations.

Management and Organization

The Management and Organization Division (MNO) supports the agency's core missions through informed analysis, consultation, and decision support. In FY 2013, MNO:

- Participated in the development of the FY 2014-2018 Secret Service Strategic Plan;
- Participated in DHS activities to develop the next Quadrennial Homeland Security Review;
- Facilitated policy changes related to acquisition, budget, information technology, investigations, protective operations, and business processes; and
- Chaired the DHS Records Leadership Council.

Professional Responsibility

The Office of Professional Responsibility ensures that Secret Service offices and programs comply with agency policies and federal regulations, and helps operational mission areas continue to function efficiently and effectively. The Inspection Division and the Mission Assurance Division collaborate in the review and assessment of USSS offices, programs, and operational practices. The efforts of these two divisions result in a comprehensive, enterprise-wide view of the agency and its efforts to maintain high levels of integrity, compliance, and accountability.

Compliance Inspections

The Inspection Division inspects approximately one-third of Secret Service offices on a scheduled, yearly rotation. In FY 2013, a total of 44 office inspections were conducted. In order to ensure the inspections are comprehensive, transparent, and fair the Secret Service has developed:

- A standard process for conducting employee interviews;
- A policy framework that allows Inspectors to ensure offices adhere to organizational practices;
- A methodology for conducting on-site assessments of operational offices; and
- A technique for reviewing existing levels of coordination between operational and support offices.

Integrity Investigations

The Office of Professional Responsibility is proactive in its efforts to communicate the ethical standards of the agency to employees. As a result, special, fact finder, and complaint investigations are regularly conducted to ensure that integrity standards are maintained.

Mission Assurance

The Mission Assurance Division (MSN) conducts independent assessments of operational activities in order to validate effectiveness and efficiency, and identify vulnerabilities. To do so, MSN partners with operational personnel and subject matter experts to assess current operational procedures and protocols. As a result, MSN produces a set of lessons learned and best

practices that can be leveraged to improve and standardize operational protocols across program areas.

Types of Assessments conducted by MSN:

Operational Assessments

Designed to measure effectiveness and efficiency and conducted with the cooperation of the operational entity or program.

Vulnerability Assessments

Target specific protective operations or missions, are narrowly focused, and brief in duration. Conducted in a surreptitious manner and are designed to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities.

FY 2013 Assessment highlights:

Global Positioning System Blue Force Tracking (GPS/BFT) Program

- Examined GPS tracking programs and their impact on mobile operations; and
- Produced operational practices and policy recommendations aimed at developing a more robust Blue Force Tracking program.

International Office Program

- Reviewed USSS compliance with the laws, rules, and regulations governing USG employees stationed abroad; and
- Identified potential cost savings and improved cost projection options.



HUMAN CAPITAL

The James J. Rowley Training Center

The James J. Rowley Training Center (RTC) is the primary training academy for the Secret Service. The nearly 500 acre complex is comprised of 36 buildings that include: classrooms, computer labs, physical fitness facilities, and facilities designed for mission-related tactical training. The complex also features indoor and outdoor firearm ranges, tactical villages, and a protective operations driving pad. The RTC's facilities are used by both current employees and new recruits, and allow the agency to provide collaborative training to federal, state, and local law enforcement partners.

During FY 2013, the RTC:

- Provided 413 specialized training courses to 12,709 attendees;
- Completed 12,108 weapons re-qualification courses for agency employees;
- Oversaw the completion of 104,244 online training courses in areas such as emergency preparedness, management and leadership development, and a wide range of regulatory and compliance topics;
- Provided 84 training courses to a total of 1,698 external students; and
- Conducted 57 official tours and briefings to law enforcement officials, public sector officials, dignitaries, and other partners.



Secret Service employees are our most important and valued resource. Through sound management practices the agency continues to recruit, develop, and retain a diverse and highly qualified workforce necessary for meeting the challenges of the 21st century.



2013 Presidential Inauguration

In preparation for the 2013 Presidential Inauguration, RTC provided numerous training courses and tabletop exercises for both internal entities and public and private sector partners. The tabletop exercises were performed in coordination with White House staff, federal, state, and local law enforcement partners, and the private sector.

Accreditation

In FY 2013, the Basic Investigations of Computer and Electronic Crime Program Training Course was accredited by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) governing body. The RTC also reaccredited the facility itself and the Essentials of Instruction Course.

RTC conducted multiple external assessments for FLETA, leveraging existing partnerships with the Federal Reserve System, DHS basic and mid-level intelligence training, and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement instructor and leadership training programs.

DHS Cooperation

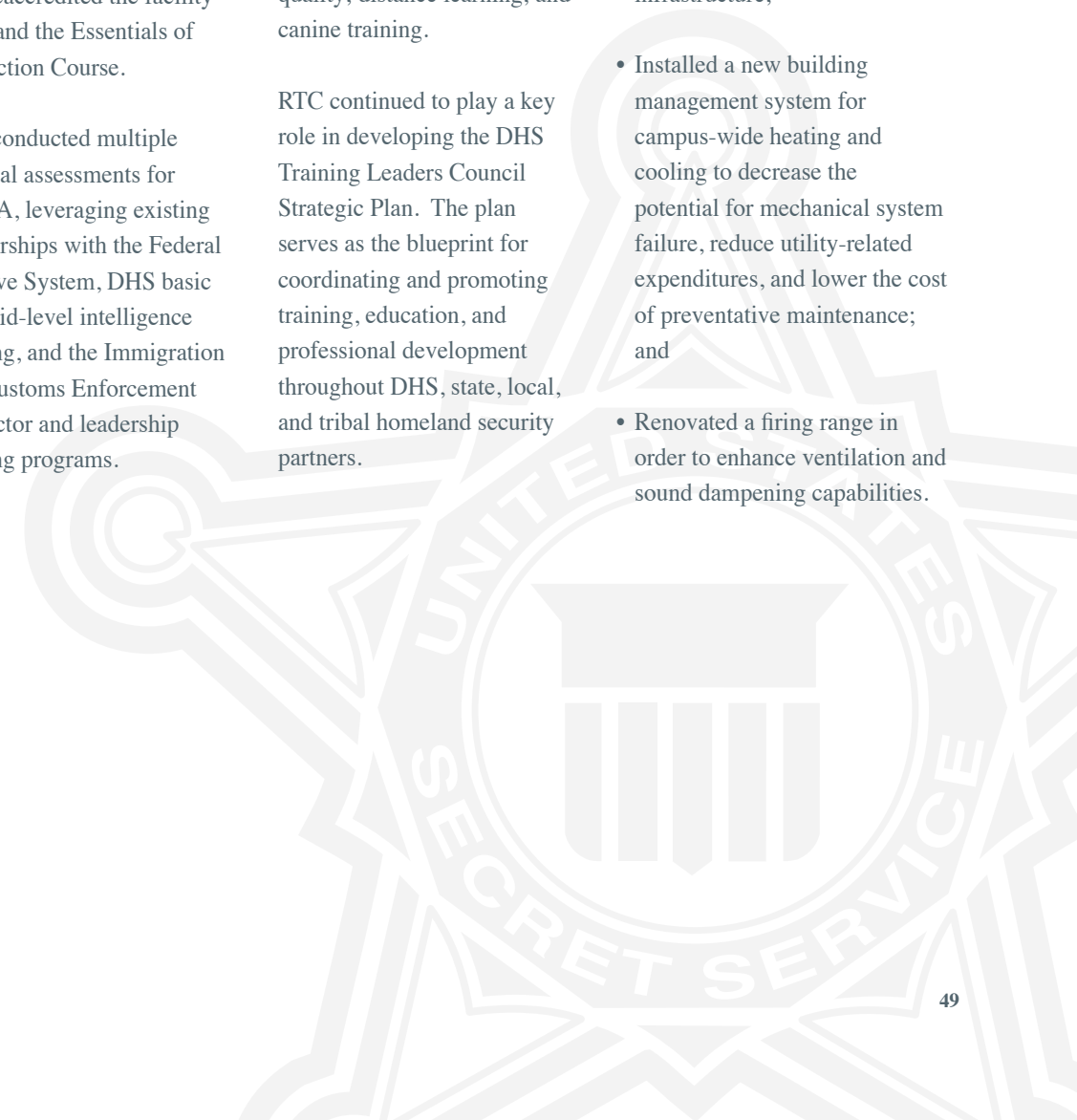
In order to help strengthen ties and relationships within DHS, RTC participated in a variety of Departmental Working Groups, including: leadership; emergency medical services; training evaluation, assessment and quality; distance learning; and canine training.

RTC continued to play a key role in developing the DHS Training Leaders Council Strategic Plan. The plan serves as the blueprint for coordinating and promoting training, education, and professional development throughout DHS, state, local, and tribal homeland security partners.

RTC Upgrades

During FY 2013, RTC completed the following upgrades to its campus infrastructure:

- Replaced the roofs on three buildings, using materials that are eco-friendly and will extend the life cycle of the existing infrastructure;
- Installed a new building management system for campus-wide heating and cooling to decrease the potential for mechanical system failure, reduce utility-related expenditures, and lower the cost of preventative maintenance; and
- Renovated a firing range in order to enhance ventilation and sound dampening capabilities.





The Human Resources Research and Assessment Division supports the agency by developing and implementing assessments related to personnel selections, promotions, career development and organizational effectiveness.

Human Resources Research and Assessment

The Human Resources Research and Assessment Division (HRR) strengthens the Secret Service's ability to recruit, develop, and retain a highly-specialized and dedicated workforce. HRR specializes in implementing best practices, policies, and procedures that increase efficiency and maximize effectiveness. In FY 2013, HRR implemented the following initiatives:

Special Agent Merit Promotion Process

In January 2013, the Secret Service initiated the fifth annual system for Special Agent merit promotion. The process includes four job-related assessment tools that measure the requisite competencies for promotion to the GS-14 and GS-15 supervisory grade levels. In FY 2013, a total of 1,539 candidates completed the first-level evaluation and were given consideration in the second-level that evaluates professional accomplishments.

Special Agent Entrance Exam

As part of the agency's approach to enhance the hiring of entry-level special agents, HRR developed a new methodology to replace the existing Treasury Enforcement Agent Exam. The Special Agent Entrance Exam (SAEE) measures required competencies such as written communication, problem solving, and attention to detail. The exam was developed exclusively for Secret Service purposes and is based on a comprehensive analysis of non-supervisory special agent functions. Overall, SAEE offers HRR an enhanced measure of predictive ability when assessing prospective employees. Prior to implementation, HRR conducted a validation study assessing the predictive capabilities and a pilot test with actual applicants. SAEE was officially implemented in June 2013.

Applicant Physical Abilities Test

In FY 2013, HRR developed and validated a new pre-employment physical fitness test as an additional means of enhancing selection and screening procedures for entry-level special agent and Uniformed Division Officer applicants. The test evaluates an applicant's ability to perform required physical tasks by measuring muscular strength, endurance, and capacity.

Diversity Programs and Outreach

The Secret Service actively promotes an organizational culture where diversity and inclusion are recognized, appreciated, and valued. To foster this environment, the Director, members of her Executive Staff, and select employees attended a number of events and national training conferences sponsored by external law enforcement organizations.

Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association Conference

October 7-11, 2012 - Former Assistant Director Keith Hill delivered remarks at the opening ceremony of this conference held in Long Beach, California.

Women in Federal Law Enforcement

June 24-27, 2013 - Director of the Equal Employment Office, Carolyn McMillon, hosted a meet and greet with the agency's attendees in Rancho Mirage, California.

National Asian Peace Officers Association

July 15-19, 2013 - Uniformed Division Officer Christopher Aboy instructed two defensive tactics classes during the conference in Las Vegas, Nevada.

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives

August 3-7, 2013 - Director Julia Pierson served as a distinguished member of the dais during the opening ceremony and hosted an agency meet and greet with the attendees of the conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

National Native American Law Enforcement Association

September 17-19, 2013 - Senior Special Agent William Wind was sworn in as the Sergeant at Arms for 2013-2014 during the conference in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)

Throughout FY 2013, the Secret Service visited 16 HBCUs and hosted events to create awareness about employment opportunities and encourage students to pursue careers in law enforcement. The Secret Service also established partnerships with Howard University and the Thurgood Marshall College Fund.



The Diversity and Inclusion Program develops and implements strategies that promote and maximize the potential of a diverse workforce. The Secret Service is committed to maintaining a diverse and inclusive workplace where all employees can have rewarding careers.

Recruitment

In order to draw a talented, dedicated, and diverse workforce, the Recruitment Division employs the following strategies:

- Partners with professional organizations, diversity-focused associations, academic institutions, and military communities;
- Provides information sessions at colleges and universities, military installations, and high schools;
- Provides tours at Secret Service facilities that introduce the public to the organization's history, provide interactive learning experiences, and allow for in-depth presentations;
- Coordinates employment skills workshops regarding resume building, special hiring authorities, and federal government vacancy announcements; and
- Coordinates diversity-focused activities that create awareness regarding career opportunities to groups with diverse talents and experiences.

FY 2013 Accomplishments:

- Participated in 438 recruitment outreach events;
- Posted the "Women's Recruitment Website" on the Secret Service's employment webpage (www.secretservice.gov/join);
- Recognized by U.S. Veterans Magazine as "Best of the Best" among federal government and law enforcement agencies at creating employment and business opportunities for veterans, transitioning service members, disabled veterans, spouses, and veteran business owners;
- Recognized by Black Equal Opportunity Employment Journal and Hispanic Network Magazine as "Best of the Best" among federal government and law enforcement agencies at promoting diversity;
- Distributed professional work attire to over 100 veterans at the "Veterans Stand Down & Homeless Resource Day" in Prince George's County, Maryland; and
- In July 2013, hosted members of the National Law Enforcement Explorer Leadership Academy and focused on the dynamics of leadership and motivating others.

The Recruitment Division's mission is to increase public awareness about career opportunities and recruit a diverse, highly qualified applicant pool capable of achieving the agency's mission.



Director's Awards



Administrative, Professional, Technical Employee of the Year

Alice C. Thomas
Forensic Services Division

Ms. Thomas provided critical assistance to the U.S. Attorney's Office and enhanced a series of images recovered during an investigation. As a result, the U.S. Attorney's Office obtained one guilty plea and four convictions of the defendants on over 170 counts.

Uniformed Division Officer of the Year

Richard Macauley
Special Operations Branch

Sergeant Technician Macauley was honored for his contributions towards the modernization of the Hazardous Agent Mitigation Medical Emergency Response (HAMMER) Team. Sergeant Technician Macauley served as the Team leader and operational coordinator for HAMMER assets during the 2013 Presidential Inauguration.

Special Agent of the Year

Laura Anne Hughes
Charlotte Field Office

Special Agent Hughes played a critical role in the investigation and dismantling of the Ponzi scheme known as ZeekRewards. Special Agent Hughes was also recognized for her role as the logistics agent during the 2012 Democratic National Convention in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Acknowledgements

Director
Julia Pierson

Deputy Director
A.T. Smith

Office of Government and Public Affairs

Assistant Director
Jane Murphy

Deputy Assistant Director
Edwin Donovan

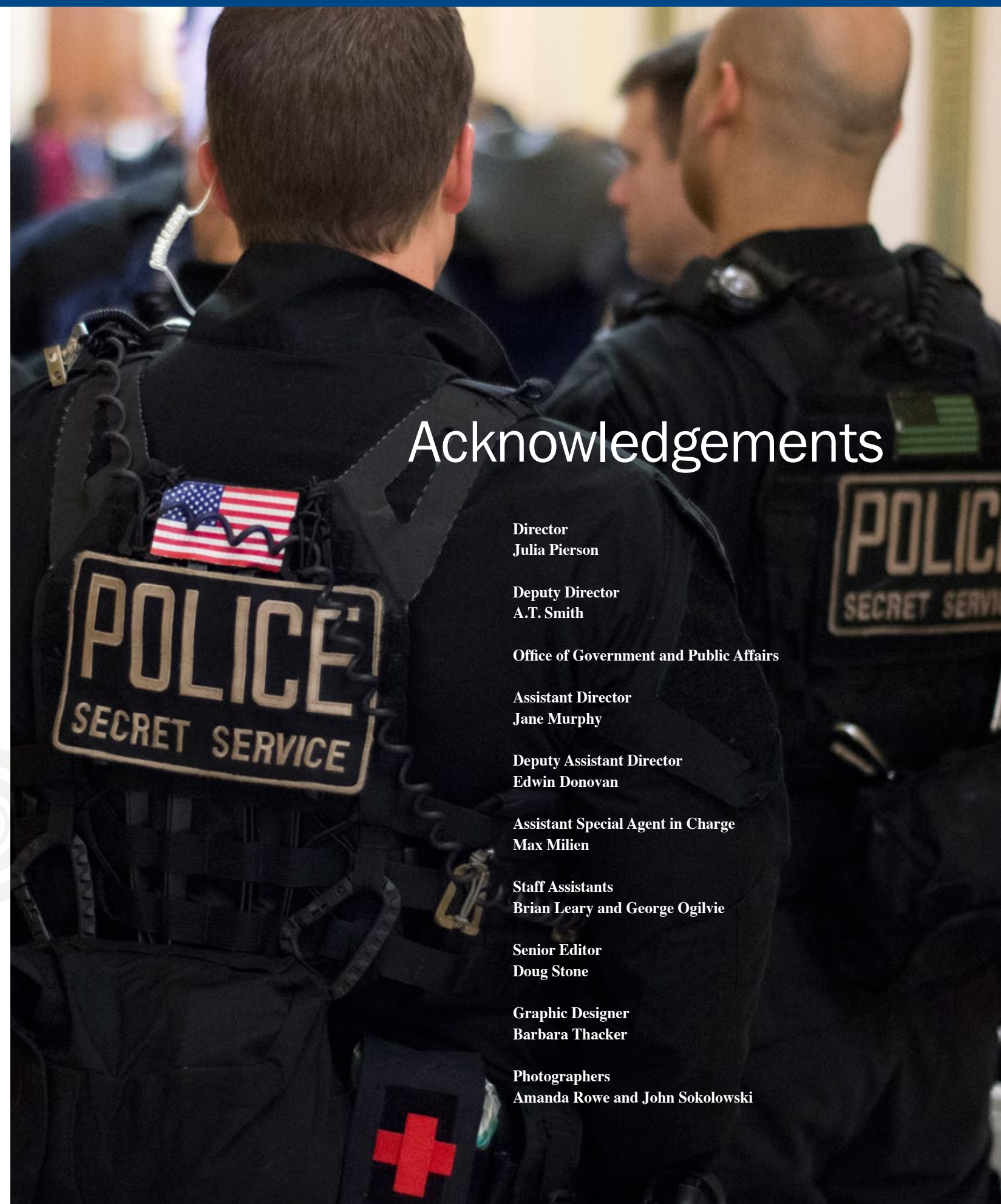
Assistant Special Agent in Charge
Max Milien

Staff Assistants
Brian Leary and George Ogilvie

Senior Editor
Doug Stone

Graphic Designer
Barbara Thacker

Photographers
Amanda Rowe and John Sokolowski





The Office of Government and Public Affairs gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the Forensic Services Division's Visual Information Branch.

For more information about the United States Secret Service, visit <http://www.secretservice.gov>.

For questions or comments about the 2013 Annual Report, contact the Office of Government and Public Affairs at 202-406-5708.



*U.S. Department of
Homeland Security*

**United States
Secret Service**