



APPENDICES

Appendix A – Discontinued Performance Goals and Indicators

These performance goals have been removed and were not included in the new SEC FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan. These performance goals will no longer be reported on beginning with the FY 2014 APR.

RESPONSIBLE DIVISION/OFFICE	PERFORMANCE GOAL/INDICATOR NUMBER	PERFORMANCE GOAL/INDICATOR TITLE
OIEA	Performance Goal 2.1.1	Survey on quality of disclosure
OCIE	Performance Goal 2.1.2	Number of consultations; joint events, reports, or initiatives; and joint examinations and other mutual supervisory efforts with SROs and other federal, state, and non-U.S. regulators
DERA	Indicator (Contextual) 2.1.1	Average cost of capital in U.S. relative to the rest of the world
DERA	Performance Goal 2.2.2	Average institutional transaction costs for exchange listed stocks on a monthly basis
DERA	Indicator (Contextual) 2.2.1	Average quoted spread for exchange listed stocks on a monthly basis
DERA	Indicator (Contextual) 2.2.2	Average effective spread for exchange listed stocks on a monthly basis
DERA	Indicator (Contextual) 2.2.3	Speed of execution
DERA	Indicator (Contextual) 2.2.4	Average quoted size of exchange listed stocks on a monthly basis
DERA	Indicator (Contextual) 2.2.5	Average daily volatility of exchange listed stocks on a monthly basis
CF	Performance Goal 2.3.2	Survey on whether SEC rules and regulations are clearly understandable
OCIE	Performance Goal 1.1.4	Percentage of attendees at CCO Outreach that rated the program as "Useful" or "Extremely Useful" in their compliance efforts
OCIE	Indicator (Efficiency & Customer Service) 1.1.1	Annual increases or decreases in the number of CCOs attending CCO Outreach programs
OCIE	Performance Goal 1.2.1	Percentage of cause and special exams (sweeps) conducted as a result of risk assessment process that includes multi-divisional input
OCIE	Performance Goal 1.2.2	Percentage of advisers deemed "high risk" examined during the year
TM	Performance Goal 3.1.4	Point of Sale "click-through rate"
IM, TM	Performance Goal 3.1.5	Access to broker-dealer and investment advisor background checks
TM	Performance Goal 3.1.6	Investor demand for disclosures on municipal securities
OIEA	Performance Goal 3.1.7	Satisfaction index for disclosure process
OIEA	Performance Goal 3.2.2	Number of investor educational initiatives organized and produced
OIEA	Performance Goal 3.2.4	Percentage of rules impacting investors that are presented in alternate user-friendly formats
OHR	Performance Goal 4.1.1	Survey of employee engagement
OHR	Performance Goal 4.1.5	Size of competency gaps
OHR	Performance Goal 4.1.7	Survey feedback on the quality of the SEC's performance management program
OHR	Performance Goal 4.2.1	Quality of hire
OHR	Performance Goal 4.2.2	Leadership competency gaps
OHR	Performance Goal 4.2.3	Satisfaction with leadership development program
OIT	Performance Goal 4.3.1	Percentage of SEC data sources accessible through a virtual data warehouse, and milestones achieved towards the creation of a robust information management program
OIT	Performance Goal 4.3.2	Deployment of document management and workflow tools
OIT	Performance Goal 4.3.3	Time to process evidentiary material for enforcement investigations
OIT	Performance Goal 4.3.4	Systems availability
OIT	Performance Goal 4.4.1	Milestones achieved towards establishment of a robust data management program
OIT	Performance Goal 4.4.2	Financial systems integration

Appendix B: SEC Divisions and Offices

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Appendix C: Glossary of Selected Terms

Advisers Act

The Investment Advisers Act of 1940 is a U.S. Federal law that was created to regulate the actions of investment advisers.

Agency Financial Report (AFR)

An annual requirement that provides financial and high-level performance results that enable the President, Congress, and the public to assess an agency's accomplishments each fiscal year (October 1 through September 30). This report includes audited financial statements and provides an overview of an agency's programs, accomplishments, challenges, and management's accountability for entrusted resources. The report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements. Under Circular A-136, agencies may prepare an Agency Financial Report and Annual Performance Report, or may combine these two reports into the Performance and Accountability Report.

Annual Performance Report (APR)

A report that outlines goals and intended outcomes of an agency's programs and initiatives. This report provides program performance and financial information that enables the President, Congress, and the public to assess an agency's performance and accountability over entrusted resources.

Asset

An asset is a resource that embodies economic benefits or services that the reporting entity controls.

Statement of Cash Flows

Reports a company's inflows and outflows of cash over time by classification.

Clawback Policies

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, all listed companies will eventually be required to institute a mechanism for reclaiming executive pay that had been granted under misstated earnings.

Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO)

A type of structured asset-backed security (ABS) with multiple "tranches" that are issued by special purpose entities and collateralized by debt obligations including bonds and loans. Each tranche offers a varying degree of risk and return so as to meet investor demand.

Crowd Funding/Sourcing

In the JOBS Act, a new means of raising capital enabling the raising of small amounts of equity capital without having to register with the SEC.

Deposit Fund

Consists of funds that do not belong to the Federal Government, such as disgorgement, penalties, and interest collected and held on behalf of harmed investors, registrant monies held temporarily until earned by the SEC, and collections awaiting disposition or reclassification.

Derivative

A contract between two parties that specifies conditions (dates, resulting values of the underlying variables, and notional amounts) under which payments are to be made between the parties.

Disgorgement

A repayment of funds received or losses forgone, with interest, as a result of illegal or unethical business transactions. Disgorged funds are normally distributed to those affected by the action, but in certain cases may be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act)

A Federal law that regulates the U.S. financial industry. The legislation, enacted in July 2010, created new financial regulatory processes that enforce transparency and accountability while implementing rules for consumer protection.

Entity Assets

Assets that an agency is authorized to use in its operations. For example, the SEC is authorized to use all funds in the Investor Protection Fund for its operations.

Entity Accounts Receivable

Monies owed to the SEC generated from securities transaction fees and filing fees paid by registrants.

Exchange Revenue

Exchange revenues are inflows of earned resources to an entity. Exchange revenues arise from exchange transactions, which occur when each party to the transaction sacrifices value and receives value in return. Examples include the sale of goods and services, entrance fees and most interest revenue.

Family Offices

A family office, or single family office (SFO), is a private company that manages investments and trusts for a single wealthy family. The company's financial capital is the family's own wealth, often accumulated over many family generations.

Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB)

A U.S. Federal advisory committee sponsored by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Comptroller General of the United States, whose mission is to develop generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the United States Government.

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)

A law that requires Federal agencies to conduct annual assessments of their information security and privacy programs, develop and implement remediation efforts for identified weaknesses and vulnerabilities, and report on compliance to OMB.

Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA)

A private corporation that acts as a self-regulatory organization (SRO). FINRA is the successor to the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) and is a non-governmental organization that performs financial regulation of member brokerage firms and exchange markets. The Government organization which acts as the ultimate regulator of the securities industry, including FINRA, is the SEC.

Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT)

A Federal entity's fund balance with Treasury (FBWT) is the amount of funds in the entity's accounts with Treasury for which the entity is authorized to make expenditures and pay liabilities and that have not been invested in Federal securities.

Funds from Dedicated Collections

Accounts containing specifically identified revenues, often supplemented by other financing sources, that are required by statute to be used for designated activities, benefits or purposes, and must be accounted for separately from the Government's general revenues. For example, Investor Protection Fund resources are funds from dedicated collections and may only be used for the purposes specified by the Dodd-Frank Act.

General Funds – Salaries and Expenses

Appropriations by Congress that are used to carry out the agency's mission and day to day operations that may be used in accordance with spending limits established by Congress.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

Framework of accounting standards, rules, and procedures defined by the professional accounting industry. The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) is the body designated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accounting (AICPA) as the source of GAAP for Federal reporting entities.

Imputed Financing

Financing provided to the reporting entity by another Federal entity covering certain costs incurred by the reporting entity. For example, some Federal employee retirement benefits are paid by the Federal Government's central personnel office, the Office of Personnel Management. The SEC recognizes a financing source and corresponding expense to represent its share of the cost of providing pension and post-retirement health and life insurance benefits to all eligible SEC employees.

Insider Trading

The buying or selling of a security by someone who has access to material, nonpublic information about the security.

Intragovernmental Costs

Costs that arise from the purchase of goods and services from other components of the Federal Government.

Investor Protection Fund

A fund established by the Dodd-Frank Act to pay awards to whistleblowers. The program requires the Commission to pay an award, under regulations prescribed by the Commission and subject to certain limitations, to eligible whistleblowers who voluntarily provide the Commission with original information about a violation of Federal securities laws that leads to the successful enforcement of a covered judicial or administrative action, or a related action.

Liability

A liability is a present obligation of the reporting entity to provide assets or services to another entity at a determinable date, when a specified event occurs, or on demand.

Limit Up-Limit Down Plan

A one-year pilot program to protect equity markets from volatile price swings which would pause trading.

Market Based Treasury Securities

Debt securities that the U.S Treasury issues to Federal entities without statutorily determined interest rates.

Microcap Securities

Low priced stocks issued by the smallest of companies.

Miscellaneous Receipt Account

A fund used to collect non-entity receipts from custodial activities that the SEC cannot deposit into funds under its control or use in its operations. These amounts are forwarded to the General Fund of the Treasury and are considered to be non-entity assets of the SEC.

NASDAQ

The NASDAQ Stock Market, also known as simply NASDAQ, is an American stock exchange. NASDAQ originally stood for National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations. It is the second-largest stock exchange by market capitalization in the world, after the New York Stock Exchange.

Non-Entity Assets

Those assets that are held by an entity but are not available to the entity. Examples of non-entity assets are disgorgement, penalties, and interest collected and held on behalf of harmed investors.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123

Defines management's responsibilities for internal financial controls in Federal agencies.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136

Establishes a central point of reference for all Federal financial reporting guidance for Executive Branch departments, agencies, and entities required to submit audited financial statements, interim financial statements, and Performance and Accountability Reports (PAR), and Agency Financial Reports (AFR) under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002, and Annual Management Reports under the Government Corporations Control Act.

Performance and Accountability Reports (PAR)

An annual report that provides program performance and financial information that enables Congress, the President, and the public to assess an agency's performance and accountability over entrusted resources.

Performance Indicators Results Summary

A summary of performance by outcome within each strategic goal.

Pay to Play Schemes

Payments or gifts made to influence awarding of lucrative contracts for securities underwriting business.

Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)

A nonprofit corporation established by Congress to oversee the audits of public companies in order to protect the interests of investors and further the public interest in the preparation of informative, accurate, and independent audit reports. The PCAOB also oversees the audits of broker-dealers, including compliance reports filed pursuant to Federal securities laws, to promote investor protection.

Pump and Dump Schemes

A form of micro stock fraud involving artificially inflating the price of an owned stock through false and misleading positive statements.

Reserve Fund

A fund established by the Dodd-Frank Act that may be used by the SEC to obligate amounts up to a total of \$100 million in one fiscal year as the SEC determines it necessary to carry out its functions.

Resource Extraction Rule

As implemented by Dodd-Frank, the resource extraction rule requires disclosure of payments of \$100,000 or more made to governments for the commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals. This rule applies to U.S. and foreign companies that are 1) engaged in the commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals, and 2) required to file annual reports with the SEC.

Section 31 Fees

Transaction fees paid to the SEC based on the volume of securities that are sold on various markets. Under Section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, self-regulatory organizations (SROs) – such as the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and all of the national securities exchanges (including the New York Stock Exchange) – must pay transaction fees to the SEC based on the volume of securities that are sold on their markets. These fees recover the costs incurred by the Government, including the SEC, for supervising and regulating the securities markets and securities professionals.

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act)

A law governing the secondary trading of securities (stocks, bonds, and debentures) in the United States. It was this piece of legislation that established the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Exchange Act and related statutes form the basis of regulation of the financial markets and their participants in the United States.

Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO)

An organization that exercises some degree of regulatory authority over an industry or profession. The regulatory authority could be applied in addition to some form of Government regulation, or it could fill the vacuum of an absence of Government oversight and regulation. The ability of an SRO to exercise regulatory authority does not necessarily derive from a grant of authority from the Government.

Strategic Plan

A report initially required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) that defines the agency mission, long-term goals, strategies planned, and the approaches it will use to monitor its progress in addressing specific national problems, needs, challenges, and opportunities related to its mission. The Plan also presents general and long term goals the agency aims to achieve, what actions the agency will take to realize those goals, and how the agency will deal with challenges and risks that may hinder achieving result. Requirements for the Strategic Plan are presented in OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget.

U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)

An independent agency of the U.S. Government that regulates futures and option markets.

U.S. Exchanges

A place (physical or virtual) where stock traders come together to decide on the price of securities.

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

The SEC is an independent agency of the U.S. Government established pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), charged with regulating the country's capital markets. It is charged with protecting investors, maintaining fair, orderly and efficient markets; and facilitating capital formation.

Appendix D: Acronyms

ADA	Antideficiency Act	FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982
AFR	Agency Financial Report		
AICPA	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants	FMOC	Financial Management Oversight Committee
APR	Annual Performance Report	FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
ATS	Alternative Trading Systems	FSB	Financial Stability Board
CBOE	Chicago Board Options Exchange	FSIO	Financial Systems Integration Office
CDO	Collateralized Debt Obligation	FSSP	Federal Shared Services Provider
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	FTC	Federal Trade Commission
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	FTE	Full-Time Equivalents
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	FY	Fiscal Year
CFTC	Commodities Futures Trading Commission	GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
CRQA	Center for Risk and Quality Analysis	GAO	Government Accountability Office
CSRS	Civil Service Retirement System	GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
DERA	Division of Economic and Risk Analysis	GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
Dodd-Frank Act	Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act	GSS	General Support System
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor	IAC	Investor Advisory Committee
EDGAR	Electronic Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval	ICFR	Internal Control over Financial Reporting
ESC	Enterprise Service Center	IOSCO	International Organization of Securities Commissions
Exchange Act	Securities Exchange Act of 1934	IPERA	Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board	IPIA	Improper Payments Information Act of 2002
FBWT	Fund Balance with Treasury	IPO	Initial Public Offering
FCPA	Foreign Corrupt Practices Act	JAB	Joint Authorization Board
FECA	Federal Employees' Compensation Act	JOBS Act	Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act
FedRAMP	Federal Risk Authorization Management Program	MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
FERS	Federal Employees Retirement System	MIDAS	Market Information Data and Analytics System
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act	NEP	National Examination Program
FINRA	Financial Industry Regulatory Authority	NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act	NPA	Non-Prosecution Agreement
		NRSRO	Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization

OA	Office of Acquisitions	REITS	Real Estate Investment Trusts
OCIE	Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations	Reserve Fund	Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund
OFM	Office of Financial Management	RMBS	Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities
OGC	Office of the General Counsel	S/L	Straight-Line
OIA	Office of International Affairs	SBR	Statement of Budgetary Resources
OIG	Office of Inspector General	SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
OIP	Order Instituting Cease-and-Desist Proceedings	SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
OIT	Office of Information Technology	SIPA	Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970
OMB	Office of Management and Budget	SIPC	Securities Investor Protection Corporation
OPM	Office of Personnel Management	SRO	Self-Regulatory Organization
PCAOB	Public Company Accounting Oversight Board	TCR	Tips, Complaints and Referrals
PIA	Privacy Impact Assessment	TSP	Thrift Savings Plan
RAS	Office of Risk Analysis and Surveillance	UDO	Undelivered Order