

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)

**INTERPOL WASHINGTON**  
U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

**FY 2018 PERFORMANCE BUDGET**



**CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION**

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# **I. Overview for INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau**

## **A. Introduction**

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau, requests a total of **\$34,525,000, 72 FTE and 72 direct positions** to prevent crime, enforce federal laws, and prevent terrorism. This request includes a net Adjustment-to-Base (ATB) increase of \$1,151,000 for INTERPOL statutory contributions, and a reduction of 5 positions. With these resources, INTERPOL Washington will strive to maintain its essential services while continuing its efforts to unite domestic law enforcement intelligence databases and connect this critical network securely to the vast international intelligence network to which INTERPOL Washington has sole access.

## **B. Background**

INTERPOL Washington, the United States National Central Bureau, is the statutorily-designated representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) on behalf of the Attorney General. As such, it is the official U.S. Point of Contact in INTERPOL's world-wide, police to police communications and criminal intelligence network. INTERPOL Washington is co-managed by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding that ensures a continuing commitment to the guidance and oversight of the organization and reinforces its role in effectively sharing and exchanging international criminal investigative intelligence and humanitarian assistance information. Consequently, its mission encompasses a broad spectrum of activities and responsibilities that support the effective administration of justice and security of the homeland – an end-state that fully reflects the Administration's strategic approach to combating transnational criminal threats. In carrying out these wide-ranging responsibilities, INTERPOL Washington utilizes a highly integrated, multi-sector workforce that includes analysts and agents detailed from both DOJ and DHS, as well as other Federal, State Local and Tribal agencies, including: the FBI, DEA, U.S. Marshals Service, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services and the United States Secret Service, among others.

As the National Central Bureau for the United States, INTERPOL Washington is solely responsible for entering into bilateral communications with law enforcement agencies in the other 189 member countries on behalf of all US law enforcement agencies. The USNCB is authorized unrestricted access to INTERPOL's secure, encrypted communications network, as well as its entire array of investigative databases. Populated with millions of records contributed by INTERPOL's 190 member countries, these databases contain vital investigative intelligence on international fugitives; stolen and lost travel documents; stolen administrative documents; missing persons; unidentified bodies; images of child sexual abuse, and other matters of investigative interest. This capability facilitates law enforcement interaction in real time on investigative matters ranging from simple criminal history checks to the sharing of sensitive criminal intelligence and investigative leads targeting transnational organized crime groups.

In addition, INTERPOL Washington is *exclusively* responsible for securing the publication of INTERPOL Notices – a system of international lookouts or advisories used to assist law enforcement authorities in locating fugitives, identifying suspects, and other investigative purposes – on behalf of U.S. law enforcement agencies, and for ensuring that such Notices

published on behalf of other member countries are entered and maintained in U.S. indices including the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the Department of Homeland Security's TECS. It also supports the exchange of international humanitarian assistance requests involving such matters as threatened suicides, death notifications, and health and welfare checks on U.S. citizens overseas, as well as foreign nationals in the U.S.

Operating 24/7/365, INTERPOL Washington is the primary nexus between domestic and foreign law enforcement and border security agencies and as such is solely dedicated and equipped to assist the more than 18,000 U.S. law enforcement agencies and their foreign counterparts in overcoming the very real cultural, linguistic, and legal barriers that complicate the exchange of criminal investigative intelligence and support across national administrations and boundaries – including situations where there is no alternative police communication channel for U.S. authorities. Even for U.S. law enforcement agencies with a well-developed international criminal investigative presence, INTERPOL Washington's services are complementary, not competitive or duplicative. To emphasize this point, in 2015 the European Police Office (EUROPOL) approached the USNCB requesting the USNCB host the secure SEINA platform, and the agreement executed in July 2015 formally designated the USNCB as the exclusive connection between U.S. law enforcement agencies and EUROPOL member countries.

In all instances, INTERPOL Washington serves to coordinate U.S. law enforcement actions and responses, ensuring that it is consistent with U.S. interests and law, as well as INTERPOL policies, procedures, and regulations. This includes strict adherence to Article 3 of the INTERPOL Constitution, which expressly forbids the Organization to "...undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character."

### **C. Full Program Costs**

INTERPOL Washington is one decision unit, and all requested funds sustain operations that support DOJ's key priorities, as well as those of DHS and INTERPOL. Therefore, each performance objective is linked with the costs of critical strategic actions that necessarily reflect the diverse requirements of all three organizations. Moreover, through its on-going communications with its domestic and foreign counterparts, INTERPOL Washington continues to identify service gaps and emerging needs that will require additional investment.

Figure 1 below shows annual appropriations for Fiscal Years 2016 – 2018 broken into Statutory Contributions, Mandatory DOJ Shared Services, Amalgamated Law Enforcement Communications and Information Sharing Architecture, and Operational Costs.

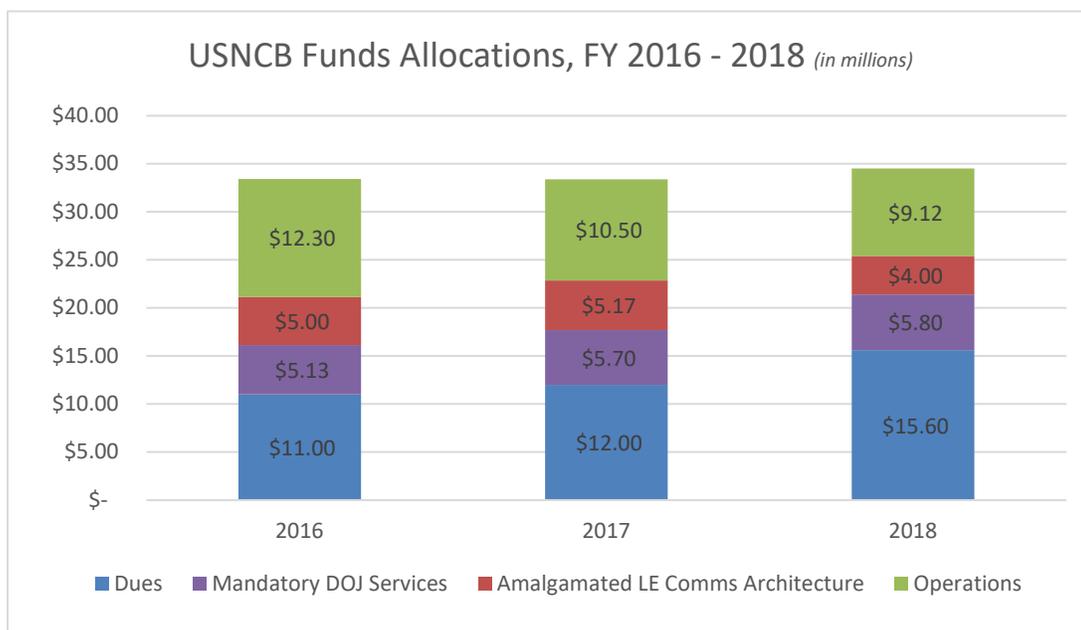


Figure 1

#### D. Challenges

The 2015 *National Security Strategy* explicitly recognizes that transnational crime is a serious and growing threat to public safety and national security. Similarly, the *Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community* cites transnational organized crime as “...a global, persistent threat to our communities at home and our interests abroad. Savvy, profit-driven criminal networks traffic in drugs, persons, wildlife, and weapons; corrode security and governance; undermine legitimate economic activity and the rule of law; cost economies important revenue; and undercut US development efforts.”<sup>[1]</sup> Of particular concern, both documents point to an increasing convergence between transnational crime and terrorism. In order to combat these threats, the United States government is seeking to integrate elements from within the homeland security and national security mission spaces into a whole-of-government approach designed to disrupt, defeat, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.<sup>[2]</sup>

The challenges that impede progress toward achieving the strategic goals of DOJ and DHS are complex and ever-changing. Developments in technology, enforcement priorities, and shifting patterns of criminal behavior are only a few factors that impact law enforcement practices and pose challenges that demand attention. The following challenges are among those that INTERPOL Washington views as highly significant, and as having the greatest potential to impact its budget, operations, and resources.

<sup>[1]</sup> Unclassified Statement for the Record on the *Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community* for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, James R. Clapper, Director of National Intelligence, February 26, 2015

<sup>[2]</sup> *National Security Strategy*, p.15

## External Challenges:

### **Balancing Appropriated Funding Constraints with Outpaced Demand**

INTERPOL Washington, as with other organizations throughout the entire Federal Government, continues to face funding and resource challenges. The economic environment and the subsequent impact of tightened budgets have placed pressures on all federal agencies. INTERPOL Washington is committed to the Administration's efforts to cut waste in spending and to identify opportunities to promote efficient spending. In FY 2018, INTERPOL Washington faces the challenge of responding to an increasing demand for our services while adhering to economic realities, constricted budgets, and efforts to reduce overall government spending.

The unprecedented growth of transnational criminal and terrorist organizations has created a corresponding demand for international law enforcement cooperation and timely access to law enforcement intelligence worldwide. Consequently, INTERPOL Washington's requirement to respond to all requests for assistance from its domestic and international law enforcement partners continues to place substantial and increasing demands on its fiscal and operational resources. INTERPOL Washington anticipates the volume of requests for assistance will continue to increase at the recent historical average rate of 18 – 25% per year as its outreach efforts and information technology initiatives develop and take hold. INTERPOL Washington anticipates that the volume of requests for assistance will continue to increase as its outreach efforts and information technology initiatives develop and take hold. Some examples are listed below:

Increased awareness and usage of INTERPOL databases has led to consistent growth in message traffic across the network resulting in increases in new cases year after year (Figure 2).



**Figure 2**

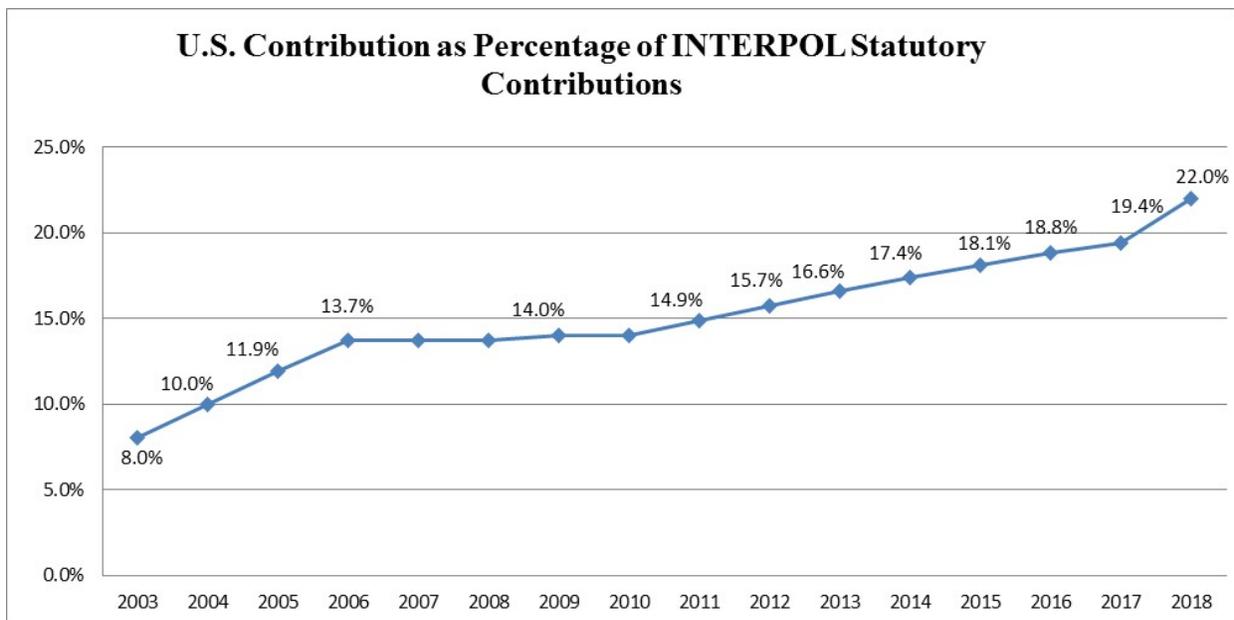
INTERPOL Washington's aggressive outreach efforts have significantly increased availability of INTERPOL databases to domestic law enforcement agencies. In 2014, U.S. law enforcement authorities accounted for more than 366 million queries against INTERPOL databases. Just two

years later in FY 2016, INTERPOL Washington facilitated more than 466 million queries, an increase of one million queries..

- INTERPOL Washington has partnered with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) in an initiative to distribute investigative leads via INTERPOL's *i-24/7* network regarding foreign hosted child pornography discovered by U.S. based Electronic Service Providers. Following a pilot program, INTERPOL Washington began full-scale distribution of investigative leads in May 2014. As of June 7, 2016, in excess of 2.4 million leads have been distributed to approximately 140 remaining INTERPOL member countries not currently serviced by a NCMEC or DHS VPN.
- INTERPOL's Headquarters in Lyon ceased translating notices and diffusions from French and Spanish into English. As a consequence, INTERPOL Washington has absorbed the cost of translating diffusions, notices, and other INTERPOL message traffic. The IOCC Translation Program receives on average 350 to 500 messages a month that require translation. This total does not include the estimated 2,000 diffusions and notices that are saved to cases each month without appropriate translation, so INTERPOL Washington staff can ensure those individuals are entered into U.S. indices without extensive delay. Furthermore, it is estimated the current case file system holds around 4,000 to 6,000 additional untranslated notices.
- INTERPOL Washington receives no funding from participating agencies for operating expenses (such as guard service, telecommunication, equipment, and supply expenses) for their detailed personnel.

### **Funding U.S. Dues to the INTERPOL Organization**

In October 2013, the INTERPOL General Assembly (GA) adopted a new model for the distribution of statutory contributions (dues) assessments among INTERPOL member countries. This new scale incorporates the economic performance of member countries by averaging the INTERPOL scale and the United Nation's scale. The United Nation's scale includes various economic indicators including, Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Under the new dues structure, not only will the United States continue to pay the largest percentage but our contribution percentage will escalate markedly from 17.4 percent in 2014 to 19.4 percent by 2017 (Figure 3). The current contribution model only calculates through 2017, but INTERPOL has initiated action to update the model for the period of 2018 – 2022. Members of the General Assembly have expressed great interest in tying the INTERPOL statutory contributions to the United Nations scale, which would have the United States pay 22% in 2018. The 2018 contribution amount is estimated to be \$16.5M. INTERPOL Washington is requesting an increase of \$1.151 million (3.5%) to offset this projected increase in dues.



**Figure 3**

The U.S. dues contribution is paid in Euros (€) from INTERPOL Washington’s budget, and has increased from €1.23 million in 2001 to €2.32 million or \$16.5 million USD in 2018. The estimated dues contribution, as paid in U.S. dollars in 2018 represents **45 percent** of INTERPOL Washington’s annual budget (requested). (Refer back to Figure 1 on page 2). Moreover, the newly adopted scale will continue to raise the U.S. dues contribution annually. INTERPOL has indicated that it will seek additional annual increases to its budget to fund inflationary costs. The budgetary effect of these annual increases may be further compounded by the fluctuating value of the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro, which impacts INTERPOL Washington’s ability to pay its dues commitment at either an advantageous or disadvantageous rate of exchange.

**Internal Challenges:**

INTERPOL Washington faces many internal challenges in FY 2018, primarily in regards to its analytical capacity and Information Technology (IT) infrastructure. These challenges also present INTERPOL Washington with considerable risks, such as an over-reliance on contractors in key analytical and IT positions. As of Pay Period 6 in March 2017, INTERPOL Washington has 64 employees on board, supported by 51 contractor positions, plus detailees and interns. Put simply, 44% of the “permanent” workforce is comprised of contractors who by definition are not permanent. This practice makes INTERPOL Washington susceptible to factors such as annual contract renewals, and the challenges are exacerbated by an increase in the volume of information and data received from foreign and domestic law enforcement partners as a result of outreach efforts. This increase in volume has significantly outpaced INTERPOL Washington’s analytical capabilities, resulting in costly delays and backlogs.

Another internal challenge is that **34 percent** of its on-board workforce (excluding interns) is detailed from domestic law enforcement partner agencies. To mitigate the skills gap that may result from the retirement of its employees and the turnover of detailees, INTERPOL Washington must further develop the tools necessary to recruit, hire, train, and retain qualified applicants. In response to this urgent business requirement, INTERPOL Washington conducted a comprehensive assessment of its human capital and information technology program, which

resulted in the publication of human capital, IT, and mission strategic plans to guide the organization through FY 2017.

#### **E. Strategic Goals and Objectives**

This request identifies specific outcome-based, strategic mission objectives that will continue to advance the mission of INTERPOL Washington. Achieving these objectives will move the agency toward fulfilling its statutory mandate to secure greater cooperation and share intelligence among law enforcement organizations throughout the world.

#### **F. Environmental Management System**

INTERPOL Washington will continue to implement its agency-wide Environmental Management System. The agency has adopted a policy whereby INTERPOL Washington personnel incorporate environmental stewardship into their decision-making and day-to-day activities. The policy mandates, among other things:

- Incorporation of environmental management principles into planning and budget preparation.
- Promotion and encouragement for all employees to practice energy conservation, waste stream reduction, and recycling.
- Compliance with applicable federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations.
- Identification and reporting to the agency leadership any unsafe working conditions or environmental concerns.

## **II. Summary of Program Changes**

N/A

## **III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

General Legal Activities language is displayed in the GLA rollup budget submission.

## IV. Program Activity Justification

### INTERPOL Washington

<i>INTERPOL Washington</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2016 Enacted	77	62	33,437
2017 Continuing Resolution	77	69	33,374
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-5	3	1,151
2018 Current Services	72	72	34,525
2018 Program Increases	0	0	0
2018 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2018 Request	72	72	34,525
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,151</b>

<i>INTERPOL Washington -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	<b>Direct Pos.</b>	<b>Estimate FTE</b>	<b>Amount<sup>1</sup></b>
2016 Enacted	5	4	2,400
2017 Continuing Resolution	5	4	3,268
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2018 Current Services	5	5	3,268
2018 Program Increases	0	0	0
2018 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2018 Request	5	5	3,268
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Prior to FY 2017 OCIO pay costs were not included within the IT breakout. Starting in FY 2017 OCIO pay is included.

#### 1. Program Description

INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization and coordinates intelligence sharing between its 190 member countries, providing a neutral venue where jurisdictions and mandates are interwoven to permit cooperation and assistance in combating international crime. Pursuant to its statutory authority, INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau, facilitates international law enforcement cooperation by serving as a police-to-police communications and intelligence network for both American and foreign police seeking assistance in criminal investigations. In addition INTERPOL transmits intelligence of a criminal justice, humanitarian, or other law enforcement related nature between domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies in INTERPOL member countries, and coordinates and integrates intelligence in investigations of an international nature.

## 2. Program and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: INTERPOL Washington											
RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		69	32,000	62	32,000	69	33,437	1	3,423	70	36,860
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Program Activity	Exchange of International Investigative Information / Assistance	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		69	32,000	62	32,000	69	33,437	1	3,423	70	36,860
Performance Measure: Output	Number of TECS/NCIC "lookouts" entered/updated	30,614		39,217		31,379				31,692	
Performance Measure: Output	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB	710		768		772				778	
Performance Measure: Output	New cases initiated	42,354		41,946		43,201				43,633	
Performance Measure: Efficiency	Number of lookouts issued to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies on INTERPOL wanted/missing persons and suspects within 48 hours	26,566		32,765		27,894				28,173	
Performance Measure: Outcome	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a U.S. nexus	170		173		172				172	

### Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:

TECS/NCIC "Lookouts" are defined as records created by the USNCB in the Department of Homeland Security's TECS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center system. Both systems are checked at U.S. border entry points. By placing the entries, the USNCB is able to alert U.S. law enforcement to international wanted persons who may attempt to enter the U.S. The USNCB considers "locates" to be the identification, through queries or lead information provided by another country, of a potential address or location of a wanted fugitive. USNCB Workload and Performance data is collected from the USNCB Envoy system and the INTERPOL General Secretariat. Data is validated through manual random sampling. A continuing data limitation is the fact that USNCB is sometimes left out of the information loop once a fugitive is located and/or arrested by national authorities, making it difficult to track and report final outcome. The USNCB continues to make improvements to its statistical reporting.

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>									
<b>Decision Unit: INTERPOL Washington</b>									
<b>Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets</b>		<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>		<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>FY 2018</b>
		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of lookouts within 48 hours	8,036	9,334	16,649	25,301	26,566	32,765	27,894	28,173
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of INTERPOL Diffusions issued	585	647	190					
<b>Performance Measure</b>	New Cases Initiated	42,549	44,605	47,934	41,935	42,354	41,946	43,201	43,633
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of US requested INTERPOL Notices	1,818	1,436	1,200					
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of TECS/NCIC "lookouts" entered/updated	20,720	22,495	27,434	34,487	30,614	39,217	31,379	31,692
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB	439	441	874	1,116	710	768	772	778
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of red notices published on US fugitives and sex offenders	N/A	473	437	402				
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of green notices published on US fugitives and sex offenders	N/A	769	655	521				
<b>Outcome Measure</b>	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a US nexus	165	145	183	185	170	173	172	172

N/A = Data unavailable

### **3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies**

#### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

INTERPOL Washington will support DOJ's strategic priorities by executing the following functions:

- Coordinating arrangements for payment of mandatory INTERPOL member dues;
- Communicating and exchanging intelligence between international and domestic law enforcement agencies;
- Ensuring that the interests of the United States are represented to the international law enforcement community;
- Identifying trends and patterns in international criminal activity;
- Providing leadership and expertise at global law enforcement symposia, conferences, and meetings;
- Extending access to INTERPOL data by U.S. Federal, State, Local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies; and,
- Championing the greater use by U.S. Federal, State, Local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies of international intelligence and communication tools available through INTERPOL Washington.

INTERPOL Washington will continue to facilitate cooperation among foreign and domestic law enforcement by making it easier to obtain intelligence and evidence needed to pursue fugitives and track criminal activity by leveraging authorized and existing information sharing environments.

#### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

INTERPOL Washington has formed strategic partnerships with U.S. law enforcement agencies that have assigned agents to INTERPOL Washington to initiate and respond to international inquiries. INTERPOL Washington further participates in such international law enforcement initiatives as: Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) and Fusion Task Force (provides link analysis on terrorist groups and individuals); Human Trafficking Programs; Project Cargo Net (maritime piracy); International Stolen Motor Vehicle Program; Cultural Antiquities Program; Stolen/Lost Travel Documents Program; International Child Sexual Exploitation Program, and the INTERPOL Bioterrorism Program. The Notice and Diffusion program builds member countries' capacity to rapidly identify and arrest known and internationally wanted individuals leading to their eventual extradition, deportation or prosecution.

INTERPOL Washington will also continue to use its expertise to assist in halting international parental abductions in progress, pursue child abductors, and locate child victims.

Through INTERPOL Washington, every law enforcement agency in the United States can contact police, customs, and immigration authorities in 189 other member countries. The anticipated outcome is the reduction of crime domestically and internationally.

#### **c. Mission Priorities**

The following are specific examples of how INTERPOL Washington supports the Department's mission:

## **Protecting Americans from national security threat**

National Central Bureaus representing more than 40 member countries have coalesced into a dedicated Foreign Terrorist Fighter program. This program currently supports a working group - an international symposia that serves as a vehicle for sharing intelligence and best practices; a multinational fusion cell, and an analytical database populated with intelligence contributed by and accessible to participating member countries. The criminal intelligence contained in the database includes detailed identity particulars that are especially valuable to law enforcement and border control authorities in making determinations of the terrorist threat posed by subjects located in, or attempting to enter their respective jurisdictions.

### **“INTERPOL Chief says ‘unprecedented’ foreign terrorist fighter threat requires global action”**

May 29, 2015, UNITED NATIONS, New York— Addressing the United Nations Security Council Ministerial briefing on foreign terrorist fighters, INTERPOL Secretary General Jürgen Stock said countries need to ‘share even more information, and share it even better’. The INTERPOL Chief told the high-level meeting that more countries are realizing that sharing via INTERPOL represents an opportunity, not a risk, which in turn enables the world police body to more closely monitor the threat as it evolves. “Increased pressure to restrict foreign terrorist fighter mobility is already producing changes in tactics,” said Secretary General Stock, adding that INTERPOL projects ‘broken travel’ – where individuals move between several countries in non-consecutive legs before reaching their final destination – to become a more frequent feature, with an increase in facilitation networks as opposed to self-organization.

<http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2015/N2015-067>

At the start of the initiative in April 2013, there were only 12 messages or notices in the Fusion Cell’s database referencing Syria foreign fighters. Since then, the INTERPOL working group has met four times, providing intelligence on foreign fighters in the form of over 4,000 messages or notices.

Member countries have begun to integrate INTERPOL’s data into their respective border security and law enforcement lookout systems. As we all recognize sharing intelligence on suspected foreign fighters is a critical, necessary tool to track, interdict, and hopefully prosecute suspected fighters. It is particularly paramount that transit countries receive timely intelligence in order to interdict travelers.

Applied collectively, these resources provide a reliable platform for addressing the threat from foreign terrorist fighters by helping to monitor, deter and interdict their international movement. INTERPOL Washington is aggressively exploiting these resources in order to provide notification to other member countries and to communicate potential threats posed by individuals involved in terrorist activities. We have strategically used INTERPOL Notices to target, trace, locate and detain terrorists.

Currently, we have identified over 3,000 known terrorists who are subjects of INTERPOL Notices, which include 885 suspects wanted on Red Notices that were previously unknown to the U.S. Government. Through our partnership with the FBI, this intelligence was shared with the National Counter Terrorism Center for watch-listing. We also provided previously unknown supplemental intelligence on 1,200 records and issued 1,005 Blue or Green notices targeting terrorism suspects. The value of this data - a large portion of which was previously unknown- is

proof positive that the intelligence contained within the INTERPOL system is important to the U.S. Law Enforcement and Intelligence communities and a key to continued homeland security.

Furthermore, to combat the growing threats posed by cybercrime and cyber-based attacks, INTERPOL Washington is working with INTERPOL to develop best practices and intelligence sharing initiatives to overcome the inherent challenges to investigating, prosecuting, and disrupting cybercrime; develop capacity in its member countries; network and leverage INTERPOL's global and regional resources in support of national efforts; and increase connectivity between U.S. law enforcement and foreign authorities worldwide. In order to meet these challenges, INTERPOL Washington is actively pursuing the development of training opportunities with INTERPOL and the DOJ to improve member countries' use of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) as a critical tool in support of global efforts to combat cybercrime; developing solutions to streamline the process of obtaining and communicating Basic Subscriber Information held by U.S. service providers, and transitioning the INTERPOL Operational Expert Group on Cybercrime, which is chaired by INTERPOL Washington, from a planning and development body to a permanent entity that will drive the organization's strategic cyber direction. Through the newly established INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation and its Digital Crime Center, which is presently under the direction of a U.S. secondment from the FBI, INTERPOL Washington will also continue to promote the operational, technical, and investigative cyber capabilities of U.S. law enforcement and increase international cooperation in support of DOJ's National Security Priority Goal of disrupting and dismantling cyber threat actors.

### **Protecting Americans from violent crime**

INTERPOL Washington fights violent crime by working with domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies to combat violent transnational criminal organizations and offenders. Its efforts include developing and exchanging criminal investigative information and intelligence designed to deny the illicit movement of and access to U.S. - sourced firearms, explosives, and ammunition by international traffickers, drug dealers, gang members, and terrorists. INTERPOL Washington's international data resources and communications network also support U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies in investigating other violent offenses that include kidnapping, bank robbery, homicide, rape, and sexual assault. For example, INTERPOL Washington processes trace requests of U.S.-sourced firearms recovered or seized abroad for those member countries without electronic trace (E-Trace) capability and, through INTERPOL's secure *i-24/7* network, and assists ATF's National Tracing Center with requests from member countries for assistance in tracing foreign-made firearms recovered in the U.S.

#### **“ICE, US Marshals arrest 27 international fugitives with Interpol alerts”**

June 5, 2015, WASHINGTON — Twenty-seven criminal foreign fugitives with active Interpol alerts were arrested across the United States this week by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS).

Those arrested are from 13 different countries and wanted for crimes abroad. Of the 27, five are wanted for homicide, two for kidnapping, one for raping a child and one for human sex trafficking.

<http://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ice-us-marshals-arrest-27-international-fugitives-interpol-alerts>

Additionally, INTERPOL Washington processes applications for Red, Blue, and Green INTERPOL Notices on subjects connected with a wide range of violent offenses. These subjects include deportees (including members of transnational criminal gangs such as MS-13) who have committed violent crimes, and members of outlaw motorcycle gangs (e.g., Hells Angels, Bandidos, Mongols, Vagos, and Outlaws). In addition to facilitating the location, capture, and removal of criminal fugitives, the publication of these notices supports the sharing of criminal intelligence and coordination of investigations and operations at a truly global level.

INTERPOL Washington also routinely facilitates emergency disclosure requests from internet service providers and online social media companies to prevent violent crimes in which serious threats of bodily harm, death threats, stalking, and extortion attempts are made using the internet, resulting in the identification, location and arrest of offenders posing a significant threat to persons and/or general public safety.

### **Protecting the most vulnerable members of society**

INTERPOL Washington provides substantial support to agency efforts to combat crimes against children. Using its exclusive authority, INTERPOL Washington has extended access to INTERPOL's online investigative resources to child sex crimes investigators from DOJ, DHS, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). This access enables them to utilize INTERPOL's International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database, a system that employs sophisticated software programs to automatically extract digital information from images and compare it to stored images seized worldwide. ICSE's performance capabilities

### **Dissemination of NCMEC Cyber Tipline Reports Tops 1 Million**

January 13, 2016, WASHINGTON, DC — In March 2014, INTERPOL Washington began a pilot program disseminating NCMEC leads to 10 member countries that did not have a Virtual Private Network (VPN) with either NCMEC or U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations (ICE HSI). In May 2014, following the completion of the pilot program, the initiative began electronic dissemination of NCMEC Cyber Tipline reports to the remaining member countries. Approximately 140 member countries now receive these investigative leads from INTERPOL Washington. In November 2015, the total number of Cyber Tipline Reports disseminated internationally exceeded 1 million, and all with zero human intervention.

#### [Announcements - Dissemination of NCMEC Cyber Tipline Reports...](#)

One of many NCMEC leads distributed from NCB Washington landed in the country of Gibraltar. Based upon a single Cyber Tipline report, NCB Gibraltar, was able to work with their competent authority to investigate and ultimately arrest a subject, Colin FISHER, for allegations dealing with child abuse materials and other crimes. Following his conviction, FISHER was sentenced as follows:

1. Possession of Indecent Images of Children - 18 months (concurrent with Point 2)
2. Distribution of Indecent Images of Children - 32 months
3. Voyeurism (Miss "X" - former girlfriend) - 8 months on both charges, to run concurrent to each other but consecutively to Points 1 & 2
4. Voyeurism (Miss "Y" & "Z" - former work colleagues) - 4 months on each charge to run concurrent but consecutively to Points 1, 2 & 3.

In the instant case, the voyeurism allegations where not associated with the Cyber Tipline Report and completely unknown until discovered in the ensuing investigation. Thankfully, they were discovered and managed before they could progress to something much, much worse.

enable users to initiate investigations online, comment on shared material, apply their unique knowledge of local circumstances, and consult and collaborate with their international counterparts. To date, over 6,301 victims from more than 40 countries have been identified utilizing this database. Identifications increase yearly as the database capabilities are propagated throughout the domestic and international law enforcement communities by INTERPOL as well as Federal, State, Local, and Tribal law enforcement entities. To date, there are 328 trained ICSE users world-wide. INTERPOL Washington continues to assist with coordinating/facilitating user training to increase database usage and knowledge.

INTERPOL Washington is using its exclusive authority to issue INTERPOL Green Notices as a systematic means of alerting domestic and foreign police agencies to the presence of serious child sex offenders travelling from abroad. In this regard, INTERPOL Washington's authority now includes the ability to publish Green Notices on U.S. citizens and Legal Permanent Residents with an international nexus that fit the definition of Tier II and III sex offenders under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), 42 USC § 16911(4).1. Complementing these efforts, INTERPOL Washington has entered into a partnership with the U.S. Marshals Service's National Sex Offender Targeting Center to identify, target, and track non-compliant sex offenders that travel internationally.

INTERPOL Washington has partnered with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement in support of Operation Predator to identify foreign sex offenders whose crimes make them removable from the United States. This includes child sex predators, smugglers, and traffickers, as well as individuals involved in the distribution of images of child sexual abuse via the Internet. To date, INTERPOL Washington has published approximately 6,000 Green Notices in support of this operation.

Furthermore, INTERPOL Washington currently partners with U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE), Homeland Security Investigations along with foreign law enforcement counterparts to assist in the identification and location of human rights violators and those formerly engaged in war crimes. INTERPOL Washington also partners with the ICE Human Trafficking and Smuggling Center to utilize INTERPOL notices and diffusions to identify subjects that are either suspected of or wanted for crimes of human trafficking and/or smuggling. Requests from domestic and foreign law enforcement counterparts are reviewed and entered into appropriate U.S. indices and are then disseminated to the INTERPOL community.

## **V. Program Increases by Item**

Not applicable.

## **VI. Program Offsets by Item**

Not applicable.

## **VII. Exhibits**