

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION  
**U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU**  
**(INTERPOL WASHINGTON)**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**FY 2013 PERFORMANCE BUDGET**

**CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION**

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## **INTERPOL Washington FY2013 Congressional Submission**

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

#### **A. Introduction**

In FY 2013, INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau, requests a total of \$31,489,000, 79 FTE, and 77 positions to prevent crime, enforce federal laws and prevent terrorism. This request includes an Adjustment to Base (ATB) increase of \$1,768,000. Note that INTERPOL Washington has a program offset of (-\$33,000) for information technology (IT). However, the request does include \$1,764,000, 4 FTE, and 5 positions for base IT activities and continued support for ongoing technological expansion of our Law Enforcement Information Sharing initiatives. With these resources, INTERPOL Washington will be able to increase the number of quality cases related to terrorism, violent crime, drug trafficking, and cyber crime, as well as further extend our state and local outreach efforts. Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address:

<http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

#### **B. Background**

Transnational crime and terrorism – and the growing linkage between the two – represent formidable threats to the American people and our national security. Crimes with an international nexus have evolved from predominantly simple acts of ordinary law crime into complex, transnational operations and enterprises that rob individuals of their identities; compromise vital infrastructure; threaten economic stability and, in many instances, ruin or even claim innocent lives.

Whether in the form of terrorist attacks, gang-related violence, human trafficking, child exploitation, cyber or financial crimes these threats are frequently multinational in scope. In order to respond effectively, U.S. law enforcement authorities and their foreign counterparts must be able to overcome the very real cultural, linguistic, and legal barriers that complicate the exchange of criminal investigative information and support across national administrations and boundaries.

As the statutorily-designated United States representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) on behalf of the Attorney General<sup>1</sup>, INTERPOL Washington provides the communications network, framework for police cooperation, and essential tools and services necessary to overcome these barriers and produce timely investigative results in the fight against transnational crime and terrorism – even where diplomatic relations may not exist. INTERPOL Washington extends to more than 18,000 U.S. law enforcement agencies the unique ability to communicate securely, directly, and in real time with their police counterparts in the

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<sup>1</sup> 22 U.S.C. 263a; Title 28 C.F.R. Subpart F-2 § 0.34

other 187 member countries of INTERPOL. This capability facilitates law enforcement interaction on investigative matters ranging from simple criminal history checks to the sharing of sensitive criminal intelligence and investigative leads targeting transnational organized crime groups. INTERPOL Washington 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. 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, and available 24/7/365.

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. Challenges**

As a result of the terrorist attacks of 9/11 and a continuing increase in crimes fueled by the accelerating development and spread of information technology, INTERPOL Washington is now co-managed by DOJ and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Consequently, INTERPOL Washington's mission has grown to encompass a broad spectrum of responsibilities for facilitating international law enforcement cooperation, securing our Nation's borders, and protecting the American people from the growing threat of transnational crime and terrorism.

This request identifies specific outcome-based, strategic mission objectives that will continue to advance INTERPOL Washington through FY 2012 and beyond. Achieving these objectives will move this agency toward fulfilling its statutory mandate to secure greater cooperation and share information among law enforcement organizations throughout the world. INTERPOL Washington's success can be measured by how well it contributes to achieving the Department's Goals, as follows:

#### DOJ Strategic Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law

- Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur (1.1)
- Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts (1.2)

#### DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protects the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law

- Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime (2.1)
- Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims (2.2)
- Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs (2.3)

- Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime (2.4)
- Promote and protect Americans' civil rights (2.5)

Success will also be measured by meeting the priorities for protecting the American people identified by the Attorney General in his April 25, 2011, remarks to DOJ:

- Protect Americans from terrorism and other threats to our national security – both at home and abroad;
- Protect Americans from the violent crimes that have ravaged too many communities, devastated too many families, and stolen too many promising futures;
- Protect Americans from the financial fraud that devastates consumers, siphons taxpayer dollars, weakens our markets, and impedes our ongoing economic recovery, and
- Protect those most in need of help – our children, the elderly, victims of hate crimes, of human trafficking, and of exploitation – and those who cannot speak out or stand up for themselves.

#### **D. Full Program Costs**

INTERPOL Washington is one decision unit, and all requested funds must 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.

Resources for each Strategic Goal and Objective that INTERPOL Washington supports are provided. The total costs include the following:

- Operating costs
  - The direct costs of all outputs, and
  - Common administrative systems
- Indirect costs
  - Contribution of U.S. dues to INTERPOL

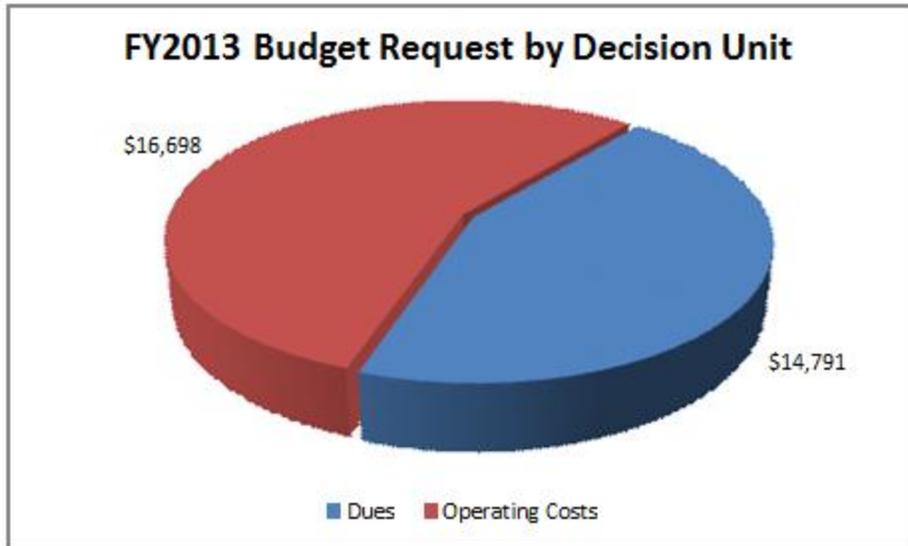


Figure 1

Both performance and resource tables define the total cost of achieving the strategies INTERPOL Washington will implement in FY 2013. Also included are the indirect costs of continuing activities, which are central to the operations of INTERPOL Washington.

#### E. Performance Challenges

The challenges that impede progress toward achieving the strategic goals of DOJ and DHS are complex and ever-changing. Internal agency dynamics, funding decisions, 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.

**External Challenges:** The unprecedented growth of transnational criminal and terrorist organizations has created a corresponding demand for international law enforcement cooperation and access to law enforcement information 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 that the volume of requests for assistance will continue to increase as its outreach efforts and information technology initiatives develop and take hold.

- Member countries expansion of INTERPOL databases to border points has led to a significant increase in cases and message traffic across the network (Figure 2).

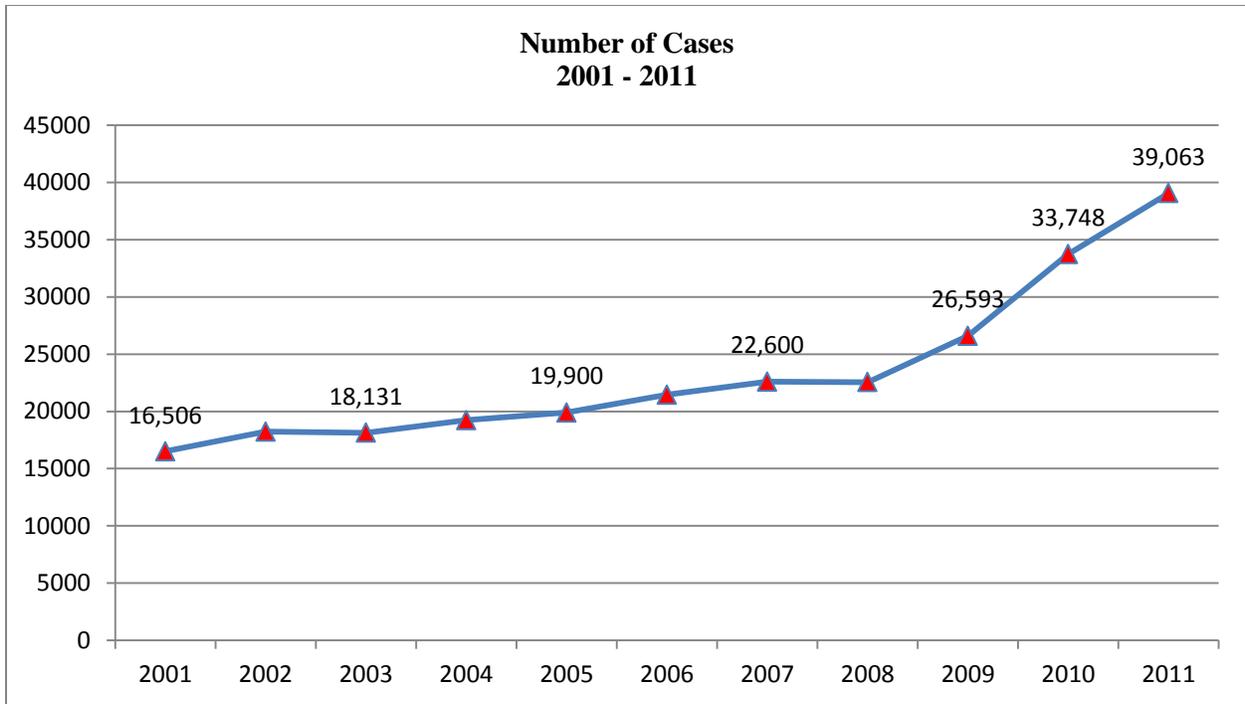
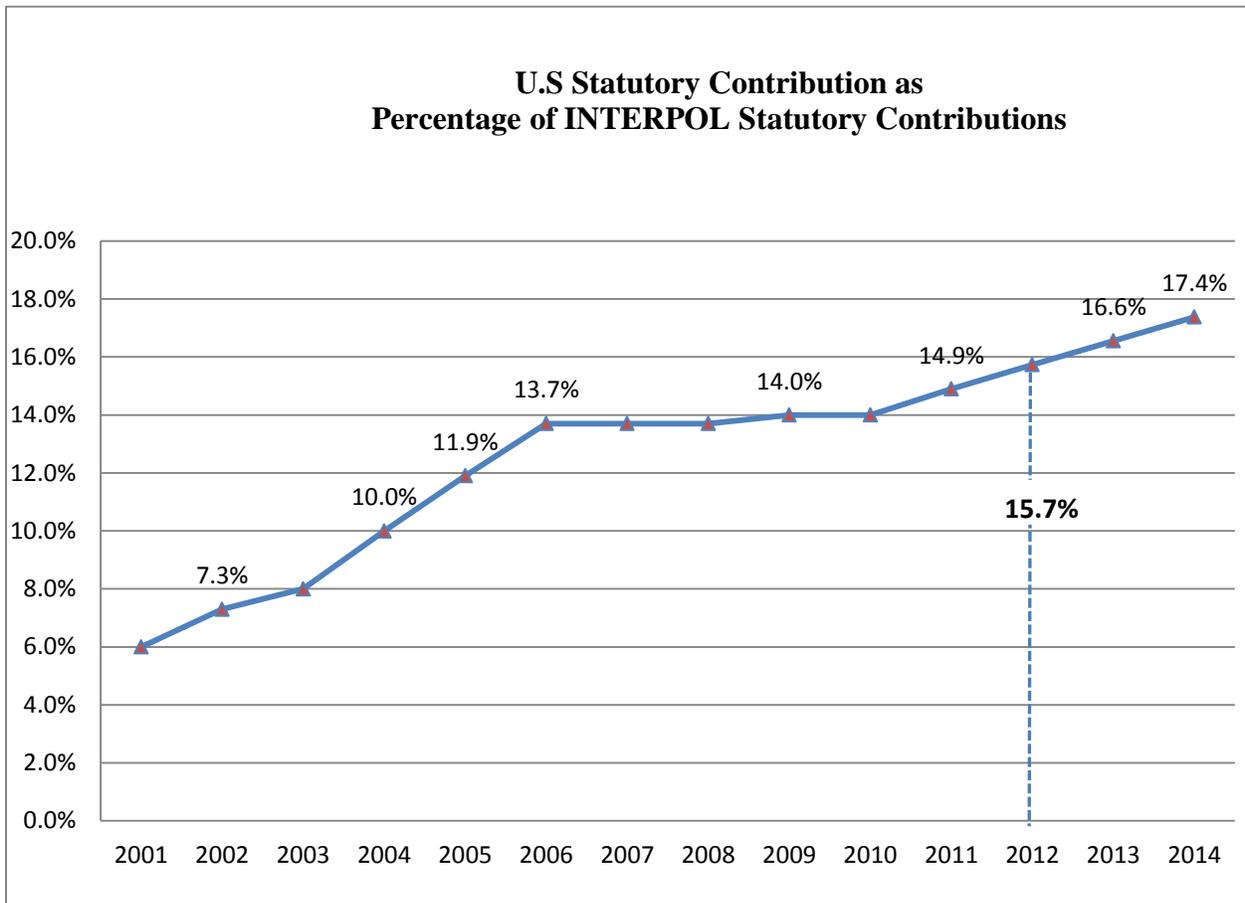


Figure 2

- INTERPOL has ceased translating all messages - especially noteworthy are notices and diffusions. As a consequence, INTERPOL Washington will have to absorb the cost of translating diffusions, notices, and other INTERPOL message traffic.
- INTERPOL Washington receives no funding from participating agencies for operating expenses for their detailed personnel.
- Enhancing U.S. domestic agencies' access to INTERPOL databases involves a number of technical, administrative, and legal agreements that are slow to implement.
- Federal, state, local and municipal law enforcement agencies are not taking full advantage of important information and communications tools available through INTERPOL Washington.

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

Under the current INTERPOL dues structure, six countries with the largest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) pay the highest annual dues. Of these six countries, the U.S. pays the greatest percentage. Moreover, in 2010, the INTERPOL General Assembly (GA) adopted a plan to incrementally increase its Dues Statutory Contribution budget for the years 2011 through 2013, at a rate of increase of 2.1 percent per year.



**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 €7.97 million in 2012. The dues contribution, as paid in U.S. dollars in 2012, represents more than one third of INTERPOL Washington’s entire annual budget. Moreover, the increase currently proposed by the GA will raise the U.S. dues contribution to €11.30 million by 2014, assuming that INTERPOL’s budget increases are consistent with inflationary rates. At the current currency conversation rate of \$1.30 per €, INTERPOL Washington’s statutory dues could amount to \$14.693 million in less than two years.

Further exacerbating already constrained resources, INTERPOL has indicated that it will seek additional annual increases to its budget above the standard inflationary rate, as it has done consistently since the terrorist attacks of 9/11. The effect of these annual increases may be further compounded by the 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 2012, 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. 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, often resulting in costly delays or even backlogs.

A foreseeable shortage of analytical and IT staff exists, as approximately 25 percent of INTERPOL Washington’s permanent workforce will be eligible to retire over the next three to four years. With an additional 28 percent of its workforce detailed from domestic law enforcement partner agencies, INTERPOL Washington’s total staffing level is now *lower* than the period immediately following the terrorist attacks of 9/11. 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 2016.

**F. Environmental Management System**

INTERPOL Washington will continue to implement its agency-wide Environmental Management System. This organization has adopted a policy whereby INTERPOL Washington personnel incorporate environmental stewardship into their decision-making and day-to-day activities. The policy mandates *inter alia*:

- 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.

**INTERPOL Washington FY2013 Congressional Submission**

**II. Summary of Program Changes**

Item Name	Description				Page	
	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)			
<b>IT Savings</b>	IT cost saving initiative and transformation of IT projects		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$33)</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>TOTAL, IPOL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$33)</b>			

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

#### Appropriations Language

No changes proposed. Please refer to the General Legal Activities Consolidated Justifications.

#### Analysis of Appropriations Language

No substantive changes proposed.

### IV. Decision Unit Justification

Key INTERPOL Washington budget data for FY 2011-2013 is provided in the tables below:

#### A. INTERPOL WASHINGTON

INTERPOL Washington TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
<b>2011 Enacted</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>29,754</b>
<b>2012 Enacted</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>29,754</b>
<b>Adjustment to Base</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,768</b>
<b>2013 Current Service</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>31,522</b>
<b>2013 Program Increases</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2013 Program Offsets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-33</b>
<b>2013 Request</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>31,489</b>
Total Change 2012-2013	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,735</b>

#### 1. Program Description

INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization and coordinates information 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. 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. INTERPOL Washington initiates and responds to criminal investigative requests; transmits national requests for international cooperation; facilitates requested police actions or operations; and, collects, analyzes, and shares relevant criminal intelligence.

# 1. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: United States National Central Bureau											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime. 2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims.											
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program Changes		FY 2013 Request	
New cases initiated		33,273		38,964		34,936		1,747		36,683	
Number of TECS/NCIC "look-outs" entered/updated		19,528		21,165		17,288		346		17,634	
U.S. requested INTERPOL Notices issued		1,045		1,272		972		19		991	
Number of INTERPOL Diffusions Issued		366		460		474		10		484	
<b>Total Costs and FTE</b> (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
		79	29,754 [NA]	79	29,754 [NA]	79	29,754 [NA]	0	1,735 [NA]	79	31,489 [NA]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012 President's Budget		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program		FY 2013 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	International Investigative Assistance	79	29,754 [NA/	79	29,754 [NA]	79	29,754 [NA]	0	1,735	79	31,489
Performance Measure	Number of "lookouts" issued to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies on INTERPOL wanted/missing persons and suspects within 48 hours		8,742		8,882		7,739		155		7,894
Performance Measure	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB		370		390		374		8		382
OUTCOME	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a U.S. nexus		135		146		136		2		138
<p>Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations: TECS/NCIC "Lookouts" are defined as records created by the USNCB in the Department of Homeland Security's Treasury Enforcement Communications System 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.</p>											

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE												
Decision Unit: United States National Central Bureau												
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011		FY 2012	FY 2013
		Actual	Target	Actual	Target							
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of lookouts within 48 hours	0	2,003	4,188	4,575	4,932	6,310	7,587	8,742	8,882	7,739	7,894
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by foreign NCBs	0	0	312	431	410	461	374	370	390	374	382
<b>OUTCOME Measure</b>	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a U.S. nexus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	128	143	135	146	136	138

N/A = Data unavailable

\* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Annual Performance Plan

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

#### **a. Performance Plan and Report 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 information 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;
- Ensuring access to INTERPOL data for U.S. federal, state, local, tribal, and municipal law enforcement agencies, and,
- Championing the greater use by U.S. federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies of information and communication tools through INTERPOL Washington.

INTERPOL Washington will continue to facilitate cooperation among foreign and domestic law enforcement by making it easier to obtain information 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: Fusion Task Force (provides link analysis on terrorist groups and individuals); Human Trafficking Programs; Project Rockers (International Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs); Project Geiger (radiological materials); 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, 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.

## V. Program Increases by Item

N/A

## VI. Program Offsets by Item

<b>Item Name:</b>	<b>IT Savings</b>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>INTERPOL Washington</u>
Strategic Goal(s) & Objectives:	<u>Goal 2; Objectives 2.1 &amp; 2.2</u>
Organizational Program:	<u>INTERPOL Washington</u>
Component Ranking of Items:	<u>1 of 1</u>
Program Reduction:	Positions <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>(\$33,000)</u>

### **Description and Justification of Item**

As part of its effort to increase IT management efficiency and comply with OMB's direction to reform IT management activities, the Department is implementing a cost saving initiative as well as IT transformation projects. To support cost savings, the Department is developing an infrastructure to enable DOJ components to better collaborate on IT contracting, which should result in lower IT expenditures. In FY 2013, the Department anticipates realizing savings on all direct non-personnel IT spending through IT contracting collaboration. These savings will not only support greater management efficiency within components, but will also support OMB's IT Reform plan by providing resources to support major initiatives in cybersecurity, data center consolidation, and enterprise e-mail systems. The savings will also support other Department priorities in the FY 2013 request. The offset to support these initiatives for INTERPOL Washington is -\$33,000.

### **Impact on Performance**

The reduction in IT contract expenditures is anticipated to have no adverse impact to INTERPOL Washington's operations.

## Funding

### Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2013 Request (\$000)	FY 2014 Net Annualization (change from 2013) (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)
IT Savings Offset	(\$33)	1	(\$33)	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	(\$33)	1	(\$33)	\$0	\$0

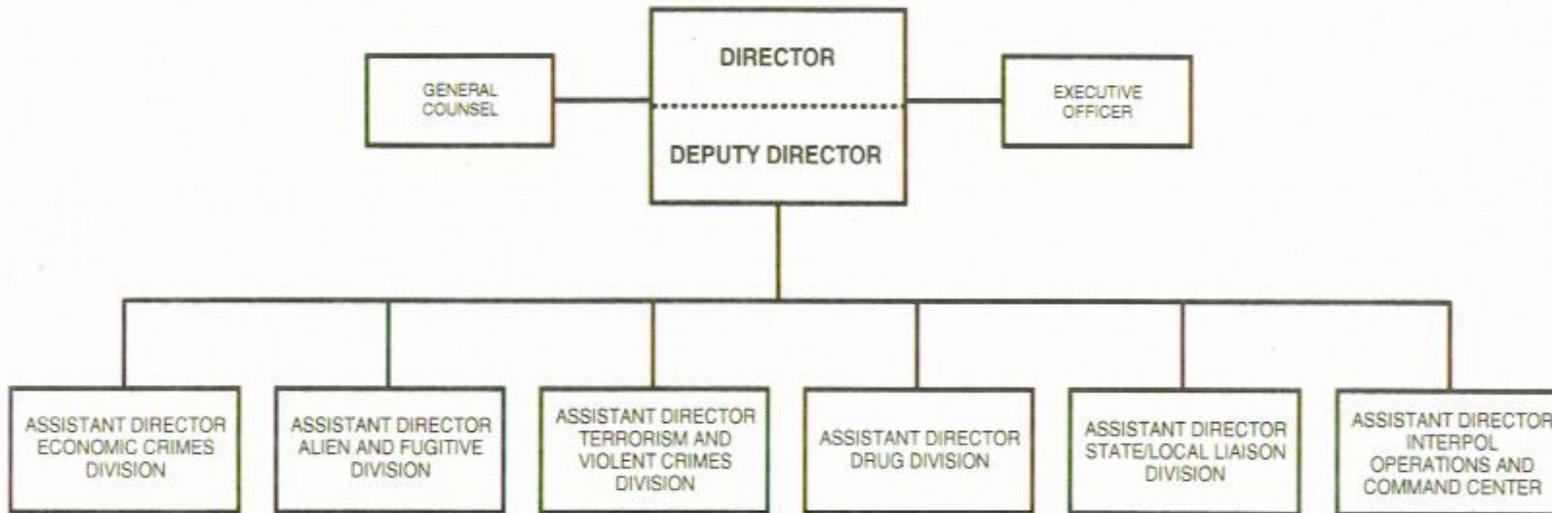
### Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2014 Net Annualization (change from 2013) (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)
IT Savings Offset	0	0	0	\$0	(\$33)	(\$33)	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	(\$33)	(\$33)	\$0	\$0

## VII. Exhibits

A: Organization Chart

## INTERPOL - U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU



**B: Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**  
**INTERPOL WASHINGTON**  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2013 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
<b>2011 Enacted</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>29,754</b>
<b>2012 Enacted</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>29,754</b>
<b>Total 2012 Enacted</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>29,754</b>
Adjustments to Base			
Transfers:			
JCON and JCON S/TS	0	0	41
Office of Information Policy (OIP)	0	0	(26)
Subtotal ATB Transfers	0	0	15
Increases:			
Pay and Benefits	0	0	141
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	1,612
Subtotal Increases	0	0	1,753
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	1,768
<b>2013 Current Services</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>31,522</b>
Offsets:			
IT Savings	0	0	(33)
Subtotal Offsets	0	0	(33)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(33)
<b>2013 Total Request</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>31,489</b>
2012 - 2013 Total Change	0	0	1,735

**Summary of Requirements**  
**INTERPOL WASHINGTON**  
**Salaries and Expenses**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2011 Appropriation Enacted			2012 Enacted			2013 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			2013 Current Services			2013 Increases			2013 Offsets			2013 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
<b>Estimates by budget activity</b>																					
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	77	79	29,754	77	79	29,754	0	0	1,768	77	79	31,522	0	0	0	0	0	(33)	77	79	31,489
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$29,754</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$29,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$1,768</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$31,522</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-\$33</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$31,489</b>
Reimbursable FTE																					0
Total FTE		79			79			0			79			0			0			79	
Other FTE:																					0
LEAP																					0
Overtime																					0
Total Comp. FTE		79			79			0			79			0			0			79	

**C: Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit**

**2013 Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit**

**INTERPOL WASHINGTON**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Decision Unit	INTERPOL Washington				Total Increases
		Pos.	Agt./Atty.	FTE	Amount	
IT Savings	INTERPOL Washington	0	0	0	(33)	(33)
<b>Total Offsets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$33)</b>	<b>(\$33)</b>

**D: Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective**

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective  
INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2011 Appropriation Enacted		2012 Enacted		2013 Current Services		2013				2013 Request	
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Increases		Offsets		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s
							Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s		
<b>Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime	65	26,145	65	26,145	65	27,600				(33)	65	27,567
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations, uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims	14	3,609	14	3,609	14	3,922					14	3,922
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs			0								0	0
2.4 Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime											0	0
2.5 Promote and protect Americans' civil rights											0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United States											0	0
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>29,754</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>29,754</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>31,522</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>31,489</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$29,754</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$29,754</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$31,522</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$33)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$31,489</b>

## E. Justification for Base Adjustments

### Justification for Base Adjustments INTERPOL WASHINGTON

	<u>POS</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Transfers</u>			
<u>JCON and JCON S/TS.</u> A transfer of \$40,769 is included in support of the Department's Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) and JCON S/TS programs which will be moved to the Working Capital Fund and provided as a billable service in FY 2013.	0	0	\$41,000
<u>Office of Information Policy.</u> The component transfers for the Office of Information Policy (OIP) into the General Administration appropriation will centralize appropriated funding and eliminate the current reimbursable financing process. The centralization of the funding is administratively advantageous because it eliminates the paper-intensive reimbursement process.	0	0	-\$26,000
<b>Total Transfer:</b>	0	0	\$15,000
<u>Increases</u>			
<u>2013 Pay Raise.</u> This request provides for a proposed 0.5 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2013. The increase only includes the general pay raise. The amount request, \$26,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$19,000 for pay and \$7,000 for benefits.)	0	0	\$26,000
<u>Retirement.</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on OPM government-wide estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$17,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.	0	0	\$17,000
<u>Health Insurance.</u> Effective January 2013, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 13.3 percent. Applied against the 2011 estimate of \$412,000, the additional amount required is \$56,000.	0	0	\$56,000
<u>Changes in Compensable Days.</u> The decreased cost for one compensable day in FY 2013 compared to FY 2012 is calculated by dividing the FY 2012 estimated personnel compensation \$6,862,000 and applicable benefits \$1,365,000 by 261 compensable days.	0	0	\$31,000
<u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent.</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$1,593,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective in FY 2013 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provided data on the rate increases.	0	0	\$1,593,000
<u>Security Charges.</u> Guard Service includes those costs paid directly by DOJ and those paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The requested increase of \$19,000 is required to meet our commitment to DHS and other security costs.	0	0	\$19,000

FERS Regular/Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution. On June 11, 2010, the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement System recommended a new set of economic assumptions for the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). In accordance with this change, effective October 1, 2011 (FY 2012), the normal cost of regular retirement under FERS will increase from the current level of 12.5% of pay to 12.7%. The total FERS contribution for Law Enforcement retirement will increase from 27.0% to 27.6%. This will result in new agency contribution rates of 11.9% for regular personnel (up from the current 11.7%) and 26.3% for law enforcement personnel (up from the current 25.7%). The amount requested, \$11,000, represents the funds needed to cover this increase.

0            0            \$11,000

**Total Increase:**            0            0            \$1,753,000

**Total ATB:**            0            0            \$1,768,000

## F: Crosswalk of 2011 Availability

### Crosswalk of 2011 Availability

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	2011 Enacted Without Balance Rescissions			Balance Rescissions			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries Amount	2011 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount			Pos.	FTE	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	77	79	29,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	77	79	29,759
												0	0	0
												0	0	0
												0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$29,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$29,759</b>
Reimbursable FTE													0	
Total FTE		79			0			0					79	
Other FTE														
LEAP													0	
Overtime													0	
Total Compensable FTE		79			0			0					79	

Note:

Funding of \$5,000 was carried over into FY 2011 from GLA'S 2010 no-year account

**G: Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**

**Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**  
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	2012 Enacted Without Rescissions			Rescissions			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries	2012 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	77	79	29,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	79	29,754
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$29,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$29,754</b>
Reimbursable FTE														0
Total FTE		79			0			0						79
Other FTE														
LEAP		0			0			0						0
Overtime		0			0			0						0
Total Compensable FTE		79			0			0						79

**H: Summary of Reimbursable Resources**

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**  
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2011 Enacted			2012 Planned			2013 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
U.S. Marshal Service	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	0
Bureau of Tobacco/Alcohol Firearm and Explosives	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
United States Secret Service	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	(2)
United States Food and Drug Administration	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
U.S. Treasury	0	0	2,625	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Department of State	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	1	0	0	(349)
<b>Budgetary Resources:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$2,651</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$371</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$349)</b>

**I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category**

**Detail of Permanent Positions by Category**  
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
 Salaries and Expenses

Category	2011 Enacted		2012 Enacted		2013 Request					
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Pr. Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable
Intelligence Series (132)										
Personnel Management (200-299)										
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	66		66						66	
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	3		3						3	
Attorneys (905)	1		1						1	
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)										
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	2		2						2	
Business & Industry (1100-1199)										
Library (1400-1499)										
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)										
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)										
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)										
Supply Services (2000-2099)										
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)										
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	5		5						5	
Security Specialists (080)										
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)										
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	77							0	77	0
U.S. Field										
Foreign Field								0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>

## J: Financial Analysis of Program Changes

### Financial Analysis of Program Changes

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	INTERPOL WASHINGTON IT SAVINGS		Program Changes	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
<b>Grades:</b>				
Personnel benefits	0	0	0	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	0	0
Transportation of things	0	0	0	0
GSA rent	0	0	0	0
Communication, rents, and utilities	0	0	0	0
Printing	0	0	0	0
Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	0	0
Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts	0	(33)	0	(33)
Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0	0
Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0	0
<b>Total, 2013 Program Changes Requested</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$33)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(\$33)</b>

**K: Summary of Requirements by Grade**

**Summary of Requirements by Grade**  
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
 Salaries and Expenses

	2011 Enacted w/Rescissions		2012 Enacted		2013 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
<b>Grades and Salary Ranges</b>								
SES, \$119,554 - 179,700								0
GS-15, \$123,758 - 155,500	3		3		3			0
GS-14, \$105,211 - 136,771	4		4		4			0
GS-13, \$89,033 - 115,742	12		12		12			0
GS-12, \$74,872 - 97,333	26		26		26			0
GS-11, \$62,467 - 81,204	27		27		27			0
GS-10, \$56,857 - 73,917	0		0		0			0
GS-9, \$51,630 - 67,114	5		5		5			0
GS-8, \$46,745 - 60,765								
GS-7, \$42,209 - 54,875								
GS-6, \$37,983 - 49,375								
GS-5, \$34,075 - 44,293								
GS-4, \$30,456 - 39,590								
GS-3, \$27,130 - 35,269								
GS-2, \$24,865 - 31,292								
GS-1, \$22,115 - 27,663								
<b>Total, Appropriated Positions</b>	<b>77</b>		<b>77</b>		<b>77</b>			
<b>Average SES Salary</b>		<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>		
<b>Average GS Salary</b>		<b>\$74,000</b>		<b>\$74,000</b>		<b>\$0</b>		
<b>Average GS Grade</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>0</b>		

## L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

### Summary of Requirements by Object Class

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2011 Actuals		2012 Enacted		2013 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	67	\$5,755	78	\$6,130	78	\$6,187	0	\$57
11.3 Other than full-time permanent							0	0
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	1	266	1	258	1	258	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>							0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>							0	0
11.8 Special personal services payments							0	0
Total	68	6,021	79	6,388	79	6,445	0	57
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		1,765		1,614		1,698		84
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		533		320		320		0
22.0 Transportation of things		94		85		85		0
23.1 GSA rent		1,699		2,410		4,003		1,593
23.2 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking		81		109		109		0
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		409		560		560		0
24.0 Printing and reproduction		7		5		5		0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		7,124		960		960		0
25.2 Other services		765		1,552		1,553		1
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts (Antennas, DHS Sec. Etc.)		376		576		576		0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		3		8		8		0
25.5 Research and development contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical		5		6		6		0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		7		50		50		0
26.0 Supplies and materials		132		120		120		0
31.0 Equipment		400		200		200		0
41.0 Grants		10,315		14,791		14,791		0
<b>Total obligations</b>		<b>\$29,736</b>		<b>\$29,754</b>		<b>\$31,489</b>		<b>\$1,735</b>
Unobligated balance, start of year		(5)						
Unobligated balance, end of year		0						
Unobligated balance, expiring		23						
Recoveries of prior year obligations								
<b>Total DIRECT requirements</b>		<b>29,754</b>		<b>29,754</b>		<b>31,489</b>		
Reimbursable FTE:								
Full-time permanent	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0		
23.1 GSA rent (Reimbursable)		\$0		\$0		\$0		
25.3 DHS Security (Reimbursable)		\$0		\$0		\$0		