

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

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

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

FY 2015 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

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

A. Introduction

In FY 2015, INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau, requests a total of \$32,000,000, 69 FTE, and 77 direct positions to prevent crime, enforce federal laws and prevent terrorism. This request includes an Adjustment-to-Base (ATB) increase of \$268,000, as well as a corresponding decrease of \$268,000 for Miscellaneous Program and Administrative Reductions. With these resources, INTERPOL Washington (IPOL) will be able to continue its efforts in cases related to terrorism, violent crime, drug trafficking, and cybercrime.

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

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 investigate 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, including: the FBI, DEA, ATF, U.S. Marshals Service, ICE Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol, and the United States Secret Service, among others.

As the National Central Bureau for the United States, INTERPOL Washington 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 information 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 Treasury Enforcement Communications System (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 solely dedicated and equipped to assist the more than 18,000 US law enforcement agencies and their foreign counterparts in overcoming the very real cultural, linguistic, and legal barriers that complicate the exchange of criminal investigative information and support across national administrations and boundaries – including situations where diplomatic relations may not exist. 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.

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 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. The total costs include the following (Figure 1):

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

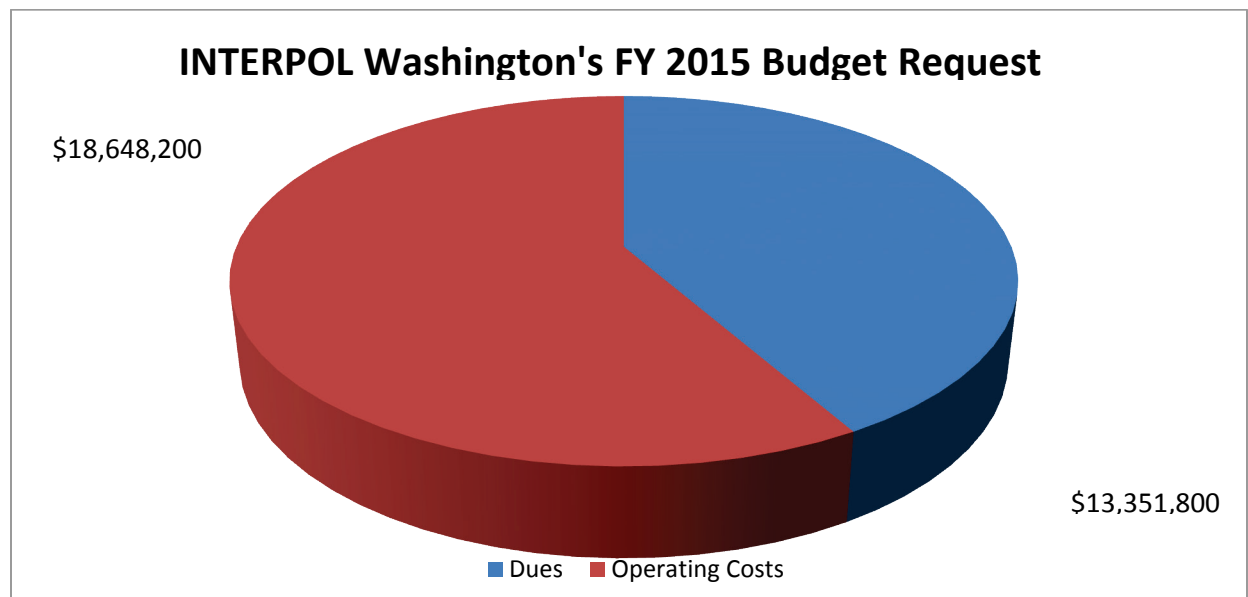


Figure 1

Both performance and resource tables define the total cost of achieving the strategies INTERPOL Washington will implement in FY 2015. Also included are the indirect costs of continuing activities, which are central to its operations.

D. Challenges

The Administration's *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 "...an abiding threat to US economic and national security interests..."^[1] 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.^[2]

Performance Challenges

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.

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).
- INTERPOL has ceased translating all messages - especially noteworthy are notices and diffusions. As a consequence, INTERPOL Washington has absorbed the cost of translating diffusions, notices, and other INTERPOL message traffic.
- INTERPOL Washington receives no funding from participating agencies for operating expenses (such as rent, guard service, telecommunication, equipment, and supply expenses) for their detailed personnel.

^[1] 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, January 31, 2012

^[2] *National Security Strategy*, p.15

- 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.

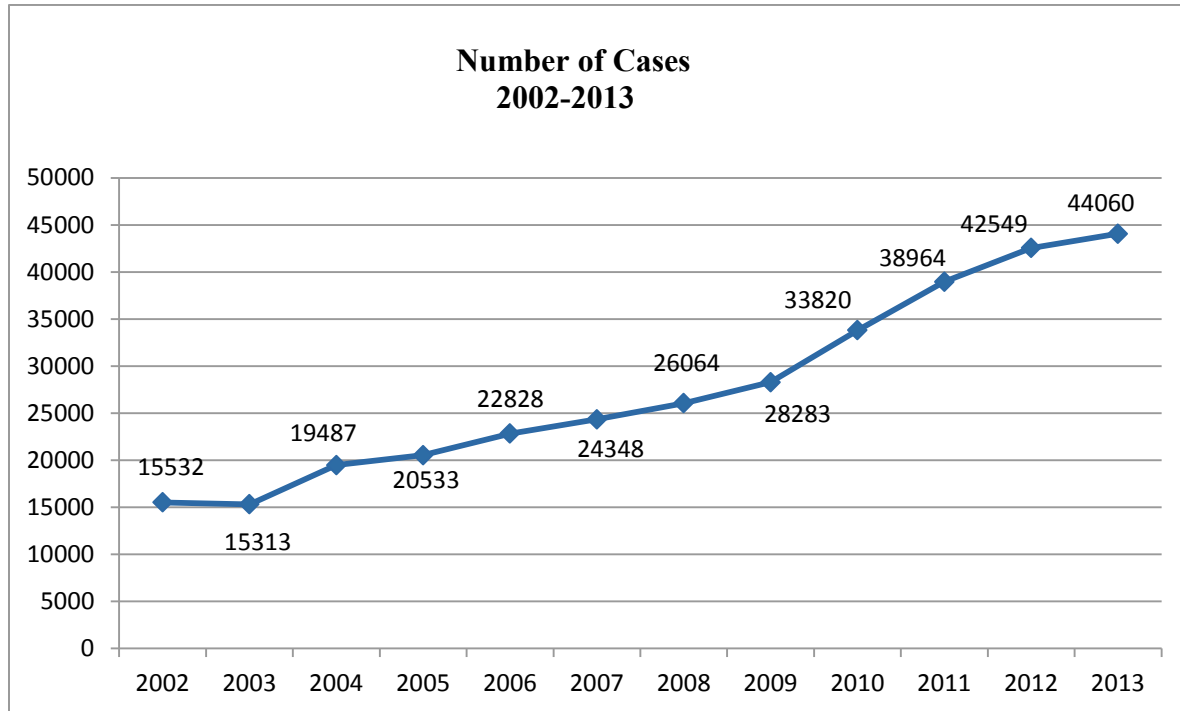


Figure 2

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 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 U.S. dues contribution is paid in Euros (€) from INTERPOL Washington's budget, and has increased from €1.23 million in 2001 to €9.54 million in 2015. The estimated dues contribution, as paid in U.S. dollars in 2015, represents **42 percent** of INTERPOL Washington's annual budget. Moreover, the newly adopted scale will raise the U.S. dues contribution to €10.1 million by 2016, assuming that INTERPOL's budget increases are consistent with inflationary rates. Although INTERPOL is pursuing alternative funding streams, it 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 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.

U.S. Statutory Contribution as Percentage of INTERPOL Statutory Contributions

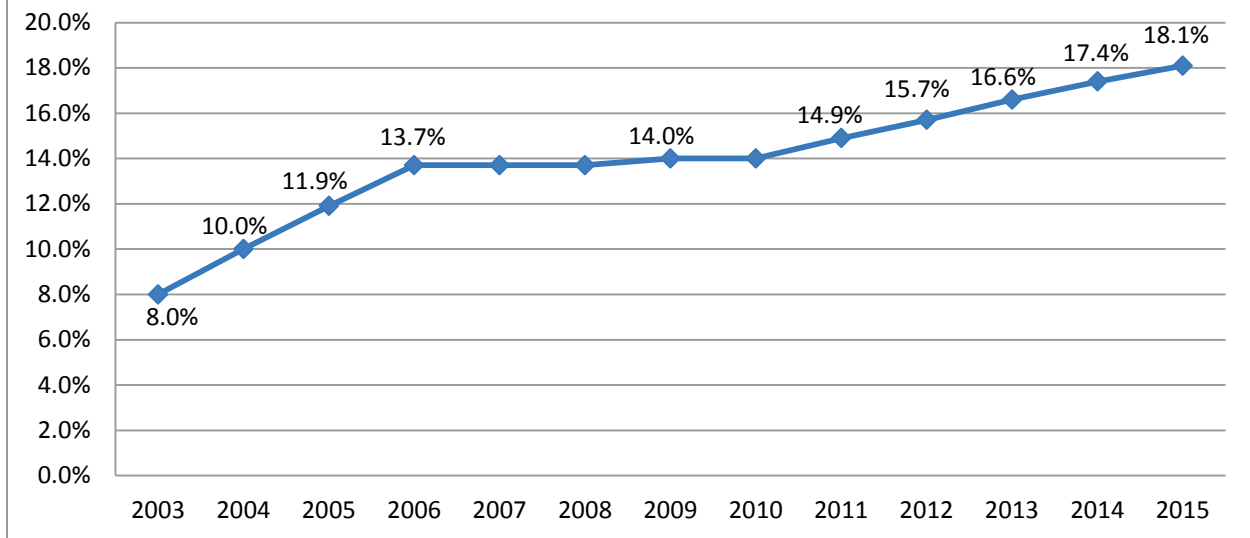


Figure 3

Internal Challenges: INTERPOL Washington faces many internal challenges in FY 2015, 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, resulting in costly delays and backlogs.

A foreseeable shortage of analytical and IT staff exists, as approximately **20 percent** of INTERPOL Washington’s current permanent workforce will be eligible to retire over the next three years. Another internal challenge is that **45 percent** of its on-board, federal 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 2016.

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 information among law enforcement organizations throughout the world.

Linking INTERPOL Washington to the Department of Justice’s Strategic Plan	
Goal #1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security Consistent with the Rule of Law	Objective 1.4 Combat cyber-based threats and attacks through the use of all available tools, strong private-public partnerships, and the investigation and prosecution of cyber threat actors
Goal #2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law	Objective 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime
	Objective 2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims
Goal #3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels	Objective 3.5 Apprehend fugitives to ensure their appearance for federal judicial proceeding or confinement

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 *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.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Miscellaneous Program Administrative Reductions	Program and administrative reductions to be identified once funds are appropriated.	0	0	-268	12

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

For proposed language change, please refer to the General Legal Activities Consolidated Justification.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. INTERPOL Washington

<i>INTERPOL Washington</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration	77	69	29,349
2014 Enacted	77	69	32,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	268
2015 Current Services	77	69	32,268
2015 Program Increases	0	0	0
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	-268
2015 Request	77	69	32,000
Total Change 2014-2015	0	0	0

<i>INTERPOL Washington Technology Breakout</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequestration	5	4	1,764
2014 Enacted	5	4	2,150
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	250
2015 Current Services	5	4	2,400
2015 Program Increases	0	0	0
2015 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2015 Request	5	4	2,400
Total Change 2014-2015	0	0	250

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. 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 information 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 information in investigations of an international nature.

2. Performance and Resources Table

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: INTERPOL Washington

Strategic Objectives: 1.4 Combat cyber-based threats and attacks through the use of all available tools, strong public-private partnerships, and the investigation and prosecution of cyber threat actors; 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers; 2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims; 3.5 Apprehend fugitives to ensure their appearance for federal judicial proceedings or confinement

RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2013		FY 2013		FY 2014		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2015 Program Changes		FY 2015 Request	
Program Activity	1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Exchange of International Investigative Information/ Assistance	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
						69	29,349	69	29,349	69	32,000	0
Performance Measure:	New cases initiated		42,974		44,060		43,403		868		44,271	
Performance Measure:	Number of TECS/NCIC "lookouts" entered/updated		21,756		22,495		21,756		652		22,408	
Performance Measure:	Number of U.S. requested INTERPOL Notices issued		1,506		1,436		1,581		31		1,612	
Performance Measure:	Number of INTERPOL diffusions issued		644		647		240		0		240	
Performance Measure:	Number of "lookouts" issued to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies on INTERPOL wanted/missing persons and suspects within 48 hours		8356		9334		8874		263		9037	
Performance Measure:	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB		436		441		449		9		458	
Performance Measure:	Number of red notices published on U.S. fugitives and sex offenders		473		473		487		14		501	
Performance Measure:	Number of green notices published on U.S. fugitives and sex offenders		769		769		792		24		816	
Outcome	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a U.S. nexus		160		145		168		4		172	

TECS/NCIC "Lookouts" are defined as records created by the IPOL 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, IPOL is able to alert U.S. law enforcement to international wanted persons who may attempt to enter the U.S. IPOL 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. IPOL Workload and Performance data is collected from IPOL systems and the INTERPOL General Secretariat. Data is validated through manual random sampling. A continuing data limitation is the fact that IPOL 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. IPOL continues to make improvements to its statistical reporting.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Strategic Objective	Decision Unit: INTERPOL Washington		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014	FY 2015
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
	Performance Measure									
1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of lookouts within 48 hours	6310	7587	8882	8036	8356	9334	8774	9037
1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of INTERPOL Diffusions issued	N/A	N/A	460	585	644	647	240	240
1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	New cases initiated	28283	33820	38964	42549	42947	44606	43403	44271
1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of U.S. requested INTERPOL Notices	N/A	N/A	1272	1818	1506	1436	1581	1612
1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of TECS/NCIC "lookouts" entered/updated	N/A	N/A	21165	20720	217561	22495	21756	22408
1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB	461	374	390	439	436	441	449	458
1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of red notices published on U.S. fugitives and sex offenders	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	473	473	487	501
1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of green notices published on U.S. fugitives and sex offenders	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	769	769	792	816
1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	OUTCOME Measure	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a U.S. nexus	125	143	146	165	160	145	168	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 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, and tribal 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

Not Applicable.

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name:	<u>Miscellaneous Program Administrative Reductions</u>
Strategic Goal:	Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law
Strategic Objective:	Objective 2.1: Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime
Budget Decision Unit(s):	<u>INTERPOL Washington</u>
Organizational Program:	<u>INTERPOL Washington</u>

Program Offset: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$268,000)

Description of Item

Program and administrative reductions to be identified once funds are appropriated.

Justification

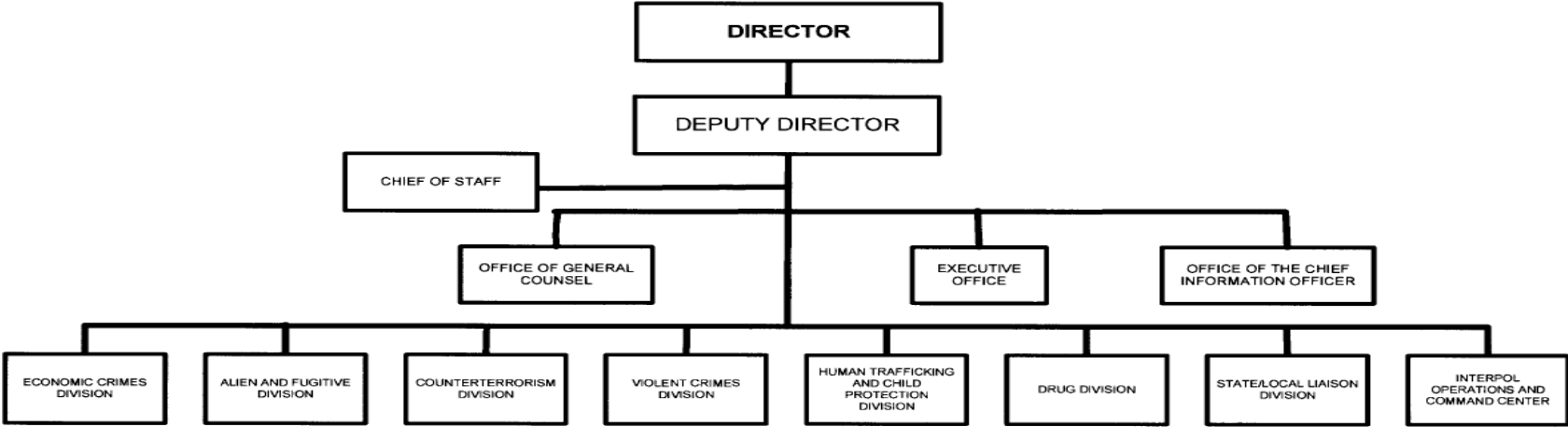
Reductions to existing operations and services necessary to pay for increases in existing costs, including pay raises, FERS contributions, and GSA rent, among others. Program and administrative reductions to be identified once funds are appropriated.

Impact on Performance

Performance impact information is not yet available for this offset.

VII. EXHIBITS

**INTERPOL WASHINGTON
U.S. National Central Bureau**



Approved by:

Date:

5/16/13

B. Summary of Requirements

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

	FY 2015 Request		
	Direct Positions	FTE	Amount
2013 Enacted	77	69	31,559
2013 Rescissions (1.877% & 0.2%)			-654
2013 Sequester			-1,556
Total 2013 Enacted (with Rescissions and Sequester)	77	69	29,349
2014 Enacted	77	69	32,000
Base Adjustments			
Pay and Benefits	0	0	189
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	79
Total Base Adjustments	0	0	268
2015 Current Services	77	69	32,268
Program Changes			
Program Offsets:			
Miscellaneous Program and Administration Reductions			-268
Subtotal, Program Offsets	0	0	-268
Total Program Changes	0	0	-268
2015 Total Request	77	69	32,000
2014 - 2015 Total Change	0	0	0

Note: The FTE for FY 2013 is actual and for FY 2014 and FY 2015 is estimated.

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2015 Program Changes by Decision Unit

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Offsets	Location of Description in Narrative	INTERPOL WASHINGTON				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Program Administrative Reductions	Page 12	0	0	0	-268	0	0	0	-268
Total Program Offsets		0	0	0	-268	0	0	0	-268

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester			2014 Enacted			2015 Technical and Base Adjustments			2015 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	77	69	29,349	77	69	32,000	0	0	268	77	69	32,268
Total Direct	77	69	29,349	77	69	32,000	0	0	268	77	69	32,268
Total Direct with Rescission			29,349			32,000			268			32,268
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		69			69			0			69	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		69			69			0			69	

Program Activity	2015 Increases			2015 Offsets			2015 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	-268	77	69	32,000
Total Direct	0	0	0	0	0	-268	77	69	32,000
Total Direct with Rescission			0			-268			32,000
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			69	
								0	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			69	

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

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

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2013 Enacted with Rescissions and Sequester		2014 Enacted		2015 Current Services		2015 Increases		2015 Offsets		2015 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law												
1.4 Combat cyber-based threats and attacks through the use of all available tools, strong public-private partnerships, and the investigation and prosecution of cyber threat actors	14	5,955	14	6,493	17	7,950					17	7,950
Subtotal, Goal 1	14	5,955	14	6,493	17	7,950	0	0	0	0	17	7,950
Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers	33	14,036	33	15,304	30	14,030	0	0	0	-268	30	13,762
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America's crime victims	12	5,104	12	5,565	12	5,612	0	0	0	0	12	5,612
Subtotal, Goal 2	45	19,140	45	20,869	42	19,642	0	0	0	-268	42	19,374
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.5 Apprehend fugitives to ensure their appearance for federal judicial proceedings or confinement	10	4,254	10	4,638	10	4,676					10	4,676
Subtotal, Goal 3	10	4,254	10	4,638	10	4,676	0	0	0	0	10	4,676
TOTAL	69	29,349	69	32,000	69	32,268	0	0	0	-268	69	32,000

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Pay and Benefits			
1 <u>2015 Pay Raise:</u> This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2015. The amount request, <u>\$56,000</u> , represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$39,200 for pay and \$16,800 for benefits.)			56
2 <u>Annualization of 2014 Pay Raise:</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2014 pay increase of 1.0% included in the 2014 President's Budget. The amount requested <u>\$21,000</u> , represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$14,700 for pay and \$6,300 for benefits).			21
<u>FERS Regular/Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution:</u> Effective October 1, 2014 (FY 2015), the new agency contribution rates of 13.2% (up from the current 11.9%, or an increase of 1.3%) and 28.8% for law enforcement personnel (up from the current 26.3%, or an increase of 2.5%). The amount requested, <u>\$77,000</u> , represents the funds needed to cover this increase.			77
6 <u>Health Insurance:</u> Effective January 2015, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 5.5 percent. Applied against the 2014 estimate of <u>\$387,000</u> , the additional amount required is <u>\$21,000</u> .			21
7 <u>Retirement:</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency 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 <u>\$14,000</u> is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			14
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits	0	0	189
Domestic Rent and Facilities			
1 <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 <u>\$79,000</u> 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 FY 2015 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provides data on the rate increases.			79
Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	79
TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	268

F. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2013 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission ¹			Sequester			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	77	69	30,905	0	0	-1,556	0	0	0	0	0	77	69	29,349
Total Direct	77	69	30,905	0	0	-1,556	0	0	0	0	0	77	69	29,349
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		69			0			0					69	
Grand Total, FTE		69			0			0					69	

Footnotes:

1) The 2013 Enacted appropriation includes the 2 across-the-board rescissions of 1.877% and 0.2%

G. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

Crosswalk of 2014 Availability

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2014 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2014 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	77	69	32,000	0	0	0	0	0	77	69	32,000
Total Direct	77	69	32,000	0	0	0	0	0	77	69	32,000
Total Direct with Rescission			32,000								32,000
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		69			0		0			69	
Grand Total, FTE		69			0		0			69	

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
U.S. Marshals Service	0	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	21	0	0	6
U.S. Secret Service	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
U.S Treasury #2	0	0	0	0	0	3,800	0	0	2,000	0	0	-1,800
Department of State	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	-82
Asset Forfeiture	0	0	147	0	0	320	0	0	320	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	163	0	0	4,220	0	0	2,344	0	0	-1,876

Obligations by Program Activity	2013 Actual			2014 Planned			2015 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
INTERPOL Washington	0	0	163	0	0	4,220	0	0	2,344	0	0	-1,876
Budgetary Resources	0	0	163	0	0	4,220	0	0	2,344	0	0	-1,876

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2013 Enacted with Rescissions & Sequestration		2014 Enacted		2015 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	67	0	66	0	0	0	0	66	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Attorneys (905)	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	77	0	77	0	0	0	0	77	0
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	77	0	77	0	0	0	0	77	0
Total	77	0	77	0	0	0	0	77	0

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	INTERPOL WASHINGTON	
	Miscellaneous Program and Administrative Reductions	
	Direct Pos.	Amount
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		-268
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0
31.0 Equipment		0
Total Program Change Requests	0	-268

K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2013 Actual		2014 Availability		2015 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	69	6,092	69	6,865	69	7,136	0	271
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	69	6,235	69	6,865	69	7,136	0	271
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		1,841		2,028		2,208		180
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		223		305		350		45
22.0 Transportation of Things		1,941		84		84		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		3,137		3,169		3,288		119
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		117		122		134		12
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		469		475		311		-164
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		7		7		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		507		3,164		3,447		283
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		2,243		1,203		573		-630
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		1,349		1,487		877		-610
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		6		6		6		0
25.6 Medical Care		6		7		7		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		30		55		55		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		32		65		65		0
31.0 Equipment		43		458		100		-358
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		11,008		12,500		13,352		852
Total Obligations		29,187		32,000		32,000		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		162		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	0	29,349	0	32,000	0	32,000	0	0