

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)

INTERPOL WASHINGTON
U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU

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

FY 2017 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) 2017, INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau, requests a total of **\$36,860,000, 70 FTE and 79 direct positions** to prevent crime, enforce federal laws, and prevent terrorism. This request includes an Adjustment-to-Base (ATB) increase of \$393,000 and programmatic increases of \$3,030,000. With these resources, INTERPOL Washington will maintain its current level of 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 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.

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 & Figure 2 below show the proportion of annual appropriations broken into Dues, Non-Discretionary and Discretionary Spending. Both performance and resource tables define the total cost of achieving the strategies INTERPOL Washington will implement in FY 2017.

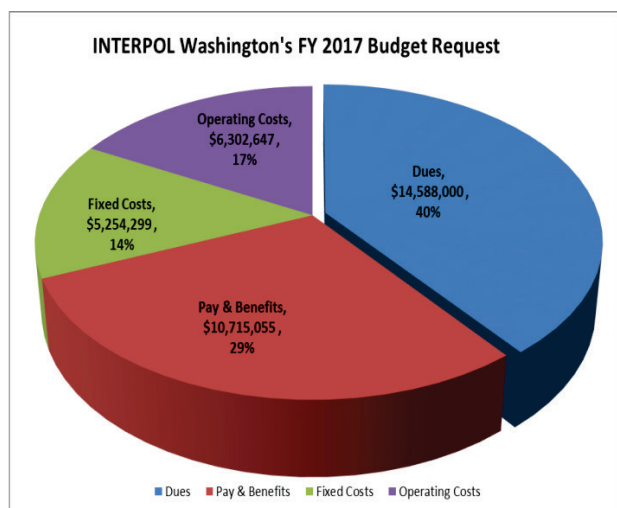


Figure 1

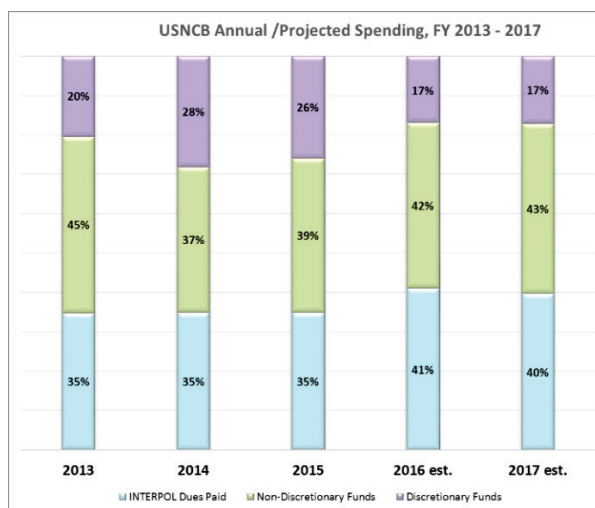


Figure 2

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 "...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."^[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]

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:

Balancing Reduced Funding with Increased 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 2017, 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 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:

^[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, February 26, 2015

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

- Increased awareness and usage of INTERPOL databases has led to significant increases in message traffic across the network resulting in increases in new cases year after year (Figure 3).



Figure 3

- 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. As of calendar year (CY) 2015, INTERPOL Washington has facilitated the processing of 446 million queries. This is an increase of 21 percent more queries (78.5 million) than the number of queries run in CY 2014 (367.5 million).
- 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 December 31, 2015, in excess of 1.11 million leads have been distributed to approximately 140 remaining INTERPOL member countries not currently serviced by a NCMEC or DHS VPN.
- INTERPOL Washington submitted over 40,000 images to the FBI “FACE” team for additional screening of INTERPOL Notices and Diffusions by facial recognition.
- 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. INTERPOL Washington detailed in contractors to translate over 1,000 cases coming into

INTERPOL Washington in languages other than English so the intelligence and information could be disseminated to the appropriate domestic law enforcement agencies.

- 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 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 4).

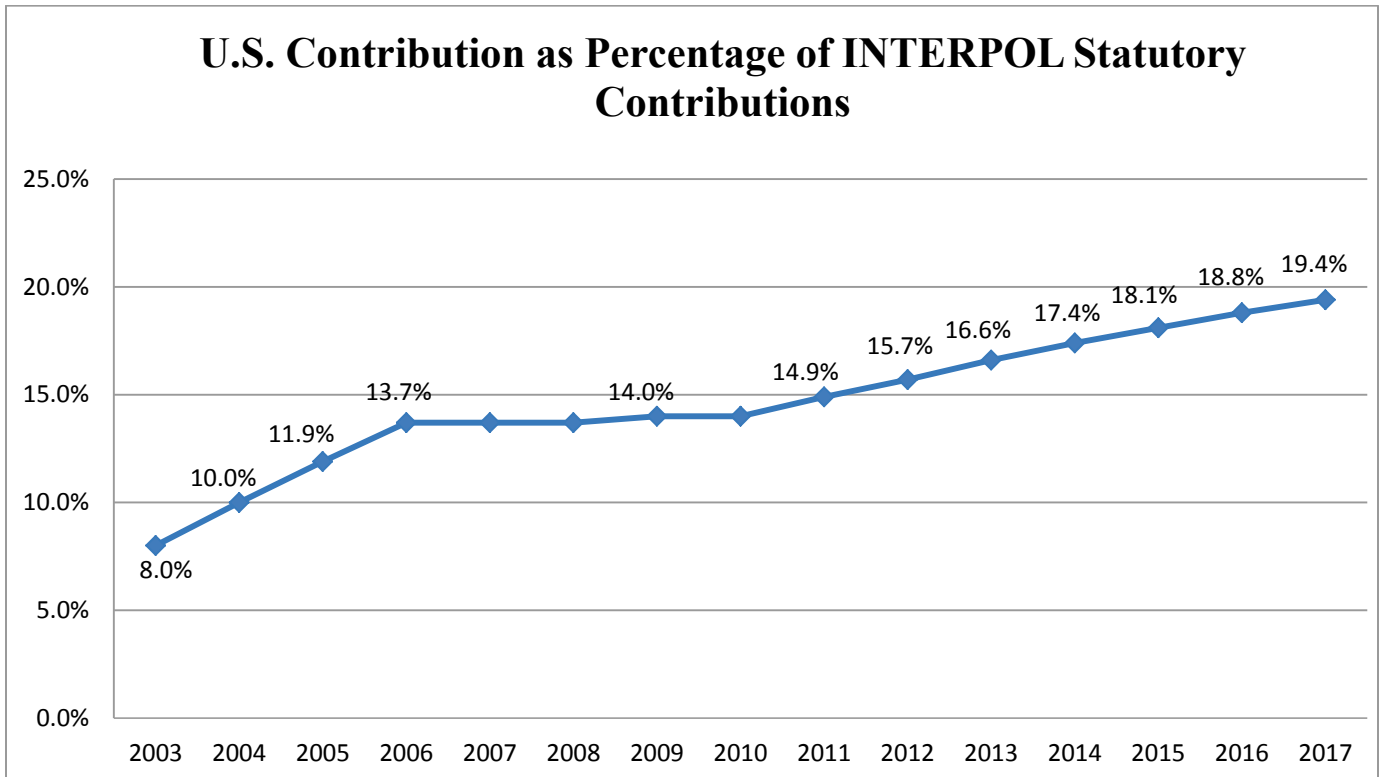


Figure 4

The U.S. dues contribution is paid in Euros (€) from INTERPOL Washington’s budget, and has increased from €1.23 million in 2001 to €10.89 million or \$14.6 million USD in 2017. The estimated dues contribution, as paid in U.S. dollars in 2017 represents **40 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 2017, 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. The FY 2017 budget includes a request for \$1.6 million to expand INTERPOL Washington’s information technology infrastructure.

A foreseeable shortage of analytical and IT staff exists, as approximately **13 percent** of INTERPOL Washington’s current onboard permanent workforce (8 / 63) will be eligible to retire within the next 12 months, by December 31, 2016. 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.

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 1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats
	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

<p>Goal #2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law</p>	<p>Objective 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</p>
	<p>Objective 2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America’s crime victims</p>
<p>Goal #3: Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels</p>	<p>Objective 3.5 Apprehend fugitives to ensure their appearance for federal judicial proceeding or confinement</p>

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

Item Name	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
INTERPOL Washington Operations	Will authorize the additional positions and support necessary to handle the substantial increase in workload as a result of expanded use of and access to INTERPOL Washington's law enforcement intelligence database network	2	1	1,430	18
INTERPOL Washington IT Expansion Initiative	Will authorize the additional support for ongoing and recurring costs associated with international law enforcement intelligence sharing initiatives.	0	0	1,600	26

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>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2015 Enacted	77	62	32,000
2016 Enacted	77	69	33,437
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	393
2017 Current Services	77	69	33,830
2017 Program Increases	2	1	3,030
2017 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2017 Request	79	70	36,860
Total Change 2016-2017	2	1	3,423

<i>INTERPOL Washington -Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount¹
2015 Enacted	5	4	2,400
2016 Enacted	5	4	2,400
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	[868]
2017 Current Services	5	4	3,268
2017 Program Increases	2	1	1,779
2017 Program Offsets	0	0	0
2017 Request	7	5	5,047
Total Change 2016-2017	2	1	2,647

^{1/} 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 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2017 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	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2015		FY 2015		FY 2016		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2017 Program Changes		FY 2017 Request	
			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Exchange of International Investigative Information/ Assistance	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		24,691		34,487		30,614				31,379	
Performance Measure: Output	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB		538		1,116		710				772	
Performance Measure: Output	New cases initiated		41,224		41,935		42,354				43,201	
Performance Measure: Efficiency	Number of "lookouts" issued to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies on INTERPOL wanted/missing persons and suspects within 48		14,984		25,301		26,566				27,894	
Performance Measure: Outcome	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a U.S. nexus		172		185		170				172	

Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations: **INFORMATION REQUIRED:** Use this section to discuss data terms, data sources, how the information is collected, how the information is verified, and data limitations to include how well the indicator measures performance in this area.

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 Ce 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 ent 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.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit: INTERPOL Washington										
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015		FY 2016	FY 2017
			Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
	1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of lookouts within 48 hours	8,882	8,036	9,334	16,649	14,984	25,301	26,566
1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of INTERPOL Diffusions issued	460	585	647	190				
1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	New Cases Initiated	38,964	42,549	44,605	47,934	41,224	41,935	42,354	43,201
1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of US requested INTERPOL Notices	1,272	1,818	1,436	1,200				
1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of TECS/NCIC "lookouts" entered/updated	21,165	20,720	22,495	27,434	24,691	34,487	30,614	31,379
1.1, 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	390	439	441	874	538	1,116	710	772
1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of red notices published on US fugitives and sex offenders	N/A	N/A	473	437	501	402		
1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	Performance Measure	Number of green notices published on US fugitives and sex offenders	N/A	N/A	769	655	816	521		
1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, & 3.5	OUTCOME Measure	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a US nexus	146	165	145	183	172	185	170	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. Priority Goals

The following are specific examples of how INTERPOL Washington supports the Attorney General's Priority Goals:

Priority Goal 1: “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.

Priority Goal 2: "Protecting Americans from violent crime"

INTERPOL Washington supports this priority goal 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.

Priority Goal 4: “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 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.

“Identifying and saving victims of child sexual abuse focus of INTERPOL meeting”

October 4, 2014, HAMILTON, Bermuda — Child protection and victim identification specialists from around the world gathered at an INTERPOL conference to exchange best practice and information that could potentially uncover links between investigations of child sexual abuse worldwide. The five-day (29 September to 3 October) INTERPOL Specialists Group on Crimes Against Children meeting brought together 140 experts from 33 countries and private sector partners to discuss topics including child sex trafficking, Internet-based child sexual exploitation, analysis of abuse material, cyber-bullying and enhancing victim identification efforts, as well as partnerships between law enforcement and the private sector.

<http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2014/N2014-193>

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

Item Name:	INTERPOL Washington Operations
AG Targeted Priority Options:	1 – Protecting Americans from national security threats 4 – Protecting the most vulnerable members of society
Strategic Goals:	1 – Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security Consistent with the Rule of Law 2 – Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law
Strategic Objectives:	1.1 – Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats. 2.1 – Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crimes by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent 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
Budget Decision Unit(s):	INTERPOL Washington
Organizational Programs:	INTERPOL Washington’s Operational division with a focus on the INTERPOL Operation and Command Center (IOCC), and Human Trafficking and Child Protection Division (HTCP)
Program Increase:	Positions <u>2</u> Agt/Atty <u>0</u> FTE <u>1</u> Dollars <u>\$1,430,000</u>

Description of Item

INTERPOL Washington requests **2 positions, 1 FTE and \$1.430 M** to support the Department’s efforts to prevent terrorism; combat and prevent violent crimes’ and protect vulnerable people. The need for International law enforcement cooperation and access to international law enforcement intelligence information is growing due to the significant rise in transnational crime and the risk associated with international terrorism. As an integral U.S. source for International law enforcement intelligence, INTERPOL Washington is experiencing a significant increase in demand from State, Local, Tribal, Federal and International agencies for services and assistance (see Figure 5). With rising costs and current staffing levels, the additional funding requested is needed to enable INTERPOL Washington to handle this escalation in service demands.

USNCB Productivity & Records Management FY 2010-2015

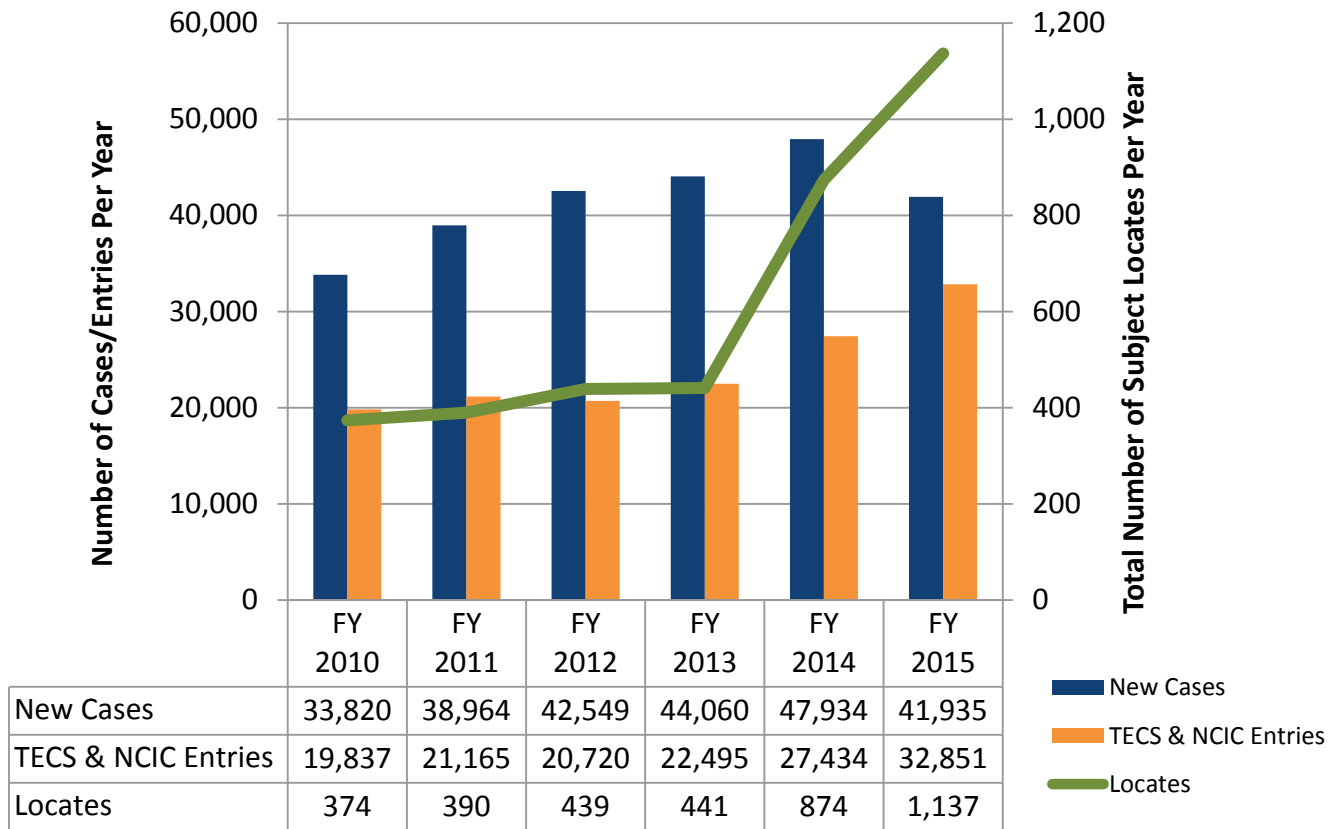


Figure 5

Justification

INTERPOL Washington is the primary interface between domestic and foreign law enforcement partners and is operational 24/7 thru its INTERPOL Operations and Command Center (IOCC). When domestic law enforcement needs international intelligence or vice versa, INTERPOL Washington is the conduit for which it happens. Through outreach and the every changing global environment, INTERPOL Washington services and the demand for it has continuously grown.

IOCC

The IOCC provides mission-critical functions that include communications, the initiation of all cases, support of the casework performed in the investigative divisions, as well as, handling their own caseload. In addition to the 24/7 Operations, the IOCC also contains the Foreign Notice Program, Translation Program and the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) Program. These programs work about 50% of the incoming case load (see Figure 6).

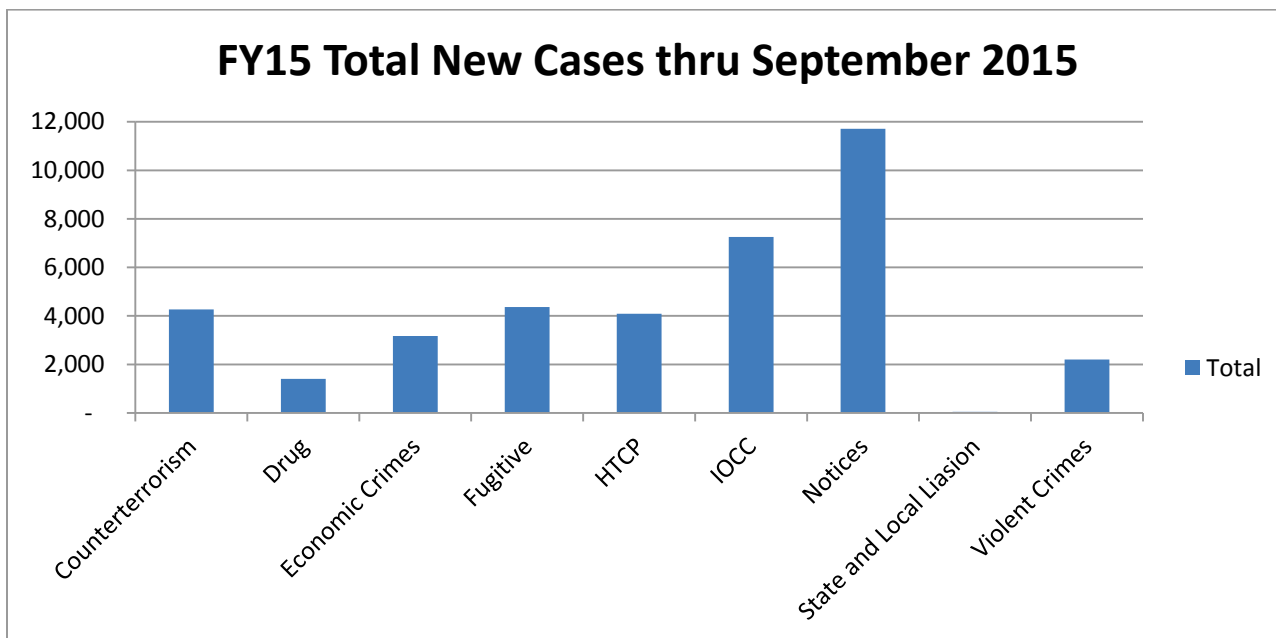


Figure 6

IOCC 24/7 Operations

Currently, the IOCC receives 27,000 to 32,000 incoming messages per month that must be reviewed, so appropriate action can be taken. With the current staff, each analyst must review an average of 1,500 to 1,800 incoming messages per month to determine appropriate action. From this total, they open approximately 3,000 to 3,500 new cases per month, which require appropriate queries, indexing of pertinent information and the entry of lookouts in to U.S. indices for diffusion and notice cases. They also dispatch an additional 8,000 to 9,000 messages a month to existing cases. Additionally, the staff handles all incoming phone calls from U.S. law enforcement and foreign counterparts and they maintain stolen and lost travel documents, humanitarian and administrative cases.

From fiscal year 2007 to 2014, the IOCC has seen over a 95% increase in new cases opened, with the incoming message traffic increasing in similar fashion. In Fiscal 2015, a new procedure was initiated to realize efficiencies, which includes no longer opening a new case on every Stolen and Lost Travel Document (SLTD) query resulting in a hit. These changes require that a new cases only be opened on specific SLTD hits or when INTERPOL Washington is contacted by U.S. law enforcement or INTERPOL Member Countries regarding a passport hit. While efficiencies have been realized in new cases, the amount of SLTD queries are still increasing and are expected to continue over the next several years due to advancement in technology throughout the INTERPOL community, especially within the SLTD Program. U.S. authorities conducted over 374 million queries against the INTERPOL SLTD database in 2015 and as they continue to expand their usage, INTERPOL Washington will be impacted.

IOCC Foreign Notice Program

The IOCC Foreign Notice Program works the majority of incoming diffusions and notices on foreign fugitives, criminal suspects and career offenders. With an active caseload of nearly 50,000 cases, the current five analysts are required to maintain an active caseload of approximately 10,000 cases each. In addition, these analysts receive on average 250 new cases per month. With an average new case load increase of 15.56% per year, this workload to analyst

ratio resulted in the systemic growth of an unmanageable backlog that was reduced through the addition of contactors. The reduction in the backlog does not include the thousands of stagnant cases that are due to be reevaluated. The queries performed on these cases and the lookouts placed in U.S. indices are the primary source of identifying individuals and foreign fugitives involved in or wanted for crimes that include homicide, child sexual abuse, terrorism, and other serious felonies. That any of the subject offenders could be at large within the United States and unknown to law enforcement creates a potentially significant threat to public safety and national security.

To address that issue INTERPOL Washington was able to obtain in 2014, Treasury Executive Office Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF) funding. This funding allowed the IOCC to bring 10 contractors onboard to support the Foreign Notice Program. The addition of these contractors has reduced the critical backlog and is providing the ability for the caseworkers to keep up with new cases and providing opportunity to review historical cases. With the contractor assistance INTERPOL Washington saw a dramatic increase of “Locates”, foreign fugitives that have been potentially identified to be residing in the United States (see Figure 7 below).

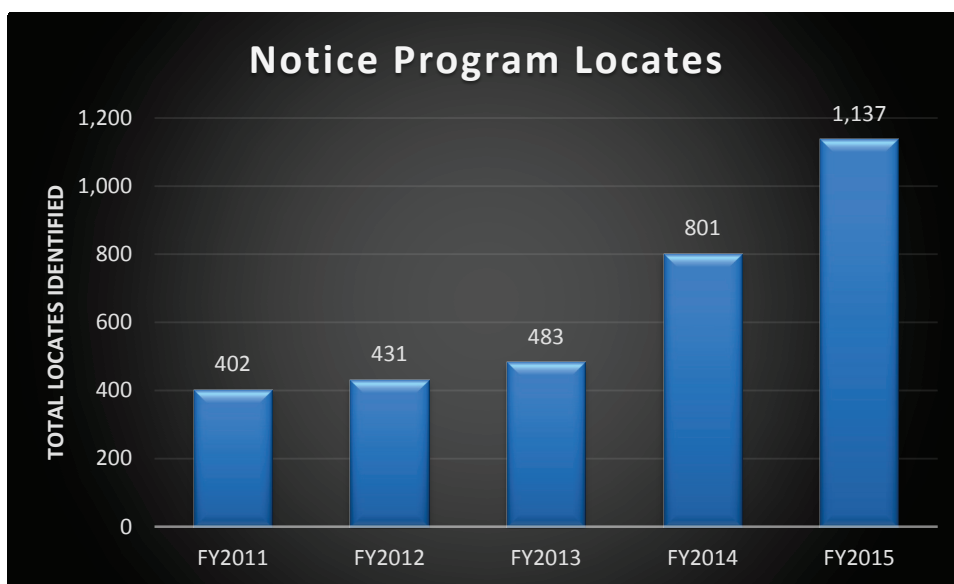


Figure 7

This TEOAF funding runs out in May 2016. The loss of TEOAF funding in 2016 will result in the loss of the contractors that have been supporting the program. This will result in the backlog again increasing, which will weaken INTERPOL Washington’s ability to identify foreign criminals residing in the United States. Additional resources for this program will help INTERPOL manage its caseload and ensure these foreign criminals do not jeopardize the safety of our nation and its people.

IOCC Translation Program

The IOCC Translation Program is responsible for the translation of all incoming Spanish and French messages, as well as, the translation of outgoing English messages into French and Spanish when exigent circumstances arise. Currently INTERPOL Washington does not have the ability communicate in INTERPOL’s other official language, Arabic.

In 2015, the Translation Program was operating with 3 detailed Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) linguists (2 full-time Spanish and 1 Part-time French) through a reimbursable agreement. Starting FY 2016, the FBI was no longer able to provide onsite Spanish linguists and a full-time Spanish linguist was brought onboard as a contractor. 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.

The inability to translate these documents means that important information could be missed that would help identify, locate and remove criminals from the United States. Furthermore, the failure to provide outgoing foreign language messages when U.S. fugitive targets are identified abroad could result in a missed opportunity to capture these criminals. Since the arrival of the translators detailed from the FBI, the backlog of everyday message traffic in Spanish and French has been reduced and the queue is being managed with minimal backlog.

IOCC IAFIS Program

The IOCC IAFIS Program is responsible for the processing of all case related fingerprints requests that need to be compared, uploaded or retrieved from U.S. and INTERPOL databases. In fiscal 2015 the IAFIS Program completed on average 760 fingerprint requests per month and was responsible for entering over 4,900 sets of fingerprints on foreign criminals into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's criminal database that year. This number could significantly rise with technology increasing throughout the world. INTERPOL Washington has already seen a steady increase in requests containing fingerprints, especially in diffusions and notices seeking to identify persons wanted for crimes that include homicide, child sexual abuse, terrorism, and other serious felonies. Ensuring these criminal fingerprints are entered into U.S. indices is the only way to identify foreign criminals arrested within or entering the United States under false identities. Additional support would allow INTERPOL Washington to manage the increasing workload and ensure these criminals do not go undetected.

Human Trafficking and Child Protection

INTERPOL Washington supports State, Local, Tribal, Federal and Foreign law enforcement agencies in locating missing and abducted children through the Human Trafficking and Child Protection (HTCP) division. HTCP utilizes INTERPOL notices to locate and return missing children to their parents. Incoming requests from foreign law enforcement counterparts are entered into appropriate U.S. indices, including notification to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). INTERPOL Washington disseminates information to foreign law enforcement agencies regarding children that are missing or removed from the United States by the non-custodial parent to a foreign country. In FY 2014, INTERPOL Washington closed 42% more cases, while opening only 3% more new cases over FY 2013 levels (see Figure 8). In FY 2015 the numbers of cases opened and closed declined by almost 50%. Due to limited resources, INTERPOL Notices are unable to be processed and entered into the INTERPOL Automated Search Facility (ASF) on a daily basis, impacting the number of HTCP cases being opened. This program increase will provide resources to process these Notices timely into the ASF.

Human Trafficking & Child Protection Workload Data	Foreign			Domestic		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Total Cases Opened	2,150	2,688	1,547	2,316	1,933	946
Total Cases Closed	1,552	1,934	1,738	1,257	2,681	639

Figure 8

Adam Walsh Act

In support of the Adam Walsh Act, INTERPOL Washington provides immediate and secure communications with foreign and domestic law enforcement partners to monitor the international movements of convicted and non-compliant fugitive sex offenders. These efforts are coordinated with the state and local sex offender registries, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the National Sex Offender Targeting Center. The Green notice program focuses on sex offenders involving children because of the high recidivism rate amongst child molesters and their tendency to travel to other countries to engage in sexual offenses. Green Notices provide an effective tool for notifying law enforcement authorities in other countries of the potential danger these individuals pose to their communities.

INTERPOL Washington also coordinates with federal state and local law enforcement referrals from foreign law enforcement regarding child pornography, online enticement, child sex tourism, commercial sexual exploitation. The investigative referrals have resulted in investigations that have resulted in the arrest and convictions of pedophiles in the U.S. In addition, INTERPOL Washington also works with NCMEC to remove internet web sites that are found to contain child pornography on US internet providers.

The volume of work associated with HTCP has increased and is no longer manageable. With the resources requested, additional INTERPOL Notices can be processed on a daily basis and entered into the INTERPOL Automated Search Facility (ASF). As automation enhancements of border information becomes a standard, data matching with the INTERPOL ASF and border information could serve as both an investigative resource and a means to locate our missing children, and track child predators, making America safer for our children.

Impact on Performance

This initiative fully supports the Attorney General’s Targeted Priority Goal 4 – Protecting the most vulnerable members of society and 1 – Protecting Americans from national security threats. INTERPOL Washington also supports the DOJ Strategic Goal 2 “Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law” and Objectives 2.1 – Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crimes by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent and illegal firearms traffickers and 2.2 “Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America’s crime victims.”

The additional resources requested will enable INTERPOL Washington to hire additional staff and contractor support necessary to address the overwhelming increases seen in the past five years and allow the agency to have the ability to address the future growth expected in the next few years. This staffing would allow a more manageable caseload, which in turn would result in a more efficient and higher quality work product. The accurate and timely processing of incoming requests is critical to INTERPOL Washington’s mission of providing investigative support to Federal, State, Local, Tribal and Foreign law enforcement agencies. This support

accelerates the detection and apprehension of persons wanted for crimes that include homicide, child sexual abuse, terrorism, and other serious offenses.

Funding

Base Funding

I. FY 2015 Enacted				II. FY 2016 President's Budget				III. FY 2017 Current Services ¹			
Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)
72	0	65	\$29,600	72	0	65	\$31,037	72	0	65	\$30,562

^{1/} Prior to FY 2017 OCIO pay costs were included in this section. Starting in FY 2017 OCIO pay is included within the IT breakout.

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2017 Request (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	\$85	1	\$85	\$53	\$31
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	\$94	1	\$94	\$86	\$5
Total Personnel	\$179	2	\$179	\$139	\$36

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2017 Request (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
Contractual Support			\$1,251	\$13	\$13
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,251	\$13	\$13

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
Current Services	72	0	65	\$8,809	\$21,753	\$30,562	\$88	\$89
Increases	2	0	1	\$179	\$1,251	\$1,430	\$152	\$49
Grand Total	74	0	66	\$8,988	\$23,004	\$31,992	\$240	\$138

Item Name: **INTERPOL Washington IT Expansion Initiative**

Strategic Goals: 1 – Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation’s Security
Consistent with the Rule of Law

2 – Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American
People, and enforce Federal Law

Strategic Objectives: 1.1 – Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before
they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement
efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats.
2.1 – Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent
crimes by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate,
arrest, and prosecute violent 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

Budget Decision Unit: INTERPOL Washington

Organizational Program: INTERPOL Washington’s Office of the Chief Information
Officer (OCIO)

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$1,600,000

Description of Item

Interpol Washington is requesting **0** positions, **0** FTE and **\$1.600 M** to support ongoing and recurring costs associated with international law enforcement “information” sharing initiatives. As the United States’ communications nexus for global intelligence, INTERPOL Washington is heavily reliant on technology and developing / improving State, Local, Tribal and Federal access to INTERPOL systems. With access to these systems, U.S. law enforcement agencies can obtain global law enforcement intelligence otherwise unavailable to them. INTERPOL Washington’s approach is predicated on streamlining access to INTERPOL information through the reduction of internal manual processes and by maximizing service availability through direct interfaces or subscription based INTERPOL Washington notification services. Additionally, with increasing demand by more domestic law enforcement agencies joining the network, INTERPOL Washington must constantly work to expand its infrastructure and network abilities to handle this increased usage.

Justification

INTERPOL Washington connects more than 18,000 U.S. Federal, State, Local and Tribal law enforcement authorities to INTERPOL’s *i-24/7* network. This unprecedented access, made possible through interfaces developed and built by INTERPOL Washington, delivers real-time access to centralized databases located in Lyon, France and fed from INTERPOL’s 190 member countries. Expanded access to INTERPOL information within the U.S. requires a geographically diversified and resilient architecture to ensure 24/7 support. Current efforts include simplifying the method by which INTERPOL access is provided to U.S. law enforcement agencies and

improved collaboration tools to allow for real-time secure communication. INTERPOL Washington will deliver and receive INTERPOL content through secure methods leveraging mobile platforms. INTERPOL Washington works with U.S. law enforcement agencies to enable their access to these secure mobile platforms.

INTERPOL Washington will continue to collaborate with the Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, and Federal Bureau of Investigation to ensure automatic INTERPOL checks are being made at every opportunity in order to provide improved assistance to law enforcement. Expanded system integration efforts will also include real-time inbound passport checks at every land border or point of entry to enhance current national security initiatives. In CY 2015, DHS/DOS and the State of Florida collectively contributed to over 374.6 million passport checks against INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Document (SLTD) database, as reflected in Figure 9 below.

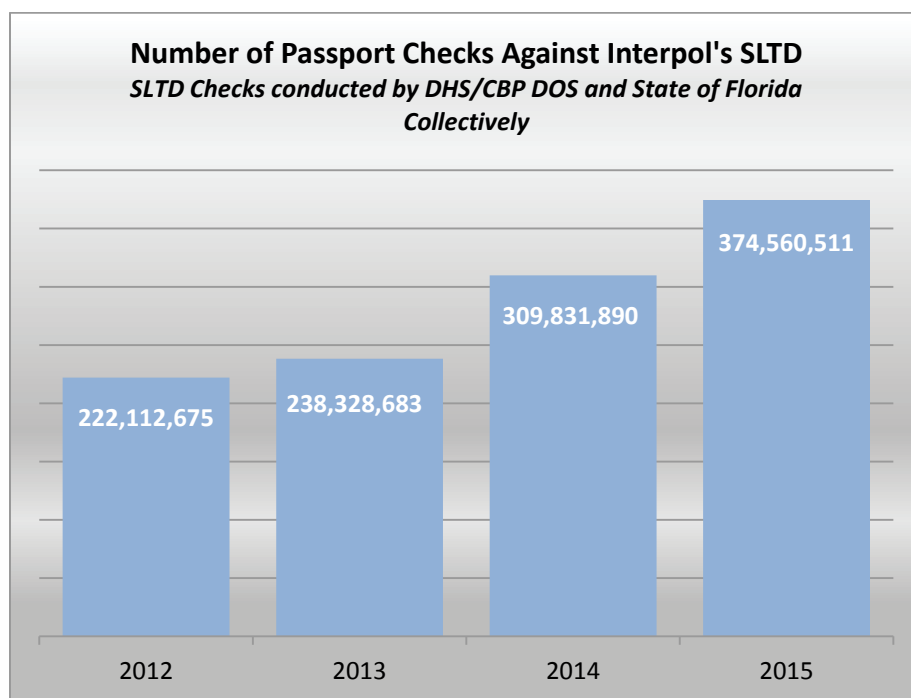


Figure 9

As depicted in Figure 9, INTERPOL Washington managed a 69% increase in the use of INTERPOL services between CY 2012-2015. This trend is expected to continue as the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) extends SLTD query capability to TSA's Secure Flight program, where it is anticipated that screenings conducted under TSA's Secure Flight program will increase the number of SLTD queries by an additional 80 million queries annually, along with the increased demand for international law enforcement cooperation and timely access to global law enforcement intelligence to combat the growth of transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

INTERPOL Washington has partnered with various states and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) / National data Exchange (N-DEX) for automatically checking INTERPOL systems for every Query Wanted name check. Following this federated query model, law enforcement agencies can use their respective state systems to gain access to INTERPOL information. INTERPOL Washington intends to expand this model across the U.S.

so the entire law enforcement community has access to the intelligence needed to keep our country safe. In 2014, over 53.8 million name checks were made by domestic law enforcement. In 2015, over 66.9 million name checks were made by domestic law enforcement, an increase of 24 percent. See Figure 10. Using this federated query model to routinely check INTERPOL is a low cost, high impact initiative.

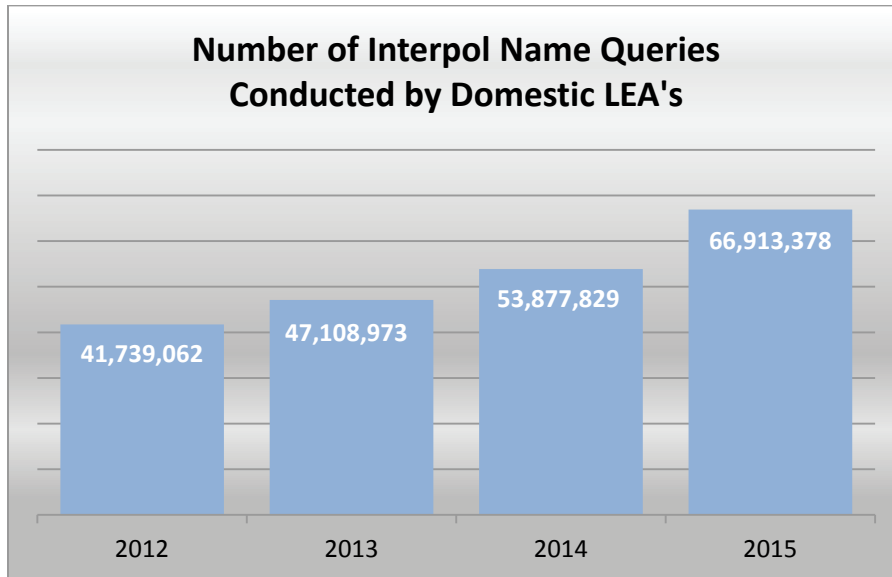


Figure 10

INTERPOL Washington is the second largest U.S. user of the International Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing Network (more commonly known as the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System or Nlets) services; only DHS/CBP runs more queries. At INTERPOL Washington’s request, the INTERPOL Person Query was added to Nlets. This query currently represents 15% of all traffic within the Nlets network as a result of automatic checks being conducted by federated states. See Figure 11.

Top Message Transactions Over Nlets For December

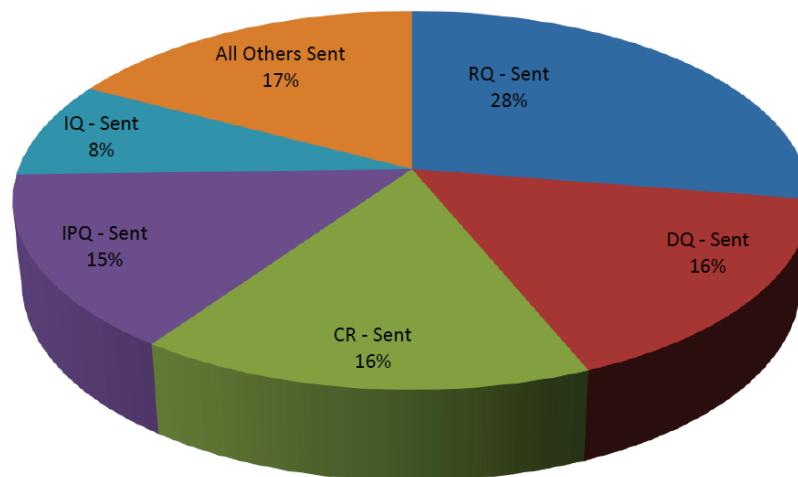


Figure 11 National Law Enforcement Transactions (Interpol Person Query (IPQ) December 2015)
Identify Query (IQ); Triple I Responses from FBI NCIC (CR); Driver Inquiry (DQ); Registration Inquiry (RQ)
 *Source NLETS Statistical Report December 2015

With all this data, INTERPOL Washington will finally have a unique opportunity to view queries and hits for all law enforcement agencies in the U.S. at a high level. Of particular interest will be the capability to identify and trend the locations of INTERPOL hits. Having a single management point for all INTERPOL Queries creates the unique opportunity for data trend analysis and crime prevention. This analysis could aid in identifying predictive international data trends and patterns that would be useful for Federal, State, Local and Tribal law enforcement. Using this information to develop innovative intelligence products could prove to be critical in protecting the United States from foreign attacks and identifying criminal activities with international ties.

Leveraging Existing Law Enforcement Sharing Environments

Utilizing all law enforcement sharing environments is a daunting and important first step. Using standardized interfaces such as the National Interoperability Exchange Model (NIEM) and developing methods of providing direct federated access to domestic law enforcement agencies via existing Law Enforcement Sharing Environments is an opportunity that remains largely undeveloped. All automatic queries would be relayed to INTERPOL via a trusted U.S. notification service. INTERPOL Washington intends to expand the current technology being utilized to share INTERPOL information. This expansion requires increasing INTERPOL Washington's information sharing capabilities and will involve implementing the following technologies:

1. Improve and expand INTERPOL Washington's automated biometric processing services for improved fingerprint/photo identification and international biometric exchange.
 - a. Connecting Law Enforcement Agencies directly to INTERPOL's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for real time biometric checks using domestic AFIS systems.
 - b. Automatically adding INTERPOL biometric information into national databases for access by U.S. law enforcement agencies.
2. Complete redundancy of all critical services to maintain constant 24/7 availability in the event of an emergency or national crisis for all national programs such as Nlets, FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) System/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and DHS Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) and Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) interfaces.

INTERPOL Washington's INTERPOL Push Notification Services

INTERPOL Washington has developed a mechanism by which INTERPOL content is programmatically transformed and submitted to national systems. This push notification service processes both biographic and biometric content and provides a centralized reporting framework for all data that is disseminated to subscribers. All national lookouts are placed using this model, and more than 25,000 lookouts were posted in 2015, as reflected in Figure 12. This development greatly reduced manual processes associated with the notice lookout process. Push notification processes are now processing all biometric content for every INTERPOL notice as they are published in near-real time, reducing errors and maximizing automation efficiencies.

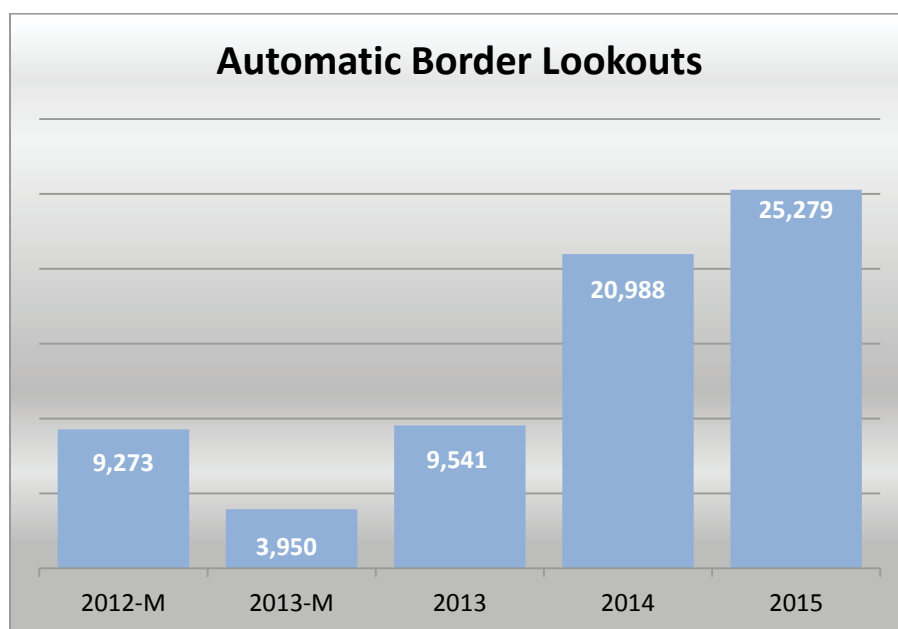


Figure 12: "M" Represents Manual Process prior to automation

Impact on Performance

This initiative fully supports the Attorney General’s Strategic Goal 1 – Protecting Americans from National Security Threats, with Objective 1.1 “Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by integrating intelligence and law enforcement efforts to achieve a coordinated response to terrorist threats.” INTERPOL Washington also supports DOJ Strategic Goal 2 “Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law” and Objectives 2.1 – Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crimes by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent and illegal firearms traffickers” and 2.2 “Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations and uphold the rights of, and improve services to America’s crime victims.” This initiative also supports Strategic Goal 3 – Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels and Objective 3.5 “Apprehend fugitives to ensure their appearance for federal judicial proceeding or confinement.”

Support for an international project of this scale requires specific program related expertise, resources and coordination. Recognizing the challenges involved with any information sharing endeavor, the Attorney General created the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) to support the broad scale exchange of pertinent justice and public safety information. INTERPOL Washington’s IT Expansion Initiative complement’s the Attorney General’s initiative by establishing a direct, standardized, electronic link between U.S. law enforcement agencies and INTERPOL databases via INTERPOL Washington. Searches of INTERPOL’s databases by domestic law enforcement agencies will be limited in accordance with DOJ security requirements and INTERPOL rules for information sharing.

The requested funding will permit INTERPOL to expand INTERPOL system access and the usage of its systems. Funding will support the growing demand and provide the ability to add new partners. Without a program increase, the current infrastructure cannot be enhanced.

Funding

Base Funding

IV. FY 2015 Enacted				V. FY 2016 President's Budget				VI. FY 2017 Current Services ¹			
Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)
5	0	4	\$2,400	5	0	4	\$2,400	5	0	4	\$3,268

^{1/} Prior to FY 2017 OCIO pay costs were not included within the IT breakout. Starting in FY 2017 OCIO pay is included.

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

n/a

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2017 Request (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
Contractor Support for Tech Support & development			\$1,141	\$11	\$12
Maintenance & Warranties			\$335	\$3	\$3
Licenses and subscriptions			\$124	\$1	\$1
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,600	\$16	\$16

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)	FY 2019 Net Annualization (change from 2018) (\$000)
Current Services	5	0	4	\$868	\$2,400	\$3,268	\$9	\$9
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$16	\$16
Grand Total	5	0	4	\$868	\$4,000	\$4,868	\$25	\$25

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Not applicable.

VII. Exhibits