

**U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB)**

**International Criminal Police  
Organization (INTERPOL)**

**U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)  
Washington, D.C.**

**FY 2008 Performance Budget  
Congressional Submission**

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# USNCB FY 2008 Performance Budget

## Congressional Submission

### I. Overview for the U.S. National Central Bureau of Interpol (USNCB)

#### A. Introduction

For FY 2008, the USNCB requests a total of \$23,727,000, 66 FTE, and 64 positions to fully implement its organizational responsibilities under the Department of Justice's (DOJ) *Strategic Goal 2, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People*. This request includes a \$583,000 program increase (see below).

Strategic Goal Objectives	Item	Dollars	Pos	FTE	Analyst/ Specialist
2.1	Law Enforcement Information Sharing	514,000	0	0	0
2.1	MS-13 Gangs Program	69,000	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>583,000</b>	1	1	1

With these resources, the USNCB will be able to increase its support for DOJ priorities related to terrorism, violent crime, drug trafficking, and cybercrime.

The USNCB budget submission addresses two distinct elements: (a) the resources necessary to maintain USNCB operational activities and responsibilities, and (b) the U.S. Government's dues obligation to INTERPOL's budget, which is assessed annually on all member countries.

"Beginning in FY 2007, 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.usdoj.gov/jmd/2008justification/>.

#### B. Background

##### Mission

The USNCB's mission is to facilitate international law enforcement cooperation by acting as the United States representative to the international INTERPOL organization on behalf of the Attorney General. The USNCB is responsible for the transmission of information of a criminal justice, humanitarian, or other law enforcement-related nature between National Central Bureaus of INTERPOL member countries and law enforcement agencies within the United States.

The USNCB also responds to requests by law enforcement agencies and other appropriate organizations, institutions, and individuals, when in agreement with the INTERPOL Constitution; coordinates and integrates information for investigations of an international nature; and identifies patterns and trends of criminal activities.<sup>1</sup>

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### **USNCB Operational Activities and Responsibilities**

Operationally, the USNCB has two roles. First, USNCB serves as a 24 hours/7 days a week police-to-police communications and intelligence network for American and foreign police seeking assistance in criminal investigations extending beyond their national boundaries. Second, USNCB also serves as the designated representative of the Attorney General and American law enforcement to INTERPOL's General Secretariat in Lyon, France and to the other 183 member countries of the INTERPOL organization.

USNCB services complement the efforts of U.S. law enforcement officers assigned overseas. Currently, 19 Federal police agencies have detailed 34 sworn law enforcement officers to augment staffing of the USNCB's five operational divisions: Alien-Fugitive, Terrorism and Violent Crimes, Economic Crimes, Drugs, and State and Local Liaison. These detailed agents are supported by permanent USNCB analysts. USNCB personnel assist participating agencies and all other domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies using INTERPOL channels for investigative assistance. The USNCB publishes Notices and Diffusions ("All Points Bulletins") on U.S. fugitives and identified terrorists and criminals in member countries' lookout systems. The USNCB also processes incoming foreign Notices and Diffusions to locate foreign fugitives for extradition or deportation and places all foreign fugitives into U.S. lookout systems. The USNCB is often the initial contact for parental abduction lookouts posted by foreign law enforcement. The USNCB forwards international lost and stolen passport notifications and criminal activity information to U.S. law enforcement agencies to ensure placement into all lookout systems and for follow-up action. For example, information received from member countries on human trafficking is processed and sent to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Similarly, the USNCB forwards terrorist and drug trafficking information received from foreign counterparts to the FBI and DEA. Information on stolen high-value art and antiquities, as well as known and convicted persons in the antiquities trade, is forwarded to the FBI, ICE and state and local police. Finally, the USNCB provides a contact point for foreign and domestic humanitarian requests.

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

To assess each member country's dues contribution, INTERPOL uses a formula based on the economic well-being of that country. This formula, over which the USNCB has no control, was renegotiated in the late 1990s (with the DOJ representing the United States) and incorporated a gradual increase in the percentage share paid by the wealthiest nations. The U.S. share of the annual INTERPOL budget increased from 5% to 13.26% over four years, reaching the full negotiated dues contribution rate of 13.26% in FY06.

Increasing international threats and the need to communicate and exchange law enforcement information accurately and rapidly have necessitated an increase in INTERPOL's annual budget. Since 2001, INTERPOL has implemented a four-year operating budget increase plan specifically

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<sup>1</sup> Title 22, U.S. Code, Section 263a

designed to address this escalation in international terrorist activities. As a result, INTERPOL updated its obsolete message system with new technology to enhance the rapid exchange of international investigative information and implemented a 24/7 coordination center. These steps improved INTERPOL's usefulness to its member countries and to U.S. law enforcement.

The annual U.S. dues obligation to INTERPOL is assessed in Euros. Unfortunately, the steady erosion of the dollar against the Euro has increased the amount of the U.S. payment in dollars, as reflected in this budget submission.

Taken together, these three key factors (i.e., the increase in the U.S. percentage obligation, the increase in the INTERPOL budget, and the erosion of the dollar) have produced a significant and unavoidable rise in the annually assessed U.S. dues obligation to INTERPOL.

**FY08 U.S. Dues Projection  
(Dollars / Euros in Thousands)**

U.S. INTERPOL FY08 Dues (in Euros)	Euro (One)	USD Conversion Rate	Payment in USD
€5,901	€1.00	\$1.37*	\$8,084
€5,901	€1.00	\$1.86**	\$10,978

\* *Represents the highest exchange rate on 12/30/2004*

\*\* *An estimated exchange increase of 26% is projected from FY 2006 to FY 2008*

Note: No programs in this budget account have been subject to a PART (Program Assessment Rating Tool) Review.

**C. Current Issues, Trends and Desired Outcomes**

Although the USNCB-INTERPOL's mission and strategic objectives will not change in FY 2008, three priority items have been identified. These items are driven by the Administration's continued emphasis on improved information exchange among law enforcement agencies to increase efficiency in government and, most importantly, to prevent acts of violent crime and terrorism against the American people.

In FY 2008, the USNCB will pursue an ambitious plan to make Interpol criminal information available to all U.S. law enforcement entities by expanding its secure communications network. This access will be accomplished through a multi-faceted technical strategy:

- Using Internet Based Virtual Private Networks for large Metropolitan police departments
- Delivering secure web portals for smaller state and local liaison offices for individual access to Interpol systems and secure email to the USNCB.
- Building interfaces to legacy mainframe systems, such as FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and DHS's Advance Passenger Information System (APIS).

- Expanding access to Interpol databases nationally using the preexisting National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) for remaining domestic law enforcement agencies.

The USNCB will also expand its efforts to perform biographical and biometric data matching exercises, allowing various U.S. Government (USG) components to screen large volumes of data, such as subjects of criminal investigation, federal employees, and applicants for licenses to transport hazardous materials, against international criminal records.

Technical enhancements are just part of the solution to the information-sharing puzzle. USNCB is also faced with the challenge of ensuring that new data sources can be easily evaluated and interpreted, ensuring their usefulness to law enforcement customers. This will require significant coordination at high levels within DOJ, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of State so that meaningful information and tools are available to police and border officials in the field and with the necessary follow-up support.

One alarming trend that the USNCB will focus on in FY 2008 is an increase in requests involving violent criminal gangs, such as the notorious Mara Salvatrucha Gang, commonly referred to as “MS-13”. The USNCB will apply Interpol tools, such as Interpol international notifications and access to restricted gang data from key partner countries, to stop gang related crimes and to prevent gang members from entering or remaining in the United States.

Through the initiatives outlined above, the USNCB will continue to effectively use its unique position as a member of the world’s only international law enforcement organization to benefit the U.S. law enforcement community.

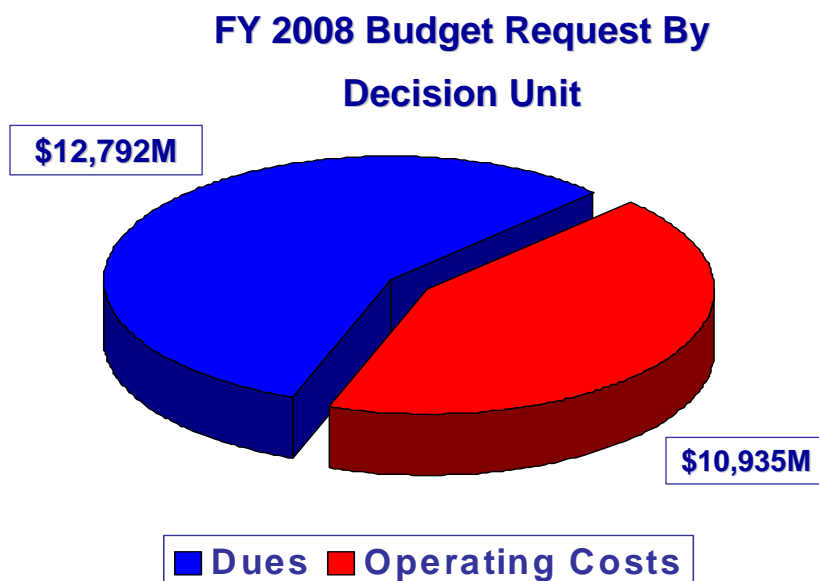
The USNCB supports the Department’s Strategic Goal 2: *Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People*. The USNCB will continue to facilitate cooperation between foreign and domestic law enforcement partners. The USNCB assists U.S. law enforcement to pursue fugitives and track all manner of criminal activity, including terrorism, drug trafficking, sex offenses against children, and cybercrime.

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

The USNCB is one decision unit and all requested funds will support the Department’s *Strategic Goal 2: Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People*. The resources also support the following strategic objectives:

- 2.1 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime, including crimes against children;
- 2.2 Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs;
- 2.3 Combat white collar crime, economic crime, and cyber crime; and
- 2.4 Uphold the Civil and Constitutional rights of all Americans, and protect vulnerable members of society.

The total costs include the following: (1) the direct cost of all outputs for the USNCB operational expenses; and (2) indirect costs in the form of the U.S. INTERPOL dues obligation.



### **E. Performance Challenges**

External Challenges: The increase in transnational crime and the risks associated with international terrorism have resulted in a greater need for international law enforcement cooperation and access to international law enforcement information. The USNCB's responsibility to respond to increasing foreign and domestic requests places additional operational demands on the resources of this agency.

The USNCB, as the sole U. S. representative to the larger INTERPOL organization, faces increased demands and requests for service as dictated by INTERPOL policy. Policy and program decisions are approved each year at the INTERPOL General Assembly, a meeting of the organization's 184 members. Each country, no matter how large its financial obligation to the organization, is afforded one vote at the meeting. Policy changes and new program initiatives approved by the membership (and implemented by the General Secretariat in Lyon, France) can have significant resource implications for the USNCB. One example was the 2003 decision to migrate to an internet-based, virtual private network to enhance secure communications. Each NCB was responsible for obtaining equipment and installation for this upgrade, as well as expanding the system beyond NCBs to national law enforcement users. In September 2005, INTERPOL'S General Assembly passed a resolution encouraging NCBs to make INTERPOL databases available at national border points, again at the cost of the national authorities. Efforts by the INTERPOL General Secretariat to increase services offered to member countries (e.g., International Response Teams, tsunami support, etc.) have considerable financial implications for the organization and, consequently, all of the NCBs.

As mentioned previously, the USNCB can expect increases in the overall INTERPOL budget and a proportionate rise in U.S. dues.

Internal Challenges: The USNCB-INTERPOL continues to aggressively pursue its goals of greater international police cooperation and more effective sharing of law enforcement information. This goal is pursued through the extension of INTERPOL tools and databases to the U.S. law enforcement community, and through increased outreach/educational initiatives. These efforts have generated, and will continue to generate, increased workloads. As participating agencies face increased demands with limited resources, USNCB has realized a reduction of detailed personnel to support its operational divisions. It is critical that the USNCB management continue to show their law enforcement colleagues that support of the USNCB is a benefit to their organizations, the entire U. S. law enforcement community, and the overall international law enforcement interest of the United States.



## II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Law Enforcement Information Sharing	The USNCB proposes an enhancement of its Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program through improved access for U.S. law enforcement authorities to INTERPOL databases housed at the Interpol General Secretariat in Lyon, France.	0	0	514	14
MS –13 Transnational Violent Gang Program	MS-13/Transnational Violent Gang Program	1	1	69	19

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

No appropriations language was proposed in the FY 2008 budget.

#### IV. Decision Unit Justification

##### A. USNCB - INTERPOL

Key USNCB budget data for FY 2006-2008 is provided in the tables below.

<i>United States National Central Bureau --TOTAL</i>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2006 Enacted w/ Rescissions and Supplementals	62	64	20,586
2007 Estimate	63	65	20,354
Adjustment to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	2,790
2008 Current Services	63	65	23,144
2008 Program Increases	1	1	583
2008 Request	64	66	23,727
<b>Total Change 2007-2008</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,373</b>

##### 1. Program Description

The major functions of the USNCB as it seeks to promote greater international law enforcement cooperation are:

- ◆ Transmit information of a criminal justice, humanitarian, or other law enforcement related nature between the National Central Bureaus of INTERPOL member countries and law enforcement agencies within the United States and abroad;
- ◆ Represent the United States at criminal law enforcement and international law enforcement conferences and symposia, to include serving as the U.S. representative to INTERPOL, on behalf of the Attorney General.

The USNCB plays a critical role in coordinating and integrating information on international investigations and assisting in identifying criminal patterns and trends. One key element to successfully preventing criminal activity and combating worldwide terrorism is the timely exchange of critical law enforcement investigative information.

**PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE**

**Decision Unit: United States National Central Bureau**

**DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: 2.1 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime, including crimes against children.**

WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Estimate		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2006		FY 2006		2007 President's Budget		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2008 Program Changes		FY 2008 Request	
Number of new domestic requests for assistance		6,182		7,772		8,160		389		8,549	
Number of new foreign requests for assistance		14,574		15,056		15,808		753		16,561	
Number of TECS/NCIC "look-outs" entered/updated		5,442		6,968		7,316		348		7,664	
Number of U.S. requested notice issued (Red)		297		271		327		33		360	
Number of U.S. requested notices issued (green/Blue/Yellow/Black/Orange)		397		474		498		23		521	
Number of Interpol diffusions issued		221		297		312		14		326	
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
		64	\$20,586 [N/A]	64	\$20,586 [N/A]	65	\$20,354 [N/A]	1	\$3,373 [N/A]	66	\$23,727 [N/A]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	Performance	FY 2006		FY 2006		FY 2007		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2008 Program Changes		FY 2008 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	International investigate Assistance	64	\$20,586 [N/A]	64	\$20,586 [N/A]	65	\$20,354 [N/A]	1	\$3,373 [N/A]	66	\$23,727 [N/A]
Performance Measure	Number of "lookouts" issued to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies on Interpol wanted/missing persons and suspects within 48 hours		3,004		4,188		4,606		420		5,026
Performance Measure	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB		N/A		312		328		16		344
Outcome Measure	Number of arrests, extraditions, and deportations on U.S. issued Interpol notices/diffusions		98		108		108		11		119

Data Definition, TECS/NCIC "Look-outs" are defined as records created by the USNCB in the Department of Homeland Security's Treasury Enforcement Communication System and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center system. Both systems are checked at U.S. border entry points. By placing the entries, the USNCB is able to alert U.S. law enforcement to internationally wanted persons who may attempt to enter the U.S. The USNCB considers "Locates" to be the identification, through queries or lead information provided by another country, of a potential address or location of a wanted fugitive. USNCB Workload and Performance data is collected from the USNCB Envoy System and the Interpol General Secretariat. Data is validated through manual random sampling. A continuing data limitation is that the USNCB is sometimes left out of the loop once a fugitive is located making it difficult to track and report final outcome. The USNCB continue to make improvements to its statistical reporting. **Changes:** '07 & '08 targets adjusted based on FY '06 actual performance. Two Performance measure have been removed. USNCB no longer tracks "Number of investigative cases satisfied within 45 days." Because a large percentage of USNCB cases concern notices and diffusions, which have no reasonable expectation of being completed within 45 days, the measure doesn't provide an accurate representation of the work being performed by the USNCB. USNCB is also eliminating "Number of user successfully connected and trained on Interpol database systems." This measure will become obsolete once all U.S. law enforcement has access to Interpol databases via NLETS and/or interdepartmental interfaces. One new measure has been added: "Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database searches or lead information provided by a foreign NCB" to demonstrate the work the USNCB performs to locate foreign fugitives residing in the U.S.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

**Decision Unit: United States National Central Bureau**

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of "lookouts" issued to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies on Interpol wanted/missing persons and suspects within 48 hours	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	249	2,003	3,004	4,188	4,606	5,026
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	312	328	344
<b>OUTCOME Measure</b>	Number of arrests, extraditions, and deportations on U.S. issued Interpol notices/diffusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	82	89	98	108	108	119

N/A = Data unavailable

### 3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

#### a. Performance Plan and Report Outcomes

In support of DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: *Enforce Federal Criminal Laws*. The USNCB will carry out its representational role for the Attorney General by executing the following functions:

- ◆ Coordinate arrangements for payment of the mandatory INTERPOL member dues;
- ◆ Communicate and exchange information between international and domestic law enforcement agencies;
- ◆ Ensure that the common interests of the United States are represented to the international law enforcement community;
- ◆ Provide leadership and expertise at global law enforcement symposia, conferences and meetings; and
- ◆ Delineate trends and patterns in international criminal activity.

Furthermore, the USNCB 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. Working jointly with foreign counterparts is a realistic way to achieve the goals of dismantling international criminal organizations, locating fugitives, and establishing mutually-recognized processes to ensure that fugitives are brought to justice.

#### b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The USNCB has formed strategic partnerships with U.S. law enforcement agencies that have assigned agents to the USNCB to initiate and respond to international inquiries. The USNCB further participates in such international law enforcement initiatives as: Fusion Task Force (provides link analysis on terrorist groups and individuals); Millennium Project (Eastern European Organized Crime); Project Rockers (International Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs); Project Bridge (human trafficking); International Stolen Vehicle Programs, International Stolen/Lost Travel Documents Program and the Interpol Bioterrorism Program.

The USNCB will also continue to use its expertise to assist in halting international parental abductions in progress, pursue child abductors, and locate victim children.

Through INTERPOL, every law enforcement agency in the United States can reach police, customs, and immigration authorities in the 183 other member countries. The anticipated outcome is facilitation of the reduction of crime domestically and internationally.

#### c. Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Review

USNCB has not been selected for review under the PART process.

## **Program Increases by Item**

**A. Item Name:** **Law Enforcement Information Sharing**

Budget Decision Unit(s): United States National Central Bureau

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2; Objective.2.1

Organizational Program: Law Enforcement Information Sharing

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$514,000

## **Description of Item**

The USNCB proposes an enhancement of its Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program through improved access for U.S. law enforcement authorities to INTERPOL databases housed at the Interpol General Secretariat in Lyon, France.

The first step in delivering international data to U.S. law enforcement is identifying telecommunication channels that provide highly secure, cost effective connectivity as well as broad user acceptance. The USNCB has taken preliminary steps to enhance information sharing through four connectivity projects:

1. Providing site-to-site INTERPOL connectivity for U.S. metropolitan police departments through Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) (\$165,000)
2. Delivering secure web portals for smaller state and local liaison offices for individual access to INTERPOL systems and secure email to the USNCB (\$100,000)
3. Developing real-time access for U.S. main frame users (TECS and NCIC) to INTERPOL databases (\$165,000)
4. Expanding access nationally for more than 18,000 U.S. law enforcement organizations to select INTERPOL Databases through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) (\$84,000)

## **Justification**

The President's National Strategy for Homeland Security (July 2002) places a strong emphasis on information sharing:

*American democracy is rooted in the precepts of federalism - a system of government in which our state governments share power with federal institutions. Our structure of overlapping federal, state, and local governance provides unique opportunity and challenges for our homeland security efforts. The opportunity comes from the expertise and commitment of local agencies and organizations involved in homeland security. The challenge is to develop interconnected and complementary systems that are reinforcing rather than duplicative and that ensure essential requirements are met. A national strategy requires a national effort.*

The USNCB's information sharing strategy supports the Administration's goal of data transparency by readily empowering federal, state, and local agencies with unprecedented access

to international indices. USNCB's projects provide the technological tools to enhance international data sharing while advancing true global law enforcement interoperability.

### **Connectivity Project Details:**

#### 1. Providing site-to-site INTERPOL connectivity for U.S. metropolitan police departments through Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) (\$165,000)

This strategy builds on the existing USNCB program comprising 63 state and local liaisons and affords direct access to INTERPOL databases for each liaison office. The methodology involves site-to-site VPN connections for major metropolitan areas. This solution provides secure email and database connectivity for organizations demonstrating a need to access international systems.

To date, the USNCB has connected the Los Angeles Police Department, Chicago Police Department, United States Virgin Islands, and the New York Police City Department (NYPD). Future connections will include the Miami Dade Police Department, San Diego Police Department, Seattle Police Department and the Boston Police Department. The USNCB supports access to these systems through its 24-hr Command Center and the USNCB State and Local Liaison Division.

#### 2. Delivering secure web portals for smaller state and local liaison offices for individual access to INTERPOL systems and secure email to the USNCB (\$100,000)

By the end of FY 2007, the USNCB will establish a dedicated proxy server enabling expanded access to INTERPOL databases through secure client-based intranet portals for U.S. law enforcement. In addition, these portals will allow secure mail communications with the USNCB.

The site will provide on-line forms and facilitate the processing of INTERPOL Red Notices as well as the transmission of fingerprints and photographs. This mechanism would result in "near real-time" dissemination of wanted information for subjects of international interest and criminal activity reports.

#### 3. Develop real-time access for U.S. main-frame users to INTERPOL databases (\$165,000)

This project will develop Internet-based protocols to enable data sharing between the USNCB and domestic and foreign law enforcement organizations using VPN and web services. This would enable automated, real-time data transfers among organizations to enhance border security and crime prevention. For example, by swiping a passport, U.S. border officials could generate queries to both U.S. and INTERPOL databases including 183 other member countries. Index or "pointer" style responses (i.e., a "hit") would be generated instantaneously, enabling border officials and law enforcement personnel to identify possible fugitives, terrorists or criminals.

In collaboration with various federal partners, the USNCB has begun to identify solutions for connecting large-scale legacy mainframe applications to Interpol systems. The partnership began with the FBI and allowed the USNCB to expand access to the FBI's Stolen Motor Vehicles records maintained in Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Subsequently, the USNCB is evaluating interconnectivity with DHS's Automated Passenger Information System (APIS) ultimately receiving and processing over a million records queried against INTERPOL's database.



Another aspect of this project entails gateway services for domestic law enforcement systems. The USNCB plans to strengthen its gateways by building direct interfaces to legacy systems including: the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS), and DHS's APIS. This approach will allow domestic and foreign agencies to continue to use existing systems yet expand local access to INTERPOL information.

4. Expanding access nationally for more than 18,000 U.S. law enforcement organizations to select INTERPOL Databases through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) (\$84,000)

In 2005, the USNCB initiated an unprecedented partnership with the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) organization to provide INTERPOL potential access for 18,000 U.S. law enforcement organizations. In partnership with NLETS, the initial pilot will involve nine state offices and one federal organization.

This pilot will serve as the framework for the eventual migration and implementation of many future USNCB "Business-to-Business" projects. This project adheres to the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (XML) data model.

**Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)**

The Attorney General has developed the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative to carry out the Department's strategies in this area. This program is led by a corporate-style board (Global Advisory Committee) operating under the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, to advise the federal government in facilitating standards-based electronic information exchange throughout the justice and public safety communities. The USNCB is a member of this Committee. Funding this enhancement will support implementation of the Attorney General initiative by establishing a direct, standardized, electronic link between U.S. law enforcement agencies and INTERPOL database via the USNCB. Searches of INTERPOL databases by domestic law enforcement agencies will be limited in accordance with DOJ security requirements and INTERPOL rules for information sharing.

**Funding**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

**Base Funding**

FY 2006 Enacted				FY 2007 Estimate				FY 2008 President's Budget Current Services			
Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)
3	0	3	262	3	0	3	332	3	0	3	422

**Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2008 Request (\$000)
Information Technology Specialist	0	0	0
Total Personnel	0	0	0

**Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary**

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2008 Request (\$000)
VPN/Firewall/router (client)	1,000	15	30,000
VPN 3080 upgrade DOJ side (include communications)	75,000	1	75,000
User Organization Certification & Accreditation (Security)	Variable (depending on travel distance and network complexity...site validation required annually as well)	1,000	30,000
Installation, Support, Maintenance, and Security monitoring (reimbursement to DOJ for VPN work)	.5 man-year (1 person for 50% of time/yearly)	1 Lot	30,000
VPN Subtotal			165,000
Hardware/Software	7,000	3	26,000
Firewalls/Security	9,000	2	19,000
Contractor Services	Variable	1 Lot	39,000
DMZ Subtotal			84,000
Hardware/Software	0	0	25,000
Contract Services	0	0	75,000
Secure Portal Subtotal	0	0	100,000
Software/hardware	25,000	Var	85,000
Contractor Services	150,000	Var	80,000
B2B Sub Total			165,000
Total Non-Personnel			<b>165,000</b>

Total Request for this Item

	<b>Pos</b>	<b>Agt/Atty</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Personnel (\$000)</b>	<b>Non- Personnel (\$000)</b>	<b>Total (\$000)</b>
Current Services						
Increases	0	0	0	0	514,000	0
Grand Total	0	0	0	0	514,000	0

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**B. Item Name:** **MS-13/Transnational Violent Gangs Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): United States National Central Bureau (USNCB)

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2; Objective.2.1

Organizational Program: M-13/Transnational Violent Gangs Program

Program Increase: Positions 1 FTE 1 Dollars \$69,000

**Description of Item**

Through I-24/7 Secure Communications System and by utilizing INTERPOL's notice system, the USNCB can: (1) track known criminals and gang members; (2) alert law enforcement counterparts worldwide to anticipate recent U.S. MS-13 deportees to their country; and (3) help foreign law enforcement to identify and arrest these violent offenders, impeding their return to the United States.

For FY 2008, the USNCB requests \$69,000 for one INTERPOL Senior Analyst (GS-11/12) to address all MS-13 and Violent Transnational Gang matters and to: (1) process requests for Blue and Green Notices to trace and locate violent gang members of the MS-13 criminal enterprise organization and other violent transnational gangs; (2) assist domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies in developing criminal intelligence and investigative leads to target, neutralize and dismantle MS-13 and other transnational violent street gangs; (3) provide names, criminal background, photographs, and fingerprints of MS-13 and other violent transnational gangs members for inclusion in INTERPOL's Automated Search Facility (ASF); and, (4) train federal, state and local law enforcement agencies on INTERPOL's I-24/7 and multi-database capabilities as an investigative tool in targeting violent transnational crime.

**Justification**

The National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC) estimates there are over 100,000 gang members in the United States. The INTERPOL system (i.e., "Notice Program") of tracking known criminals and gang members internationally is the only standardized law enforcement mechanism of its kind providing a communications network for 184 countries.

The USNCB is uniquely positioned to receive leads and investigative information from both domestic and international law enforcement regarding MS-13 and other transnational violent street gang members. Proactively, through numerous interagency outreach efforts, the USNCB has increased incoming gang-related information and has agreed to provide all MS-13 and violent gang information to the newly- created NGIC. The Los Angeles Police Department's Gang Division has agreed to provide 2,000 names for inclusion in INTERPOL's databases, while the FBI New York Field Office has agreed to submit 1,000 names. This will enable U.S. law enforcement agencies to capitalize on this influx of information and to adequately serve expanding law enforcement needs.

At the international level, the USNCB helped to establish specific points of contacts at INTERPOL offices in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico, where MS-13 has its largest presence. This has increased liaison and intelligence sharing capability on MS-13 violent crimes. As a result of USNCB's outreach efforts, INTERPOL San Salvador offered to share its database on MS-13 targets exclusively with the USNCB.

A USNCB representative recently led working group discussions regarding INTERPOL intelligence sharing methods and the establishment of an international gang database at the second annual MS-13 Gang International Conference in San Salvador. The USNCB also has working relationships with police officials at both INTERPOL San Salvador and the Regional INTERPOL Office for Central America to further this anti-gang initiative.

MS-13/Transnational Violent Gangs Program Objectives:

- To draft, review, and electronically process MS-13 notice applications in coordination with appropriate law enforcement agencies, USNCB, and the INTERPOL General Secretariat.
- To educate federal, state and local agencies, as well as international law enforcement counterparts about INTERPOL's Blue or Green Notices for tracking and intercepting MS-13 members.
- To advise investigators and managers of notice application procedures.
- To increase liaison with INTERPOL Central and Latin America to facilitate joint tracking of international gang targets and investigations and to share intelligence regarding individuals who have committed or are likely to commit violent offenses by establishing specific NCB point of contacts.
- To process an estimated 3,000 Notice Applications in the first phase of this project.
- To increase Blue and Green Notices on gang members.
- To prepare a monthly intelligence report reflecting the movements of identified gang members based on Interpol Blue and Green Notices.

### **Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)**

This USNCB program fully supports DOJ's strategic priority to prosecute MS-13 and other violent gang members, specifically, DOJ's *Strategic Objective 2.1: Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime, including crimes against children*. USNCB anticipates an influx of approximately 3,000 requests for Green Notices related to MS13 gang members in the initial phase of this program. In addition, ICE has requested over 150 Green Notices to warn foreign countries that a MS-13 gang member will be released from jail and deported. The USNCB will share these leads with U.S. and foreign law enforcement to prevent these individuals from re-entering the United States and returning to the ranks of MS-13 members.

The "Blue" Notice is an INTERPOL bulletin that circulates a description of an individual under investigation to obtain additional law enforcement information or to "track" the subject's movements within 184 INTERPOL member countries. The Blue Notice can contain biometric information (e.g., photos, fingerprints, DNA code, etc.) and is designed not to compromise ongoing investigations, since it does not call for the arrest or detention of the subject.

The USNCB is notified of all positive “hits” on U.S. requested Blue Notices via the INTERPOL I–24/7 Communication Network and will immediately make relevant information available to U.S. law enforcement agencies.

The “Green” Notice is an INTERPOL Bulletin that circulates the description of a convicted person(s) or recidivist(s) who may be dangerous and/or likely to traveling internationally. Green notices are often used to communicate information about convicted sex offenders, gang and organized crime members. Law enforcement agencies in the 184 INTERPOL member countries that receiving such notices countries may be better prepared to prevent the subjects from committing offenses, or may be alerted to the subject’s affiliation with an organized crime group or gang.

Base Funding

FY 2006 Enacted				FY 2007 Estimate				FY 2008 President’s Budget Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
4	0	4	959	4	0	4	1,068	4	0	4	1,097

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2008 Request (\$000)
Senior INTERPOL Analyst – Program Specialist GS-11/12	69,000	1	69,000
Total Personnel	69,000	1	69,000

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2008 Request (\$000)
	0	0	0
Total Non-Personnel	0	0	0

Total Request for this Item

	<b>Pos</b>	<b>Agt/Atty</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Personnel (\$000)</b>	<b>Non- Personnel (\$000)</b>	<b>Total (\$000)</b>
Current Services						
Increases	1	0	1	69,000	0	69,000
Grand Total	1	0	1	69,000	0	69,000

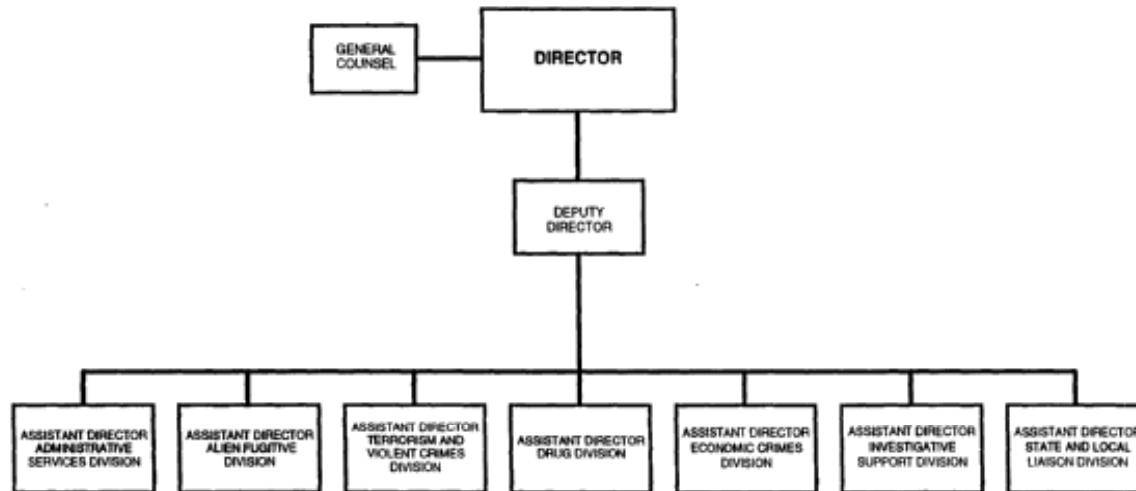
**Program Offsets**

No Program Offset.

**V. Exhibits**

A: Organizational Chart

INTERPOL - U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU



Approved by  5-2-02  
JOHN D. ASHCROFT  
Attorney General



**B: Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**  
 United States National Central Bureau  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Pres. Budget		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
<b>2006 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)</b>	62	64	\$20,586
2006 Supplementals			
<b>Total 2006 Enacted (with Rescissions and Supplementals)</b>	62	64	20,586
2007 President's Budget (Information Only)	63	65	20,812
2007 Continuing Resolution Level (as reflected in the 2008 President's Budget; Information Only)	63	65	20,586
<b>2007 Estimate (direct only)*</b>	63	65	20,354
2007 Rescission Against Balances			
<b>2007 Estimate (with Rescissions)</b>	63	65	20,354
Technical Adjustments			....
Restoration of 2007 Rescission Against Balances			458
<b>Total Technical Adjustments</b>			458
Adjustments to Base			
Increases:			
2008 pay raise (3.0%)			121
2007 pay raise annualization (2.2%)			42
Annualization of 2007 positions (FTE)			51
Change in Compensable Day			42
Thrift Saving Plan			13
Health Insurance			13
GSA Rent			47
DHS Security Charge			2
Moves (Lease Expirations)			2,000
Security Investigations			1
<b>Subtotal Increases</b>	....	....	2,332
Decreases:			
Unfunded Position and FTE Reducior			
Non-recurrels [list all]			
<b>Subtotal Decreases</b>	....	....	....
<b>Total Adjustments to Base</b>	....	....	2,332
<b>Total Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustment</b>	....	....	2,790
<b>2008 Current Services</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>23,144</b>
Program Changes			
Increases [list all]			
Law Enforcement Information Sharing	....	....	514
MS-13/Transnational Violent Gangs Program	1	1	69
<b>Subtotal Increases</b>	1	1	583
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	1	1	583
<b>2008 Total Request</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>23,727</b>
2007 - 2008 Total Change	1	1	3,373
2008 Rescissions from Balances			

\* The Department of Justice 2008 budget request was built on a starting point that recognized progress in enacting the FY 2007 appropriation. The starting point used (referred to throughout this document as the "Estimate") is the average of the Senate Committee and House pass marks, less one percent, unless noted otherwise.

**Summary of Requirements**  
**United States National Central Bureau**  
**Salaries and Expenses**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

Estimates by budget activity	2006 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			2007 Estimate			2008 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			2008 Current Services			2008 Increases			2008 Offsets			2008 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
USNCB	62	64	\$20,586	63	65	\$20,354	....	....	\$2,790	63	65	23,144	1	1	\$583	....	....	90	64	66	\$23,727
Decision Unit 2										....	....	....							....	....	....
Decision Unit 3										....	....	....							....	....	....
Decision Unit 4										....	....	....							....	....	....
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$20,586</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>\$20,354</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>\$2,790</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>\$23,144</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$583</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>\$23,727</b>
Reimbursable FTE										....	....	....							....	....	....
Total FTE		64			65						65			1						66	
Other FTE:																					
LEAP																					
Overtime																					
Total Comp. FTE		64			65						65			1						66	

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

**FY 2008 Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit**

United States National Central Bureau

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Decision Unit	Decision Unit 1				Total Increases
		Pos.	Agt./Atty.	FTE	Amount	
Law Enforcement Information Sharing	USNCB	....	....	....	\$514	\$514
MS-13 Transnational Violent Gangs Program	USNCB	1	....	1	\$69	\$69
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		1	....	1	\$583	\$583

D: Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective**  
**United States National Central Bureau**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2006 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		2007 Estimate		2008 Current Services		2008				2008 Request	
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Increases		Offsets		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s
							Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s		
Goal 2: Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People	64	\$20,586	65	\$20,354	65	\$23,144	1	\$583	-	-	66	\$23,727
2.1												
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$20,586</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>\$20,354</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>\$23,144</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$583</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>\$23,727</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$ 20,586</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>\$ 20,354</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>\$ 23,144</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$ 583</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>\$ 23,727</b>

**E. Justification for Base Adjustments**

**Justification for Base Adjustments  
United States National Central Bureau**

Increases\*

2008 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 3.0 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2008. (This percentage is likely to change as the budget formulation process progresses.) This increase includes locality pay adjustments as well as the general pay raise. The amount requested, \$121, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$82 for pay and \$39 for benefits).

Annualization of 2007 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2007 pay increase of 2.2 percent. The amount requested \$42, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$30 for pay and \$12 for benefits).

Annualization of additional positions approved in 2006 and 2007. This provides for the annualization of 1- additional positions requested in the 2007 President's budget. Annualization of new positions extends to 3 years to provide for entry level funding in the first year with a 2-year progression to the journeyman level. For 2007, this request includes a decrease of \$14 for one-time items associated with the increased positions, and an increase of \$65 for full-year costs associated with these additional positions, for a net increase of \$51.

	2006 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2008 (\$000)	2007 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2008 (\$000)
Annual salary rate of 1 new positions			\$56	\$58.00
Less lapse (50 %)			28	0
Net Compensation	0	0	28	29
Associated employee benefits			9	5
Travel			1	1
GSA Rent			1	1
Rental Payment to Others			7	0
Communications/Utilities			3	2
Other Contractual Services:			0	0
25.2 Other Services			0	0
25.3 Purchase of Goods and Services from Government Accts.			3	2
25.6 Medical Care			0	0
Supplies and Materials			1	0
Equipment			12	11
<b>TOTAL COSTS SUBJECT TO ANNUALIZATION</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$65</b>	<b>\$51</b>

Changes in Compensable Days. The increased costs of two more compensable days in FY 2008 compared to FY 2007 is calculated by dividing the FY 2007 estimated personnel compensation \$4,370 and applicable benefits \$1,194 by 260 compensable days. The cost increase of two compensable days is \$42.

Thrift Saving Plan (TSP): The cost of agency contributions to the Thrift Savings Plan will also rise as FERS participation increases. The contribution rate is 4.3 percent and the increase of the TSP is \$13.

Health Insurance: Effective January 2006, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 4.3 percent. Applied against the 2007 estimate of \$296, the additional amount required is \$13.

General Services Administration (GSA) Rent: GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$47 is required to meet our commitment to GSA.

Moves (Lease Expirations): GSA requires all agencies to pay relocation costs associated with lease expirations. This request provides for the costs associated with new office relocations caused by the expiration of leases in FY 2008. Funding of \$2,000 is required for this account.

DHS Security Charges: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will continue to charge Basic Security and Building Specific Security. The requested increase of \$2 is required to meet our commitment to DHS, and cost estimates were developed by DHS.

Security Investigations: The \$1 increase reflects payments to the Office of Personnel Management for security reinvestigations of employees requiring security clearances.

\* ATBs must be recalculated following final FY 2007 action.

**F: Crosswalk of 2006 Availability**

**Crosswalk of 2006 Availability**  
 United States National Central Bureau  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2006 Enacted Without Rescissions			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2006 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
USNCB	62	64	\$20,852	....	....	(266)	....	....	....	....	....	(4,431)	....	....	....	62	64	\$16,155
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$20,852</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>(\$266)</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>(\$4,431)</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>\$16,155</b>
Reimbursable FTE																		....
Total FTE		64			....			....			....			....				64
Other FTE																		....
LEAP																		....
Overtime																		....
Total Compensable FTE		64			....			....			....			....				64

Enacted Rescissions. Funds rescinded as required by the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-108) and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-148).

Reprogrammings. The reprogramming of positions and budget authority reflects the June 5, 2006 reprogramming notification.

Transfers. The amount reflects the transfer of funds from the USNCB Account to the Department of Justice. The Attorney General authorized the transfer of \$6,000 from USNCB to Attorney General Special Project Fund, \$725,000 to OSG to cover their funding shortfall, and \$3,700,000 to GLA's no year ALS account in anticipation of end of year unobligated balances as authorized by P.L. 109-108.

**G: Crosswalk of 2007 Availability**

**Crosswalk of 2007 Availability**

Name of Budget Account

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	2007 Estimate			Rescissions			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Unobligated Balances Carried Forward /Recoveries			2007 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
USNCB	63	65	\$20,354										63	65	\$20,354
Unobligated Balance Rescission													....	....	....
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>\$20,354</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>\$20,354</b>
Reimbursable FTE														....	
Total FTE		65			....			....			....			65	
Other FTE															
LEAP														....	
Overtime														....	
Total Compensable FTE		65			....			....			....			65	



## H: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

### Summary of Reimbursable Resources

United States National Central Bureau

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2006 Enacted			2007 Planned			2008 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
U. S. Mint	....	....	63	....	....	63	....	....	63	....	....	....
U.S. Marshals Service	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17	....	....	....
Bureau of Alcohol/Tobacco/Firearm and Explosives	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....
Department of Environment Protection Agency	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....
Frederal Protection Agency	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
U.S. Department of Agriculture	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
United States Secret Service	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....
U. S. Air Force AFOSI	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	....
Federal Air Marshals Service	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....
Federal Bureau of Investigation	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Budgetary Resources:</b>	....	....	<b>\$117</b>	....	....	<b>\$109</b>	....	....	<b>\$109</b>	....	....	<b>\$0</b>

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

**Detail of Permanent Positions by Category**  
 United States National Central Bureau  
 Salaries and Expenses

Category	2006 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		2007 Estimate		2008 Request							
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Adj. to Base Increases	Adj. to Base Decreases	Total ATB	Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Pr. Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable
Intelligence Series (132)											....	....
Personnel Management (200-299)											....	....
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	57		58		....	(1)		1			1	58
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	3		3								....	3
Attorneys (905)					1						....	1
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)											....	....
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	2		2								....	2
Business & Industry (1100-1199)											....	....
Library (1400-1499)											....	....
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)											....	....
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)											....	....
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)											....	....
Supply Services (2000-2099)											....	....
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)											....	....
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)											....	....
Security Specialists (080)											....	....
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)											....	....
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Location</b>												
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)											....	....
U.S. Field											....	....
Foreign Field											....	....
<b>Total</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>

# J: Financial Analysis of Program Changes

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**  
 United States National Central Bureau  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Grades:	Decision Unit 1						Program	
	Law Enforcement Information Sharing		MS-13/Transnational Violent Gangs Program		Offset		Changes	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
SES	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GS-15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GS-14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GS-13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GS-12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GS-11	....	....	1	\$56	....	....	1	\$56
GS-10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GS-9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GS-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GS-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GS-5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total positions & annual amount	....	....	1	56	....	....	1	56
Lapse (-)	....	....	(1)	(28)	....	....	(1)	(28)
Other personnel compensation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total FTE & personnel compensation	....	....	1	28	....	....	1	28
Personnel benefits	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	8
Travel and transportation of persons	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Transportation of things	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4
GSA rent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Communication, rents, and utilities	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3
Printing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Advisory and assistance services	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other services	....	389	....	....	....	....	....	389
Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	9
Research and development contracts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Operation and maintenance of equipment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Supplies and materials	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Equipment	....	125	....	16	....	....	....	141
<b>Total, 2008 program changes requested</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$514</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$583</b>

**K: Summary of Requirements by Grade**

**Summary of Requirements by Grade**  
 United States National Central Bureau  
 Salaries and Expenses

Grades and Salary Ranges	2006 Actual w/Rescissions and Supplementals		2007 Estimate		2008 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
SES, \$109,808 - \$152,000	....		....		....		....	
GS-15, \$107,521 - 139,774	2		2		2		....	
GS-14, \$91,407 - 118,828	4		4		4		....	
GS-13, \$77,353 - 100,554	11		11		11		....	
GS-12, \$65,048 - 84,559	13		13		14		1	
GS-11, \$54,272 - 70,558	27		28		28		....	
GS-10, 49,397 - 64,213	....		....		....		....	
GS-9, \$44,856 - 58,318	5		5		5		....	
GS-8, 40,612 - 52,794	....		....		....		....	
GS-7, \$36,671 - 47,669	....		....		....		....	
GS-6, \$33,000 - 42,898	....		....		....		....	
GS-5, \$29,604 - 38,487	....		....		....		....	
GS-4, \$26,460 - 34,402	....		....		....		....	
GS-3, \$23,571 - 30,645	....		....		....		....	
GS-2, \$21,602 - 27,182	....		....		....		....	
GS-1, \$19,214 - 24,029	....		....		....		....	
<b>Total, appropriated positions</b>	<b>62</b>		<b>63</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Average SES Salary</b>	\$	---	\$	---	\$	---		
<b>Average GS Salary</b>	\$	<b>63,981</b>	\$	<b>65,550</b>	\$	<b>67,012</b>		
<b>Average GS Grade</b>		<b>GS-11.73</b>		<b>GS-11.71</b>		<b>GS-11.72</b>		

**L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class**

**Summary of Requirements by Object Class**

United States National Central Bureau

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2006 Actual Obligations w/Rescissions and Supplementals		2007 Estimate		2008 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	63	\$4,236	64	\$4,370	65	\$4,582	1	\$212
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	1	115	1	115	1	115	....	....
<i>Overtime</i>	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Other Compensation</i>	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11.8 Special personal services payments	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	64	4,351	65	4,485	66	4,697	1	212
Reimbursable FTE:								
Full-time permanent								
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		1,145		1,194		1,300		106
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		107		108		109		1
22.0 Transportation of things		39		40		44		4
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		1,231		1,238		1,285		47
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		144		144		2,144		2,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction		170		173		176		3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		1		1		1		....
25.2 Other services		317		317		709		392
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts		212		216		225		9
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		1		1		1		....
25.5 Research and development contracts		5		5		5		....
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		11		11		11		....
26.0 Supplies and materials		34		35		35		....
31.0 Equipment		40		52		193		141
41.0 Grants Subsidies Contribution		12,778		12,334		12,792		458
<b>Total obligations</b>		<b>\$20,586</b>		<b>\$20,354</b>		<b>\$23,727</b>		<b>\$3,373</b>
Unobligated balance, start of year [-]				....		....		
Unobligated balance, end of year [+]								
Recoveries of prior year obligations [-]		....		....		....		
Total requirements		\$20,586		\$20,354		\$23,727		\$3,373
Relation of Obligation to Outlays:								
Total obligations		\$20,586		\$20,354		\$23,727		\$3,373
Obligated balance, start of year [+]		....		....		....		
Obligated balance, end of year [-]								
Recoveries of prior year obligations		....		....		....		
Outlays		\$20,586		\$20,354		\$23,727		\$3,373