

U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB)

**International Criminal Police
Organization (INTERPOL)**

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

**FY 2009 Performance Budget
Congressional Submission**

	Page No.
I. Overview	2
II. Summary of Program Changes	8
III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language	8
IV. Decision Unit Justification	
A. United States National Central Bureau - (USNCB)	9
1. Program Description	
2. Performance Tables	
3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	
V. E-Gov Initiatives	15
VI. Exhibits	
A. Organizational Chart	
B. Summary of Requirements	
C. Program Increases by Decision Unit N/A	
D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective	
E. Justification for Base Adjustments	
F. Crosswalk of 2007 Availability	
G: Crosswalk of 2008 Availability	
H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources	
I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category	
J. Financial Analysis of Program Increases	
K. Summary of Requirements by Grade	
L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class	
M. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports and Evaluations N/A	

USNCB FY 2009 Performance Budget

Congressional Submission

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

A. Introduction

For FY 2009, the USNCB requests a total of \$24,548,000, 65 FTE, and 63 positions to fully implement its organizational responsibilities under the Department of Justice's (DOJ) *Strategic Goal 2, Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People*.

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

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.

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.¹

USNCB Operational Activities and Responsibilities

Operationally, the USNCB has two roles. First, USNCB serves as a 24 hour/7 day 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 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 185 member countries of the INTERPOL organization.

¹ Title 22, U.S. Code, Section 263a

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 has necessitated an increase in INTERPOL's annual budget. Since 2001, INTERPOL has implemented a four-year operating budget increase plan specifically 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.

**FY09 U.S. Dues Projection
(Dollars / Euros in Thousands)**

U.S. INTERPOL FY09 Dues (in Euros)	Euro (One)	USD Conversion Rate	Payment in USD
€6,445	€1.00	\$1.48*	\$9,537
€6,445	€1.00	\$1.86**	\$11,988

* *Represents the highest exchange rate of Fiscal Year 2007*

** *An estimated exchange increase of 20.43% is projected from FY 2008 to FY 2009*

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 2009, 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 2009, 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 2009 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: *Prevent Crime, 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 in their pursuit of fugitives and tracking all manner of criminal activity, including terrorism, drug trafficking, sex offenses against children, and cybercrime.

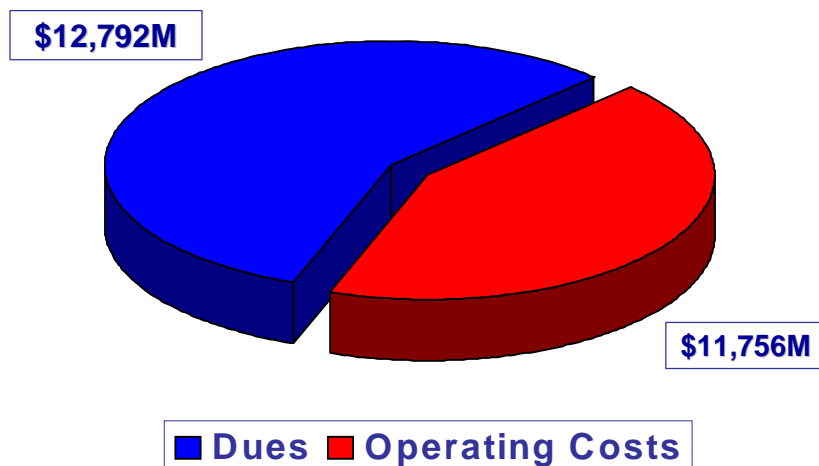
D. Full Program Costs

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

- 2.2 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime:
- 2.3 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime, including crimes against children.

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.

FY 2009 Budget Request By Decision Unit



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 186 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 National Central Bureau (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

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

No appropriations language was proposed in the FY 2009 budget.

IV. Decision Unit Justification

Key USNCB budget data for FY 2007-2009 is provided in the tables below.

A. *United States National Central Bureau*

<i>United States National Central Bureau</i> TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	62	64	20,748
2007 Supplementals	0	0	0
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	62	64	20,748
2008 Amended President's Budget	63	65	23,252
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	1,296
2009 Current Services	63	65	24,548
2009 Program Increases	0	0	0
2009 Request	63	65	24,548
Total Change 2008-2009	0	0	1,296

<i>United States National Central Bureau— Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)</i>	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted with Rescissions	3	3	332
2007 Supplementals	0	0	0
2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	3	3	332
2008 Amended President's Budget	3	3	846
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	90
2009 Current Services	3	3	936
2009 Program Increases	0	0	0
2009 Request	3	3	936
Total Change 2008-2009	0	0	0

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: 2.2 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime. 2.3 Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children.

WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2007		FY 2007		2008 Requirements		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
Number of new domestic requests for assistance		8,160		9,671		8,549		427		8,976	
Number of new foreign requests for assistance		15,808		14,677		16,561		828		17,389	
Number of TECS/NCIC "look-outs" entered/updated		7,316		8,388		7,664		192		7,856	
Number of U.S. requested notice issued (Red)		327		193		360		18		378	
Number of U.S. requested notices issued (green/Blue/Yellow/Black/Orange)		498		764		521		26		547	
Number of Interpol diffusions issued		312		254		326		16		342	
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	\$20,748 [N/A]	53	\$16,743 [N/A]	65	\$23,252 [N/A]	0	\$1,296 [N/A]	65	\$24,548 [N/A]
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	Performance	FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008 Requirements		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
Program Activity	International Investigative Assistance	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		64	\$20,748 [N/A]	53	\$16,743 [N/A]	65	\$23,252 [N/A]	0	\$1,296 [N/A]	65	\$24,548 [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		4,606		4,575		5,026		251		5,277
Performance Measure	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB		360		431		414		41		455
Outcome Measure	Number of arrests, extraditions, and deportations on U.S. issued Interpol notices/diffusions		108		86		119		6		125

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 demonstrates 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 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	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	249	2,003	4,188	4,606	4,575	5,026	5,277
Performance Measure	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	312	360	431	414	445
OUTCOME Measure	Number of arrests, extraditions, and deportations on U.S. issued Interpol notices/diffusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	82	89	108	108	86	119	125

N/A = Data Unavailable

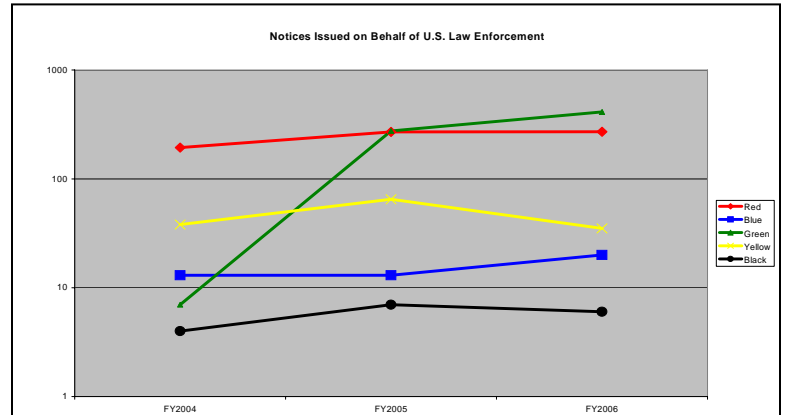
2. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

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. The Notice and Diffusion program 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.



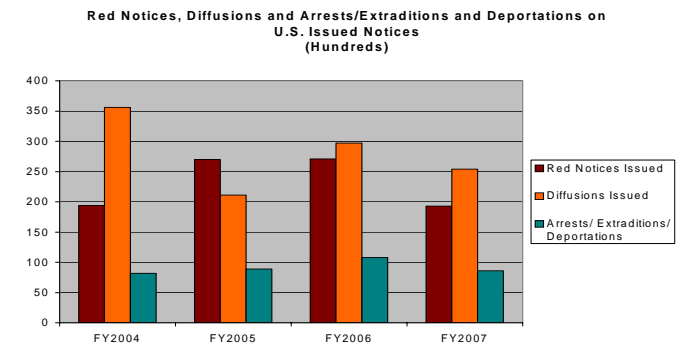
Data Definition: each Interpol color-coded notice has a specific purpose:

Red – to request the arrest or detention of a wanted person
 Blue – to trace and locate a suspect or witness
 Green – to provide information on a known/convicted criminal
 Yellow – to request the location of a missing child or adult
 Black – to identify an unidentified body

Data Collection and Storage: The data source for the number of Interpol notices issued is the Interpol General Secretariat and the USNCB case management system ('ENVOY').

Data Validation: Interpol Notice data is reviewed and approved by the USNCB Compliance Officer.

Data Limitations: None known at this time.



Data Definition: Red Notice – international request to arrest/detain wanted person

Diffusion – international 'be on the lookout' message (precursor to red notice)

Arrest/Extradition/Deportation – positive outcome of an Interpol notice or diffusion

Data Collection and Storage: The data source for the number of Interpol notices issued is the Interpol General Secretariat and the USNCB case management system ('ENVOY').

Data Validation: Interpol Notice data is reviewed and approved by the USNCB Compliance Officer.

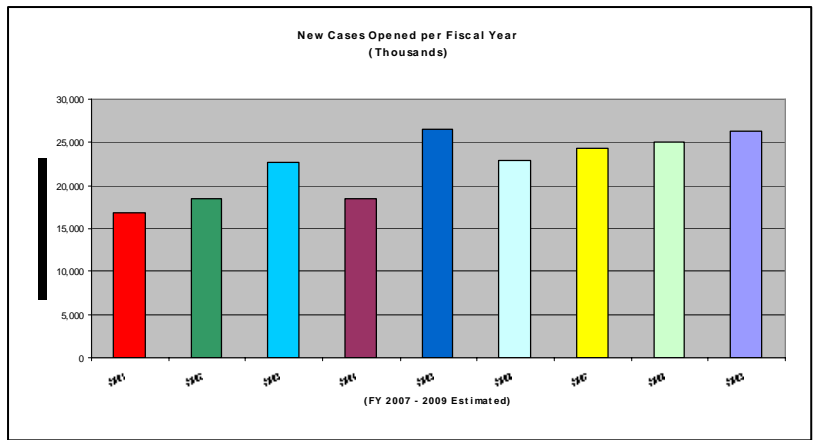
Data Limitations: Outcome not reliably reported to USNCB, resulting in underreporting of total number of arrests/extraditions/deportation

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 Notice and Diffusion program builds the capacity to rapidly identify and arrest known and internationally wanted individuals leading to their eventual extradition, deportation and prosecution.

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 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.

V. E-Gov Initiatives

E-Government Initiatives

The Justice Department is fully committed to the President’s Management Agenda (PMA) and the E-Government initiatives that are integral to achieving the objectives of the PMA. The E-Government initiatives serve citizens, business, and federal employees by delivering high quality services more efficiently at a lower price. The Department is in varying stages of implementing E-Government solutions and services including initiatives focused on integrating government wide transactions, processes, standards adoption, and consolidation of administrative systems that are necessary tools for agency administration, but are not core to DOJ’s mission. To ensure that DOJ obtains value from the various initiatives, the Department actively participates in the governance bodies that direct the initiatives and we communicate regularly with the other federal agencies that are serving as the “Managing Partners” to ensure that the initiatives meet the needs of the Department and its customers. The Department believes that working with other agencies to implement common or consolidated solutions will help DOJ to reduce the funding requirements for administrative and public-facing systems, thereby allowing DOJ to focus more of its scarce resources on higher priority, mission related needs. DOJ’s modest contributions to the Administration’s E-Government projects will facilitate achievement of this objective.

A. Funding and Costs

The Department of Justice participates in the following E-Government initiatives and Lines of Business:

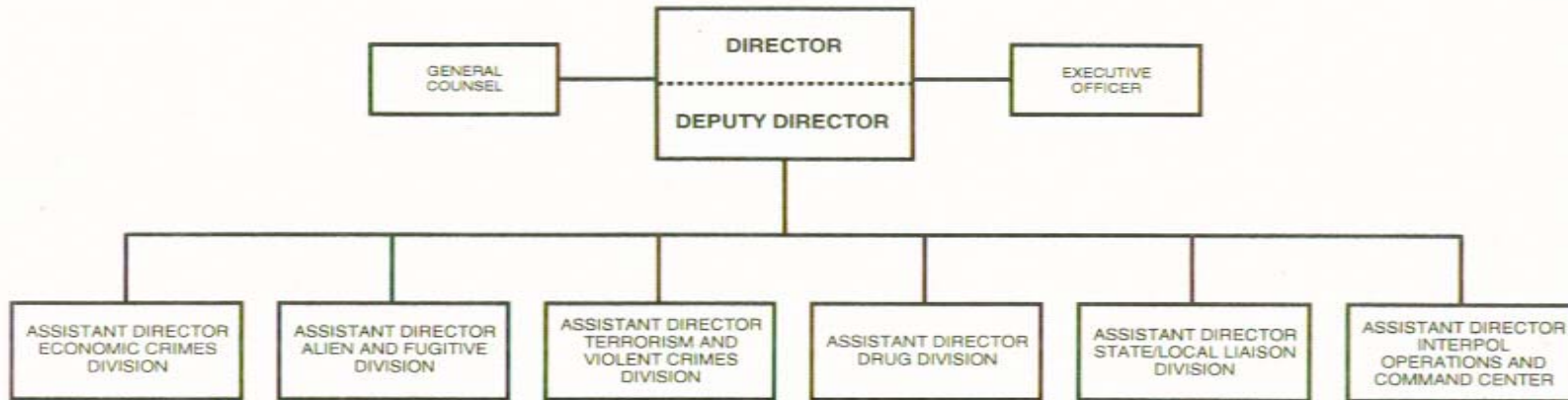
Business Gateway	E-Travel	Integrated Acquisition Environment	Case Management LoB
Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	Federal Asset Sales	IAE - Loans & Grants - Dunn & Bradstreet	Geospatial LoB
Disaster Assist. Improvement Plan - Capacity Surge	Geospatial One-Stop	Financial Mgmt. Consolidated LoB	Budget Formulation and Execution LoB
E-Authentication	GovBenefits.gov	Human Resources LoB	IT Infrastructure LoB
E-Rulemaking	Grants.gov	Grants Management LoB	

The Department of Justice E-Government expenses – i.e. DOJ’s share of e-Gov initiatives managed by other federal agencies – are paid for from the Department’s Working Capital Fund. These costs, along with other internal E-Government related expenses (oversight and administrative expenses such as salaries, rent, etc.) are reimbursed by the components to the WCF. The USNCB reimbursement amount is based on the anticipated or realized benefits from an e-Government initiative. The table below identifies the {component}’s actual or planned reimbursement to the Department’s Working Capital Fund. As such, the USNCB E-Government reimbursement to the WCF is \$5,000 for FY2008. The anticipated USNCB e-Government reimbursement to WCF is \$5,000 for FY2009.

VI. Exhibits

A: Organization Chart

INTERPOL - U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU



Approved by: *[Signature]* Date: 1-29-07
ALBERT R. GONZALES
Att. Gen.

Exhibit A - Organizational Chart

B: Summary of Requirements

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

	FY 2009 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)	62	64	20,748
2007 Supplementals			
Total 2007 Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution (with Rescissions)	62	64	20,748
2008 Amended President's Budget (with Rescissions, direct only)	63	65	23,252
2008 Supplementals			
Total 2008 Amended President's Budget (with Rescissions and Supplementals)	63	65	23,252
Technical Adjustments			
Restoration of 2008 Prior Year Unobligated Balance Rescission			
Adjustments to Base			
Increases:			
2009 pay raise (2.9%)			121
2008 pay raise annualization (3.5%)			47
Annualization of 2008 positions (FTE)			0
Annualization of 2008 positions (dollars)			0
Annualization of 2007 positions (dollars)			0
Retirement			6
Federal Health Insurance Premiums			35
Base Program Cost Adjustment			524
Postage			1
GSA Rent			492
DHS Security			0
Working Capital Fund			5
Working Capital Fund (JUTNET)			87
Subtotal Increases			1,318
Decreases:			
Change in Compensable days			(22)
Subtotal Decreases	0	0	(22)
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	1,296
Total Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	1,296
2009 Current Services	63	65	24,548
Program Changes			
Total Program Changes	0	0	0
2009 Total Request	63	65	24,548
2008 - 2009 Total Change	0	0	1,296

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

Estimates by budget activity	2007 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			2008 Enacted*			2009 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			2009 Current Services			2009 Increases			2009 Offsets			2009 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	20,748	63	65	23,252	0	0	1,296	63	65	24,548	0	0	0	0	0		63	65	24,548
Total	62	64	\$20,748	63	65	\$23,252	0	0	\$1,296	63	65	\$24,548	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	63	65	\$24,548
Reimbursable FTE										0											0
Total FTE		64			65			0		65				0			0				65
Other FTE:																					
LEAP																					
Overtime																					
Total Comp. FTE		64			65			0		65				0			0				65

*Direct 2008 and 2009 FTE is higher due to an adjustment made in 2008 to reflect the USNCB's ability to fund 1 additional FTE within existing resources.

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	2007 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		2008 Enacted		2009 Current Services		2009				2009 Request	
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Increases		Offsets		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s
							Direct FTE	Amount \$000s	Direct FTE	Amount \$000s		
Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People												
2.2 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime	55	19,604	56	21,736	56	22,883					56	22,883
2.3 Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children	9	1,144	9	1,516	9	1,665					9	1,665
Subtotal, Goal 2	64	20,748	65	23,252	65	24,548	0	0	0	0	65	24,548
GRAND TOTAL	64	\$20,748	65	\$23,252	65	\$24,548	0	\$0	0	\$0	65	\$24,548

E. Justification for Base Adjustments

Justification for Base Adjustments United States National Central Bureau (Dollars in Thousands)

Increases

2009 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 2.9 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2009. 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 (\$86 for pay and \$35 for benefits).

Annualization of 2008 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2008 pay increase of 3.5 percent included in the 2008 President's Budget. The amount requested \$47, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits \$31 for pay and \$16 for benefits).

Annualization of additional positions approved in 2007 and 2008. This provides for the annualization of 1 additional positions appropriated in 2008 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 2008, this request includes a decrease of \$20 for one-time items associated with the increased positions, and an increase of \$69 for full-year costs associated with these additional positions, for a net increase of \$40.

	2007 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2009 (\$000)	2008 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for 2009 (\$000)
Annual salary rate of 1 new positions			56	56
Less lapse (50 %)			28	28
Net Compensation	0	0	28	28
Associated employee benefits			8	8
Transit Subsidy			1	
Travel			4	
GSA Rent			0	10
Communications/Utilities			3	3
Other Contractual Services:				
25.2 Other Services			8	
25.3 Purchase of Goods and Services from Government Accts.			2	
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities				
25.6 Medical Care				
Supplies and Materials				
Equipment			15	
TOTAL COSTS SUBJECT TO ANNUALIZATION	0	0	69	49

Retirement. Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$6 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.

Health Insurance: Effective January 2007, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 11 percent. Applied against the 2008 estimate of \$312, the additional amount required is \$35.

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 \$492 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective in FY 2009 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. Rate increases have been formulated based on GSA rent billing data.

DHS Security Charges. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will continue to charge Basic Security and Building Specific Security. The requested increase of \$5 is required to meet our commitment to DHS. The costs associated with DHS security were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest space inventory data. Rate increases expected in FY 2009 for Building Specific Security have been formulated based on DHS billing data. [The increased rate for Basic Security costs for use in the FY 2009 budget process was provided by DHS.]

Base Program Cost Adjustment. This Base Program Cost Adjustment in the amount of \$524 provides base program resource in addition to the 2008 Enacted appropriation.

Postage: Effective May 14, 2007, the Postage Service implemented a rate increase of 5.1 percent. This percentage was applied to the 2008 estimate of \$11 to arrive at an increase of \$1.

JUTNet. The Justice United Telecommunications Network (JUTNet) is a new system that will provide a more reliable, secure, and economic connectivity among the many local office automation networks deployed throughout the Department, as well as a trusted environment for information sharing with other government agencies and remote users, field agents, and traveling staff personnel. JUTNet will utilize uniform security, updated encryption protocols, and eliminate network inefficiencies existing with the current systems. Funding of \$87 is required for this account.

Decreases

Changes in Compensable Days: The decrease costs of one compensable day in FY 2009 compared to FY 2008 is calculated by dividing the FY 2008 estimated personnel compensation \$4,697 and applicable benefits \$1,300 by 261 compensable days. The cost decrease of one compensable day is \$-22.

F: Crosswalk of 2007 Availability

Crosswalk of 2007 Availability
 United States National Central Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2007 Enacted Without Rescissions			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2007 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
USNCB	62	64	20,748								(4,005)				62	64	16,743	
TOTAL	62	64	\$20,748	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0	(\$4,005)	0	0	\$0	62	64	\$16,743
Reimbursable FTE																	0	
Total FTE		64			0			0			0			0			64	
Other FTE																		
LEAP																	0	
Overtime																	0	
Total Compensable FTE		64			0			0			0			0			64	

Enacted Rescissions. Funds rescinded as required by the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (P.L. 110-5).

Reprogrammings. The reprogramming of positions and budget authority reflects the April 1, 2007 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 \$4,005 from USNCB account to LA's no year ALS account for in anticipation of end of year unobligated balances as authorized by P.L., 109-108.

G: Crosswalk of 2008 Availability

Crosswalk of 2008 Availability
 United States National Central Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2008 Enacted			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2008 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
USNCB	63	65	23,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	63	65	23,247
																0	0	0
																0	0	0
																0	0	0
TOTAL	63	65	23,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	63	65	\$23,247
Reimbursable FTE																		0
Total FTE		65			0			0			0			0				65
Other FTE																		
LEAP																		0
Overtime																		0
Total Compensable FTE		65			0			0			0			0				65

Reprogrammings. The reprogramming of positions and budget authority reflects the (date) reprogramming notification.

Transfers. The amount reflects the transfer of funds from the USNCB Account to the Department of Justice to support the Attorney General Special Project Funds. The Attorney General authorized the transfer of \$5 from USNCB account to provide funds needed for Attorney General Special Project Funds.

H: Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 United States National Central Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2007 Enacted			FY 2008 Planned			FY 2009 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
U. S. Mint	0	0	63	0	0	63	0	0	63	0	0	0
U.S. Marshals Service	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	0
Bureau of Alcohol/Tobacco/Firearm and Explosives	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Department of Environment Protection Agency	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
United States Secret Service	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
U.S. Air Force AFOSI	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Air Marshals Service	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources:	0	0	\$109	0	0	\$94	0	0	\$94	0	0	\$0

I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

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

Category	FY 2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		FY 2008 Amended President's Request		ATBs	FY 2009 Request				
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable		Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Pr. Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable
Intelligence Series (132)								0	0	
Personnel Management (200-299)								0	0	
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	56		57		0	0		0	57	
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	3		3					0	3	
Attorneys (905)	1		1					0	1	
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)								0	0	
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	2		2					0	2	
Business & Industry (1100-1199)								0	0	
Library (1400-1499)								0	0	
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)								0	0	
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)								0	0	
Supply Services (2000-2099)								0	0	
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)								0	0	
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)								0	0	
Security Specialists (080)								0	0	
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)								0	0	
Total	62	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	62	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
U.S. Field								0	0	
Foreign Field								0	0	
Total	62	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	63	0

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 Changes	
	Inc. 1		Inc. 2		Offset		Pos.	Amount
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount		
SES							0	0
GS-8							0	0
GS-7							0	0
GS-5							0	0
Total positions & annual amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lapse (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other personnel compensation								
							0	0
							0	0
Total FTE & personnel compensation	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	132
Personnel benefits		104					0	104
Travel and transportation of persons							0	0
Transportation of things							0	0
GSA rent		492					0	492
Communication, rents, and utilities							0	0
Printing							0	0
Advisory and assistance services							0	0
Other services		1					0	1
Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts		92					0	92
Research and development contracts							0	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment							0	0
Supplies and materials							0	0
Grant, Subsidies and Contribution		475					0	475
Total, 2009 program changes requested	0	\$1,296	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$1,296

K: Summary of Requirements by Grade

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

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2007 Enacted w/Rescissions and		FY 2008 Amended President's Budget		FY 2009 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
SES, \$111,676 - \$168,000			0		0		0	
GS-15, \$110,363 - 143,471	2		2		2		0	
GS-14, \$93,822 - 121,967	4		4		4		0	
GS-13, \$79,397 - 103,220	11		12		12		0	
GS-12, \$66,767 - 86,801	13		13		13		0	
GS-11, \$55,706 - 72,421	27		27		27		0	
GS-10, 50,703 - 65,912	0		0		0		0	
GS-9, \$46,041 - 59,852	5		5		5		0	
GS-8, 41,686 - 54,194	0		0		0		0	
GS-7, \$37,640 - 48,933	0		0		0		0	
GS-6, \$33,872 - 44,032	0		0		0		0	
GS-5, \$30,386 - 39,501	0		0		0		0	
Total, appropriated positions	62		63		63		0	
Average SES Salary			\$0		\$0			
Average GS Salary		\$70,000		\$72,170		\$73,758		
Average GS Grade								

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	FY 2007 Actual		FY Enacted 2008		FY 2009 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	54	3,893	62	4,507	62	4,636	0	129
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	20	2	75	2	78	0	3
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	1	105	1	115	1	115	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>							0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>							0	0
11.8 Special personal services payments		(2)					0	0
Total	57	4,016	65	4,697	65	4,829	0	132
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		1,053		1,300		1,404		104
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		131		109		109		0
22.0 Transportation of things		45		44		44		0
23.1 GSA rent		1,359		1,285		1,777		492
23.2 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking		84		2,144		2,144		0
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		192		176		176		0
24.0 Printing and reproduction		5		1		1		0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		0				0		0
25.2 Other services		1,338		709		710		1
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts (Antennas, DHS Sec. Etc..)		713		225		317		92
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		0		1		1		0
25.5 Research and development contracts		0				0		0
25.6 Medical Care		4		5		5		
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		15		11		11		0
26.0 Supplies and materials		80		35		35		0
31.0 Equipment		475		193		193		0
41.0 Grant		7,233		12,317		12,792		475
Total obligations		\$16,743		\$23,252		\$24,548		\$1,296
Unobligated balance, start of year								
Unobligated balance, end of year								
Recoveries of prior year obligations								
Total DIRECT requirements		16,743		23,252		24,548		
Reimbursable FTE:								
Full-time permanent								
23.1 GSA rent (Reimbursable)								
25.3 DHS Security (Reimbursable)								