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Description of document: Unpublished histories of INTERPOL - National Central Bureau 2004-2025 (some records undated)

Requested date: 20-December-2025

Release date: 26-March-2026

Posted date: 13-April-2026

Source of document: FOIA request
INTERPOL - National Central Bureau
FOIA Public Liaison, Office of General Counsel
CG-3 15th Floor
Washington, DC 20530-1000
Email: Interpol-USNCB.FOIA@usdoj.gov
FOIA.gov

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U.S. Department of Justice
INTERPOL Washington
U.S. National Central Bureau

Washington, DC 20530

March 26, 2026

FOIA # 2026-USMS-000621

This responds to your request dated December 20, 2025, to INTERPOL Washington, U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB), pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) for information concerning the internal history of USNCB; a copy of each unpublished history of USNCB. I had been told some years ago that USNCB did not (at the time) have a document EXCLUSIVELY summarizing its internal history, so I request documents that contain internal history, even if that does not comprise the entire document.

We received your request on December 22, 2025. Please refer to the above FOIA number assigned to your request in any additional correspondence. The USNCB has adopted a "multi-track processing" of FOIA requests based on the estimated amount of work and time needed to process the request. The criteria for assignment to a specific track can be found in the Department of Justice FOIA Regulations at 28 C.F.R. § 16.5(b). Your request has been assigned to the simple track.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Please be advised that we have considered the foreseeable harm standard when reviewing records and applying FOIA exemptions.

A reasonable search of the INTERPOL Washington indices located materials responsive to your request. We are releasing 74 pages with partial redactions pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D) and (b)(7)(E) of the FOIA. Please be advised that we have considered the foreseeable harm standard when reviewing records and applying FOIA exemptions.

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5), which concerns certain inter- and intra-agency communications protected by the deliberative process privilege; [and]

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6), which concerns material the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties; [and]

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(C), which concerns records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes the release of which could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties; [and]

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(D), which concerns records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes the release of which could reasonably be expected to disclose the identities of confidential sources and information furnished by such sources; [and]

5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(E), which concerns records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes the release of which would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions.

12 pages concern the Department of Justice, Office of Attorney General (DOJ/AG). The USNCB is referring these documents to DOJ/AG for determination of releasability in accordance with the FOIA. You may expect a determination from DOJ/AG concerning your request.

Information originating with INTERPOL and foreign National Central Bureaus is provided to the USNCB pursuant to resolutions adopted by INTERPOL in 1974 and 1988, and the information is provided to USNCB with an understanding that it is for law enforcement purposes only.

28 pages concerns inter- and intra-agency communications and is being withheld in full, pursuant to Exemption (b)(5).

2 pages originated with a foreign National Central Bureau and is being withheld in full, pursuant to Exemption (b)(7)(D).

89 pages concerns techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions and is being withheld in full, pursuant to Exemption (b)(7)(E).

If you are not satisfied with INTERPOL Washington's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov ; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

You may contact the INTERPOL Washington FOIA Requester Service Center, as well as our FOIA Public Liaison, for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request. Our contact information is as follows: INTERPOL Washington, U.S. Department of Justice, CG-3 15th Floor, Washington, DC 20530-0001, Attention: Office of General Counsel, Tel.: 202-616-0201, Email: Interpol-USNCB.FOIA@usdoj.gov.

Sincerely,



Jessica Younger,
Government Information Specialist, for
Charlotte Luckstone,
Acting General Counsel

Enclosures

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
To:
Cc:
Subject: A Brief Chronology of U.S. Relations With INTERPOL
Date: Monday, March 31, 2025 4:39:00 PM
Attachments: [Document4.docx](#)

Per the conversation we had a couple of days ago, please find attached my historical summary of U.S. – INTERPOL relations.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Chronology of Relations Between the United States and INTERPOL

1938: The Attorney General is authorized by statute to accept membership in INTERPOL on behalf of the United States. Engagement with the Organization for the next 30 years remains either non-existent (the Nazi takeover of INTERPOL from Austria in 1938) or minimal, following its reestablishment in 1946, until 1968.

1968: Iran announces that it is ending 13-year prohibition on opium production. In response, U.S. orders a strengthening of relations with INTERPOL. The USNCB is created under Treasury, whose agents had maintained “side-door” relationships with the Organization regarding narcotics and counterfeiting after FBI Director Hoover withdrew formal U.S. participation. With the creation of the USNCB, its mandate is extended beyond narcotics to all forms of international crime.

1976: Seeking to regain control of relations with INTERPOL, Attorney General Edward H. Levi issues an order withdrawing DOJ’s previous designation of Treasury as the U.S. representative to the Organization and reassumes “...responsibility for the liaison and central operational activities related to INTERPOL.”

1977: After meeting significant resistance from Treasury, DOJ enters into an agreement establishing dual authority for administering the USNCB and conducting U.S. representation to INTERPOL. Also that year, responsibility for the establishment and implementation of policy related to INTERPOL within DOJ is assigned to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

1998: Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement Raymond W. Kelly and Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. sign a *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of Treasury and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to U.S. Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters*. Among its provisions, the MOU affirms that “In accordance with Article 32 of the INTERPOL Constitution, there will be a single INTERPOL office for the United States, namely the USNCB”, which “...shall be a separate component of the Department of Justice under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General.”

2003: USNCB leadership submits an Action Memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Larry D. Thompson noting that “With the coming formation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Treasury will no longer be the second largest department with law enforcement resources” and requesting that he “Reach decision on how the USNCB will be managed after the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is established.” DAG Thompson signs off on the memorandum with the notation “USNCB should go forward, with JMD support, to negotiate an MOU with DHS.”

The MOU between DOJ and DHS is finalized on May 13, 2003. On July 19, 2010, DOJ and DHS sign an updated MOU, which expands upon and delineates in greater detail the elements contained in the 2003 agreement and incorporates an addendum setting forth “...the policies for the management, supervision, and administration of personnel detailed...” to the USNCB by participating agencies.

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (USMS)
To: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) (USMS)
Subject: Development of the MOU Between DOJ and DHS
Date: Friday, May 16, 2025 12:20:19 PM
Attachments: [MOU - Chronology.docx](#)
[Position Description - Deputy Director - 021315.doc](#)
[Position Description - Director - 05162012.doc](#)

(b)(6);

As noted below, I began drafting the attached document in anticipation of the 20th anniversary of the initial agreement between DOJ and DHS. Please note that this is the rawest of drafts, as it contains direct quotes that I had not yet marked for attribution. As you'll see, the first mention of the standing of the "Chief and Deputy Chief for Investigations" is contained in the 1977 agreement with Treasury in a reference to them being "senior career law enforcement employees from each department". The 2003 MOU with DHS then states "Both Director and Deputy Director positions will be occupied by career law enforcement professionals (1811 series)." The language appears in a slightly modified form in the 2010 MOU: "The Director and Deputy Director will both be senior career law enforcement officials (1811 series)."

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Monday, May 8, 2023 3:17 PM
To: Hughes, Michael A. (USNCB) <Michael.A.Hughes2@usdoj.gov>; Zimmermann, Marc (USNCB) <Marc.Zimmermann@usdoj.gov>; (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) >;
(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Subject: Development of the MOU Between DOJ and DHS

All,

It began as an attempt to quickly compile a chronology of events leading up to the 2003 MOU between DOJ and DHS. Given what I found in my files, however, I expanded it a bit to include a history of events leading up to DOJ's (ultimately successful) efforts to wrest control of the USNCB back from Treasury, based on excerpts from an old (1985) publication from DOJ's National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

What is most lacking is (1) documentation of whatever management arrangement was reached between DOJ and Treasury prior to the signing of the 1998 MOU between the two, and (2) an account of the executive decision-making process that occurred post-9/11 that resulted in DHS becoming DOJ's "managing partner" (the reasons are clear enough, given that DHS assumed control over many of the existing and new law enforcement components; I just don't have any good first-person accounts of what took place. Because he was here at the time, Kevin Smith might be a good source.).

At any rate, I thought it might serve as a useful point of reference as we approach the 20th

Control of the USNCB: An Historical Foreword

In 1985, DOJ's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) published *A Guide to INTERPOL: The International Criminal Police Organization in the United States*,¹ which recounted the following regarding the inter-departmental struggle for control over the USNCB that took place between the Departments of Treasury and Justice during the mid to latter part of the 1970s:

"...for the [first] 30 years of its membership, INTERPOL meant very little to the United States law enforcement community and was virtually unknown.

Then something startling happened in 1968. In Teheran, the Shah's spokesman announced that Iran was going to end its 13-year prohibition on opium production...About the same time, the seriousness of the narcotics traffic burst upon American public awareness. The Administration declared a high priority for combating it. Among other steps, some attention was directed toward INTERPOL and relations with it were ordered to be strengthened. An actual NCB was activated in Washington, and the bureau's mandate was extended to all forms of international crime.

By 1970, the USNCB, with a staff of two, was handling some 300 cases a year; by 1979, a staff of seven was handling several thousand cases annually. By then, international terrorism and criminal money laundering had joined drugs in public concern as problems of frightful proportions.

Meanwhile, a bureaucratic-type problem at INTERPOL had to be resolved. In the mid-1970's, the Attorney General and Department of Justice, after decades of ignoring their legislative mandate for INTERPOL, decided they wanted to take it back. The Treasury Department, having been in charge for two decades and having built it, up to a point, as a going concern, claimed a de facto right to hold on and fiercely resisted a takeover.

In 1977, the contest was resolved by a somewhat unusual agreement establishing dual authority for administering the USNCB and conducting the representation to INTERPOL...It was formalized in a Memorandum of Understanding between the Departments of Justice and Treasury under which the USNCB's management positions of Chief and Deputy Chief for Investigations are filled on a rotational basis by senior career law enforcement employees from each department, and the Deputy Chief for Operations is a career Department of Justice employee to assure continuity.

This cleared the way for a fresh look at the growing demands for assistance on international criminal cases by both foreign and domestic police forces.

An even more significant process began in 1979...In effect, the United States experienced a complete reversal in policy regarding international law enforcement cooperation, from almost complete indifference to complete commitment. Historically, until after World War II the field was neglected, climaxing with a firm rejection in 1950 after FBI Director Hoover had sampled the experience. There followed a period of "side-door" relationships as Treasury Department agents formed one-on-one contacts with foreign police officers. The in 1968, the idea of systematic multinational cooperation took root with the establishment of a small National Central Bureau in

¹ NCJ 99316 – Michael Fooner – August 1985

Washington, until finally in the 1980's the INTERPOL system is gaining widespread endorsement."

Chronology of Events: DOJ Moves to Regain Control of U.S. Representation to INTERPOL

June 30, 1976

As reported in the Federal Register (Vol. 41, No. 127), under a June 24, 1976, order of Attorney General Edward H. Levi, the Department of Justice withdraws its previous designation of the Department of the Treasury as the U.S. representative to INTERPOL, and reassumes "...responsibility for the liaison and central operational activities related to INTERPOL." Accordingly, Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to include a new paragraph stating:

§ 0.75 Policy functions

(r) Establish and direct liaison and central operational activities related to the International Criminal Police Organization (22 U.S.C. § 263 (a))."

January 27, 1977

As reported in the Federal Register (Vol. 42, No. 18), under a January 18, 1977, order of Attorney General Edward H. Levi, responsibility for the establishment and implementation of policy related to INTERPOL within the Department of Justice is assigned to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. Accordingly, Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by renumbering and adding a new paragraph stating:

§ 0.15 Deputy Attorney General

(b)

(8) Establish and direct the implementation of policy related to the participation of the United States in the International Criminal Police Organization (22 U.S.C. § 263 (a))

The Federal Register entry further notes that "Additionally, the Departments of Justice and Treasury have reached an understanding providing for alternating representation and joint participation in INTERPOL."

June 30, 1998: Establishment of the MOU Between DOJ and Treasury

Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement Raymond W. Kelly and Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. sign a *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to U.S. Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters*.

Among its provisions, the MOU affirms that "In accordance with Article 32 of the INTERPOL Constitution, there will be a single INTERPOL office for the United States, namely, the USNCB", which "...shall be a separate component of the Department of Justice under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General." The MOU further stipulates that the DAG and the Treasury Under

Secretary for Enforcement (or their designees) "...shall select the USNCB Director and Deputy Director, and may remove either of them."

In addition to establishing an alternating sequence of leadership succession between the two departments, the MOU stipulates that both the "...Chief and Deputy Chief positions will be occupied by a career law enforcement professional (1811 series)."

The MOU also stipulates that the DAG, the Treasury Under Secretary for Enforcement (or their designees), and the Chief of the USNCB shall constitute an Executive Committee, which "...shall meet at least semi-annually to make all policy and personnel decisions for the USNCB except for those it delegates to the Director." Moreover, the MOU notes that "At its discretion, the Executive Committee may assess participating agencies a yearly user fee."

Finally, the MOU incorporates an Addendum that addresses USNCB Executive Accountability and USNCB Detailed Staff Accountability, including a requirement that "U.S. personnel assigned to the [INTERPOL General Secretariat] GS shall serve at least a two week orientation at the USNCB prior to reporting on duty at the GS."

Movement Toward Replacing Treasury with DHS as Co-managers of the USNCB Following the Attacks of 9/11

January 29, 2003

James M. Sullivan, signing for USNCB Chief Edgar A. Adamson, submits an Action Memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Larry D. Thompson requesting that he "Reach decision on how the USNCB will be managed after the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is established."

The Memorandum notes that "With the coming formation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Treasury will no longer be the second largest department with law enforcement resources. This July, the Deputy Director's position will become vacant, and a timely decision is needed as to how the USNCB will be governed in the future."

The Memorandum further notes that the shift:

"...raises the question of how the USNCB should be managed, and the next Deputy Director selected. Responsibility for this decision rests with Justice Department and the Attorney General. One option is for the Department of Justice to assume sole control and management of the USNCB and thus staff both Director and Deputy Director positions from within departmental components. Although this is certainly possible, such a move would run counter to the long history of cooperation among Federal law enforcement agencies, that has been the greatest strength of the USNCB. It may also adversely affect the willingness of other agencies from various departments to participate in the USNCB. Another – and possibly more acceptable – option is to reach a similar agreement with the new DHS and allow that department to staff the Deputy Director's position. This would continue the tradition of joint management and cooperation among Federal law enforcement which has been the hallmark of the USNCB for decades."

The Memorandum concludes that “The present management of the USNCB has no position on this issue beyond the desire to have a suitable replacement for the Deputy Director position selected and available to come on-board when the position becomes vacant.”

March 3, 2003

DAG Larry D. Thompson signs off on the Sullivan Action Memorandum with notation that “USNCB should go forward, with JMD support, to negotiate an MOU with DHS.”

April 17, 2003

Gordon England, Deputy Secretary of DHS, transmits a signed copy of the *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters*. The document “...supersedes and replaces any and all previous Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and agreements concerning U.S. membership in INTERPOL and the INTERPOL – U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB).”

As with its predecessor, the MOU affirms that “In accordance with Article 32 of the INTERPOL Constitution, there will be a single INTERPOL office for the United States, namely, the USNCB”, which “...shall be a separate component of the Department of Justice under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General.” The MOU further stipulates that the DAG and Deputy Secretary (or their designees) “...shall select the USNCB Director and Deputy Director, and may remove either of them.”

Finally, the MOU stipulates that the DAG, the Deputy Secretary and the Director of the USNCB shall constitute an Executive Committee, which “...shall meet at least semi-annually to make all policy and personnel decisions for the USNCB except for those it delegates to the Director.” Moreover, the MOU notes that “At its discretion, the Executive Committee may assess participating agencies a yearly user fee.”

May 13, 2003

DAG Thompson signs the MOU with DHS. The following day, DAG Thompson signs a letter to Deputy Secretary England, transmitting a signed copy of the MOU. The transmittal letter includes a suggestion “...that the Department of Homeland Security consider nominating a U.S. candidate for election to INTERPOL’s Executive Committee”, noting that previous members include Tom Pickard (then Deputy Director of the FBI) and Raymond Kelly (Commissioner of Customs).

July 19, 2010

Acting Deputy Attorney General Gary Grindler and DHS Deputy Secretary Jane Holl Lute sign an updated MOU between DOJ and DHS. The agreement expands upon and delineates in greater detail the elements contained in the 2003 MOU, categorized as follows:

- Establishment of the INTERPOL-U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB)
- Director and Deputy Director of the USNCB – Selection and Terms
- The USNCB Executive Management Committee (EMC)

- Selection of Candidates for the INTERPOL Executive Committee (IEC)
- The USNCB Management Policy Group
- Costs and Funding

The agreement also incorporates an Addendum setting forth "...the policies for the management, supervision, and administration of personnel detailed to the INTERPOL-U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) by participating agencies", categorized as follows:

- USNCB Executive Accountability
- Selection and Terms of Service of USNCB Assistant Directors Detailed from Participating Agencies
- Selection and Term of Service for Other Personnel Detailed to the USNCB from Participating Agencies
- Detail of Personnel by Participating Agencies to the INTERPOL General Secretariat
- Accountability of Personnel Detailed to the USNCB from Participating Agencies
- Expenses of Personnel Detailed to the USNCB from Participating Agencies



U.S. Department of Justice

INTERPOL Washington

U.S. National Central Bureau

Deputy Director
INTERPOL-U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU (USNCB)
GS-1811-15

INTRODUCTION

The incumbent serves as the Deputy Director, INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau. This is a top level managerial position within INTERPOL Washington. The primary purpose of this position is to provide leadership and direction to the technical, investigative and administrative staffs of INTERPOL Washington.

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Works directly with, and acts in the absence of, the Director and is responsible for all facets of INTERPOL Washington operations (e.g., investigative, operational, and administrative).

Supervises all Assistant Directors, General Counsel, and Executive Officer.

Represents INTERPOL Washington with other Federal, state and local agencies and other INTERPOL components as well as heads of law enforcement agencies from other nations. Participates in international conferences representing and presenting the official position of the United States.

Oversees investigative activities based upon Federal, state, local and international requests as well as complaints or allegations of violations of the law that are performed by participating law enforcement employees detailed to INTERPOL Washington. Ensures investigative activities comply with program/policy guidelines, that sound judgment is used to determine whether the investigative work is paramount, and if possible criminal violations are found, they are referred to appropriate Federal, state, local or international law enforcement communities.

Establishes administrative and investigative policy and develops and implements direction of INTERPOL Washington.

Evaluates effectiveness and quality of current programs to ensure compliance with existing laws governing the United States, Federal law enforcement policies, laws governing international law enforcement as well as the policies and practices of INTERPOL.

Reviews the formulation of the INTERPOL Washington budget. Participates in Congressional budget hearings. Pursues budgetary increases, as necessary, with the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

Liaison with other Federal law enforcement agencies to increase the awareness and use of INTERPOL as an effective international law enforcement tool.

Supervises the preparation of and reviews and approves component documentation, including reports, policy, and position statements and justification for existing and proposed INTERPOL Washington programs. Signs policy issuances in the absence of the Director.

Provides briefings for the INTERPOL Washington Executive Management Committee, comprised of the Deputy Attorney General, the DHS Deputy Secretary, and the INTERPOL Washington Director. This Group has primary responsibility for reviewing INTERPOL Washington programs and policies.

Formulates and develops policy recommendations for the Deputy Attorney General on international law enforcement matters, and provides advice and assistance to individual law enforcement components on matters and issues that pertain to national and international criminal law enforcement efforts. Contributes substantially to long-range program and policy development.

Oversees the liaison activity with Congress and reviews responses prepared to Congressional inquiries on behalf of constituents. Oversees public relation matters, including non-routine responses to FOIA/PA requests and to non-FOIA/PA requests for information.

KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED BY THE POSITION

The incumbent must have a high degree of managerial expertise and demonstrated executive abilities to direct the diverse and often sensitive responsibilities vested in INTERPOL Washington, which are important to the accomplishment of the mission. In order to direct the USNCB's overall investigative programs, operations, and related activities, the incumbent must have a wide range of professional investigative experience. Extensive previous training and experience as a law enforcement officer is a basic qualification for the position and is considered essential for the successful performance of this position's duties.

The incumbent must have the ability to cogently and skillfully present organizational plans and technical issues and proposals to high ranking U.S. Government officials.

The incumbent must possess an in-depth knowledge of laws and regulations governing U.S. law enforcement operations and be informed of other Federal, state, and local statutes and their relationship to International issues.

The incumbent must possess an in-depth working knowledge of Federal enforcement investigative techniques, procedures, and programs.

The incumbent must be able to manage and allocate a variety of resources staffing, budget, and automation enhancements.

The incumbent must be familiar with administrative principles and OPM regulations concerning organizational and personnel matters, and have a good understanding of Justice, OMB, and Congressional procedures relative to fiscal budget matters, in order to coordinate various personnel actions, determine resources and budget impact, and oversee other administrative activity.

SUPERVISORY CONTROLS

The incumbent reports to the Director, INTERPOL-USNCB and is delegated broad authority in directing the work of INTERPOL Washington. Decisions are not frequently reviewed by higher level officials and evaluation is based on results.

GUIDELINES

Guidelines include statutes, regulations, policy, procedures, and commonly accepted management concepts and principles. These guidelines are nonspecific. Many situations are not covered or precedents may not exist. Most decisions are based on the experience, knowledge, and judgment of the incumbent.

COMPLEXITY

The incumbent manages INTERPOL Washington operations. The incumbent is confronted with every conceivable type of investigative and managerial situation associated with the functional direction of a frontline law enforcement agency, including criminal conspiracies having national and international implications involving a-variety of jurisdictional and public - safety concerns. Not only Federal, but state and local statutes must be interpreted in the context of their application to on-going investigations.

SCOPE AND EFFECT

By virtue of the functional responsibilities vested in INTERPOL Washington, the decisions made by the incumbent impact the law enforcement community, and the general public, and may have international implications as well. Action taken by the incumbent is necessary to accomplish the mission and implement Federal law in the most effective manner.

PERSONAL CONTACTS

Contacts are with Departmental officials; the heads of Federal law enforcement agencies, Federal, state, and local law enforcement communities; representatives of foreign governments; Congressional offices; media personnel; and the public.

PURPOSE OF CONTACTS

The purpose of these contacts is to ensure the effective accomplishment of INTERPOL Washington's mission by developing and maintaining communications and required coordination between the USNCB and INTERPOL Secretariat General, all segments of

government, outside organizations, and the community, and by furthering both the public's and the law enforcement community's understanding of the functions of INTERPOL.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The incumbent is required to possess the physical and mental characteristics for the direction and management of a law enforcement office involved with complex and often sensitive issues. The incumbent is exposed to stressful conditions and must be available 24 hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week. The work is mostly sedentary, however, and may occasionally involve planned or incidental law enforcement type duties and the hazards connected with investigative work. The skills and knowledge required necessitate that the position's incumbent be a criminal investigator.

WORK ENVIRONMENT

The incumbent usually functions in a normal office environment, although the duties of the position may require periodic visits to foreign and domestic law enforcement offices to observe, monitor, and participate in criminal investigative and border security activities.

TRAVEL

Domestic and international travel will be required as needed to fulfill the mission of the agency.

LOCATION

Washington, D.C.; INTERPOL Washington, (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

TERM AND SALARY

This is a non-reimbursable detail assignment. The Deputy Director will serve a term of three years. When the incumbent Director's term concludes, the Deputy Director will succeed him or her as Director for an additional three year term, upon the concurrence of the Deputy Attorney General and the Deputy Secretary. As Deputy Director, the salary level is within the GS-15 (\$123,758 - \$155,500) range. As Director, the salary level will be in accordance with a Limited Term SES appointment.

RELOCATION EXPENSES

Relocation expenses will not be authorized by INTERPOL Washington, but will be left to the discretion of the nominating agency or department.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Nominations, consisting of an agency approval letter and resume, must be received by INTERPOL Washington no later than June 29, 2012.

SELECTION PROCESS

The DOJ will solicit qualified candidates (GS-1811-15) from its components represented at INTERPOL Washington. DOJ will present the list of nominees for the Deputy Director position to the Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretary for consideration. The Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretary will appoint a panel of designees, including the Director, to interview the nominees and make a recommendation for the selection of the Deputy Director. Selection will be made on or before August 31, 2012. The Deputy Director designate will be expected to report to INTERPOL Washington for onboarding and orientation no later than September 24, 2012.

For more information about ODAG or INTERPOL Washington, please visit our Web pages at: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dag/> and <http://www.usdoj.gov/usncb/>.



U.S. Department of Justice

INTERPOL Washington

U.S. National Central Bureau

Director
INTERPOL Washington – U.S. National Central Bureau
ES-1811

FUNCTION

The incumbent serves as Director, United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) for the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). The mission of INTERPOL-USNCB (also known as INTERPOL Washington) is to facilitate police matters and international law enforcement cooperation and to develop efficient and effective means of communication among domestic and foreign law enforcement organizations in order to combat crimes that transcend national boundaries.

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As Director, the incumbent is substantively involved in formulating United States policies and programs pertaining to international criminal activities. Develops, prepares and submits to the Secretary General of INTERPOL position papers advocating significant programs and policies to coordinate and integrate international investigations.

On behalf of the Attorney General, is responsible for facilitating international law enforcement cooperation as the United States representative with INTERPOL. Serves as the secretary to the policy advisory group consisting of the designees of the U.S. Attorney General and the Secretary of the Homeland Security and heads of participating law enforcement agencies. This group has primary responsibility for reviewing and developing INTERPOL programs and policies, to ensure that the major concerns and interests of the Administration and U.S. law enforcement community are heard and appropriately considered.

Develops plans for, monitors and coordinates all activities and programs of INTERPOL Washington. Evaluates the effectiveness and quality of operational policies and programs to ensure compliance with existing regulations. Formulates new or revises existing policies to correct inadequacies or improve overall program effectiveness. Contributes substantially to long-range program planning and policy development. This requires an expert knowledge of criminal investigative procedures and methods and Federal law enforcement policies, regulations and operations.

Plans, organizes, coordinates and directs 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 and abroad.

Oversees the coordination and integration of information pertaining to investigations of an international nature and the identification of patterns and trends of criminal activities.

Directs the conduct of studies and analyses of observed patterns of international criminal activities.

Represents INTERPOL Washington at criminal law enforcement and international law enforcement activities, conferences and symposia.

Keeps abreast of innovations and scientific developments in law enforcement techniques. Is continually concerned with the necessity for conceiving, developing or revising policies, procedures and work methods - for the most effective-accomplishment of INTERPOL Washington programs and operations.

Establishes and maintains effective relationships with Federal, state and local law enforcement authorities throughout the U.S. and foreign law enforcement officials of INTERPOL member countries. These contacts require that the incumbent exercise a high degree of diplomacy, tact and discretion in handling a variety of sensitive matters.

Performs other related duties as assigned.

SUPERVISORY CONTROLS

The incumbent works under the general supervision of the Deputy Attorney General who provides broad policy and program guidance. Incumbent functions with considerable independence, utilizing initiative and exercising sound judgment in directing the activities and programs of INTERPOL Washington. Advises supervisor of extremely complex or controversial matters. Work performance is evaluated in terms of overall program effectiveness.

The incumbent refers to and complies with all applicable legal, regulatory and procedural guidelines of the INTERPOL Constitution, the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security.

anniversary of the initial MOU between DOJ and DHS.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

VOLUME: 6 linear feet

ACCESS: This collection is open to the public upon request.

COPYRIGHT: Please consult the archivist for information about duplication or publishing of any materials from this collection.

Biographical Note

Born in Springfield, Massachusetts in 1918, Arnold Sagalyn graduated from Oberlin College and the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, Switzerland. In 1939, Sagalyn became a special assistant to Eliot Ness in Cleveland, Ohio, where he helped reorganize the police department. He came to Washington in 1942 to help organize a nation-wide law enforcement program against prostitution. During Mr. Sagalyn's World War II military service he was an aide to the Chief of the Public Safety Division of the Office of Military Government in Germany. There, he helped direct the reorganization of the German police system.

Prior to government service, Mr. Sagalyn worked for Life magazine (1947-1949) and The New York Times (1949-1952) as a journalist, as a writer and producer for NBC (1952-1954), as a partner in the Mountain Fir Lumber Company (1954-1957), and as assistant publisher of the "Northern Virginia Sun," (1957-1961). In 1957 Mr. Sagalyn married Louise London, a lawyer.

In 1961, Mr. Sagalyn was appointed Director of the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Law Enforcement Coordination. In his capacity at the Treasury Department, Sagalyn was responsible for the coordination of criminal investigative activities of the U.S. Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Investigations and Enforcement Division of the Bureau of Customs, the Intelligence, Inspection and Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Divisions of the Internal Revenue Service, and the Intelligence Division of the U.S. Coast Guard. In 1965 Sagalyn became the Treasury Representative to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, commonly known as the Crime Commission. In this capacity, he also served as the Advisor on Public Safety to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. In 1967, Sagalyn served as associate public safety director of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, commonly known as the Kerner Commission.

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The Arnold Sagalyn Papers document aspects of Sagalyn's career, focusing primarily on aspects of law enforcement, police work, terrorism, and civil disorder in his work with the Kerner Commission, FEMA on the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Interpol, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and the Treasury department. The collection includes published and unpublished articles and reports (1931-2003); memoranda, transcripts, correspondence, and notes (1939-2004); a scrapbook of Christmas cards from Interpol heads and officers from around the world (1964-1967); training documents for governmental agencies (1961-1980); community policing literature (1987-2002); materials related to restructuring Germany's police force at the end of World War II (1945-1946); and a published memoir (2010).

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Box & Folder Listing

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Governors Emergency Planning/Response, March 14, 1980
[Memos and Drafts], 1977, 1979-1980
HUD, July 1967
Crime General, 1967
Interpol, 1960-1969, 2002-2003
Memos, Correspondence, Contact Info, Photos 1962-1969
Phrase Code Manuel, 1960
[Publications], 1960-1966, 2002-2003
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Law Enforcement, Non-Lethal Weapons
[Report to National Sciences Foundation], 1968-1972
National War College
[October 1966 Slides]
Nixon Impeachment
North Atlantic Treaty, 1949

Box 4

Security Planning Corporation
Treasury
The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, A Report by the Presidents Commission Law
Enforcement
and Administration of Justice, Feb 1967
Memos, Meeting Notes, Treasury Agent Pamphlets, 1961-1984
National Crime Commission Meeting, 1965-1967
Training [Syllabus Drafts], 1978, 1980 (2 Folders)
Training and Education Program Review, Dec. 12/13, 1979
Treasury Law Enforcement Training School, 1958-1960 (2 folders)
See also: Kerner Commission-US Army Civil Disorder Guidelines and Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration
Wickersham Commission [The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Report], 1931
World War II
Handbook for Military Government in Germany
National Archives Records pertaining to WWII service, Apr-May 1945
Records, Map, Photo, and official materials pertaining to WWII service, 1945-1946

Chronology of Relations Between the United States and INTERPOL

1938: The Attorney General is authorized by statute to accept membership in INTERPOL on behalf of the United States. Engagement with the Organization for the next 30 years remains either non-existent (the Nazi takeover of INTERPOL from Austria in 1938) or minimal, following its reestablishment in 1946, until 1968.

1968: Iran announces that it is ending 13-year prohibition on opium production. In response, U.S. orders a strengthening of relations with INTERPOL. The USNCB is created under Treasury, whose agents had maintained “side-door” relationships with the Organization regarding narcotics and counterfeiting after FBI Director Hoover withdrew formal U.S. participation. With the creation of the USNCB, its mandate is extended beyond narcotics to all forms of international crime.

1976: Seeking to regain control of relations with INTERPOL, Attorney General Edward H. Levi issues an order withdrawing DOJ’s previous designation of Treasury as the U.S. representative to the Organization and reassumes “...responsibility for the liaison and central operational activities related to INTERPOL.”

1977: After meeting significant resistance from Treasury, DOJ enters into an agreement establishing dual authority for administering the USNCB and conducting U.S. representation to INTERPOL. Also that year, responsibility for the establishment and implementation of policy related to INTERPOL within DOJ is assigned to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

1998: Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement Raymond W. Kelly and Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. sign a *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of Treasury and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to U.S. Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters*. Among its provisions, the MOU affirms that “In accordance with Article 32 of the INTERPOL Constitution, there will be a single INTERPOL office for the United States, namely the USNCB”, which “...shall be a separate component of the Department of Justice under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General.”

2003: USNCB leadership submits an Action Memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Larry D. Thompson noting that “With the coming formation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Treasury will no longer be the second largest department with law enforcement resources” and requesting that he “Reach decision on how the USNCB will be managed after the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is established.” DAG Thompson signs off on the memorandum with the notation “USNCB should go forward, with JMD support, to negotiate an MOU with DHS.”

The MOU between DOJ and DHS is finalized on May 13, 2003. On July 19, 2010, DOJ and DHS sign an updated MOU, which expands upon and delineates in greater detail the elements contained in the 2003 agreement and incorporates an addendum setting forth “...the policies for the management, supervision, and administration of personnel detailed...” to the USNCB by participating agencies.

HISTORY OF USNCB AS I KNOW IT:

Congress authorized U.S. membership in 1938, but the U.S. did not become a dues-paying member until 1947, after the organization was re-formed following World War II.

J. Edgar Hoover was named U.S. representative to INTERPOL. He never personally attended a meeting, although he did designate people to attend General Assembly meetings. In 1950 he withdrew from the organization, naming disagreement with the organization over a hijacking situation and subsequent issuance of Red Notices on the hijackers as the reason. Treasury maintained an informal liaison with INTERPOL because of successes in the areas of narcotics and currency violations, and in 1958, the Attorney General designated the Secretary of the Treasury as the official representative to INTERPOL. Treasury created the USNCB in 1969 by naming the first Chief: He was Ken Giannoules, a Special Agent with the U.S. Secret Service. The staff numbered 3 people: The Chief, a Clerk, and a Translator. Jan Stromsem was the translator.

The second Chief was Lou Sims, also a Secret Service Agent.

In 1977 (after the 1975/1976 Congressional Hearings which were prompted by the claims of the Church of Scientology), there was a battle between Justice and Treasury, ultimately settled by a Memorandum of Understanding which designated the Attorney General as the permanent representative and the Secretary of the Treasury as the Alternate. Justice and Treasury agreed to share management of the NCB through the appointment of the Chief and Deputy Chief, with the two positions rotating every two years. Somewhere along the line, a Deputy Chief for Operations and Administration emerged. In 1981, the USNCB became a component within the Department of Justice and Justice assumed responsibility for funding the NCB.

In 1983, the MOU was amended to increase the terms of Chief and Deputy Chief to four years, and in 1987, the positions were made permanent under Justice in the interest of institutionalizing the NCB. I believe the position of Deputy Chief for Investigations was also eliminated, resulting in only one Deputy Chief. In 1990, it was amended once again, taking it back to the 1977 provisions, i.e., Chief and Deputy Chief detailed and rotating every two years.

Dick Stiener was named the Deputy Chief, representing Treasury, in 1979. John Doyle, DEA, was the Chief, representing Justice, at that time. In 1981 Stiener became the Chief but for reasons unknown to me no Deputy Chief was named. In 1983 the MOU was amended to increase the term of the Chief to four years and Stiener stayed on as the Treasury Chief. Jan Stromsem became the Deputy Chief for Operations and Administration sometime during this period, but there was no Deputy Chief for Investigations.

When I came on board in 1984, Steiner was the Chief and Jan Stromsem was the Deputy Chief for Operations and Administration. Four Assistant Chiefs for Investigations took care of things on the investigative side. After the MOU was amended in 1987 to make the Chief position permanent within Justice, Stiener retired from the Secret Service, was picked up by Justice, and became the first (and only) permanent Chief. When Stiener left in 1990, Darrell Mills was named Chief by Justice and the MOU was amended, back to where it had been in 1977.

INTERPOL Timeline from 1923 to present

Date	Event	Answer
1923	What date was INTERPOL founded?	September 7, 1923
1923	What was the first name of INTERPOL?	International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC), or International Police Criminal Organization
1938	What significant event happened to ICPC?	Nazis took control and relocated the organization to Berlin in 1942
1938	When did Congress authorize U.S. membership in INTERPOL?	In 1938, Congress authorized U.S. membership in INTERPOL (Title 22 USC Section 263a22; CFR Section 0.34 – General Functions – and assigns legislative authority for functions to the Chief, U.S. National Central Bureau)
1946	When did ICPC assume the name of International Criminal Police Organization- INTERPOL?	June 1946, ICPC becomes INTERPOL
1947	When was the first Red Notice issued, and to whom?	1947 to a Russian national wanted for murdering a policeman
1950	When was INTERPOL flag created?	1950
1958	Who designated Department of Treasury to represent the U.S.?	The AG
1960	Who hosted the 29 th INTERPOL General Assembly and where?	United States in Washington DC
1969	Who created the USNCB?	Treasury creates the USNCB
1972	Who recognized INTERPOL as an international organization and when?	United Nations in 1972 in France
1977	Who became the U.S. Representative to INTERPOL Washington?	Attorney General (Justice) with Treasury Secretary as alternate
1981	When did USNCB become a component of Justice Department?	The USNCB became a component of the Department of Justice in 1981, though it was still co-managed by the Treasury Department.

1989	Which city did INTERPOL General Secretariat located to and when?	In 1989 in Lyon, France
2001	When did INTERPOL become a 24/7 operation?	After September 11, 2001
2002	When did INTERPOL launch a secure global communication system and what was it called?	I-24/7 and SLTD database
2011	What year was USNCB renamed to?	In 2011 ISNCB was renamed to INTERPOL Washington
2021	Who is INTEPROL's current President?	Major General Ahmed Naser Al-Raisi of the EAE
2021	How many countries joined INTERPOL by 2021?	195
2022	When is International Day of Police Cooperation taking place?	Each year on September 7 to celebrate the INTERPOL's predecessor, the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) when it was created

(b)(7)(E)

Directors

INTERPOL-U.S. National Central Bureau

Martin Renkiewicz

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
2006 – 2009
(served as Deputy Director 2003-2006)

James M. Sullivan

U.S. Marshals Service
U.S. Department of Justice
2003 – 2006
(served as Deputy Director 2000-2003)

Edgar A. Adamson

U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Department of Treasury
2000 – 2003
(served as Deputy Chief 1997 – 2000)

Chiefs

INTERPOL – U.S. National Central Bureau

John J. Imhoff

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
1997 – 2000

Shelly G. Altenstadter

U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Department of Treasury
1993 – 1996

Darrell W. Mills

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
1990 – 1993

Richard C. Steiner
U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Department of Treasury
1981 – 1990

John R. Doyle
Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
1979 – 1981

Louis B. Sims
U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Department of Treasury
1974 – 1979

Kenneth B. Giannoules
U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Department of Treasury
1969 – 1974

INTERPOL-U.S.N.C.B. Research Outline

- I. Origins of U.S. involvement
 - a. Pre-WWI
 - i. Why did the U.S. join
 1. Was there hesitation?
 2. What were people saying?
 3. Pros/Cons at the time
 - ii. U.S. membership/delegation
 1. What was the initial extent of U.S. involvement?
 - iii. Funding
 1. How much did membership cost?
 2. How was U.S. involvement financed?
 - iv. Public opinion
 1. What was the media saying?
 - b. Post-WWII
 - i. U.S. leadership
 1. Who were the U.S. leaders?
 - ii. J. Edgar Hoover
 1. What role did he play?
 2. What role did the FBI play?
 - iii. L. Ron Hubbard
 1. Controversy, rumors, problems
 - iv. Congressional suspicion
 1. Senator Montoya inquiry
 2. GAO Report and recommendations
 - v. Public opinion
 1. What was the media saying?
- II. INTERPOL in the 21st century
 - a. Goals/Mission/Objectives
 - i. Key accomplishments
 - ii. Big cases
 - iii. Things to be proud of
 - b. Leadership (structure)
 - i. Tim Williams
 1. Who is he?
 2. What is his background?
 - c. Executive order 12425
 - i. What is this?
 - ii. What does it mean for INTERPOL?
 - iii. What is being said in the media?

d. Public opinion

- i. What does the public know about INTERPOL?

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
To:
Subject: Historical Note Regarding U.S. Participation in INTERPOL
Date: Friday, September 5, 2025 1:49:00 PM
Attachments: [Document1.docx](#)

All,

Earlier today I came across a link to a set of files maintained in the American University archives regarding a man named Arnold J. Sagalyn, whose "Biographical Note" (attached) states in part that "While at the Treasury Department Mr. Sagalyn served as the US representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) from 1961 to 1967 and was Senior Vice President of that organization from 1962 to 1965." Further, it states that the collection includes "...materials related to restructuring Germany's police force at the end of World War II (1945-1946) and a published memoir (2010)."

Never having heard of Mr. Sagalyn, I did a quick search of the "S" drive and found no reference to him. Recognizing that researching U.S. involvement with INTERPOL while it was a function of the Treasury Department is not a current priority, I have nonetheless annotated this information in my folder of historical material, where it might someday prove helpful regarding such things as the disposition of Nazi-era INTERPOL records seized by the U.S. and other allied countries at the end of World War II, some of which purportedly made their way into the National Archives, and which are a continuing interest of the IPSPG's (b)(6) among others.

https://www.american.edu/library/archives/finding_aids/asagalyn_fa.cfm

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Senior Advisor
Office of the Director
INTERPOL Washington

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

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Community Policing Literature, 1987-1996 (4 Folders)
[Violent Crime in Georgetown], May 1991
Law Enforcement, Non-Lethal Weapons
[Report to National Sciences Foundation], 1968-1972
National War College
[October 1966 Slides]
Nixon Impeachment
North Atlantic Treaty, 1949

Box 4

Security Planning Corporation
Treasury
The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, A Report by the Presidents Commission Law
Enforcement
and Administration of Justice, Feb 1967
Memos, Meeting Notes, Treasury Agent Pamphlets, 1961-1984
National Crime Commission Meeting, 1965-1967
Training [Syllabus Drafts], 1978, 1980 (2 Folders)
Training and Education Program Review, Dec. 12/13, 1979
Treasury Law Enforcement Training School, 1958-1960 (2 folders)
See also: Kerner Commission-US Army Civil Disorder Guidelines and Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration
Wickersham Commission [The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement
Report], 1931
World War II
Handbook for Military Government in Germany
National Archives Records pertaining to WWII service, Apr-May 1945
Records, Map, Photo, and official materials pertaining to WWII service, 1945-1946

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
To:
Subject: IPSPG Coordination
Date: Thursday, January 16, 2025 3:14:00 PM
Attachments: [IPSPG - MOU Regarding Voluntary Contributions.pdf](#)

(b)(6);
(b)(7)(C)

For your reference, the 2005 MOU with the IPSPG, as well as a chronology of some of the activities intended to increase coordination and compliance related to engagements with U.S. entities.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2024 4:30 PM
To: Grimmig, Jeffrey (USNCB) <Jeffrey.Grimmig@usdoj.gov>
Cc: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
Subject: IPSPG Coordination

Sir,

Reference this morning's discussion regarding the continuing issue with coordination of IPSPG activities involving U.S. entities, a bit of history:

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

A long way around the barn, but the recurrence of this issue underscores the fact that we might want to find a more “compelling” and lasting means of obtaining compliance from INTERPOL, as well

(b)(7)(E)

It might even prove beneficial to open a dialog with other major donor countries so that we can go at this collectively, such as through a sidebar discussion at the Heads of NCB meeting in April.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Control of the USNCB: An Historical Foreword

In 1985, DOJ's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) published *A Guide to INTERPOL: The International Criminal Police Organization in the United States*,¹ which recounted the following regarding the inter-departmental struggle for control over the USNCB that took place between the Departments of Treasury and Justice during the mid to latter part of the 1970s:

"...for the [first] 30 years of its membership, INTERPOL meant very little to the United States law enforcement community and was virtually unknown.

Then something startling happened in 1968. In Teheran, the Shah's spokesman announced that Iran was going to end its 13-year prohibition on opium production...About the same time, the seriousness of the narcotics traffic burst upon American public awareness. The Administration declared a high priority for combating it. Among other steps, some attention was directed toward INTERPOL and relations with it were ordered to be strengthened. An actual NCB was activated in Washington, and the bureau's mandate was extended to all forms of international crime.

By 1970, the USNCB, with a staff of two, was handling some 300 cases a year; by 1979, a staff of seven was handling several thousand cases annually. By then, international terrorism and criminal money laundering had joined drugs in public concern as problems of frightful proportions.

Meanwhile, a bureaucratic-type problem at INTERPOL had to be resolved. In the mid-1970's, the Attorney General and Department of Justice, after decades of ignoring their legislative mandate for INTERPOL, decided they wanted to take it back. The Treasury Department, having been in charge for two decades and having built it, up to a point, as a going concern, claimed a de facto right to hold on and fiercely resisted a takeover.

In 1977, the contest was resolved by a somewhat unusual agreement establishing dual authority for administering the USNCB and conducting the representation to INTERPOL...It was formalized in a Memorandum of Understanding between the Departments of Justice and Treasury under which the USNCB's management positions of Chief and Deputy Chief for Investigations are filled on a rotational basis by senior career law enforcement employees from each department, and the Deputy Chief for Operations is a career Department of Justice employee to assure continuity.

This cleared the way for a fresh look at the growing demands for assistance on international criminal cases by both foreign and domestic police forces.

An even more significant process began in 1979...In effect, the United States experienced a complete reversal in policy regarding international law enforcement cooperation, from almost complete indifference to complete commitment. Historically, until after World War II the field was neglected, climaxing with a firm rejection in 1950 after FBI Director Hoover had sampled the experience. There followed a period of "side-door" relationships as Treasury Department agents formed one-on-one contacts with foreign police officers. The in 1968, the idea of systematic multinational cooperation took root with the establishment of a small National Central Bureau in

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§ 0.75 Policy functions

(r) Establish and direct liaison and central operational activities related to the International Criminal Police Organization (22 U.S.C. § 263 (a))."

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§ 0.15 Deputy Attorney General

(b)

(8) Establish and direct the implementation of policy related to the participation of the United States in the International Criminal Police Organization (22 U.S.C. § 263 (a))

The Federal Register entry further notes that "Additionally, the Departments of Justice and Treasury have reached an understanding providing for alternating representation and joint participation in INTERPOL."

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Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement Raymond W. Kelly and Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. sign a *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to U.S. Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters*.

Among its provisions, the MOU affirms that "In accordance with Article 32 of the INTERPOL Constitution, there will be a single INTERPOL office for the United States, namely, the USNCB", which "...shall be a separate component of the Department of Justice under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General." The MOU further stipulates that the DAG and the Treasury Under

Secretary for Enforcement (or their designees) "...shall select the USNCB Director and Deputy Director, and may remove either of them."

In addition to establishing an alternating sequence of leadership succession between the two departments, the MOU stipulates that both the "...Chief and Deputy Chief positions will be occupied by a career law enforcement professional (1811 series)."

The MOU also stipulates that the DAG, the Treasury Under Secretary for Enforcement (or their designees), and the Chief of the USNCB shall constitute an Executive Committee, which "...shall meet at least semi-annually to make all policy and personnel decisions for the USNCB except for those it delegates to the Director." Moreover, the MOU notes that "At its discretion, the Executive Committee may assess participating agencies a yearly user fee."

Finally, the MOU incorporates an Addendum that addresses USNCB Executive Accountability and USNCB Detailed Staff Accountability, including a requirement that "U.S. personnel assigned to the [INTERPOL General Secretariat] GS shall serve at least a two week orientation at the USNCB prior to reporting on duty at the GS."

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The Memorandum notes that "With the coming formation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Treasury will no longer be the second largest department with law enforcement resources. This July, the Deputy Director's position will become vacant, and a timely decision is needed as to how the USNCB will be governed in the future."

The Memorandum further notes that the shift:

"...raises the question of how the USNCB should be managed, and the next Deputy Director selected. Responsibility for this decision rests with Justice Department and the Attorney General. One option is for the Department of Justice to assume sole control and management of the USNCB and thus staff both Director and Deputy Director positions from within departmental components. Although this is certainly possible, such a move would run counter to the long history of cooperation among Federal law enforcement agencies, that has been the greatest strength of the USNCB. It may also adversely affect the willingness of other agencies from various departments to participate in the USNCB. Another – and possibly more acceptable – option is to reach a similar agreement with the new DHS and allow that department to staff the Deputy Director's position. This would continue the tradition of joint management and cooperation among Federal law enforcement which has been the hallmark of the USNCB for decades."

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From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
To:
Subject: Partial Chronology
Date: Monday, September 16, 2019 6:38:00 PM

- **1927:** The 4th INTERPOL General Assembly in Amsterdam adopted a Resolution that each member country should establish a central point of contact within its police structure; this was the forerunner of today's National Central Bureau.
- **1938:** Congress authorizes the Attorney General "...to accept and maintain, on behalf of the United States, membership in the **International Police Commission** and to incur the necessary expenses thereafter not to exceed \$1,500 per annum.
- **1941:** Memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover to Division One and Division Four of the FBI: "It is desired that in the future no communication be addressed to the International Criminal Police Commission, whose present location is Berlin, Germany."
- **1947:** The United States becomes a dues-paying member of INTERPOL after the Organization is re-formed following World War II.
- **1950:** The United States withdraws from INTERPOL, and J. Edgar Hoover resigns his position as Vice President of the Organization. Reasons include:
 - The flight of political refugees from Eastern Europe and the use of INTERPOL by a Communist member country to track them down;
 - J. Edgar Hoover also argues that the time and money spent by the United States were not commensurate with the benefits of membership, and
 - J. Edgar Hoover disagrees with the INTERPOL General Secretariat's hiring of two U.S. technical consultants without prior consultation with the U.S. INTERPOL representative.Treasury law enforcement agencies do not concur in the FBI's withdrawal
- **1951 – 1958:** Treasury informally represents the United States to INTERPOL.
- **1956:** INTERPOL adopts its present constitution at its General Assembly in Vienna, Austria. There is no official U.S. representative because the United States is not a formal member. However, a delegation comprised of officials of Treasury, DOD, and the predecessor of the U.S. Agency for International Development attend as observers. Treasury officials in attendance note that the U.S. bureau "operates within the general guidelines of the INTERPOL Constitution, and that the Constitution does not conflict with U.S. laws.
- **1958:** Congress authorizes the Attorney General "...to accept and maintain, on behalf of the United States, membership in the **International Criminal Police Organization**, and to designate any departments and agencies which may participate in the United States representation with that organization." The Attorney General subsequently designates Treasury as the official U.S. liaison with INTERPOL.
- **1969:** The Office of Special Assistant to the Secretary (for Enforcement) is hereby disestablished, and its functions and duties are concurrently reassigned to the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement and Operations)...Functions and duties...include, but are not limited to...Serve as U.S. representative with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). In this capacity he will deal with all questions relating to INTERPOL dues, INTERPOL functions, obligations of membership, and agenda of and representation at INTERPOL conferences and General Assembly sessions. *Federal Register, Vol. 34, No. 198 – Wednesday, October 15, 1969*
- **1976:** The Attorney General initiates action to withdraw Treasury's authority and reinstate DOJ as official U.S. liaison. Treasury officials appeal. The President decides

not to make an immediate decision on the matter. The dispute ultimately results in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that designates the Attorney General as the permanent representative and the Secretary of the Treasury as the Alternate. Further, DOJ and Treasury agree to share management of the USNCB through the appointment of a Chief and a Deputy Chief, with the two positions rotating every two years.

- **1981:** The USNCB becomes a component within DOJ. DOJ subsequently assumes funding responsibility. The general functions of the USNCB are subsequently spelled out in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 28, Subpart F-2, paragraph 34. They include, but are not limited to:
 - Facilitating international law enforcement cooperation as the U.S. Representative with INTERPOL;
 - Transmitting information of a criminal justice, humanitarian, or other related nature between NCBs of INTERPOL member countries within the U.S. and abroad, and
 - Responding to requests by law enforcement agencies and other legitimate requests by appropriate organizations, institutions, and individuals, when in agreement with the INTERPOL Constitution.
- **1981:** In an opinion for the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Larry L. Simms of the Office of Legal Counsel determines that “Neither state nor federal law would prohibit participation by the United States National Central Bureau of Interpol (USNCB) in a proposed computerized information exchange system, provided the USNCB complies with all disclosure, accounting, and publication requirements imposed by applicable federal statutes, such as 22 U.S.C. § 263a, the Privacy Act, and other federal restrictions on the exchange of criminal history information...”
- **1987:** In the interest of institutionalizing the USNCB, the positions of Chief and Deputy Chief are made permanent under DOJ. Chief Richard Steiner retires from the Secret Service and is picked up by DOJ, becoming the first and only permanent Chief.
- **1990:** INTERPOL launches X.400 communication system, enabling NCBs to send electronic messages to each other and to the General Secretariat.
- **1992:** Automated Search Facility (ASF) for remote searches of INTERPOL databases introduced.
- **1998:** In accordance with Article 32 of the INTERPOL Constitution, there will be a single INTERPOL office of the United States, namely, the USNCB...The USNCB shall be a separate component of the Department of Justice under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General. The Deputy Attorney General, in consultation with the Treasury Under Secretary for Enforcement, shall approve any change affecting the placement of the USNCB within the Department of Justice. *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to U.S. Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters* – June 30, 1998
- **2001:** The INTERPOL General Secretariat becomes operational 24/7/365. Secretary General Ron Noble, an American and former Treasury Under Secretary for Enforcement vows that the “lights will never go out again at INTERPOL”.
 - **Note:** Through its Command Center, the USNCB had been operating 24/7/365 since the 1980s – nearly 20 years prior to the INTERPOL General Secretariat.
- **2003:** DOJ and DHS enter into a *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to U.S. Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters*. The agreement replaces Treasury with DHS as the USNCB’s

principle managing partner.

(b)(7)(E)



(b)(7)(E)



Deputy Director
INTERPOL-U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU (USNCB)
GS-1811-15

INTRODUCTION

The incumbent serves as the Deputy Director, INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau. This is a top level managerial position within INTERPOL Washington. The primary purpose of this position is to provide leadership and direction to the technical, investigative and administrative staffs of INTERPOL Washington.

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Works directly with, and acts in the absence of, the Director and is responsible for all facets of INTERPOL Washington operations (e.g., investigative, operational, and administrative).

Supervises all Assistant Directors, General Counsel, and Executive Officer.

Represents INTERPOL Washington with other Federal, state and local agencies and other INTERPOL components as well as heads of law enforcement agencies from other nations. Participates in international conferences representing and presenting the official position of the United States.

Oversees investigative activities based upon Federal, state, local and international requests as well as complaints or allegations of violations of the law that are performed by participating law enforcement employees detailed to INTERPOL Washington. Ensures investigative activities comply with program/policy guidelines, that sound judgment is used to determine whether the investigative work is paramount, and if possible criminal violations are found, they are referred to appropriate Federal, state, local or international law enforcement communities.

Establishes administrative and investigative policy and develops and implements direction of INTERPOL Washington.

Evaluates effectiveness and quality of current programs to ensure compliance with existing laws governing the United States, Federal law enforcement policies, laws governing international law enforcement as well as the policies and practices of INTERPOL.

Reviews the formulation of the INTERPOL Washington budget. Participates in Congressional budget hearings. Pursues budgetary increases, as necessary, with the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

Liaison with other Federal law enforcement agencies to increase the awareness and use of INTERPOL as an effective international law enforcement tool.

Supervises the preparation of and reviews and approves component documentation, including reports, policy, and position statements and justification for existing and proposed INTERPOL Washington programs. Signs policy issuances in the absence of the Director.

Provides briefings for the INTERPOL Washington Executive Management Committee, comprised of the Deputy Attorney General, the DHS Deputy Secretary, and the INTERPOL Washington Director. This Group has primary responsibility for reviewing INTERPOL Washington programs and policies.

Formulates and develops policy recommendations for the Deputy Attorney General on international law enforcement matters, and provides advice and assistance to individual law enforcement components on matters and issues that pertain to national and international criminal law enforcement efforts. Contributes substantially to long-range program and policy development.

Oversees the liaison activity with Congress and reviews responses prepared to Congressional inquiries on behalf of constituents. Oversees public relation matters, including non-routine responses to FOIA/PA requests and to non-FOIA/PA requests for information.

KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED BY THE POSITION

The incumbent must have a high degree of managerial expertise and demonstrated executive abilities to direct the diverse and often sensitive responsibilities vested in INTERPOL Washington, which are important to the accomplishment of the mission. In order to direct the USNCB's overall investigative programs, operations, and related activities, the incumbent must have a wide range of professional investigative experience. Extensive previous training and experience as a law enforcement officer is a basic qualification for the position and is considered essential for the successful performance of this position's duties.

The incumbent must have the ability to cogently and skillfully present organizational plans and technical issues and proposals to high ranking U.S. Government officials.

The incumbent must possess an in-depth knowledge of laws and regulations governing U.S. law enforcement operations and be informed of other Federal, state, and local statutes and their relationship to International issues.

The incumbent must possess an in-depth working knowledge of Federal enforcement investigative techniques, procedures, and programs.

The incumbent must be able to manage and allocate a variety of resources staffing, budget, and automation enhancements.

The incumbent must be familiar with administrative principles and OPM regulations concerning organizational and personnel matters, and have a good understanding of Justice, OMB, and Congressional procedures relative to fiscal budget matters, in order to coordinate various personnel actions, determine resources and budget impact, and oversee other administrative activity.

SUPERVISORY CONTROLS

The incumbent reports to the Director, INTERPOL-USNCB and is delegated broad authority in directing the work of INTERPOL Washington. Decisions are not frequently reviewed by higher level officials and evaluation is based on results.

GUIDELINES

Guidelines include statutes, regulations, policy, procedures, and commonly accepted management concepts and principles. These guidelines are nonspecific. Many situations are not covered or precedents may not exist. Most decisions are based on the experience, knowledge, and judgment of the incumbent.

COMPLEXITY

The incumbent manages INTERPOL Washington operations. The incumbent is confronted with every conceivable type of investigative and managerial situation associated with the functional direction of a frontline law enforcement agency, including criminal conspiracies having national and international implications involving a-variety of jurisdictional and public - safety concerns. Not only Federal, but state and local statutes must be interpreted in the context of their application to on-going investigations.

SCOPE AND EFFECT

By virtue of the functional responsibilities vested in INTERPOL Washington, the decisions made by the incumbent impact the law enforcement community, and the general public, and may have international implications as well. Action taken by the incumbent is necessary to accomplish the mission and implement Federal law in the most effective manner.

PERSONAL CONTACTS

Contacts are with Departmental officials; the heads of Federal law enforcement agencies, Federal, state, and local law enforcement communities; representatives of foreign governments; Congressional offices; media personnel; and the public.

PURPOSE OF CONTACTS

The purpose of these contacts is to ensure the effective accomplishment of INTERPOL Washington's mission by developing and maintaining communications and required coordination between the USNCB and INTERPOL Secretariat General, all segments of

government, outside organizations, and the community, and by furthering both the public's and the law enforcement community's understanding of the functions of INTERPOL.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS

The incumbent is required to possess the physical and mental characteristics for the direction and management of a law enforcement office involved with complex and often sensitive issues. The incumbent is exposed to stressful conditions and must be available 24 hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week. The work is mostly sedentary, however, and may occasionally involve planned or incidental law enforcement type duties and the hazards connected with investigative work. The skills and knowledge required necessitate that the position's incumbent be a criminal investigator.

WORK ENVIRONMENT

The incumbent usually functions in a normal office environment, although the duties of the position may require periodic visits to foreign and domestic law enforcement offices to observe, monitor, and participate in criminal investigative and border security activities.

TRAVEL

Domestic and international travel will be required as needed to fulfill the mission of the agency.

LOCATION

Washington, D.C.; INTERPOL Washington, (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

TERM AND SALARY

This is a non-reimbursable detail assignment. The Deputy Director will serve a term of three years. When the incumbent Director's term concludes, the Deputy Director will succeed him or her as Director for an additional three year term, upon the concurrence of the Deputy Attorney General and the Deputy Secretary. As Deputy Director, the salary level is within the GS-15 (\$123,758 - \$155,500) range. As Director, the salary level will be in accordance with a Limited Term SES appointment.

RELOCATION EXPENSES

Relocation expenses will not be authorized by INTERPOL Washington, but will be left to the discretion of the nominating agency or department.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Nominations, consisting of an agency approval letter and resume, must be received by INTERPOL Washington no later than June 29, 2012.

SELECTION PROCESS

The DOJ will solicit qualified candidates (GS-1811-15) from its components represented at INTERPOL Washington. DOJ will present the list of nominees for the Deputy Director position to the Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretary for consideration. The Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretary will appoint a panel of designees, including the Director, to interview the nominees and make a recommendation for the selection of the Deputy Director. Selection will be made on or before August 31, 2012. The Deputy Director designate will be expected to report to INTERPOL Washington for onboarding and orientation no later than September 24, 2012.

For more information about ODAG or INTERPOL Washington, please visit our Web pages at: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dag/> and <http://www.usdoj.gov/usncb/>.



U.S. Department of Justice

INTERPOL Washington

U.S. National Central Bureau

Director
INTERPOL Washington – U.S. National Central Bureau
ES-1811

FUNCTION

The incumbent serves as Director, United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) for the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). The mission of INTERPOL-USNCB (also known as INTERPOL Washington) is to facilitate police matters and international law enforcement cooperation and to develop efficient and effective means of communication among domestic and foreign law enforcement organizations in order to combat crimes that transcend national boundaries.

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As Director, the incumbent is substantively involved in formulating United States policies and programs pertaining to international criminal activities. Develops, prepares and submits to the Secretary General of INTERPOL position papers advocating significant programs and policies to coordinate and integrate international investigations.

On behalf of the Attorney General, is responsible for facilitating international law enforcement cooperation as the United States representative with INTERPOL. Serves as the secretary to the policy advisory group consisting of the designees of the U.S. Attorney General and the Secretary of the Homeland Security and heads of participating law enforcement agencies. This group has primary responsibility for reviewing and developing INTERPOL programs and policies, to ensure that the major concerns and interests of the Administration and U.S. law enforcement community are heard and appropriately considered.

Develops plans for, monitors and coordinates all activities and programs of INTERPOL Washington. Evaluates the effectiveness and quality of operational policies and programs to ensure compliance with existing regulations. Formulates new or revises existing policies to correct inadequacies or improve overall program effectiveness. Contributes substantially to long-range program planning and policy development. This requires an expert knowledge of criminal investigative procedures and methods and Federal law enforcement policies, regulations and operations.

Plans, organizes, coordinates and directs 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 and abroad.

Oversees the coordination and integration of information pertaining to investigations of an international nature and the identification of patterns and trends of criminal activities.

Directs the conduct of studies and analyses of observed patterns of international criminal activities.

Represents INTERPOL Washington at criminal law enforcement and international law enforcement activities, conferences and symposia.

Keeps abreast of innovations and scientific developments in law enforcement techniques. Is continually concerned with the necessity for conceiving, developing or revising policies, procedures and work methods - for the most effective-accomplishment of INTERPOL Washington programs and operations.

Establishes and maintains effective relationships with Federal, state and local law enforcement authorities throughout the U.S. and foreign law enforcement officials of INTERPOL member countries. These contacts require that the incumbent exercise a high degree of diplomacy, tact and discretion in handling a variety of sensitive matters.

Performs other related duties as assigned.

SUPERVISORY CONTROLS

The incumbent works under the general supervision of the Deputy Attorney General who provides broad policy and program guidance. Incumbent functions with considerable independence, utilizing initiative and exercising sound judgment in directing the activities and programs of INTERPOL Washington. Advises supervisor of extremely complex or controversial matters. Work performance is evaluated in terms of overall program effectiveness.

The incumbent refers to and complies with all applicable legal, regulatory and procedural guidelines of the INTERPOL Constitution, the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security.

E-Mail: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

- **1927:** The 4th INTERPOL General Assembly in Amsterdam adopted a Resolution that each member country should establish a central point of contact within its police structure; this was the forerunner of today's National Central Bureau.
- **1938:** Congress authorizes the Attorney General "...to accept and maintain, on behalf of the United States, membership in the **International Police Commission** and to incur the necessary expenses thereafter not to exceed \$1,500 per annum.
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 - The flight of political refugees from Eastern Europe and the use of INTERPOL by a Communist member country to track them down;
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- **1976:** The Attorney General initiates action to withdraw Treasury's authority and reinstate DOJ as official U.S. liaison. Treasury officials appeal. The President decides not to make an immediate decision on the matter. The dispute ultimately results in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that designates the Attorney General as the permanent representative and the Secretary of the Treasury as the Alternate. Further, DOJ and Treasury agree to share management of the USNCB through the appointment of a Chief and a Deputy Chief, with the two positions rotating every two years.

- **1981:** The USNCB becomes a component within DOJ. DOJ subsequently assumes funding responsibility. The general functions of the USNCB are subsequently spelled out in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 28, Subpart F-2, paragraph 34. They include, but are not limited to:
 - Facilitating international law enforcement cooperation as the U.S. Representative with INTERPOL;
 - Transmitting information of a criminal justice, humanitarian, or other related nature between NCBs of INTERPOL member countries within the U.S. and abroad, and
 - Responding to requests by law enforcement agencies and other legitimate requests by appropriate organizations, institutions, and individuals, when in agreement with the INTERPOL Constitution.

- **1981:** In an opinion for the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Larry L. Simms of the Office of Legal Counsel determines

that “Neither state nor federal law would prohibit participation by the United States National Central Bureau of Interpol (USNCB) in a proposed computerized information exchange system, provided the USNCB complies with all disclosure, accounting, and publication requirements imposed by applicable federal statutes, such as 22 U.S.C. § 263a, the Privacy Act, and other federal restrictions on the exchange of criminal history information...”

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- **2001:** The INTERPOL General Secretariat becomes operational 24/7/365. Secretary General Ron Noble, an American and former Treasury Under Secretary for Enforcement vows that the “lights will never go out again at INTERPOL”.
 - **Note:** Through its Command Center, the USNCB had been operating 24/7/365 since the 1980s – nearly 20 years prior to the INTERPOL General Secretariat.
- **2003:** DOJ and DHS enter into a *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to U.S. Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters*. The agreement replaces Treasury with DHS as the USNCB’s principle managing partner.

SELECT INFORMATION SHARING MILESTONES 2008 – 2016

(b)(7)(E)

Control of the USNCB: An Historical Foreword

In 1985, DOJ's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) published *A Guide to INTERPOL: The International Criminal Police Organization in the United States*,¹ which recounted the following regarding the inter-departmental struggle for control over the USNCB that took place between the Departments of Treasury and Justice during the mid to latter part of the 1970s:

"...for the [first] 30 years of its membership, INTERPOL meant very little to the United States law enforcement community and was virtually unknown.

Then something startling happened in 1968. In Teheran, the Shah's spokesman announced that Iran was going to end its 13-year prohibition on opium production...About the same time, the seriousness of the narcotics traffic burst upon American public awareness. The Administration declared a high priority for combating it. Among other steps, some attention was directed toward INTERPOL and relations with it were ordered to be strengthened. An actual NCB was activated in Washington, and the bureau's mandate was extended to all forms of international crime.

By 1970, the USNCB, with a staff of two, was handling some 300 cases a year; by 1979, a staff of seven was handling several thousand cases annually. By then, international terrorism and criminal money laundering had joined drugs in public concern as problems of frightful proportions.

Meanwhile, a bureaucratic-type problem at INTERPOL had to be resolved. In the mid-1970's, the Attorney General and Department of Justice, after decades of ignoring their legislative mandate for INTERPOL, decided they wanted to take it back. The Treasury Department, having been in charge for two decades and having built it, up to a point, as a going concern, claimed a de facto right to hold on and fiercely resisted a takeover.

In 1977, the contest was resolved by a somewhat unusual agreement establishing dual authority for administering the USNCB and conducting the representation to INTERPOL...It was formalized in a Memorandum of Understanding between the Departments of Justice and Treasury under which the USNCB's management positions of Chief and Deputy Chief for Investigations are filled on a rotational basis by senior career law enforcement employees from each department, and the Deputy Chief for Operations is a career Department of Justice employee to assure continuity.

This cleared the way for a fresh look at the growing demands for assistance on international criminal cases by both foreign and domestic police forces.

An even more significant process began in 1979...In effect, the United States experienced a complete reversal in policy regarding international law enforcement cooperation, from almost complete indifference to complete commitment. Historically, until after World War II the field was neglected, climaxing with a firm rejection in 1950 after FBI Director Hoover had sampled the experience. There followed a period of "side-door" relationships as Treasury Department agents formed one-on-one contacts with foreign police officers. The in 1968, the idea of systematic multinational cooperation took root with the establishment of a small National Central Bureau in

¹ NCJ 99316 – Michael Fooner – August 1985

Washington, until finally in the 1980's the INTERPOL system is gaining widespread endorsement."

Chronology of Events: DOJ Moves to Regain Control of U.S. Representation to INTERPOL

June 30, 1976

As reported in the Federal Register (Vol. 41, No. 127), under a June 24, 1976, order of Attorney General Edward H. Levi, the Department of Justice withdraws its previous designation of the Department of the Treasury as the U.S. representative to INTERPOL, and reassumes "...responsibility for the liaison and central operational activities related to INTERPOL." Accordingly, Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to include a new paragraph stating:

§ 0.75 Policy functions

(r) Establish and direct liaison and central operational activities related to the International Criminal Police Organization (22 U.S.C. § 263 (a))."

January 27, 1977

As reported in the Federal Register (Vol. 42, No. 18), under a January 18, 1977, order of Attorney General Edward H. Levi, responsibility for the establishment and implementation of policy related to INTERPOL within the Department of Justice is assigned to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. Accordingly, Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by renumbering and adding a new paragraph stating:

§ 0.15 Deputy Attorney General

(b)

(8) Establish and direct the implementation of policy related to the participation of the United States in the International Criminal Police Organization (22 U.S.C. § 263 (a))

The Federal Register entry further notes that "Additionally, the Departments of Justice and Treasury have reached an understanding providing for alternating representation and joint participation in INTERPOL."

June 30, 1998: Establishment of the MOU Between DOJ and Treasury

Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement Raymond W. Kelly and Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. sign a *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to U.S. Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters*.

Among its provisions, the MOU affirms that "In accordance with Article 32 of the INTERPOL Constitution, there will be a single INTERPOL office for the United States, namely, the USNCB", which "...shall be a separate component of the Department of Justice under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General." The MOU further stipulates that the DAG and the Treasury Under

Secretary for Enforcement (or their designees) "...shall select the USNCB Director and Deputy Director, and may remove either of them."

In addition to establishing an alternating sequence of leadership succession between the two departments, the MOU stipulates that both the "...Chief and Deputy Chief positions will be occupied by a career law enforcement professional (1811 series)."

The MOU also stipulates that the DAG, the Treasury Under Secretary for Enforcement (or their designees), and the Chief of the USNCB shall constitute an Executive Committee, which "...shall meet at least semi-annually to make all policy and personnel decisions for the USNCB except for those it delegates to the Director." Moreover, the MOU notes that "At its discretion, the Executive Committee may assess participating agencies a yearly user fee."

Finally, the MOU incorporates an Addendum that addresses USNCB Executive Accountability and USNCB Detailed Staff Accountability, including a requirement that "U.S. personnel assigned to the [INTERPOL General Secretariat] GS shall serve at least a two week orientation at the USNCB prior to reporting on duty at the GS."

Movement Toward Replacing Treasury with DHS as Co-managers of the USNCB Following the Attacks of 9/11

January 29, 2003

James M. Sullivan, signing for USNCB Chief Edgar A. Adamson, submits an Action Memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Larry D. Thompson requesting that he "Reach decision on how the USNCB will be managed after the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is established."

The Memorandum notes that "With the coming formation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Treasury will no longer be the second largest department with law enforcement resources. This July, the Deputy Director's position will become vacant, and a timely decision is needed as to how the USNCB will be governed in the future."

The Memorandum further notes that the shift:

"...raises the question of how the USNCB should be managed, and the next Deputy Director selected. Responsibility for this decision rests with Justice Department and the Attorney General. One option is for the Department of Justice to assume sole control and management of the USNCB and thus staff both Director and Deputy Director positions from within departmental components. Although this is certainly possible, such a move would run counter to the long history of cooperation among Federal law enforcement agencies, that has been the greatest strength of the USNCB. It may also adversely affect the willingness of other agencies from various departments to participate in the USNCB. Another – and possibly more acceptable – option is to reach a similar agreement with the new DHS and allow that department to staff the Deputy Director's position. This would continue the tradition of joint management and cooperation among Federal law enforcement which has been the hallmark of the USNCB for decades."

The Memorandum concludes that “The present management of the USNCB has no position on this issue beyond the desire to have a suitable replacement for the Deputy Director position selected and available to come on-board when the position becomes vacant.”

March 3, 2003

DAG Larry D. Thompson signs off on the Sullivan Action Memorandum with notation that “USNCB should go forward, with JMD support, to negotiate an MOU with DHS.”

April 17, 2003

Gordon England, Deputy Secretary of DHS, transmits a signed copy of the *Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Justice Pertaining to Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Related Matters*. The document “...supersedes and replaces any and all previous Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) and agreements concerning U.S. membership in INTERPOL and the INTERPOL – U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB).”

As with its predecessor, the MOU affirms that “In accordance with Article 32 of the INTERPOL Constitution, there will be a single INTERPOL office for the United States, namely, the USNCB”, which “...shall be a separate component of the Department of Justice under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General.” The MOU further stipulates that the DAG and Deputy Secretary (or their designees) “...shall select the USNCB Director and Deputy Director, and may remove either of them.”

Finally, the MOU stipulates that the DAG, the Deputy Secretary and the Director of the USNCB shall constitute an Executive Committee, which “...shall meet at least semi-annually to make all policy and personnel decisions for the USNCB except for those it delegates to the Director.” Moreover, the MOU notes that “At its discretion, the Executive Committee may assess participating agencies a yearly user fee.”

May 13, 2003

DAG Thompson signs the MOU with DHS. The following day, DAG Thompson signs a letter to Deputy Secretary England, transmitting a signed copy of the MOU. The transmittal letter includes a suggestion “...that the Department of Homeland Security consider nominating a U.S. candidate for election to INTERPOL’s Executive Committee”, noting that previous members include Tom Pickard (then Deputy Director of the FBI) and Raymond Kelly (Commissioner of Customs).

July 19, 2010

Acting Deputy Attorney General Gary Grindler and DHS Deputy Secretary Jane Holl Lute sign an updated MOU between DOJ and DHS. The agreement expands upon and delineates in greater detail the elements contained in the 2003 MOU, categorized as follows:

- Establishment of the INTERPOL-U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB)
- Director and Deputy Director of the USNCB – Selection and Terms
- The USNCB Executive Management Committee (EMC)

- Selection of Candidates for the INTERPOL Executive Committee (IEC)
- The USNCB Management Policy Group
- Costs and Funding

The agreement also incorporates an Addendum setting forth "...the policies for the management, supervision, and administration of personnel detailed to the INTERPOL-U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) by participating agencies", categorized as follows:

- USNCB Executive Accountability
- Selection and Terms of Service of USNCB Assistant Directors Detailed from Participating Agencies
- Selection and Term of Service for Other Personnel Detailed to the USNCB from Participating Agencies
- Detail of Personnel by Participating Agencies to the INTERPOL General Secretariat
- Accountability of Personnel Detailed to the USNCB from Participating Agencies
- Expenses of Personnel Detailed to the USNCB from Participating Agencies

From: (b)(6); (b)(7)(C)
To: [Hughes, Michael A. \(USNCB\)](#)
Subject: USNCB Chronology
Date: Monday, September 16, 2019 6:46:00 PM
Attachments: [USNCB - Historical Chronology.docx](#)

Mike,

I dug through everything I could find, and condensed what I considered to be most of the significant historical developments from the time NCBs were first proposed until we were brought into existence, and ultimately became co-managed by DHS. I also added some information sharing milestones of note, running from 2008 – 2016.

Hope this helps.

(b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

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SELECT INFORMATION SHARING MILESTONES 2008 – 2016

(b)(7)(E)