

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

TODAY'S FBI



2008-2009

Celebrating a
Century of Service



Facts & Figures

FIDELITY BRAVERY INTEGRITY



Heraldry of the Seal

The FBI symbol was adopted in 1940. Each symbol and color in the FBI seal has special significance. The dominant blue field of the seal and the scales on the shield represent justice. The endless circle of 13 stars denotes unity of purpose as exemplified by the original 13 states. The laurel leaf has, since early civilization, symbolized academic honors, distinction and fame. There are exactly 46 leaves in the two branches, since there were 46 states in the Union when the FBI was founded in 1908. The significance of the red and white parallel stripes lies in their colors. Red traditionally stands for courage, valor, and strength, while white conveys cleanliness, light, truth, and peace. As in the American Flag, the red bars exceed the white by one. The motto, "Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity," succinctly describes the motivating force behind the men and women of the FBI. The peaked bevelled edge which circumscribes the seal symbolizes the severe challenges confronting the FBI and the ruggedness of the organization. The gold color in the seal conveys its over-all value.

FBI
100

1908 – 2008



Robert S. Mueller, III
Director



Throughout its 100-year history, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has protected the American people from threats to our way of life. Whether the greatest dangers came from gangsters, public corruption, hate crimes, cyber attacks, white-collar fraud, or terrorism, these threats have changed over the decades. And as those threats have evolved, the FBI has changed to meet them head on.

The Bureau's success has always depended on its agility, willingness to adapt, and the ongoing dedication of its personnel. But in the years since the tragic attacks of September 11, 2001, the pace of change has been unprecedented. The FBI has adapted to globalization and new technologies. We have developed new capabilities to fight international criminal organizations, sophisticated cyber criminals, fraud that undermines the economy, foreign spies seeking to steal vital secrets and technologies, and terrorists working to commit mass murder.

It is no longer sufficient to investigate crimes after they occur. The stakes are too high and the dangers too great. The FBI must be more predictive and preventive than at any time in its history. We continue to conduct investigations to bring criminals to justice, but we also use an intelligence-driven approach to prevent crimes and acts of terrorism by disrupting and dismantling those who would do us harm. Acting within clearly defined constitutional, legal, and policy boundaries, the FBI conducts investigations to build knowledge and develop insight that will provide early warning, direct operations, create opportunities to further cases, and inform national security policymakers.

The FBI's culture emphasizes strong teamwork and collaboration among colleagues, other government agencies, law enforcement partners, and citizens' organizations. By working together to effectively share important information and intelligence and reduce bureaucratic obstacles, we move closer to our goal of security for all Americans.

In our second century, the FBI must continue to stand up to the challenge to protect the American people from complex threats in an increasingly interconnected world. As the only member of the U.S. Intelligence Community with broad authority over acts on U.S. soil, it is our duty to protect all Americans by staying ahead of national security threats to the homeland, acting at all times with obedience to the Constitution and with fairness, compassion, integrity, and respect.

Robert S. Mueller III

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Introduction to the FBI

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is unique in having a dual responsibility – to prevent harm to national security as a member of the United States Intelligence Community, and to enforce federal laws as part of the Department of Justice. The Bureau reports to both the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence.

FBI MISSION

As a national security organization, the mission of the FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

The organization with these responsibilities has not always been called the FBI.



Federal Bureau of Investigation & Prior Names

Designated as	Date
No specific name assigned; referred to as special agent force	July 26, 1908
Bureau of Investigation	March 16, 1909
U.S. Bureau of Investigation	July 1, 1932
Division of Investigation <i>(The Division also included the Bureau of Prohibition)</i>	August 10, 1933
Federal Bureau of Investigation	July 1, 1935

FBI MOTTO

The FBI motto is **“FIDELITY, BRAVERY, AND INTEGRITY.”**



FBI CORE VALUES

The FBI strives for excellence in all aspects of its mission. In pursuing this mission, the FBI and its employees will be true to, and exemplify, the following core values:

- **Rigorous obedience to the Constitution of the United States**
- **Respect for the dignity of all those we protect**
- **Compassion**
- **Fairness**
- **Uncompromising personal integrity and institutional integrity**
- **Accountability by accepting responsibility for our actions and decisions and the consequences of our actions and decisions**
- **Leadership, both personal and professional**

FBI PRIORITIES

In executing the following priorities, we produce and use intelligence to protect the nation from threats and to bring to justice those who violate the law.

1. **Protect the United States from terrorist attacks**
2. **Protect the United States against foreign intelligence operations and espionage**
3. **Protect the United States against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes**
4. **Combat public corruption at all levels**
5. **Protect civil rights**
6. **Combat international and national criminal organizations and enterprises**
7. **Combat major white-collar crime**
8. **Combat significant violent crime**
9. **Support federal, state, county, municipal, and international partners**
10. **Upgrade technology to successfully perform the FBI's mission**

Legal Authorities

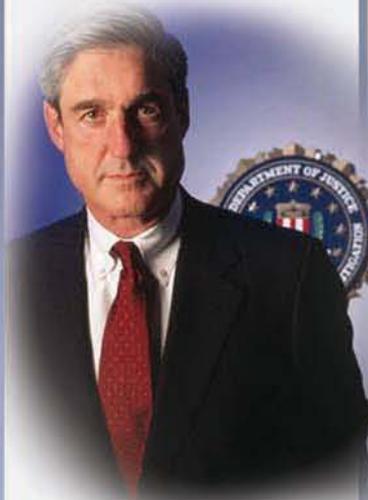
Federal law gives the FBI authority to investigate all federal crime not assigned exclusively to another federal agency (28, Section 533 of the U.S. Code). Additionally, there are laws such as the Congressional Assassination, Kidnapping, and Assault Act (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 351), which give the FBI responsibility to investigate specific crimes.

The FBI has special investigative jurisdiction to investigate violations of state law in limited circumstances, specifically felony killings of state law enforcement officers (28 U.S.C. § 540), violent crimes against interstate travelers (28 U.S.C. § 540A), and serial killers (28 U.S.C. §540B). A request by an appropriate state official is required before the FBI has authority to investigate these matters.

The FBI has authority to investigate threats to the national security pursuant to Presidential executive orders, Attorney General authorities, and various statutory sources. (See: Executive Order 12333; 50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.; 50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) "Threats to the national security" are specifically defined to mean: international terrorism; espionage and other intelligence activities, sabotage, and assassination, conducted by, for, or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons; foreign computer intrusion; and other matters determined by the Attorney General consistent with Executive Order 12333 or any successor order.



The Director



The FBI is headed by a Director who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. On October 15, 1976, in reaction to the extraordinary 48-year term of J. Edgar Hoover, Congress passed Public Law 94-503, which limits the term of each FBI Director to ten years.

The current Director, **Robert S. Mueller, III**, was confirmed as Director of the FBI by the Senate on August 2, 2001. He took the oath of office on September 4, 2001. Director Mueller previously served as U.S. Attorney for the Districts of Northern California and Massachusetts and as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Department of Justice's Criminal Division. Director Mueller has experience in the private practice of law and is a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. For three years, he also served as an officer in the United States Marine Corps. Director Mueller holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Princeton University, a master's degree in international relations from New York University, and a law degree from the University of Virginia.



Since its creation in 1908,
the FBI has had ten Directors

1908-1912	Chief Examiner Stanley Finch
1912-1919	Chief A. Bruce Bielaski
1919-1921	Director William J. Flynn
1921-1924	Director William J. Burns
1924-1972	Director J. Edgar Hoover
1973-1978	Director Clarence M. Kelley
1978-1987	Director William H. Webster
1987-1993	Director William S. Sessions
1993-2001	Director Louis J. Freeh
2001-Present	Director Robert S. Mueller, III



Headquarters

FBI Headquarters is currently located in the J. Edgar Hoover Building on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. Headquarters personnel from a wide range of disciplines organize and coordinate FBI activities around the world. They set investigative priorities, oversee intelligence activities and major cases, and manage the organization's resources, technology, and staffing.

As the FBI has grown, some Headquarters functions have moved to other locations. The Criminal Justice Information Services Division is located in Clarksburg, West Virginia. The Laboratory, Operational Technology Division, and FBI Academy are located in Quantico, Virginia. Other specialized facilities, such as high-tech computer forensics centers, are at various locations across the country.

In 2004, the FBI's Counterterrorism Division moved to a new state-of-the-art facility in Virginia where it is now co-located with the Central Intelligence Agency's Counterterrorism Division and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC).



Field Offices

The nuts and bolts work of the FBI is done in its **56 field offices** and their 400 satellite offices, known as resident agencies. It is special agents, intelligence analysts, language specialists, and surveillance experts in the field who primarily collect intelligence and conduct investigations to build cases for prosecution. These teams investigate clues, track down leads, and work with local law enforcement to arrest criminals and terrorists. A Special Agent in Charge (SAC) oversees each field office, except for the largest field offices in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, and New York City, which are headed by an Assistant Director in Charge.



International Offices

The threats posed by criminal and terrorist organizations that cross borders require the FBI to work seamlessly with law enforcement and intelligence agencies around the world. The critical work of coordinating these activities is primarily conducted in the Bureau's **62 international offices** known as **Legal Attachés**, or "**Legats,**" and **14 Legat sub-offices**.

Each Legat works with law enforcement and security agencies in their host country to coordinate investigations of interest to both countries. The rules for joint activities and information sharing are generally spelled out in formal agreements between the United States and the Legat's host country.

In addition to the routine work of Legats, the Bureau now routinely deploys Agents and crime scene experts to assist in the investigation of attacks, such as the May 2003 bombings in Saudi Arabia and Morocco, and the July 2005 bombings in London. Agents, analysts, and forensics experts stationed in Iraq and Afghanistan work directly with our international partners in the global war on terrorism.



FBI Agents Fred Bradford and Richard Kolko, members of the first team to enter Iraq in 2003, show the FBI flag over the building near the airport where the FBI established its first office.



FBI Budget

In fiscal year (FY) 2008, the FBI received from Congress a total of approximately \$6.4 billion, including \$313 million in program enhancements for intelligence, counterterrorism, laboratory, information technology.

The FBI receives its budget through two separate funding streams: (1) the Attorney General and the Department of Justice budget, and (2) the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) and the National Intelligence Program (NIP) budget. This funding arrangement, established by the Intelligence Reform Act, gives the DNI significant authority over the FBI's national security budget to ensure that the FBI has the resources to address Intelligence Community priorities while maintaining the authority of the Attorney General to meet his/her statutory responsibilities to enforce federal law.



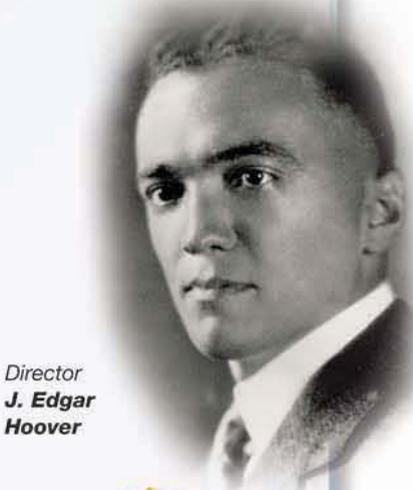
A Short History of the FBI



Attorney General
Charles J. Bonaparte



Chief Examiner
Stanley W. Finch



Director
J. Edgar Hoover



On July 26, 1908, **Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte** ordered a small force of permanent investigators (organized a month earlier) to report to the Department of Justice's **Chief Examiner, Stanley Finch**. AG Bonaparte declared that these investigators would handle all Department of Justice (DOJ) investigative matters, except certain bank frauds. At first, little seemed to come of AG Bonaparte's reorganization.

In 1909, this investigator force was named the Bureau of Investigation (BOI). At that time, it investigated antitrust matters, land fraud, copyright violations, peonage, and some twenty other matters. Over the next decade, federal criminal authority and Bureau jurisdiction were extended by laws such as the 1910 "White-Slave Traffic" Act that put responsibility for interstate prostitution under the Bureau for a time and the 1919 Dyer Act that did the same for interstate auto-theft. U.S. entry into WWI in April 1917 led to further increases in the Bureau's jurisdiction. Congress and President Wilson assigned the BOI's three hundred employees responsibility for espionage, sabotage, sedition, and selective service matters.

The 1920's brought Prohibition, the automobile, and an increase in criminal activity. Bank robbers, bootleggers, and kidnapers took advantage of jurisdictional boundaries by crossing state lines to elude capture. A criminal culture marked by violent gangsters flourished, but no federal law gave the BOI authority to tackle their crimes, and other law enforcement efforts were fragmented. The Bureau addressed these matters as its jurisdiction permitted throughout the 1920s.

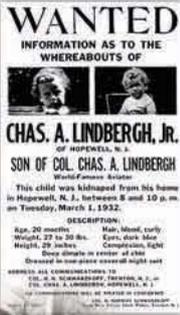
In 1924, Attorney General Harlan Stone appointed **John Edgar Hoover** as Director. Director Hoover (1924-1972) implemented a number of reforms to clean up what had become a politicized Bureau under the leadership of **William J. Burns** (1921-1924). Hoover reinstated merit hiring, introduced professional training of new agents, demanded regular inspections of all Bureau operations, and required strict professionalism in the Bureau's work.

Under Hoover, the Bureau also began to emphasize service to other law enforcement agencies. The Identification Division was created in 1924 to provide U.S. police a means to identify criminals across jurisdictional boundaries. The Technical Crime Laboratory, created in 1932, provided forensic analysis and research for law enforcement, and the FBI National Academy, opened in 1935, provided standardized professional training for America's law enforcement communities.



The laboratory in the early 1930s.

A Short History of the FBI



In answer to the violent crime of the 1930s, Congress began to assign and expand new authorities to the Bureau. The kidnaping and murder of Charles Lindbergh's baby son in 1932 led to the passage of the Federal Kidnapping Act, which allowed the Bureau to investigate interstate kidnapings. The 1933 Kansas City Massacre spurred the passage of the 1934 May/June Crime Bills. These laws gave the Bureau authority to act in many new areas, to make arrests, and to carry weapons. Renamed "**Federal Bureau of Investigation**" in 1935, the FBI dealt with gangsters severely, earning its anonymous agents the nickname "**G-Men**."

As the gangster threat subsided, a threat of a different nature emerged. In 1936, President Roosevelt directed the FBI to investigate potential subversion by Nazi and Communist organizations. In 1940, he tasked the Bureau with responsibility for foreign intelligence in the western hemisphere and domestic security in the United States. In response, the Bureau created a Special Intelligence Service (SIS) Division in June 1940. The SIS sent undercover FBI agents throughout the Western Hemisphere. These agents successfully identified some 1,300 Axis intelligence agents (about 10 percent of whom were prosecuted). When President Truman ordered the program's end in 1947, several former SIS offices became the backbone of the FBI's foreign liaison efforts, now serving as Legal Attaché Offices. FBI efforts also thwarted many espionage, sabotage, and propaganda attempts on the home front including Frederick Duquesne's spy ring in 1941 and George Dasch's band of saboteurs in 1942.

When Germany and Japan surrendered in 1945, concern about the threat of foreign intelligence did not end. Revelations that year from former Soviet intelligence agents like Igor Guzenko and Elizabeth Bentley, information gleaned from FBI investigations during and after the war, and decrypted/decoded Soviet cable traffic called "Venona" (available to the Bureau from 1947), convinced the FBI of the seriousness of the Soviet intelligence threat long before Senator Joseph McCarthy made his 1950 speech about communist "moles." Under the Hatch Act (1940) and Executive Orders issued in 1947 and 1951, the Bureau exercised responsibility for ensuring the loyalty of those who sought to work in the government. The FBI played a critical role in U.S. handling of the Cold War.

Bonnie Parker
and Clyde Barrow



John Dillinger



Classifying section



A Short History of the FBI



FBI photographs of slain civil rights workers **Andrew Goodman, James Earl Chaney, and Michael Schwerner**

OPERATION GREYLORD



Operation Greylord was the first undercover operation to investigate corruption in the court room.



FBI participates in arrests in the **Pizza Connection** case.



In the 1950s, civil rights violations and organized crime became matters of increasing concern. As in the past, lack of jurisdiction hindered the Bureau from effectively responding to these problems when they first emerged as national issues. It was under the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act that the Bureau received legislative authority to investigate many of the wrongs done to African Americans in the South and elsewhere. Under existing laws, the Bureau's efforts against organized crime also started slowly. Then, with the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and the 1970 Organized Crime Control Act, Congress gave the Bureau effective weapons with which to attack organized criminal enterprises, Title III warrants for wiretaps, and the Racketeering and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

During the 1960s, subversion remained a central focus of Bureau efforts. The counter-cultural revolution turned the Bureau's attention towards violent student movements, as criminal groups like the Weather Underground and the Black Panthers engaged in both legitimate political action and illegal crime. The Bureau responded to the threat of subversion with Counterintelligence Programs or COINTELPRO, first against the Communist Party (1956), later against other violent/subversive groups like the Black Panthers and the Ku Klux Klan (1960s). These programs resulted in the Bureau, at times, effectively stepping out of its proper role as a law enforcement agency.

During the 1970s, Bureau actions, which were publicly revealed through a strengthened Freedom of Information Act (1966, amended in 1974), resulted in congressional investigations like the Church Committee and the Pike Committee hearings in 1975. In response to criticisms emerging from these revelations, the Bureau worked with Attorney General Levi to develop guidelines for its domestic counterintelligence investigations.

In the wake of Director Hoover's death in May 1972, **Director Clarence M. Kelley** (1973-1977) refocused FBI investigative priorities to place less emphasis on having a high number of cases and to focus more on the quality of cases handled. Working with the Bureau and Congress in 1976, Attorney General Edward Levi issued a set of investigative guidelines to address the concerns of Bureau critics and to give the FBI the confidence of having public, legal authority behind its use of irreplaceable investigative techniques like wiretaps, informants, and undercover agents. These investigative techniques were used to great effect in cases like ABSCAM (1980), GREYLORD (1984), and UNIRAC (1978). In 1983, as concerns about terrorist acts grew, Attorney General William French Smith revised the Levi Guidelines to adjust the Bureau's ability to prevent violent radical acts.

Director William H. Webster (1977-1987) built upon Director Kelley's emphasis on investigative "quality" cases by focusing Bureau efforts on three priority programs — White Collar Crime, Organized Crime, and Foreign Counterintelligence. Later, Illegal Drugs (1982), Counterterrorism (1982), and Violent Crimes (1989) were also identified as priority programs. This concentration of resources brought great success against Soviet and East Bloc intelligence as more than 40 spies were arrested between 1977 and 1985. The FBI also made breakthroughs against white-collar crime in investigations like ILLWIND (1988) and LOST TRUST (1990), and in organized crime cases like BRILAB (1981) and the PIZZA CONNECTION (1985).

A Short History of the FBI



February 26, 1993
World Trade Center



April 19, 1995
Oklahoma City Murrah federal building



October 12, 2000 **U.S.S. Cole**



Pentagon west wall
September 11, 2001



During the 1990s, criminal and security threats to the United States evolved as new technology and the fall of communism in the Soviet bloc changed the geopolitical world. The 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center and the 1995 bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building highlighted the potentially catastrophic threat of both international and domestic terrorism. The FBI responded to the emerging international face of crime by aggressively building bridges between U.S. and foreign law enforcement. Under the leadership of **Director Louis J. Freeh** (1993-2001), the Bureau dramatically expanded its Legat Program (39 offices by the fall of 2000); provided professional law enforcement education to foreign nationals through the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest (opened in 1994) and other international education efforts; and created working groups and other structured liaisons with foreign law enforcement.

The Bureau also strengthened its domestic agenda. Responding to criticism of its actions in the 1993 standoffs at Waco, Texas, and Ruby Ridge, Idaho, the Bureau revamped its crisis response efforts. The FBI's commitment to law enforcement service was strengthened by the computerization of its massive fingerprint collection database, enhancements in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and in NCIC 2000, and by the revitalization of the FBI Laboratory. In 1997, the Bureau hired its first professional scientist to head the Lab. The Lab tightened its protocols for evidence control, instituted organizational changes to optimize research specialization, and earned national accreditation.

On September 4, 2001, former U.S. Attorney **Robert S. Mueller, III** (2001 to present), was sworn in as Director with a mandate to address a number of tough challenges: upgrading the Bureau's information technology infrastructure; addressing records management issues; and enhancing FBI foreign counterintelligence analysis and security in the wake of the damage done by former Special Agent and convicted spy Robert S. Hanssen.

Then, within days of his entering on duty, the September 11 terrorist attacks were launched against New York and Washington. Director Mueller led the FBI's massive investigative efforts in partnership with all U.S. law enforcement, the federal government, and our allies overseas. The investigation of the attacks was the largest in FBI history.

On October 26, 2001, the President signed into law the USA PATRIOT Act, which granted new provisions to address the threat of terrorism, and Director Mueller accordingly accepted on behalf of the Bureau responsibility for protecting the American people against future terrorist attacks. On May 29, 2002, the Attorney General issued revised investigative guidelines to assist the Bureau's counterterrorism efforts.

To support the Bureau's change in mission and to meet newly articulated strategic priorities, Director Mueller called for a reengineering of FBI structure and operations that would closely focus the Bureau on prevention of terrorist attacks, on countering foreign intelligence operations against the U.S., and on addressing cyber-based attacks and other high technology crimes.

A Short History of the FBI



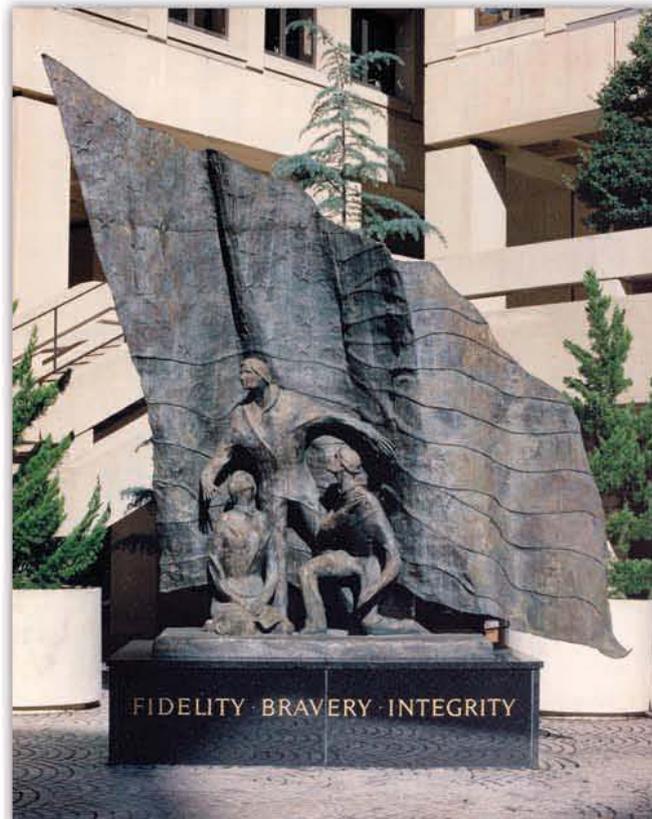
In December 2004, Director Mueller expanded the Office of Intelligence to form the **Directorate of Intelligence (DI)**. The DI manages all FBI intelligence activities – from collection to dissemination – to ensure intelligence activities are integrated with investigative operations.

Beginning in mid-2007, the Bureau launched an aggressive effort to both accelerate and strengthen its intelligence capabilities by creating standard structures and processes for its intelligence functions in the field. With a primary objective of mitigating global terrorist threats through being both actively predictive and preventive, the FBI remains uniquely positioned to counter those threats within a robust U.S. and global intelligence environment.

As the Bureau enhances its ability to counter threats to national security, it remains dedicated to protecting civil rights and combating public corruption, organized crime, white-collar crime, and major acts of violent crime. It is also strengthening its support to federal, county, municipal, and international law enforcement partners. And it is upgrading its technological infrastructure to successfully meet each of its priorities.

For more information on FBI history, including a list of important dates, and biographical information on its Directors go to:

<http://www.fbi.gov/fbihistory.htm>



Working for the FBI

As of May 31, 2008, the FBI had a total of **30,576 employees**. That includes **12,705 special agents** and **17,871 support professionals** such as intelligence analysts, language scientists, information technology specialists, and other professionals. On that date, a total of 13,483 were women, 7,855 minorities, and 1,110 were persons with disabilities.

Due to the FBI's responsibilities in criminal law enforcement and in the Intelligence Community, all FBI employees must qualify for a top-secret security clearance before they can begin their service. This qualification includes an extensive background investigation. The FBI does not make a final decision to hire an individual until all the information gathered during the background investigation is assessed. Once hired, all FBI employees must maintain their eligibility for a top-secret security clearance, undergo a limited background check every five years, and submit to random drug tests throughout their careers.

What does the FBI look for during a background investigation?

Character: a person's general attitude, trustworthiness, reliability, and discretion

Associates: types of people, groups, and organizations the person has been associated with, focusing in particular on whether those associations are disreputable or known to be disloyal

Reputation: a person's general standing in the community

Loyalty: the person's attitude and allegiance to the United States

Ability: the person's capacity or competence to perform well in an occupation

Bias/Prejudice: an irrational attitude directed against any class of citizen or any religious, racial, gender, or ethnic group

Financial Responsibility: whether lifestyle or spending habits are consistent with the person's means

Alcohol Abuse: excessive use of alcohol that impacts a person's behavior

Illegal Drug Use / Prescription Drug Abuse: any use of illegal drugs or abuse of prescription medication



Some positions within the FBI also require a medical examination, and some require employees to sign an agreement stating their willingness to be assigned anywhere in the world.

Working for the FBI

FBI Employee Statistics

as of 5/31/2008

SPECIAL AGENTS

	# MEN	% of TOTAL	# WOMEN	% of TOTAL	TOTAL GROUP	% of TOTAL
AMERICAN INDIAN	42	0.3	10	0.1	52	0.4
ASIAN	423	3.3	95	0.7	518	4.1
BLACK	507	4.0	149	1.2	656	5.2
HISPANIC	785	6.2	212	1.7	997	7.8
WHITE	8491	66.8	1919	15.1	10410	81.9
HAWAIIAN /PACIFIC ISLANDER	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
TWO OR MORE RACES	3	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
OTHERS	56	0.4	10	0.1	66	0.5
TOTALS	10309	81.1	2396	18.9	12705	100.0
ALL MINORITIES	1818	14.3	477	3.8	2295	18.1

ALL OTHER PERSONNEL

	# MEN	% of TOTAL	# WOMEN	% of TOTAL	TOTAL GROUP	% of TOTAL
AMERICAN INDIAN	42	0.2	57	0.3	99	0.6
ASIAN	313	1.8	362	2.0	675	3.8
BLACK	744	4.2	2799	15.7	3543	19.8
HISPANIC	387	2.2	734	4.1	1121	6.3
WHITE	5238	29.3	7073	39.6	12311	68.9
HAWAIIAN /PACIFIC ISLANDER	3	0.0	6	0.0	9	0.1
TWO OR MORE RACES	2	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0
OTHERS	55	0.3	52	0.3	107	0.6
TOTALS	6784	38	11087	62.0	17871	100.0
ALL MINORITIES	1546	8.7	4014	22.5	5560	31.7



Working for the FBI



Special Agents

Requirements

FBI special agents are specially trained personnel, chosen from an extensive pool of applicants because they possess specific areas of expertise. In 2007, 43,729 applicants applied to become agents and only a select few were chosen.

To be an FBI special agent, an individual must:

- be a United States citizen
- be at least 23 and not yet have reached his/her 37th birthday on appointment
- have at least a bachelor's degree from an accredited, four-year resident program at a college or university
- pass a written examination
- complete several in-person interviews; and
- pass a comprehensive medical examination, including vision and hearing tests

Applicants with these qualifications will be chosen if they have specific experience or expertise needed by the FBI. The criteria changes over time according to the FBI's current priorities. Traditionally, the FBI seeks applicants with backgrounds in law enforcement, law, or accounting. Today, the FBI also seeks expertise in intelligence, languages, computers, and the sciences. For information on what specific skills the FBI is looking for today, check: <http://www.fbijobs.gov>

Once they are selected and complete their background check, new agents are pre-designated into one of five career paths: Intelligence, Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, Cyber, or Criminal Investigations. These designations are based on each individual's background, preferences, and the needs of the Bureau.

They will begin their career with an intensive, twenty week training program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. This training program teaches new special agents the basic skills they will need to collect intelligence within our constitutional framework and to conduct effective investigations in all the FBI's investigative programs.

Courses cover topics such as:

- *The intelligence cycle*
- *Counterterrorism*
- *Counterintelligence*
- *Weapons of mass destruction*
- *Cyber fraud and intrusions*
- *Computer search and seizure*
- *Ethics, with practical law enforcement applications*
- *Human behavior*
- *Communications and interviewing*
- *Constitutional criminal procedure*
- *Informant development*
- *Physical fitness and defensive tactics*
- *Evidence collection and handling*
- *Firearms*
- *Equal opportunity employment and cultural sensitivity*
- *Practical problems*

As part of their initial training at the FBI Academy all new special agents must visit the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum to see first hand what can happen when law enforcement fails to protect individuals.



Working for the FBI

Special Agents *continued*

Agent Career Path

Upon completion of their training at Quantico, agents report to their first office. The FBI's current staffing needs and investigative priorities determine to which office a new agent will be assigned.

Most special agents will spend the early part of their careers in a small or medium-sized field office before transferring to large offices. There they will spend three years rotating through a variety of assignments. Although special agents are expected to develop specialized expertise in their designated career path, it is also important for them to develop a common baseline-knowledge of multiple programs.

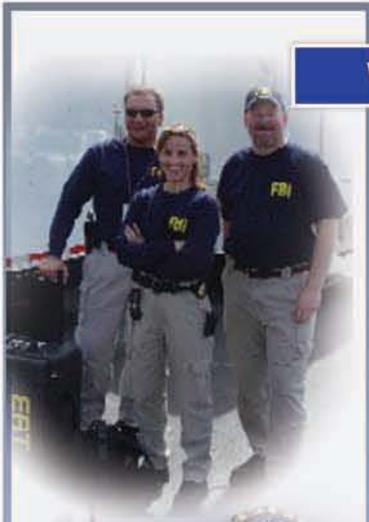
At the end of the third year, they will receive additional career path-specific training and on-the-job experiences. The goal is to ensure a more structured progression from broad-based field experience to specialized skills in handling complex investigative, intelligence, and national security responsibilities.

During their careers, special agents are required to relocate to other offices in order to meet the FBI's needs.

Agents may apply for a management position after three years of investigative experience. Upon selection for a management position, agents receive additional training to develop their management skills. Developmental plans incorporate both required and elective developmental opportunities at each stage of an agent's career.

Agents may also choose to obtain special certification as a Special Agent Bomb Technician, a Technically Trained Agent, or a member of the elite Hostage Rescue Team.

Federal law requires that special agents retire by age 57. In rare circumstances, the FBI Director may grant one-year extensions, up to age 60, for a particular special agent.



Working for the FBI

Intelligence Analysts

Intelligence analysts at FBI Headquarters division and in all 56 field offices play a critical role. They help identify the most critical threats and vulnerabilities in each city and region, enabling managers to move resources to where they will do the most good. Analysts help each office prioritize competing demands for intelligence collection. They work within investigative squads to guide collection strategies and provide subject matter expertise. They analyze data and look for patterns. They produce and disseminate intelligence reports for use by other FBI divisions, state and local law enforcement, other Intelligence Community agencies, and policymakers at the highest levels of government.

Approximately 30 percent of intelligence analysts hired by the FBI join the Bureau mid-career and bring a range of experience from other agencies. The other 70 percent are hired at the entry level and grow and develop their career within the Bureau.

Like special agents, the FBI's intelligence analysts must agree to be assigned anywhere in the world. They begin their FBI career with an eleven-week training program at the FBI Academy.

Following this training, analysts will spend two years at FBI Headquarters, or the New York, Los Angeles, or Washington Field Office. During this time they will rotate through a range of work roles and will spend six months on a temporary assignment to another office.

Linguists

FBI language specialists play a vital role in the translation, transcription, reporting, and analysis of recordings or documents. They participate in witness and source interviews, and many also serve as experts on particular countries or cultures. They are both intelligence collectors and analysts and work in every program area: terrorism, foreign counterintelligence, organized crime, air piracy, interstate criminal activity, public corruption, financial crime, bribery, civil rights violations, kidnapping, and drug trafficking.

Other Career Opportunities

The FBI's highly professional workforce includes personnel from a wide range of disciplines. Some FBI positions require only that an applicant be 16 years old and possess a high school diploma or GED; many others require college degrees or even advanced degrees and specific work experience. All FBI employees must complete the same application and go through the same background investigation process as special agents, but are not generally required to pass a written entrance exam or have a medical examination. There is no mandatory retirement age for most positions.



Working for the FBI



The FBI offers some unique career opportunities, including:

- The FBI Laboratory is staffed by experienced scientists and engineers from all applied science disciplines and supported by field office evidence technicians and photographers.
- FBI Headquarters divisions and field offices rely on the expertise of legal advisors, electronics technicians, surveillance experts, writers, and accountants to complete investigative tasks.
- Computer specialists, policy and management analysts, and other subject-matter experts handle the technical, administrative, and program-oversight responsibilities critical to FBI operations.
- Surveillance experts
- Firearms experts
- Fingerprint examiners
- The FBI Security Division is staffed by experienced security specialists and technical experts from all security disciplines, including personnel, physical, information, training, as well as information assurance and information systems security.
- The FBI has its own specially trained police force.
- The FBI also has a staff of well-qualified clerical workers and experienced craft, trade, and maintenance personnel.

For more information on FBI employment, including a list of current vacancies and employment applications, go to: <http://www.fbijobs.gov>

FBI National Training Plan

FBI professionals are actively encouraged, and in many cases required, to pursue career enhancing training opportunities. Learning is viewed as a lifelong process. Training courses are constantly updated and created to respond to investigative and intelligence demands. Currently, the National Training Plan incorporates counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and cyber investigation matters into basic investigative courses so special agents and others are better able to recognize and address these intertwined threats. For example, training in financial crimes shows agents how certain acts should be closely reviewed for possible money laundering activities by terrorist groups.

FBI support personnel also enjoy a variety of training opportunities throughout their careers, including classroom training, distance learning via satellite, and courses offered through “Virtual Academy” on the FBI’s intranet.

Joint Duty Requirements

As a result of a directive published by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence in 2006, FBI special agents, intelligence analysts and other professional staff are encouraged to participate in permanent appointments or temporary details for joint duty positions across the U.S. Intelligence Community. The purpose of this effort is to encourage cooperation and provide valuable intelligence experience. It is now a requirement and a condition of promotion to certain positions within the Intelligence Community.

The FBI currently has personnel working with other Intelligence Community partners at many locations including the National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC), the National Counter Proliferation Center (NCPC), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and others. In addition, the FBI has personnel from other intelligence agencies working within its divisions.

Intelligence



The FBI has always used intelligence to solve complex cases and dismantle criminal organizations. Today, intelligence helps us understand threats to the United States, whether they are from gangs, spies, organized crime, hackers, or terrorists, so that we can protect our communities and our national security. Intelligence informs our decision-making so that we allocate scarce resources where they will do the most good, focus on the cases with the potential to neutralize the greatest threats, and recruit sources who have answers to our most pressing questions. When we share this intelligence with our Intelligence Community and law enforcement partners, we share its benefits with them as well, enhancing the effectiveness of our homeland and national security efforts. We bolster the ability of everyone with a role in protecting the American people, from the patrol officer to the President, to make informed decisions.

The FBI's intelligence efforts are led by the Directorate of Intelligence at Headquarters and managed by the Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) in every field office, but the entire FBI has a role in supporting the intelligence mission.

Understanding Threats and Vulnerabilities

Traditionally, the FBI has derived intelligence primarily from cases. As a national security organization, we now use intelligence to develop a comprehensive understanding of the threats we face. Analysts examine intelligence gleaned through cases and combine it with publicly available information about an area's infrastructure, economy, and other statistics. When informed by regular outreach to the community, the field office can develop a thorough understanding of its territory and the threats and vulnerabilities within.

This understanding helps managers guide the office's activities, and also informs national efforts. It improves our ability to proactively identify threats and manage current investigative activities strategically, putting resources where they can do the most good. It helps us identify new opportunities for intelligence collection and criminal prosecution. It also enables us to provide businesses, operators of critical infrastructure, and individuals in the community with the information they need to protect themselves.



Intelligence

Requirements

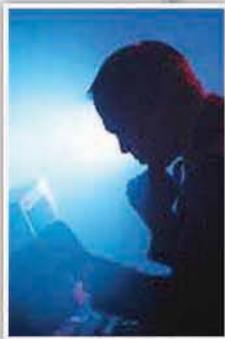
The FBI intelligence cycle begins with “requirements” — questions that investigators, analysts, and policy makers need to answer to protect the nation. Requirements can be issued by the Intelligence Community, state and local law enforcement partners, or by the FBI itself. Each FBI investigative program has a set of national requirements, and each field office has a set of local requirements to meet. Here are some examples of the types of requirements the FBI handles every day:

- The Criminal Investigative Division at Headquarters wants to know if there are signs of a particular gang in certain regions.
- The Intelligence Community wants to know how money flows to a particular international terrorist organization.
- A field office wants to know if other offices have seen a particular mortgage scam and how they detected it.
- A police department wants to know if there are any threats related to an upcoming sporting event.
- A special agent working on cyber crimes is working with local companies to help them defend against hackers. She wants to know who has a good contact at a particular technology firm that might be a future target.

These various requirements for collection are consolidated and prioritized by analysts on the Field Intelligence Group (FIG) through a careful balancing of factors including national and regional priorities, the level of threat represented by the subject in each case, and specific concerns such as requests from local law enforcement, or the impact of a particular case on the community.

Planning and Direction

The FBI often can address an intelligence requirement through analysis of information it has lawfully obtained through its investigations. When the FBI does not have the information necessary to address a requirement, a particular squad may be directed to collect the information. These assignments are given to the squad that has greatest likelihood to have the sources, liaison contacts, or general expertise to collect the needed intelligence.



Intelligence

Collection

The FBI collects intelligence to further case investigations, to follow threat leads, to help respond to requests from the law enforcement and Intelligence Communities, or to improve our understanding of a particular issue. These activities must have a proper purpose, and may not be initiated based solely on activities protected by the First Amendment, including speech and affiliation with a particular religion.

The FBI's special agents, surveillance specialists, language specialists, and intelligence and financial analysts are all intelligence collectors. Forensics experts at the FBI Laboratory, computer scientists at Regional Computer Forensics Laboratories, and fingerprint examiners working on scene in Iraq and Afghanistan all contribute to the FBI's intelligence collection capabilities as well.

Intelligence is collected through activities such as interviews, physical surveillances, wiretaps, searches, and undercover operations. Which techniques can be used in a particular situation depends on the type of investigation, available information justifying the investigation, and specific authorizations. This is determined by the Constitution, federal laws and regulations, Attorney General Guidelines, and internal FBI policy.

A general rule is that investigators must use the least intrusive investigative techniques possible to accomplish a proper purpose. The FBI has a century of history as a law enforcement agency that operates within the framework of the Fourth Amendment and traditionally looks at information for its ability to stand up to cross-examination in court. This background brings a high level of discipline to the FBI's intelligence efforts.

In addition to the intelligence collection done in operational squads, each field office has one or more squads of special agents who are focused exclusively on collection of intelligence to meet priority requirements. These specially trained agents do not work on cases for prosecution, but apply their expertise to recruiting human sources or conducting liaison with law enforcement partners and the private sector. Although they do not take cases to trial, these agents must follow the same restrictions and guidelines as other agents.

Intelligence Products

FBI intelligence products serve a wide audience including national level policy and decision-makers, intelligence agencies, warfighters, state, local, and tribal law enforcement, and the FBI itself. FBI intelligence products include:

- **Intelligence Information Reports (IIRs)** are the primary means for sharing "raw" intelligence. FBI issues thousands of IIRs per year and field offices track and are evaluated for the quality of their IIRs, how quickly those IIRs are completed and sent out, and how well they respond to priority intelligence requirements.
- **Intelligence Bulletins** share information on significant criminal or national security developments or trends of interest to the intelligence or law enforcement communities. Intelligence Bulletins may be classified, but are prepared at the lowest possible classification level to ensure the broadest dissemination.



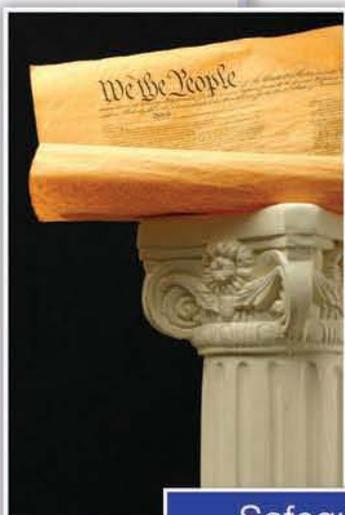
Intelligence



- **Situational Intelligence Reports (SIRs)** are produced by FIGs to apply intelligence previously shared at the national level to the local area to assist state and municipal law enforcement.
- **Assessments** are “finished” intelligence products containing evaluated all-source information that address intelligence requirements or identify threats and trends.
- **Intelligence Briefings** are an integral part of intelligence analysis tradecraft. Effective briefing requires proper planning, organizing and delivery skills. Intelligence briefs are presented at every level of the FBI from case analysis summaries at squad meetings to preparing for the Director’s daily intelligence brief.

Action

Unlike most domestic intelligence agencies around the world, the FBI can exercise law enforcement authority to act on the intelligence we collect. This gives the FBI several unique capabilities. The FBI can shift easily between the use of intelligence tools such as surveillance or recruiting sources, and law enforcement tools of arrest and prosecution. We can determine hour by hour if we should continue to monitor the subject of an investigation to collect additional intelligence, or if that subject presents an imminent threat to the community and should be arrested to prevent someone from being harmed.



Because national security and criminal threats are often intertwined, the ability to integrate intelligence and investigations makes the FBI uniquely situated to address our nation’s threats and vulnerabilities.

Safeguarding Civil Liberties

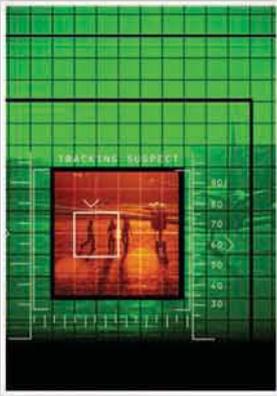
Safeguarding Civil Liberties

It is the FBI’s responsibility to protect Americans not only from crime and terrorism, but also from incursions into their constitutional rights. It is therefore ingrained in FBI personnel that we must carry out all activities with full adherence to the Constitution and the principles of personal liberty and privacy.

This is reinforced by internal procedures and safeguards, as well as oversight by the Department of Justice and Congress.



Investigative Programs



The FBI's criminal investigations are intelligence driven and in turn contribute substantially to its intelligence collection. The various investigative programs also contribute to each other because criminal groups rarely confine themselves to one type of crime. Organized crime launders money for drug groups. Drug groups sell weapons to terrorists. Terrorists engage in financial and other crimes to raise money for their operations.

Today, following the trail of money launderers or identity thieves can lead to a terrorist plot. In "Operation Smokescreen," the FBI linked cigarette smugglers in North Carolina to a group raising money for the terrorist organization Hizballah.

Counterterrorism

Counterterrorism has always been a top priority for the FBI, but today, it is the Bureau's overriding mission to prevent acts of terrorism before they happen. This effort is managed by the Counterterrorism Division at Headquarters and carried out by every individual field office, resident agency, and Legat. Headquarters provides a team of analysts who work to put together bits of information gathered by the field offices. Headquarters also administers a national threat warning system that allows the FBI to instantly distribute important bulletins to law enforcement agencies and public safety departments. "Flying Squads" provide specialized counterterrorism knowledge and experience, language capabilities, and analytical support as needed to FBI field offices and Legats.

The FBI's Counterterrorism Division collects, analyzes, and shares critical information and intelligence with the proper authorities to combat terrorism on three fronts: 1) international terrorism operations both within the United States and in support of extraterritorial investigations; 2) domestic terrorism operations; and 3) counterterrorism relating to both international and domestic terrorism.

Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Essential weapons in the battle against terrorists are our Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs). In recent years, the FBI has tripled the number of Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) across the country, from 33 to more than 100. These task forces combine the resources of the Bureau, the Intelligence Community, the military, and state and local police officers. These JTTFs have been essential in breaking up terrorist plots across the country, from Portland, Oregon; Lackawanna, New York; Torrance, California; and Chicago, to the recent Fort Dix and JFK Airport plots.

A National JTTF, located just outside Washington, D.C., includes representatives from over 40 agencies, including components of the Department of Homeland Security, Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and the Department of Energy.



Investigative Programs



National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)

At the NCTC, analysts from the FBI, CIA, DHS, DOD, DOE, HHS, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Capitol Police work side-by-side to piece together the big picture of threats to the U.S. and our interests. NCTC analysts produce the National Threat Bulletin for the President, the Threat Matrix, and other analytic products. Its secure website, NCTC Online, is the primary dissemination system for terrorism information produced by the NCTC and other counterterrorism mission partners, including international partners. The NCTC also conducts strategic operational planning.

Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)

The TSC was established in December 2003 to create a single comprehensive database of known or suspected terrorists (both domestic and international). The TSC leverages the FBI's law enforcement databases to provide real-time actionable intelligence to state and local law enforcement.

Terrorism Financing

The Terrorism Financing Operations Section (TFOS) coordinates efforts to track and shutdown terrorist financing and to exploit financial information in an effort to identify previously unknown terrorist cells, and recognize potential activity/planning. TFOS builds on the FBI's expertise in conducting complex criminal financial investigations and long-established relationships with the financial services sector. Through this effort, the FBI has made tremendous progress in tracking and freezing terrorists' assets.

For more information on the FBI's counterterrorism efforts, go to:
<http://www.fbi.gov/terrorinfo/counterterrorism/waronterrorhome.htm>



INTELLIGENCE CASE: Terrorist Screening Center

California Highway Patrol contacted the FBI's Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) for screening assistance with an individual engaged in a traffic stop for speeding in Newhall, California, in December 2005. A query of the NCIC produced a terrorism-related lookout instructing the officer to contact the TSC for assistance in identifying the subject, who was confirmed by the TSC to be a positive identity match to the individual listed in the NCIC lookout, and was the main subject of an FBI San Francisco international terrorism investigation. Traveling with the subject were two additional individuals who were fully identified. The subject was arrested for possession of methamphetamine and a female passenger was arrested on two outstanding warrants.



Investigative Programs



COUNTERTERRORISM CASE:

In 2003, the FBI's "Virginia Jihad" investigation dismantled a radical jihad training cell operating in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area under the inspiration of the Pakistan-based group Lashkar-e-Taiba (LET). The cell was a well-trained and violently anti-American Islamic network, some of whose members joined the LET in Pakistan after the 9/11 terrorist attacks with the intention of entering Afghanistan to fight against U.S. forces. Members of the Virginia Jihad conspiracy returned to the United States and continued to provide material support to the LET until the FBI dismantled it. This investigation resulted in the conviction of 10 people on terrorism charges, the largest number of terrorism convictions in the United States since September 11, 2001. The case also led to the apprehension and conviction of two terrorist subjects in London, contributed to the arrest of three terrorist subjects in Australia, and supplemented a terrorist investigation in France.



COUNTERTERRORISM CASE:

The FBI's "Volunteer Wrath" investigation thwarted a U.S. individual's plan to obtain nuclear materials and bomb the Ed Jones Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse in Jackson, Tennessee, and the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. Based on a tip received from a concerned citizen, the FBI established a cooperating witness who introduced an FBI undercover agent (UCE) to the individual, Demetrius Van Crocker. The UCE met with Crocker on several occasions and recorded several conversations that confirmed Crocker's intent. During these conversations, Crocker discussed his desire to obtain C-4 (plastic) explosives, Sarin nerve gas, and nuclear weapons. While discussing his plans to bomb the courthouse, Crocker stated, "The country needs to be taken back by the people" and "I want to strike a smited blow." Crocker also expressed his deep hatred of the U.S. government and discussed his right wing beliefs, which were closely aligned to groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist/neo-Nazi organizations. The investigation also disclosed that Crocker was formerly a member of the National Socialist Movement, dating back to approximately 1985. Crocker was convicted on five terrorism-related charges and sentenced to 30 years imprisonment and lifetime supervised release.



COUNTERTERRORISM CASE:

The FBI's Buffalo Joint Terrorism Task Force "Lackawanna Six" investigation in 2001 dismantled an al Qaeda terrorist cell composed of six U.S. citizens in Lackawanna, New York. The investigation determined that the cell members were recruited by a known al Qaeda leader and trained with firearms and explosives at the Al Farooq terrorist training camp in Afghanistan in the summer of 2001. While at the camp, the cell members attended speeches given by Usama Bin Laden in which he discussed having 40 men on a mission to attack America and hailed the bombings of the U.S.S. Cole and the U.S. embassies in Africa. Some cell members also had personal meetings with Usama Bin Laden during which he expressed interest in recruiting U.S. citizens for martyrdom missions. All six subjects have pled guilty to terrorism-related charges and agreed to cooperate with the government. They have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 7 to 10 years. The success of the investigation is credited to the significant cooperation between the FBI and its local, federal, and international law enforcement partners. The Lackawanna Six investigation not only successfully dismantled an al Qaeda terrorist cell within the U.S. and neutralized a major al Qaeda link to the Middle East, but information provided by the six individuals has helped deter other potential attacks. The Lackawanna Six investigation also helped shape the FBI's strategy for counterterrorism investigations after 9/11.



Investigative Programs



COUNTERTERRORISM CASE:

The FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force "Portland Seven" investigation in 2002 neutralized an international terrorist cell operating in the Portland, Oregon, area. This investigation determined that, prior to the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States, six individuals, five of whom were American-born U.S. citizens, were preparing to fight a jihad against American troops in Afghanistan. A seventh individual, also an American-born U.S. citizen, supported the operation by sending money to a cell member overseas. During the summer of 2001, some of these individuals acquired firearms and engaged in weapons and physical training in Oregon and Washington State. Several members later attempted to enter Afghanistan to join al Qaeda and the Taliban in the fight against U.S. troops, but they were denied entry into Pakistan. This investigation resulted in the convictions of six individuals on terrorism-related and money laundering charges with federal sentences ranging from 3 to 18 years. The only subject who has not been convicted, Abdulla Al Saoub, was killed by Pakistani military authorities while in Pakistan.



Counterintelligence

As the lead counterintelligence agency within the United States Intelligence Community, the FBI has the principal authority to conduct and coordinate counterintelligence investigations and operations within the United States. It is the only federal agency with a mandate to investigate foreign counterintelligence cases within U.S. borders. Specially trained FBI counterintelligence experts monitor and neutralize foreign intelligence operations against the United States and investigate violations of federal laws against espionage, misuse of classified data, and other criminal matters relating to national security issues. The counterintelligence program is also involved in international terrorism threats, weapons of mass destruction threats, and attacks on the nation's critical infrastructures (i.e., communications, banking systems, and transportation systems). Supported by other U.S. agencies as needed, the FBI also conducts espionage investigations anywhere in the world when the subject of the investigation is a U.S. citizen. The FBI's counterintelligence program strives to be predictive and proactive, and to maintain a protective umbrella around the nation's critical technology, infrastructure, and information.



Robert Hanssen, pleaded guilty of espionage on July 6, 2001.

The theft of intellectual property and technology by foreign parties or governments directly threatens the development and manufacturing of products, resulting in a weakened economic capability and diminished political stature for this country. In response, the FBI has dramatically increased the number of investigations aimed at stopping economic espionage.



Investigative Programs



COUNTERINTELLIGENCE CASE: Stolen Trade Secrets

On November 23, 2001, Fei-Ye and Ming-Zhong were arrested at San Francisco International Airport with stolen trade secret information in their possession. Both Ye and Zhong stole trade secrets belonging to Sun Microsystems, Inc., and Transmeta Corporation. Ye and Zhong had formed a company in the People's Republic of China (PRC) called Supervision Inc. to manufacture and market a computer microprocessor based on stolen trade secret technology. The City of Hanzhou and the Province of Zhejiang in the PRC were government entities that had agreed to provide funding and share in the profits of the enterprise benefiting from the stolen technology. Ye and Zhong pleaded guilty in the Northern District of California to violations of Title 18 Section 1831 Economic Espionage. These guilty pleas represent the first convictions obtained for violations of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE CASE: Arms Control Act Export Violations

On March 23, 2006, Howard Hsy, of Bellevue, Washington, was sentenced by U.S. District Judge Thomas S. Zilly to two years of probation and a \$15,000 fine in the U.S. District Court in Seattle for conspiracy to violate the Arms Export Control Act. Hsy conspired with others to export night vision goggles and camera lenses to a contact in Taiwan. Exporting those items required a license and written approval from the Department of State, which Hsy did not have. The military equipment was later shipped to the People's Republic of China. Hsy conspired with others in the Seattle area and Taiwan to purchase the military gear for export. The military equipment was primarily used by military pilots to fly and navigate at night. In October 2005, a Seattle-area co-conspirator, Donald Shull, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to violate the Export Administration Act and was sentenced in February 2006 to two years of probation and a \$10,000 fine.



Investigative Programs



Cyber Crime

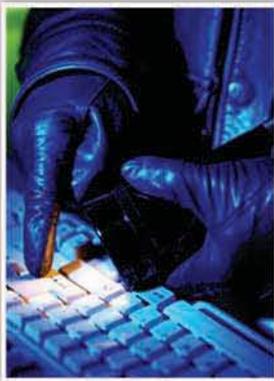
The FBI plays two very important roles in cyberspace. First, it is the lead law enforcement agency for investigating cyber attacks by criminals, foreign adversaries, and terrorists. The Director placed the protection of the U.S. against cyber-based attacks and high technology crimes as the number three priority within the FBI. The potential damage to our national security from a cyber-based attack includes devastating interruptions of critical communications, transportation, and other services. Additionally, such attacks could be used to access and steal protected information and plans.

The FBI also works to prevent criminals, sexual predators, and others intent on malicious destruction from using the Internet and online services to steal from, defraud, and otherwise victimize citizens, businesses, and communities.

The Cyber Division at Headquarters manages investigations into Internet-facilitated crimes and supports counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and criminal investigations that call for technical expertise. The Division has developed regional Cyber Action Teams (CATs) to respond to cyber events, domestic or international, which may significantly threaten the national computer infrastructures or potentially impact the national economy or security. In addition, most FBI field offices have specialized cyber squads. FBI Regional Computer Forensic Laboratories throughout the country help state and local law enforcement solve cases where evidence is locked in a computer.

The FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) was established in May 2000, as a partnership between the FBI and the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) to serve as a repository for receiving, developing, and referring criminal complaints regarding the rapidly expanding areas of cyber crimes. The IC3 gives the victims of cyber crime a convenient and easy-to-use reporting mechanism for alerting authorities of suspected criminal or civil violations. IC3 serves the broader law enforcement community and all the key components of the 50 FBI-led Cyber Crime Task Forces throughout the country.

The Cyber Division also continuously seeks to regularly form and maintain public/private alliances in conjunction with enhanced education and training to maximize counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and law enforcement cyber response capabilities.



Investigative Programs



CYBER ATTACKS: Bot Attacks

Operation Bot Roast was a national takedown executed in June and November 2007. Operation Bot Roast was part of the FBI Botnet Initiative designed to combat the propagation of remotely controlled compromised victim computers utilized for criminal purposes. The national takedown, coordinated with the National Press Office, the Office of Victim Assistance, DHS, Microsoft, COMCAST, Earthlink, and other private sector and academic entities, was very successful in raising public awareness of cyber threats. The takedown resulted in highly favorable press coverage which included more than 200 print articles worldwide. Bot Roast II was undertaken in November 2007 and resulted in the arrest of eight individuals including a teenager in New Zealand.

INTERNET FRAUD: Phishing Attacks

In late 2004, Capital One Bank, based in Richmond, Virginia, was targeted by numerous phishing attacks. The FBI's Richmond Field Office identified approximately 50 compromised servers used to implement these attacks. The attackers used several methods to compromise these servers. Investigation led to the discovery of an online fraud forum utilized by both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals to commit financial crimes via the Internet.



Public Corruption

Public Corruption is among the FBI's top priorities and is the number one priority of the Criminal Investigative Division. Public corruption strikes at the heart of government, eroding public confidence and undermining the strength of our democracy. Investigating public corruption is an FBI commitment as old as the Bureau itself. Indeed, it is a mission for which the FBI is singularly situated; we have the skills necessary to conduct undercover operations and the ability to perform electronic surveillance.

Public corruption indictments have increased by 30 percent since 2002 and the number of convictions has increased by 25 percent. In 2007, there were over 2,556 pending cases, with 1,053 indictments and 895 convictions. The number of agents working such cases has increased by 42 percent.

FBI investigations have led to the conviction of more than 1,060 government employees involved in corrupt activities, to include 177 federal officials, 158 state officials, 360 local officials, and more than 365 police officers.

The Department of Justice also has recovered more than \$69 million in fines and more than \$356 million in restitution.

The Public Corruption Program also targets governmental fraud and corrupt practices. For example, the International Contract Corruption Initiative addresses the systemic, long-term, multi-billion dollar contract corruption and procurement fraud crime problem in the Middle East, principally in Iraq, Kuwait, and Afghanistan.

The Bureau's Hurricane Fraud Initiative addresses contract and procurement fraud in the Gulf Coast region of the United States in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The Campaign Finance and Ballot Fraud Initiative addresses campaign finance violations, with a particular emphasis on the 2008 elections.



Investigative Programs



COLOR OF LAW: Wilson County Jail

On January 12, 2003, Walter Steven Kuntz was arrested by officers from the City of Lebanon, Tennessee Police Department for Driving Under the Influence. He was transported to the Wilson County Sheriff's Office Jail, where over the next several hours two correctional officers subjected Kuntz to a series of severe beatings because he would not stop talking in his cell. Approximately eight hours later Kuntz was taken by ambulance to a local hospital and then airlifted to St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville. Kuntz was declared brain dead and died approximately 24 hours later. His death was ruled a homicide. The FBI field office in Memphis responded to this incident, and working in conjunction with agents from the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, they identified a pattern of beatings and Civil Rights violations carried out by second shift correctional officers at the Wilson County Jail occurring over at least a two-year period. The investigation revealed the identities of other officers who were involved in the Kuntz beating and eventually, four correctional officers agreed to plead guilty in exchange for their cooperation and testimony against the more culpable officers.

On July 23, 2004, five Wilson County Jail correctional officers were charged with eight counts of conspiring to violate the civil rights of 13 former inmates of the Wilson County Jail, to include Walter Steven Kuntz. Sergeant Patrick Marlowe and Officer Gary Hale were charged with causing the death of Kuntz by assaulting him in a cell at the jail and then denying him prompt medical attention for his injuries. Hale and Officer Robert Brian Ferrell subsequently pleaded guilty prior to trial and agreed to cooperate with the government.

On January 26, 2006, after a three-week trial, Marlowe was found guilty on seven of eight counts including directly causing the death of Kuntz by failing to provide Kuntz with proper medical care. Officer Tommy Shane Conatser was convicted of one count of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of inmates at the Wilson County Jail. On July 7, 2006, Marlowe was sentenced to life in prison. Officer Hale was sentenced to nine years imprisonment, Officer Conatser was sentenced to almost six years imprisonment, Officer Christopher McCathern was sentenced to three years imprisonment, Officer Robert Brian Ferrell was sentenced to one year imprisonment, Officer William Westmoreland was sentenced to three years probation, and Officer John McKinney and Officer Travis Bradley were sentenced to two years probation.



Investigative Programs

Civil Rights

The FBI is the primary federal agency responsible for investigating all allegations regarding violations of federal civil rights statutes. These laws are designed to protect the civil rights of all persons, citizens and non-citizens alike, within United States territory. In 2002, FBI Director Robert S. Mueller, III identified the Civil Rights Program as the fifth investigative priority within the FBI and the second priority within the Criminal Investigative Division. The mission of the Civil Rights Program is to enforce federal civil rights statutes and to ensure that the protected civil rights of all persons in the United States are not abridged.

The FBI has established productive and meaningful liaison relationships with state and municipal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, non-governmental organizations, and community and minority groups, to improve reporting of civil rights violations, to promote the benefits of sharing information and intelligence, and to develop proactive strategies for identifying and addressing trends in this field.

Cold Case Initiative

To effectively address these concerns, the Civil Rights Program has been divided into four sub-programs. In order of priority, these sub-programs are: Hate Crimes, Color of Law, Human Trafficking, and Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act.

On July 1, 2005 and July 28, 2005, bills were introduced into Congress requesting the establishment of an Unsolved Crimes Section with the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division. This Section would coordinate with local and state authorities to reopen and investigate unsolved and/or inadequately addressed Civil Rights Era bias crimes which resulted in the death of the victim.

In response to this proposed legislation, the Civil Rights Unit of the FBI established the Cold Case Initiative. With assistance of the Southern Poverty Law Center, the National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and our local and state law enforcement partners, 113 potential cases were identified which matched the established criteria. Currently, numerous FBI field offices across the country are investigating these crimes, many of which occurred over 50 or 60 years ago, to determine if the suspects and witnesses are still alive and if the FBI would have jurisdiction to initiate a federal civil rights investigation.

Other areas of emphasis are as follows: 1) enforcing the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act, which bars conduct that would obstruct access to reproductive health facilities; 2) investigating discrimination in housing; 3) enforcing the Equal Credit Opportunity Act; and 4) non-organized crime-related exploitation (involuntary servitude) of women and children.

Since 2001, the number of pending civil rights cases has increased 19 percent, from 1,326 to 1,587.

In February of 2006, the FBI and the Department of Justice began to work with the NAACP, the Southern Poverty Law Center, and the National Urban League on the Civil Rights Cold Case Initiative. As part of this initiative, the FBI asked its 56 field offices to re-examine their unsolved civil rights cases, and to determine how to effectively coordinate with state and local law enforcement and community partners to assess each referral for its investigative and legal viability. And, given the Bureau's updated investigative and forensic tools, move forward in investigating these cases.



Investigative Programs



Charles Moore

CIVIL RIGHTS: COLD CASE HATE CRIME

One successful Cold Case investigation involved the deaths of Henry Hezekiah Dee and Charles Eddie Moore on May 2, 1964 in Franklin County, Mississippi. Eyewitnesses observed them hitchhiking near Meadville, Mississippi while they were home from college. Their bodies were discovered two months later.

In July, 2005 state and federal law enforcement authorities met in Jackson, Mississippi and reopened the case into the disappearance and deaths of these college students. The investigation revealed that Dee and Moore were coaxed into a car owned by members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan who pretended to be law enforcement officers. One of these individuals was James Ford Seale, who suspected that Dee was involved in civil rights activities. Dee and Moore were driven to the Homochitto National Forest, tied to trees, and severely beaten. They were released, their mouths and hands were duct-taped, and they were placed in the trunk of another Klansman's vehicle. Seale and his accomplices drove to a location near Tallulah, Louisiana and placed Dee and Moore in a boat on the Mississippi River. The victims were anchored to an engine block and dumped in the river.

On November 6, 1964, Seale and fellow Klansman Charles Marcus Edwards were arrested on state charges which were dismissed two months later. The FBI field office in Jackson discovered during their 2005 federal investigation that Seale was still alive, contrary to his family's reports that he had died many years earlier. They also elicited the cooperation of Seale's fellow Klansman Charles Marcus Edwards, who agreed to testify against Seale. On January 24, 2007, a federal grand jury charged Seale with conspiracy and kidnapping for his involvement in the deaths of Dee and Moore. Seale was convicted following a jury trial and was sentenced on August 24, 2007 to three life sentences in prison.



CIVIL RIGHTS: HATE CRIMES

Between 1995 and 2001, the Avenues street gang of Highland Park, California began a crusade to drive African-Americans out of their neighborhood through intimidation, violence, and murder. The FBI field office in Los Angeles broke new ground when they investigated this Hispanic street gang for violation of federal hate crimes statutes and applied criminal laws that had only previously been used against white supremacist groups like the Ku Klux Klan.

The investigation was initiated following the April 18, 1999 brutal murder of Kenneth Wilson, an African-American male, after he was spotted parking his car on a Highland Park street. From inside a stolen van, six Avenues members, led by Alejandro "Bird" Martinez, agreed to kill Wilson. They exited the van, and, using a .357 revolver, a 9mm pistol, and a .12 gauge shotgun, shot Wilson to death.

The FBI conducted numerous interviews of gang members both inside and outside of the California prison system and in Arizona, Chicago, Miami, and El Salvador. They were able to elicit the assistance and cooperation of actual gang members who revealed that the Avenues had a deep-rooted policy of assaulting and killing African-Americans to terrify them into leaving the neighborhood. Additionally, dozens of African-American victims, who were casual citizens or non-gang members, gave statements to the FBI describing their violent encounters with the gang.



Investigative Programs

The trial against the Avenues commenced on June 21, 2006, concerning the murder of three African-American males, to include Wilson, and dozens of violent assaults against other African-Americans. On August 1, 2006, the federal jury reached guilty verdicts for all the defendants—Gilbert “Lucky” Saldana, Alejandro “Bird” Martinez, Fernando “Sneaky” Cazares, and Porfirio “Dreamer” Avila—on all counts.



A Western man negotiating for a young Thai girl (far right), who clutches the arm of her trafficker. After settling on a price, the man left with the girl, and the trafficker left with her payment. Photo courtesy of the U.S. State Department.

Involuntary Servitude and Slavery/Human Trafficking

On June 23, 2005, two females reported that they had been sexually victimized, physically abused, and financially extorted by an individual who owned a modeling/casting company. He convinced the girls to sign a modeling contract with his agency. As their agent, he promised them that they would make a lot of money and be featured in fashion magazines and in music videos. The agent told the girls that the cost to sign on with his casting agency was \$24,000.00 and that the girls would make enough money to pay him back a weekly fee of \$450.00.

Once the girls signed the contract, the agent became controlling, abusive, and he threatened to kill them and their families if they did not obey him. Each female was forced into prostitution and video tapes were made of them engaging in sexual activity with unknown males. He forced the girls to work as strip dancers in adult entertainment clubs to repay him the money they owed. He also physically and mentally abused the girls and he forced them to perform oral sex on him several times a week.

The FBI field office in Atlanta initiated a human trafficking investigation and worked the case jointly with the Atlanta Police Department’s Human Trafficking Task Force. The Task Force located and identified 18 additional victims from modeling contracts discovered in the agent’s vehicle and personal belongings and from searching police domestic violence records where he was named as the abuser. Additionally, other victims surfaced as a result of the media coverage this case received following his arrest in December 2005.

This investigation led to the agent’s indictment by a federal grand jury on Thursday on charges of sex trafficking and extortion. On Monday just prior to the start of his trial, he pled guilty to charges including conspiracy and sex trafficking. On January 24, 2008, he was sentenced to a prison term of fifteen years.



Investigative Programs



James Charles Kopp

FACE ACT

On October 23, 1998 in Amherst, New York, Dr. Barnett Slepian was fatally wounded by a single gunshot fired into his residence by an unknown sniper. Dr. Slepian operated a well-known medical clinic that provided abortions and other women's reproductive health services. The shooting was similar to previous shootings in Rochester, New York and three other Canadian cities from 1994 to 1997. The FBI field office in Buffalo, along with the Amherst Police Department and the New York State Police, immediately initiated an investigation into the shooting.

James Charles Kopp was charged in a federal complaint and subsequent indictment with violating the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act, Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, and firearms charges. On June 7, 1999, he was added to the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. Over the course of an extensive fugitive investigation, the FBI in Buffalo and New York City used Title IIIs, substantial surveillance, elicited the cooperation of key witnesses, and worked in conjunction with many other domestic and international law enforcement agencies. These efforts led investigators to Dinan, France, where Kopp was located on March 29, 2001. On June 5, 2002, Kopp was taken into custody at Le Bourget Airport in Paris, France by FBI agents from the Buffalo and New York City Offices and transported back to the United States.

On April 3, 2001, two of Kopp's associates, Dennis Malvasi and Loretta Marra, were indicted on charges of harboring, concealing, and aiding and abetting Kopp. Kopp was convicted of second-degree murder on March 18, 2003 and was sentenced to 25 years to life. Malvasi and Marra pled guilty to federal charges on April 15, 2003 and were sentenced to 29 months incarceration. On January 25, 2007, a federal jury found Kopp guilty on all charges and six months later, he was sentenced to life in prison.

The FBI is the only federal entity with responsibility for investigating allegations of federal civil rights violations and abuses.

In pursuit of this mission, the FBI investigates violence and hate crimes by individuals and/or members of racist groups, such as the Ku Klux Klan. The FBI also investigates allegations of misconduct on the part of law enforcement officers, including physical abuse, infliction of summary punishment, and deprivation of rights through fabrication of evidence. The Bureau works with state and municipal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and special interest/minority groups to improve reporting of civil rights violations and to design proactive strategies for identifying and mitigating systemic police brutality.



Investigative Programs

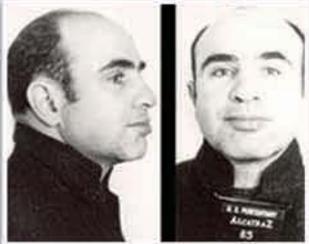
Charles
"Lucky"
Luciano



Benjamin
"Bugsy"
Siegel



Alphonse
"Al"
Capone



John
Gotti



Organized Crime

The FBI's fight against organized crime is unlike other criminal programs. Instead of focusing on individual crimes, the FBI's Organized Crime Program targets the entire organization responsible for a variety of criminal activities. The FBI has found that even if key individuals in an organization are removed, the depth and financial strength of the organization often allow the enterprise to continue.

The FBI focuses its efforts on structured criminal groups that pose the greatest threat to the American society. These criminal enterprises include traditional, well-entrenched organizations such as La Cosa Nostra and Italian Organized Crime, Russian/Eurasian Organized Crime, Nigerian Criminal Enterprises, and Asian Criminal Enterprises. Additionally, because many organized crime groups are drawn to the lucrative profits associated with drug trafficking, the FBI also focuses investigations on the Cali, Medellin, and North Coast Colombian drug cartels, Mexican Drug-Trafficking Organizations, and organizations based in the United States.

The dismantling or disruption of major international and national organized criminal enterprises is an area of FBI expertise. The FBI is uniquely qualified to dismantle organizations because of the experience, training, and expertise of its agents, the FBI's presence throughout the country, and its history as a methodical and thorough investigative agency. The FBI's mission is accomplished through sustained, coordinated investigations and the use of the criminal and civil provisions of the RICO statute.

ORGANIZED CRIME CASE: Eurasian Organized Crime

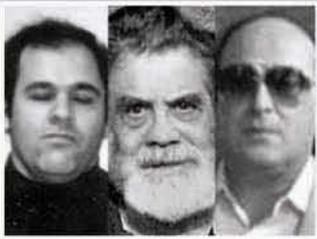
In February, 1999 former Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavel Lazarenko arrived in the United States; by May 18, 2000, a federal grand jury indicted Lazarenko. Lazarenko had extorted over \$40 million from Ukrainian citizens and laundered over \$20 million through American banks. This arrest was the result of a six-year investigation led by agents of the FBI and IRS. The jury trial lasted ten-and-a-half weeks and Lazarenko was ultimately convicted of one count of conspiracy to launder money, seven counts of money laundering, five counts of wire fraud and one count of interstate transportation of stolen property. On August 25, 2006, Lazarenko was sentenced to nine years imprisonment and ordered to pay a 10 million dollar fine. This was only the second time that a head of state from another country was sentenced in the United States.



Investigative Programs

ORGANIZED CRIME CASE: La Cosa Nostra

Operation "Last Camp" involved a six-year investigation into the hierarchy of the Gambino La Cosa Nostra Crime family. Using informants, cooperating witnesses, undercover operations, and extensive electronic surveillance, the FBI was able to successfully infiltrate the hierarchy of La Cosa Nostra. In 2006, Operation Last Camp resulted in the indictments and convictions of 37 members and associates, to include high-ranking bosses of the Gambino, Lucchese, and Genovese La Cosa Nostra families.



ORGANIZED CRIME CASE: La Cosa Nostra

In an investigation that spanned nearly six years, the son of reputed Chicago mobster Frank Calabrese turned on the family and agreed to wear a recorder against his father about the "family business." Calabrese's son recorded his father discussing three murders. Other recorded conversations with Calabrese included Calabrese discussing the murder of mobster John Fecarotta in Chicago. Additional charges in this case included loan sharking, extortion, and gambling, just to name a few. In 2007, a federal grand jury in Chicago handed down a sweeping 43-page indictment charging 14 members of the "Chicago Outfit" with crimes that covered four decades and read like a "Who's Who" in the Chicago Mob. As of January 2008, this investigation has resulted in 11 convictions, including three crew bosses and the head of the Chicago Outfit.

ORGANIZED CRIME CASE: Asian Organized Crime

In 2003, FBI San Francisco initiated an investigation into a criminal enterprise composed of individuals and businesses within the San Francisco Bay Area engaged in illegal activity. These acts included conspiring to bring South Korean women into the United States for purposes of prostitution, moving South Korean women in California across state lines to engage in sexual acts, smuggling, transporting, harboring, and employing illegal aliens who engage in prostitution, sex trafficking, and money laundering. In early 2005, a Group II undercover operation and Title III investigation were initiated.

On June 30, 2005, FBI San Francisco, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Department of State (DOS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), executed arrest and search warrants of 29 indicted defendants, and over 40 search locations, to include 12 targeted businesses in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Subsequent superceding indictments resulted in additional charges to include money laundering conspiracy. Work is ongoing to obtain over \$2 million dollars of assets to be forfeited by convicted defendants.

To date, "Operation Gilded Cage" has resulted in the arrest/detention of approximately 100 illegal/legal aliens, 26 federal convictions, four disruptions, and over \$1.6 million in asset forfeitures.



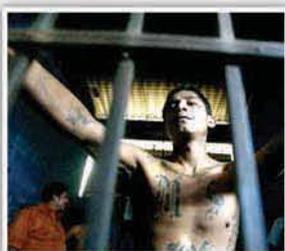
Investigative Programs



Violent Gangs

The FBI's efforts to fight violent gangs focuses on the most acute problems threatening our society and complex multi-jurisdictional investigations where the FBI can offer special capabilities. The focus on violent gangs has increased, with more than 2,800 pending investigations into gangs and gang-related activities. The number of agents working gang cases has increased by 70 percent since 2001.

Agents and professionals routinely work with our state and local partners to combat this pervasive threat. Of the FBI's 188 Safe Streets Task Forces, 135 are dedicated to identifying, prioritizing, and targeting violent gangs. More than 600 agents serve on these task forces, along with more than 1,100 officers from state and local law enforcement. In 2006, nearly 2,200 violent gang members were convicted in part by these efforts.



In addition to task force participation, the Bureau launched the National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC) just outside Washington, D.C. to support our law enforcement partners on the front lines. Developed in 2005, the NGIC is a multi-agency effort that integrates gang-related intelligence assets from federal, state, and local law enforcement entities. It serves as a centralized intelligence resource for gang information and analytical support.

The NGIC is co-located with GangTECC, the National Gang Targeting, Enforcement, and Coordination Center, which is the national, multi-agency anti-gang task force created by the Attorney General.



MS-13

The MS-13 National Gang Task Force supports FBI field office investigations of the MS-13 international gang, which has its origins in El Salvador. Started in 2004, the task force coordinates the investigative efforts of federal, state, and local agencies against MS-13 gang targets. MS-13 members and associates have been identified in Central America and in more than 30 states and have a significant presence in Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, and Washington, D.C.

Identifying gang members in El Salvador and in neighboring countries is aided by the Central American Fingerprint Exploitation initiative (CAFÉ), created in May 2006. Under the initiative, criminal fingerprint and other biometric records from Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Belize, and Honduras are entered into the FBI's fingerprint databases, which can be searched by U.S. law enforcement and by the participating nations.



GANG CASE: MS-13 International Takedown

In 2006, the MS-13 Unit's first joint operation led to the arrest of 10 MS-13 gang members in El Salvador affiliated with four different groups or cliques, including two of the most violent, "Los Teclanos" and "Los Pinos Locos Salvatruchos." The investigation was part of a larger case involving 41 key MS-13 members indicted for 33 different murders. During the arrests, a three-year-old boy missing since the murder of his mother in December 2005 was safely recovered.



Investigative Programs



White-Collar Crime

White-collar crimes are categorized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and are not dependent on the application or threat of physical force or violence. Such acts are committed by individuals and organizations to obtain money, property, or services, to avoid the payment or loss of money or services, or to secure a personal or business advantage.

The FBI investigates white-collar criminal activities, such as money laundering, securities and commodities fraud, bank fraud and embezzlement, environmental crimes, fraud against the government, health care fraud, election law violations, copyright violations, and telemarketing fraud. In general, the FBI focuses on organized crime activities that are international, national, or regional in scope and where the FBI can bring to bear unique expertise or capabilities that increase the likelihood of a successful investigation and prosecution. In the health care fraud area, the FBI targets systemic abuses, such as large-scale billing fraud that is national or regional in scope and fraudulent activities that threaten the safety of patients. The FBI pursues financial institution fraud involving \$100,000 or more. In cases of telemarketing and insurance fraud, the FBI will generally become involved where there is evidence of nationwide or international activities. The number of agents investigating corporate and other securities, commodities, and investment fraud cases has increased 47 percent, from 177 in 2001 to more than 250 today. Since 2007, there have been more than 1,700 pending corporate, securities, commodities, and investment fraud cases, an increase of 37 percent since 2001.

FBI special agents work closely with investigators from the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, among others. Together, we target sophisticated, multi-layered fraud cases that injure the marketplace and threaten our economy.

WHITE COLLAR CASE: Enron

As a result of its deceptive accounting practices—including the creation of earnings, the manufacture of cash flow, and the concealment of debt—officers of Enron Corporation (Enron) misled the investing public regarding its reported financial condition. In addition, investment banks and other business partners aided Enron in perpetrating the fraud through the creation of financial structures and other devices that facilitated the deceptive accounting practices. As of December 13, 2007, 33 individuals have been charged in the investigation. Of these individuals, 22 have pled guilty or been convicted, including former Enron Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Jeffrey Skilling, former Chairman and CEO Kenneth Lay (conviction later vacated due to his death) and former Chief Financial Officer Andrew Fastow. Skilling was sentenced to 24 years, and four months in prison, the largest term handed down in connection with the case. Fastow was sentenced to six years in prison for his role in the accounting scandal. The cases were handled by the Enron Task Force, which consisted of members of the DOJ, FBI and IRS. The Securities and Exchange Commission provided considerable assistance in this investigation.

Investigative Programs



WHITE COLLAR CASE: Qwest Communications

Qwest Communications (Qwest) is a Fortune 500 company and one of the largest providers of telecommunications services in the United States. In 2000 and 2001, the company reported sales revenues of \$16 billion and \$19 billion, respectively, in its published financial statements. In 2002, Qwest issued a press release which acknowledged the company had improperly recorded \$1.1 billion in revenue since 1999 and the FBI opened a criminal investigation. Five executives were indicted and either pleaded guilty or were convicted of securities fraud or insider trading. This included the former CEO Joseph Nacchio, who was convicted of insider trading on April 19, 2007. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment, ordered to forfeit \$52 million gained as a result of his illegal stock sales, and fined \$19 million.

WHITE COLLAR CASE: Riggs Bank

Simon Kareri, a former Riggs Bank Senior Vice President, and his wife, Ndeye Nene Fall Kareri, embezzled funds from various bank accounts owned by the country of Equatorial Guinea. The funds were then laundered through shell companies established by Kareri's wife in the British Virgin Islands. The investigation further revealed that Kareri accepted illegal kickbacks from a contractor for inflating work contracts on behalf of the Benin Embassy in Washington, D.C. In 2005, Kareri and his wife pleaded guilty to conspiracy, bank fraud, and money laundering. On November 16, 2006, Nene Kareri was sentenced to 75 days in prison and three years supervised release, and Simon Kareri was sentenced to 27 months in prison and four years supervised release. The FBI successfully seized more than \$1.1 million in assets as a result. The U.S. Attorney's Office declined to prosecute both Robert Ashley Lee, due to lack of evidence, and Bolly Ba, who was given immunity in exchange for his testimony.

On October 11, 2007, Simon Kareri surrendered to the FBI a check in the amount of \$631,021.24 which represented a money judgment included in his plea agreement.

WHITE COLLAR CASE: Amerifunding

Amerifunding was a mortgage brokerage owned and operated by Gerald Small in Colorado, which maintained two "warehouse" lines of credits, each at a large federally-insured financial institution in the U.S. In order to support a lavish lifestyle, Small created fictitious loans to live off of the lines of credit. The borrower information, name, and social security number were invented. Eventually, one of the creditors asked for verification of identification thereby defeating the "invention" process. To deal with this, Small placed an advertisement for a \$100,000+ account representative position at his company. Applicants eagerly completed applications inclusive of names, social security numbers, and copies of driver's licenses which Small wasted no time in utilizing for more fictitious loans. Investigation determined that Small had kited over \$200 million in fraudulent mortgage loans and used the stolen identities of 47 job applicants to obtain mortgage funding for fictitious home loans, or "air loans," totaling over \$21.5 million during a 24-month period.

Gerald Small engaged with others in a massive kiting and mortgage fraud scheme in Colorado resulting in the conviction of six individuals, the seizure of almost \$20 million in cash and assets, the restitution of two private jet aircraft, and losses to federally-insured financial institutions of approximately \$35 million. Small was sentenced to 101 months in federal prison.



Investigative Programs



WIRE FRAUD CASE: Hurricane Katrina Ponzi Scheme

David McDowell Robinson, age 56, pleaded guilty to 27 counts of wire and mail fraud arising from a fraudulent investment scheme involving over 900 investors in an eight million dollar Ponzi scheme that included victims of Hurricane Katrina. Robinson faces a maximum sentence of 20 years, a \$1 million fine, and five years of supervised release on each of the 27 counts.

Health Care Fraud

Health care fraud significantly impacts the lives of all Americans. Constant communication between the health care benefits programs, law enforcement agencies, state agencies, and the public is the most effective means to respond to fraudulent activity. The FBI is actively involved in 32 Health Care Fraud Task Forces, as well as numerous working groups and joint investigations.



HEALTH CARE FRAUD CASE: Medicare Fraud

This investigation resulted in the first known prosecution involving a criminal charge of health care fraud resulting in death. The case focused on the illegal distribution of pharmaceutical narcotics and billing for unnecessary medical procedures. The investigation revealed that Dr. Jorge A. Martinez provided excessive narcotic prescriptions, including OxyContin, to patients in exchange for the patients enduring unnecessary nerve block injections. Dr. Martinez' actions directly resulted in the death of two of his patients. From 1998 until his arrest in 2004, Martinez submitted more than \$59 million in claims to Medicare, Medicaid, and the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation. In January 2006, a jury found Martinez guilty of 56 criminal counts, including distribution of controlled substances, mail fraud, wire fraud, health care fraud, and health care fraud resulting in death. Martinez was later sentenced to life in prison. This investigation was conducted jointly with the HHS-OIG, Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation, DEA Diversion, AdvanceMed, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield and Medical Mutual of Ohio.



Investigative Programs

Significant Violent Crime

Combating significant violent crime is a traditional area of FBI expertise. The Bureau concentrates on crime problems that pose major threats to the integrity of American society, such as criminal street gangs, bank robberies, carjackings, kidnappings, interstate transportation of stolen property and motor vehicles, assaults and threats of assault on federal officials, assaulting the President, theft or destruction of government property, and fugitive matters.

Fugitives

At any given time the FBI is actively searching for nearly 12,000 fugitives. To date, 489 fugitives have been on the "TOP TEN" list, and 459 have been apprehended or located. Under the Fugitive Program, the FBI locates and apprehends individuals wanted in connection with substantive FBI investigations. The FBI also assists local and state law enforcement agencies in apprehending highly-sought fugitives who may have fled across state lines or left the country. The primary emphasis is on fugitives sought for serious or violent criminal acts, including those engaged in large-scale drug trafficking.

The FBI is the primary federal law enforcement agency with statutory authority to investigate fugitive matters where the fugitive is wanted on state charges and has crossed state lines. The FBI's policy and objective in investigating fugitive matters is to effect the swift location and capture of fugitives, particularly those wanted in connection with violent crimes and substantial property loss or destruction. The FBI is increasingly tasked to assist with coordinating apprehension efforts of U.S. fugitives abroad. These fugitives, who fled foreign jurisdiction and are believed to be in the United States, are wanted for crimes of violence including murder, kidnapping, and robbery.

The "Top Ten" is a publicity program founded by the FBI in March 1950, along with the national news media. It is designed to publicize particularly dangerous fugitives who might not otherwise merit nationwide attention. The program concentrates on nationwide crime and terrorism, serial murders, and drug-related crimes. Since its creation, the Top Ten program has resulted in the location or apprehension of 459 fugitives. For more information on this program, including photographs and descriptions of the current Top Ten, go to: <http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/topten/fugitives/fugitives.htm>

CASE STUDY: Eric Robert Rudolph

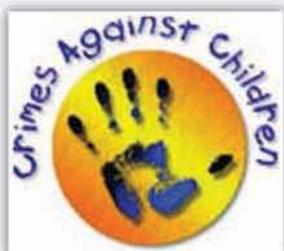
Between 1996 and 1998, bombs exploded four times in Atlanta, Georgia, and Birmingham, Alabama, killing two, injuring hundreds, and setting off what turned out to be a five-year manhunt for suspected bomber Eric Robert Rudolph. The FBI, working with federal, state, and local partners through the Southeast Bomb Task Force, focused on western North Carolina where Rudolph was believed to be living. He was placed on the Ten Most Wanted list in May 1998, the 454th fugitive to be added. Considered to be armed and very dangerous, a \$1 million dollar reward was offered for his capture.

Rudolph was eventually captured in May 2003 in Murphy, North Carolina by a local officer who spotted him rummaging through a dumpster. Rudolph signed a plea agreement in April 2005, pleading guilty to both the Birmingham bombing and the Atlanta Olympic bombings. In connection with the plea agreement, five caches, containing approximately 265 pounds of dynamite and other bomb-making material, were recovered in western North Carolina. In July 2005, Rudolph was sentenced to two consecutive life terms for the two counts in the Birmingham bombing.

the FBI's **ten** most
wanted fugitives



Investigative Programs



Crimes Against Children

The FBI provides a rapid and effective investigative response to reported federal crimes involving child victims, such as kidnappings, sexual assaults, sexual exploitation of children, international parental kidnappings, and Child Support Recovery Act matters.

Online child pornography and child sexual exploitation are the largest crimes against children problems confronting the FBI.

To respond, the FBI started the Innocent Images National Initiative, which combats the worldwide proliferation of child pornography and child sexual exploitation facilitated by the Internet. This proactive online undercover operation is designed to prevent child pornography and child sexual exploitation committed via the Internet and online services; to identify and rescue witting and unwitting child victims; identify and prosecute child sexual offenders; and to create an online environment where would-be offenders are deterred because of the possibility of communicating with undercover law enforcement agents.

In October 2004, the Innocent Images International Task Force (IIITF) was established to target East Central European websites. However, Innocent Images has now expanded to combat child porn sites worldwide and has to date generated nearly 3,000 leads. In the past 10 years, there has been an exponential increase in the FBI's caseload, from just 113 cases in 1996 to more than 5,000 in 2007. In fact, online child pornography and exploitation investigations accounted for 37 percent of all investigations in the Cyber Division in FY 2006. In total, more than 6,000 child predators have been convicted in FBI cases since 1996.

The FBI also utilizes the Endangered Child Alert Program, launched in 2004, which uses national and international media exposure of unknown adults featured in child pornography.

FBI has continued Operation "Peer Pressure" targeting persons who use Peer-to-Peer (P2P) networks to collect and distribute child pornography. These cases have charged not only offenses related to the possession and distribution of child pornography, but also sexual abuse of children.

The campaign to combat child prostitution is facilitated through the Innocence Lost National Initiative. It addresses domestic trafficking of children for purposes of prostitution, and has been expanded to 29 cities with an identified child prostitution crime problem. Twenty-three task forces have been established with state and local law enforcement to combat this crime problem, with strong support provided by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Finding Abducted Children

The FBI has created and utilizes regional Child Abduction Rapid Deployment (CARD) teams, which are designed to rapidly deploy experienced Crimes Against Children Unit (CECU) investigators to provide investigative, technical, and resource assistance to state and local law enforcement during the most critical time period following a child abduction.



Investigative Programs



Research has shown that the majority of children who are abducted and killed are murdered within several hours of the actual abduction. The rapid deployment of FBI resources during these critical hours after an abduction may enhance the odds of recovering the victim alive, preclude others from becoming victims, and facilitate the identification and arrest of the offender(s).

CARD teams are geographically distributed throughout the five regions of the United States (Northeast, Southeast, North Central, South Central, and West) consistent with the Criminal Investigative Division (CID) Program Management Plan. Each region has two teams of approximately six members for a total of approximately 60 CARD team members. CARD teams are supplemented by CACU personnel, as well as CIRG/BAU III, National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, and the Violent Incident Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP).

In addition, the Bureau has developed and acquired the Registered Sex Offender Locator Tool, a technology-enabled solution that integrates several data and analytical capabilities into one system which provides immediate, critical investigative lead information during the hours immediately after a child abduction.

CASE STUDY: CHILD PROSTITUTION

In March, 2004, the FBI opened an investigation on a suspected pimp operating out of New Jersey and New York. What the FBI uncovered was a sophisticated criminal enterprise which thrived on the victimization of children for the purposes of prostitution. The main target of the investigation had been a pimp for 15 years, and had accrued millions of dollars in assets from the proceeds of his victimization of women and children.

The FBI revealed that the pimp had, at times, up to 40 women working for him as prostitutes – seven of which were children, the youngest being 13 years old. The victims were kept in a network of houses and apartments owned by the pimp in Southern New Jersey, New York City, and Las Vegas, Nevada. All of the proceeds from the prostitution went directly to the pimp; the victims were not allowed to keep anything.

The pimp in this case controlled his victims through violence and threats of violence. If one of his prostitutes was caught keeping any of the money they earned, the pimp would beat them in front of all of the other victims in order to instill fear. The victims were never allowed to tell the pimp “no.” For example, if it was raining outside the pimp would ask “Is it sunny?”, and the victims would have to answer, “Yes, it is raining.” If a victim ever told the pimp “no” for anything, she was beaten in front of everyone.

The FBI followed the pimp one night to a hip-hop concert. FBI agents observed the pimp talking to all of the younger girls, promising them tickets to similar concerts and expensive clothing if the girls would “hang out” with him. This was one of his favorite ways to recruit potential victims. The pimp, along with many other pimps, would also go to bus terminals to recruit potential victims from the many teens who run away from home via bus.

Investigative Programs

When FBI agents took down the case in late 2005, they seized nine luxury vehicles, including a Hummer SUV, BMW sedan, Mercedes sports car, and Cadillac Escalade. They also seized three residential properties, two apartment buildings, and one recording studio. All of the aforementioned assets were purchased through the money given to him by his victims. He received 23.3 years incarceration and lifetime supervised release. He will also be required to register as a sex offender upon his parole and will be forbidden to be in contact with anyone under the age of 18.



Innocence Lost National Initiative

In June 2003, the CACU implemented the Innocence Lost National Initiative to address the growing problem of children recruited into prostitution. This initiative was supported by the Department of Justice Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (DOJ/CEOS) and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). Task forces or working groups have been formed in 23 cities to address the problem, and several case coordination meetings have been hosted by the CACU in an effort to share intelligence.

To date, Innocence Lost investigations have led to the conviction of 308 individuals on a combination of state and federal charges. More importantly, our efforts have led to the recovery of 433 child victims. Substantial sentences of convicted pimps have been obtained, including two life sentences and several ranging in length from 30-40 years.

CASE STUDY: Human Trafficking: Precious Cargo

Based on intelligence obtained during the course of a wiretap in the Oklahoma City Division, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania was identified as a lucrative destination for enterprises engaged in the interstate trafficking of victims of prostitution, to include juveniles. Forty pimps associated with prostitution activities in central Pennsylvania were identified during the investigation. Additionally, 152 victims of prostitution were identified, 44 of which were recruited or worked as juveniles. On December 7, 2005, Philadelphia Division Harrisburg RA indicted 18 subjects named in two federal indictments.

To date, all subjects have been convicted. Sentences ranging from 25 – 40 years in prison have been obtained.



Investigative Programs



Art Crime

The illicit trade in art and cultural artifacts is a major category of international crime. This includes theft of individual works of art, illegal export of objects protected by international laws, and pillaging of archaeological sites. Art theft is an international problem requiring cooperation at all levels of law enforcement. In response to these crimes, the FBI established a rapid deployment Art Crime Team in 2004 composed of thirteen special agents, each responsible for addressing art and cultural property crime cases in an assigned geographic region.

The Art Crime Team is coordinated through the FBI's Art Theft Program, located at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. The Art Crime Team agents receive specialized training in art and cultural property investigations and assist in art related investigations worldwide. The Department of Justice has assigned three Special Trial Attorneys to the Art Crime Team for prosecutive support. Since its inception, the Art Crime Team has recovered more than 850 items of cultural property, valued at more than \$65 million. In addition, Art Crime Team members contributed to six successful prosecutions, with restitution and forfeitures exceeding \$14 million.

ART CRIME CASE: Rembrandt Recovery

On December 23, 2000, three armed bandits brandishing machine guns robbed the Swedish National Museum in Stockholm, Sweden, of three paintings: Auguste Renoir's "Young Parisian" and "Conversation," and Rembrandt van Rijn's "Self Portrait" (c.1630). The robbers escaped with the paintings on a boat moored near the museum while employing distracting tactics, including tire spikes and diversionary car bombs in other parts of the city.

Renoir's "Young Parisian" was recovered in Los Angeles in 2005 in an FBI Los Angeles criminal enterprise investigation. The Swedish national police had previously recovered Renoir's "Conversation" in July of 2001. The Los Angeles investigation led to the identification of an organized theft group in Sweden. Subsequently, the U.S. task force worked jointly with the Copenhagen City Police (CCP), Danish National Police (DNP) and Swedish National Police (SNP) to coordinate efforts that resulted in an undercover sting operation to recover the remaining painting.

The task force was able to introduce an FBI undercover agent with substantial knowledge of art to pose as the buyer/broker for the stolen Rembrandt. On September 14 and 15, 2005, the undercover agent met with suspects in Copenhagen, Denmark to negotiate the purchase of the stolen Rembrandt painting. The suspects brought the painting to a Copenhagen hotel expecting to sell the painting for a large sum of money. Upon authentication of the painting by the undercover agent, the CCP and the DNP arrested the four suspects and seized the Rembrandt painting.

Swedish authorities place the combined estimated value of the recovered Rembrandt and Renoir at approximately \$45 million U.S. dollars. Apart from the high monetary value of the recovered works, the paintings are also national treasures of Sweden.

Investigative Programs



Environmental Crime

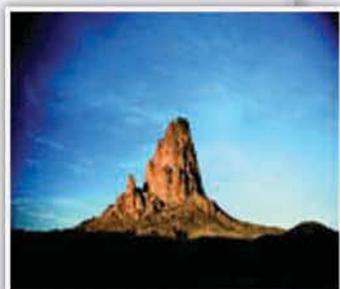
Environmental crimes threaten the public health and natural resources of our nation. As environmental laws become more restrictive, authorized disposal sites close, the costs of legitimate disposal increase, and the financial incentive to illegally dispose of hazardous waste grows. At any given time, the FBI has approximately 450 pending environmental crimes cases – roughly half of which are Clean Water Act cases. Most investigations are conducted jointly with other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard, as well as with state regulatory agencies.



Environmental crimes involve, among other things, air pollution, water pollution, and the illegal transportation, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. Because of the increasing number of environmental allegations received, the FBI must focus its resources on matters presenting the most serious threat to public health and natural resources. Accordingly, the FBI's environmental crimes priorities include situations involving: 1) handling hazardous waste and pollutants in such a way as to place workers in physical danger; 2) environmental catastrophes that devastate the environment, place entire communities at risk, or cause deaths; 3) violations at federal government facilities; 4) businesses identified by regulatory agencies as having a long-standing history of violations or flagrant disregard for environmental laws; and 5) organized crime activities, generally in the solid waste industry.

Background Investigations

The FBI's Applicant Program manages background investigations on all persons who apply for positions with the Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Justice, or the FBI. The program also oversees background checks for presidential appointees, White House staff candidates, and U.S. Court candidates. Background investigations involve interviewing neighbors and coworkers of applicants and checking criminal and credit records.



Indian Country

The FBI has criminal jurisdiction in Indian Country for major crimes under the Indian Country Crimes Act (Title 18, United States Code, Section 1152), the Indian Country Major Crimes Act (Title 18, United States Code, Section 1153), and the Assimilative Crimes Act (Title 18, United States Code, Section 13). The 1994 Crime Act expanded federal criminal jurisdiction in Indian Country in such areas as guns, violent juveniles, drugs, and domestic violence. Under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, the FBI has jurisdiction over any criminal act directly related to casino gaming. The FBI also investigates civil rights violations, environmental crimes, public corruption, and government fraud occurring in Indian Country. The FBI maintains a liaison relationship with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, National Native American Law Enforcement Association, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, and the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime.



Law Enforcement Support & Training

The FBI works to enhance the criminal justice system's effectiveness and efficiency at all levels—national, state, county, and municipal. One of the key ways the FBI does this is by serving as a national focal point for criminal justice information by providing accurate and timely services to local, state, federal, and international law enforcement organizations, the private sector, academia, and other government agencies.

The Bureau also provides law enforcement training for police and intelligence officials at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. A number of programs are available, each offering opportunities to educate national security professionals across the nation and around the world. Classes are highly selective and stress improving leadership skills, incorporating the latest investigative techniques, sharing best practices, and fostering an esprit de corps.

FBI Laboratory

The FBI Laboratory was created in 1932 and today is one of the largest and most comprehensive crime laboratories in the world. In 2003, FBI Laboratory employees began moving from FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., to the new facility in Quantico, Virginia. The Laboratory's nearly 500,000 square foot, state-of-the-art design reveals four floors for specialized laboratories and offices and a library on the fifth floor, a 900-space parking garage, and a stand-alone central utilities plant. The facility is a model for security and evidence control with specified paths for the acceptance, circulation, and return of evidence. The Laboratory successfully achieved re-accreditation in its new facility from the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board after this significant relocation.

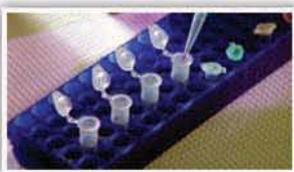
The Lab supports the federal and non-federal criminal justice systems by conducting scientific analyses of physical evidence; providing specialized scientific and technical support to ongoing investigations; developing an automated database of DNA patterns from evidence and/or individuals for examination and comparison; providing expert testimony in court; developing a database and network software to match and exchange images of firearms evidence from violent crimes; providing specialized forensic science training, analysis, and technical assistance to crime laboratory personnel and crime scene training to law enforcement personnel.

Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)

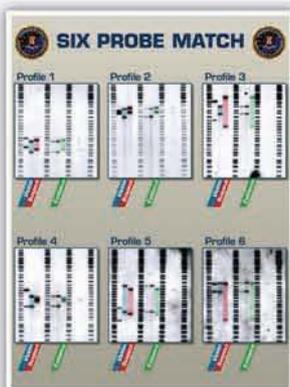
CODIS blends forensic science and computer technology into a tool for linking violent crimes. It enables federal, state, and local forensic laboratories to exchange and compare DNA profiles electronically, thereby linking serial violent crimes to each other and to known offenders.

Federal Convicted Offender Program

The Federal Convicted Offender Program has been fully integrated into CODIS. As of April 2008, CODIS has achieved 68,860 investigations aided, over 50,000 total offender hits, and more than 12,000 forensic hits.



Law Enforcement Support & Training



National Missing Person DNA Program

The National Missing Person DNA Database stores the mtDNA profiles in the Combined DNA Index System Missing Person software. In FY 2004, 199 cases were reported out and 283 cases were submitted to the National Missing Person DNA Database Program for analysis. Nationally, there were 21 cases where a match was made between the unidentified human remains and a biological relative of a missing person.

Terrorist Explosive Devices Analytical Center (TEDAC)

The Terrorist Explosive Devices Analytical Center was established in 2004 to serve as the single interagency organization to receive, fully analyze, and exploit all terrorist Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) of interest to the United States worldwide and to develop actionable intelligence to respond to the threat. TEDAC is co-located with the FBI Laboratory and as such leverages the FBI Laboratory's broad-based technical and forensic capabilities along with electronic exploitation services provided through the Operational Technology Division. TEDAC has successfully made over 50 positive identifications of bomb makers since beginning operations. Since late 2006, TEDAC has received over 8,670 submissions from Iraq and Afghanistan. It has developed in excess of 2,500 latent prints with over 450 matches and associations that have forensically connected one TEDAC device to another through device construction, latent prints, trace evidence (both hairs and fibers) and by DNA.



CASE STUDY: TEDAC

In one case, a latent print developed in January 2004 on a keyless car entry system used in an IED was matched to a specific individual taken into custody for unrelated reasons on October 30, 2004. DNA removed from this same IED component was linked to DNA recovered in another bombing. In addition, the identified individual was linked through fingerprints to a rocket attack on the al-Rashid Hotel in Iraq in October 2003.

CASE STUDY: Chemistry Unit – Bank Robbers Convicted

Six men went on trial in May 2005 for their participation in a series of armed, take-over-style bank robberies in the Washington metropolitan area. The Chemistry Unit and other units in the Laboratory processed numerous items of evidence presented at trial, including clothing and currency stained with red dye. The Chemistry Unit examiner who analyzed the evidence linked the stains to the dye packs used by the banks. The Chemistry Unit (as well as the Trace Evidence Unit) also examined duct tape seized from the subjects, while other Laboratory units processed DNA evidence, latent prints, hair and fibers, weapons, and other evidentiary items. The voluminous forensic evidence in the case helped convict the men of numerous federal offenses in addition to bank robbery.

Cryptanalysis and Racketeering Records Unit

The Cryptanalysis and Racketeering Records Unit (CRRU) examines manually encrypted documents in support of all FBI investigative programs. During 2005, CRRU examiners deciphered records and communications from street and prison gangs, violent criminals, drug traffickers, organized crime groups, and domestic terrorist groups.



Law Enforcement Support & Training



Joseph P. Smith

CASE STUDY: Carlie Brucia Murder

On February 1, 2004, Carlie Brucia, age 11, was abducted at a car wash in Sarasota, Florida. The abduction was captured via a video surveillance camera located at the car wash. On February 3, 2004, subsequent to the profiling of the abduction, tips led authorities to Joseph P. Smith. Smith was arrested and initially held on violation of probation charges.

During the evening hours of February 5, 2004, the body of Carlie Brucia was found behind a church, located approximately three miles from where she had been abducted. She was found lying face up on the edge of a shrub line, wearing only a red shirt, a bra, and a sock, with bruising around her neck consistent with that of strangulation. The following morning Smith was charged with the kidnapping and subsequent murder of Carlie Brucia.

In August 2005, the FBI's Tampa field office requested CRRU assistance in deciphering an encrypted letter written by Joseph Smith to his brother. Smith enciphered the message by replacing letters of the alphabet with a series of one- or two-character combinations of numerals and symbols. To further complicate decryption, he wrote the message from right to left, starting at the bottom of the page and working his way up. Despite these obstacles, CRRU examiners were able to quickly decipher the message, which contained incriminating references to hiding evidence and moving the body.

In all, the Laboratory received more than 100 items for analysis. A DNA Analysis Unit I examiner extracted a full 13-locus male profile from a semen stain found on Carlie Brucia's shirt. The DNA profile from Joseph Smith matched the profile from the evidence, and he was determined to be the source of that DNA. In November 2005, a CRRU examiner presented the decryption evidence at Smith's trial and a DNA examiner testified to the DNA evidence. On November 17, 2005, the jury convicted Smith in the abduction and murder of Carlie Brucia.



Law Enforcement Support & Training



Law Enforcement Training Opportunities

National Academy

Since 1935, the FBI has offered the National Academy program to experienced law enforcement managers nominated by their agency heads because of their leadership qualities. It serves to improve the administration of justice in police departments and agencies domestically and internationally and to raise law enforcement standards, knowledge, and cooperation worldwide. The 10-week multidisciplinary program is accredited by the University of Virginia. Courses offered include intelligence theory, understanding terrorism, management science, law, behavioral science, law enforcement communication, and forensic science. More than 40,000 police managers have graduated from the FBI National Academy from every U.S. state and from over 150 foreign nations.

National Executive Institute (NEI)

The National Executive Institute (NEI) is the premier executive training venue in the FBI and has been in existence for nearly 30 years. Students attend three week-long sessions throughout the year. NEI provides strategic leadership development, current affairs, and liaison at the highest levels of the FBI and the largest U.S. and international law enforcement agencies.

Attendees must be agency heads of a department with over 500 sworn officers serving a population of over 250,000. The NEI works collaboratively with Major Cities Chiefs, the Major County Sheriffs, the NEI associates, and others.

Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar

The Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar (LEEDS) is similar to NEI in that it targets the heads of law enforcement agencies. The scope is to serve smaller departments that oversee between 50 and 4999 sworn officers.

International Training and Assistance

The FBI provides law enforcement training programs for international police personnel in an effort to successfully combat and prevent terrorist acts against citizens and institutions of the U.S., both abroad and domestically.

These programs are designed to establish, strengthen, and enhance FBI police liaison and cooperation aimed at securing our operational and strategic objectives by training select international police officials to identify terrorists and other organized crime groups, track their financing, and use intelligence information to prevent acts of terrorism.

Courses offered include organized crime, terrorist crime scenes investigation, and auto-theft, among others. The FBI also administers an International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest, Hungary, and supports a second Academy in Bangkok, Thailand. The curriculums of both International Academies are based on the FBI National Academy model.

Operational Technology Division

The Operational Technology Division provides state-of-the-art technical and tactical services in support of investigators and the Intelligence Community, such as electronic surveillance, cyber technology, and wireless and radio communications, as well as the development of new investigative technologies and techniques and the training of technical agents and personnel. It also provides visual media in the counterintelligence, counterterrorism, criminal investigative and cyber programs.



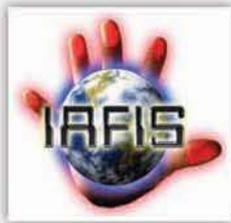
Law Enforcement Support & Training

Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS)



The FBI's CJIS is located on a 986-acre campus in Clarksburg, West Virginia. The FBI's largest division, CJIS was established in February 1992 to serve as the focal point and central repository for criminal justice information services in the FBI. The Division is responsible for the management of five major programs: The Fingerprint Identification Program, National Crime Information Center (NCIC), National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), Law Enforcement Online (LEO), and the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

CJIS's mission is to reduce terrorist and criminal activities by maximizing the ability to provide timely and relevant criminal justice information to the FBI and to qualified law enforcement, criminal justice, civilian, academic, employment, and licensing agencies concerning individuals, stolen property, criminal organizations and activities, and other law enforcement-related data.



Fingerprint Identification — The FBI maintains the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), a state-of-the-art automated system which accepts fingerprint submissions and related transactions electronically and processes them, serves as a repository for criminal history records, which are accessed by users when searching for arrest record information, and maintains the FBI's national database of fingerprint features. The IAFIS has the database of fingerprint features and the capability to process up to 62,500 10-print fingerprint searches and 635 latent fingerprint searches daily.

CASE STUDY: FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

Murder of Judge and Husband — On February 28, 2005, U.S. District Court Judge Joan Lefkow returned home to find her mother, Donna Humphrey, and her husband, Michael Lefkow, murdered. The Chicago Police Department processed the initial crime scene, which yielded several items of evidence, including a broken window and a window pane from the point of entry. These items were submitted to the FBI and the Illinois State Police (ISP) laboratories for processing and yielded 12 latent fingerprints of value. The latent fingerprints eliminated four suspects and seven other individuals; however, no identifications were made. Numerous searches of the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) also produced no identifications.

On March 9, 2005, police officers in Wisconsin performed a traffic stop on a van. As they approached the vehicle, the driver shot and killed himself. In a suicide note found in the van, the driver admitted to killing Humphrey and Lefkow. At the request of the FBI's Chicago field office and the ISP, an LPOU examiner was assigned to process the crime scene and develop any blood evidence for which previous crime scene teams had not been equipped. The LPOU examiner developed blood pattern evidence that was used to corroborate the details set forth in the suspect's suicide note.

Known fingerprints obtained from the suspect following his suicide matched a latent fingerprint developed on the inside of the window used to enter the Lefkow home.



Law Enforcement Support & Training



National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

NCIC is a nationwide computerized database of documented criminal justice information available to virtually every law enforcement agency nationwide and beyond, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It enables more than 90,000 agencies at all levels of government to access a computerized index of documented criminal justice information on crimes and criminals, and it includes locator-type files on missing and unidentified persons.

The FBI administers the "host computer" at the CJIS facility in West Virginia, and its information is updated daily by agencies in all 50 states, D.C., the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Canada. NCIC averages 5.5 million transactions per day. The database includes 18 files: 7 property files and 11 person files.

- **Gun File** – records stolen and recovered weapons that are designated to expel a projectile by air, carbon dioxide, or explosive action
- **Boat File** – records for stolen boats, boat trailers, or boat parts
- **Securities File** – records for serially-numbered stolen, embezzled, used for ransom, or counterfeit securities.
- **Vehicle File** – assists in the recovery of a stolen vehicle, a vehicle involved in the commission of a crime, or a stolen part
- **Vehicle and boat parts** – records for serially-numbered stolen vehicle or boat parts
- **License Plate File** – records stolen license plates, acts as an early warning to police officers during traffic stops
- **Missing Persons File** – provides centralized computerized system to help law enforcement locate individuals, including children, who are not "wanted" on any criminal charges
- **Foreign Fugitive File** – records for persons wanted by another country for a crime that would be a felony if it were committed in the U.S.
- **Identity Theft File** – contains records for victims of identity theft with descriptive and other information that law enforcement personnel can use to determine if an individual is a victim of identity theft or if the individual might be using a false identity
- **Immigration Violator File** – contains records for criminal aliens whom immigration authorities have deported for drug or firearms trafficking, serious violent crimes, or both
- **Protection Order File** – records for unidentified deceased persons, living persons who are unable to verify their identities, unidentified victims of catastrophes, and recovered body parts
- **Supervised Release File** – contains records for individuals who are under specific restrictions during their probation, parole, supervised release, or pre-trial sentencing periods
- **Unidentified Persons File** – cross-references unidentified bodies against records in the Missing Persons File
- **U.S. Secret Service Protective File** – maintains names and other information on individuals who are believed to pose a threat to the President and/or others afforded protection by the USSS
- **Violent Gang and Terrorist Organizations File** – became operational in 1995 to identify violent gangs and their members. Also contains records about terrorist organizations and their members.
- **Wanted Persons File** – records individuals (including juveniles who will be tried as adults) for whom a federal warrant, a felony, or serious misdemeanor warrant is outstanding
- **Fingerprint Searches** – stores and searches on the right index fingerprint. Search inquiries compare the print to all fingerprint data on file (wanted persons and missing persons)
- **Convicted Sexual Offender Registry** – records individuals who are convicted sexual offenders or violent sexual predators



Law Enforcement Support & Training

National Instant Criminal Background Check System

The Brady Act requires a background check on all persons who attempt to purchase a firearm. The FBI established the NICS Operation Center to enforce the provisions of the Brady Act and to manage, operate, and support NICS. The NICS mission is to enforce the Brady Act through a system that ensures the timely transfer of firearms to individuals who are not specifically prohibited under federal law and that denies the transfer to those who are prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm. The FBI conducts NICS background checks for all firearms purchases for 27 states and territories and for long-gun purchases in 11 states.

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

This is a nationwide cooperative effort of city, county, and state law enforcement to report crimes. The Crime Index consists of eight crimes: violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault; property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; and arson. The program issues an annual report called "Crime in the United States" that is intended to measure changes in the overall volume and rate of crime. You can purchase this report from the U.S. Government Printing Office in either hard copy or CD-ROM. This publication is also available online at:

<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>

Information Sharing

The FBI's National Information Sharing Strategy (NISS) ensures that information is shared as fully and appropriately as possible with federal, state, local, and tribal partners in the intelligence and law enforcement communities. The NISS is based on the principle that FBI information and information technology (IT) systems must be designed to ensure that those protecting the public have the information they need to take action. It also ensures that information is shared within the bounds of the Constitution.

The NISS includes three components: Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEx); OneDOJ; and the Law Enforcement Online (LEO) network.

- **N-DEx** provides a nationwide capability to exchange data derived from incident and event reports. It serves as an electronic catalog of structured criminal justice information such as police reports that provide a "single point of discovery," leverage technology to relate massive amounts of data that is useful information, automate discovery of patterns and linkages to detect and deter crime and terrorism, and afford enhanced nationwide law enforcement communication and collaboration.
- **OneDOJ** enables the FBI to join participating federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies in regional full-text information sharing systems under standard technical procedures and policy agreements.
- **LEO** provides Web-based communications to the law enforcement community to exchange information, conduct online education programs, and participate in professional special interest groups and topically focused dialogue. It is interactive and provides state-of-the-art functions such as real-time chat capability, news groups, distance learning, and articles on law enforcement issues.



Information Sharing



Intelligence Fusion Centers

The FBI has always depended on strong partnerships with our state, local, and tribal counterparts. Since 2005, the Bureau has actively participated in a network of fusion centers around the country whose goal is to maximize the ability to detect, prevent, investigate, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity. Fusion Centers consist of law enforcement partners dedicated to protecting the homeland. They provide a national perspective on regional threats and trends, so we can better inform decision-makers at all levels.

Currently, the FBI participates in 36 fusion centers, which is realized through our 56 Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs), which serve as the primary link between the FBI and the fusion center network.

Liaison

In addition to task force participation, a number of special agents in each field office serve in an official liaison role and coordinate with federal, state, municipal, and tribal law enforcement agencies. Many of these agents are physically embedded with the partner agencies. In this role, they facilitate a regular exchange of information, and work to better understand our partners' intelligence needs.

Working with the Private Sector

Strong partnerships with the private sector are essential if we are to prevent attacks and intrusions — both physical and electronic — against critical infrastructures such as banks, hospitals, telecommunications systems, emergency services, water and food supplies, the Internet, transportation networks, postal services, and other major industries that have a profound impact on our lives.

To build these partnerships, the FBI works with local businesses, universities, research centers, and owners and operators of critical infrastructure to provide them with the information they need to protect themselves from threats.

InfraGard

InfraGard is a partnership between the FBI and an association of businesses, academic institutions, state and local law enforcement agencies, and other participants dedicated to sharing information and intelligence to prevent hostile acts against the United States.

InfraGard's 14,800 private sector members, spread across 84 local chapters nationwide, represent, own, and operate approximately 85 percent of the nation's critical infrastructures. They include infrastructure experts in local communities: business executives, entrepreneurs, military and government officials, computer security professionals, academia, state and local law enforcement, as well as concerned citizens.



Working with the Private Sector

Agents assigned to the InfraGard program bring meaningful news and information to the table: threat alerts and warnings, vulnerabilities, investigative updates, overall threat assessments, case studies, and more. Our private sector partners share expertise, strategies, and most importantly, leads and information that help us track down criminals and terrorists.

For more information on InfraGard, please visit: <http://www.infragard.net>

Business Alliance

Through the Business Alliance, the FBI builds relationships with cleared defense contractors to enhance their understanding of the threat posed to their programs and personnel by foreign intelligence services and foreign competitors. This dialogue results in an increase in the quality and quantity of counterintelligence-related information shared with the FBI by these contractors, resulting in the disruption of foreign intelligence activities targeting their work.

Through the delivery of counterintelligence education and the sharing of actionable intelligence, we enable business partners to identify counterintelligence vulnerabilities within their organizations. Counterintelligence awareness can result in modifications to their internal behaviors and processes that decrease susceptibility to theft of intellectual property. The protection of our Business Alliance partners' intellectual property results in tangible benefits to our national security.

Academic Alliance

The Academic Alliance is a national outreach effort charged with sharing information and establishing a dialogue with academic institutions to increase awareness of threat and national security issues in order to foster a spirit of cooperation. The Academic Alliance has two distinct outreach components:

- The National Security Higher Education Advisory Board (NSHEAB) includes presidents/chancellors from our nation's top public and private research institutions. The board, which meets regularly, provides a forum for FBI leadership and academia to discuss national security issues of mutual concern.
- The College and University Security Effort (CAUSE). Through CAUSE, FBI executives meet with the heads of local colleges and universities to discuss national security issues and share information and ideas. Topics covered include briefings on national security threats that these research institutions may be facing. We enable counterintelligence protection by explaining how and why some foreign entities may be attempting to steal research.

Citizens' Academy

The FBI Citizens' Academy offers a unique opportunity for community leaders to get an inside look at the Bureau. Participants are selected by their local field office, must be 21 years of age with no prior felony convictions, and must pass a background investigation. Citizens' Academy classes are typically one night a week for eight to ten weeks and cover topics including: the FBI's jurisdiction; the structure and function of an FBI field office and resident agency; services the FBI provides to local and state law enforcement agencies; collection and preservation of physical evidence; ethics and disciplinary policies; civil rights; firearms training; and future trends in law enforcement and intelligence.



Ensuring Accountability & Compliance

“The greatness of an institution can be measured by the strength of its internal investigations.”

Robert S. Mueller, III



Annual Inspections

All FBI offices and programs are subject to regular inspections by the FBI's Inspection Division to ensure they are performing effectively, economically, and in effective compliance with objectives, governing laws, rules, regulations, and policies. These reviews also ensure that FBI personnel conduct the organization's activities in a proper and professional manner. The Division conducts organizational streamlining studies, program evaluations, and process-reengineering and improvement projects. The Inspection Division also ensures compliance with instructions and recommendations issued as a result of the inspection of field offices, Legats, and Headquarters to facilitate the resolution of instructions or recommendations; and is responsible for the coordination and processing of Intelligence Oversight Board matters.

Office of Professional Responsibility

The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) is the component in the FBI (part of the Office of the Director) charged with ensuring that Bureau employees conduct themselves with the highest level of integrity and professionalism by serving as the primary arbiter for adjudication matters. In addition, OPR is responsible for setting policy and establishing procedures regarding the disciplinary process and for monitoring its effectiveness to ensure that the ability of the FBI to perform its law enforcement and national security functions is not impaired.

OPR works closely with the Inspection Division to address any allegations of employee misconduct or criminality – both internal disciplinary actions as well as public conduct.

When an allegation of misconduct is made, the Inspection Division conducts an investigation to determine whether the allegations have been substantiated, making written findings and recommendations regarding what, if any, disciplinary action is appropriate. If adjudication is deemed necessary, OPR will pick up the case and administer discipline based on investigations conducted by the Inspection Division.

Office of Integrity and Compliance

Compliance is “doing the right things, the right way.” With national security at the forefront of our mission, FBI employees are now, more than ever, under tremendous pressures to maximize the intelligence derived from investigations. Such pressures, however, can never be an excuse to take short cuts that can compromise our institutional integrity. Our “business” demands strict adherence to both the letter and the spirit of all applicable laws, regulations, and policies. Each employee has the responsibility to uphold the FBI's core values of integrity and accountability so that the Bureau maintains the public's trust.



Ensuring Accountability & Compliance



The Office of Integrity and Compliance (OIC) was created in 2007 to ensure that there are processes and procedures in place that promote FBI compliance with both the letter and the spirit of applicable laws, regulations, rules and policies. An essential element of the FBI Integrity and Compliance Program is communication – both from the OIC to FBI employees and from FBI employees to the OIC. In order for the Integrity and Compliance Program to succeed, it is important that FBI employees raise concerns and ask questions about potential or actual violations of law, regulations, and policies so that these issues can be examined and resolved. There will be times when compliance issues overlap with other issues such as employee misconduct or performance issues. The OIC will work with the Inspection Division, the Ombudsman's Office, Human Resources Division and DOJ OIG to ensure that issues are referred to the appropriate entity for handling.

OIC also plays a vital role conducting ethics training of all FBI employees throughout their careers.

The Inspector General

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG), established by the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, is an independent entity within the Department of Justice that reports to both the Attorney General and the Congress on issues that affect the Department's personnel or mission. The OIG is responsible for finding and discouraging waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct among DOJ employees and its programs, and also promoting integrity, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its operations. The OIG also enforces criminal and civil laws, regulations, and ethical standards within DOJ by investigating individuals and organizations that allegedly are involved in financial, contractual, or criminal misconduct in DOJ programs and operations. This year, the OIG will devote significant resources to reviewing DOJ programs and operations that affect its ability to respond to the threat of terrorism.

The current Inspector General is Glenn A. Fine, who was confirmed on December 15, 2000. Inspector General Fine is a Harvard-trained attorney, experienced prosecutor, and long-time civil servant. For more information on Glenn Fine or OIG go to: <http://www.usdoj.gov/oig>

The Office of the General Counsel

The FBI's Office of the General Counsel (OGC) provides comprehensive legal advice to the Director, other FBI officials and divisions, and field offices on a wide array of investigative and administrative operations. This includes legal training, litigation counsel and support, and handling all general and national security law matters.

In October 2006, the Privacy and Civil Liberties Unit (PCLU) was established within the General Law and Legal Training Branch of OGC. The PCLU provides legal advice on privacy and civil liberties matters across all FBI investigative and intelligence collection programs and exercises a central role in the FBI's privacy/civil liberties compliance efforts.



Ensuring Accountability & Compliance



The Security Division

The FBI's Security Division works to ensure a safe and secure work environment for FBI employees and others with access to FBI facilities, and to prevent the compromise of national security and FBI information. It works to prevent espionage and to protect personnel, facilities, and information from both external and internal threats.

The Security Division is responsible for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the Bureau's workforce. It uses the product of personnel security investigations to determine whether someone can be trusted to properly protect sensitive or classified FBI information. It performs polygraph examinations to help determine trustworthiness and to support criminal investigations.

The Security Division manages programs to protect staff, contractors, and Bureau visitors. These programs include force protection, facility access control, incident reporting and management, and continuity of operations planning. The division also conducts security training to help prepare staff and contractor personnel to execute their general and specific security responsibilities.

The Security Division manages programs, techniques, and processes to protect and defend information and information systems by assuring their integrity, authentication, availability, non-repudiation, and confidentiality. For documents in an electronic format, this is accomplished through information systems certification and accreditation, access control and need-to-know, intrusion detection, as well as encryption and secure messaging. For hard-copy documents, the division sets policy that governs protection of sensitive and classified documents.

On a Daily Basis the FBI...

- Investigates approximately 7,000 terrorist leads within the United States
- Produces more than 40 intelligence reports for the Intelligence Community
- Searches for 12,000 fugitives from justice
- Processes more than 70,000 fingerprint submissions
- Checks over 74,000 names in the national database
- Handles roughly 5.5 million NCIC transactions
- Investigates 30 fraud allegations relating to Hurricane Katrina
- Investigates approximately 450 pending environmental crimes cases – roughly half of which are Clean Water Act cases



Acknowledgements

This book was prepared by the

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Office of Public Affairs (OPA)

Robert S. Mueller, III, Director, FBI

John J. Miller, Assistant Director, OPA, FBI

Michael P. Kortan, Deputy Assistant Director, OPA, FBI

Nina A. Mrose, Section Chief, OPA, FBI

Michael F. Seelman, Unit Chief, Employee Communications Unit, OPA, FBI

Brian Hale, Writer / Editor, OPA, FBI

Gail Bolton Paggi, Graphic Design, OPA, FBI

Tamara R. Harrison, Editor, OPA, FBI





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Protecting the People Defending a Nation



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