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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

October 13, 2016

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FOIPA Request No.: 1354283-000
NSA Tracking No.: 84335-R-1
Subject: Intellipedia records on the FBI

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

While processing your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, the U.S. National Security Agency located FBI information in their records. This material was referred to the FBI for direct response to you.

Enclosed are copies of the referred material. Deletions have been made pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 as noted below. See the enclosed form for an explanation of these exemptions.

Section 552

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

50 U.S.C. 3605

50 U.S.C. 3024(i)(1)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

24 pages were reviewed and 24 pages are being released.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Any person denied access to NSA information may file an appeal to NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Appeal Authority. The appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days after the date of the initial denial. The appeal shall be in writing to the NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority (DJ\$), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road STE 6248, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6248. The appeal shall reference the initial denial of access and shall contain, in sufficient detail and particularity, the grounds under which the requester believes release of information is required. The NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority will endeavor to respond to the appeal within 20 working days after receipt, absent unusual circumstances.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@ic.fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FBI/DOJ

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2016 BY J36J55T41 NSICG

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From Intellipedia

(U) The FBI's mission 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 FBI is an intelligence and law enforcement agency. Intelligence is the tool the FBI uses to help focus and strengthen its law enforcement and national security missions. The FBI employs a number of other core tools as well, including investigative techniques, forensics, information technologies, and strategic partnerships.

(U) FBI employees work around the globe. Along with FBI Headquarters in Washington, DC, the Bureau has 56 field offices located in major cities throughout the United States, more than 400 resident agencies in smaller cities and towns across the nation, and more than 60 international offices called "Legal Attaché Offices" in U.S. embassies worldwide.



The FBI seal Click the image
to enlarge

Contents

- 1 (U) FBI on eChirp
- 2 (U) FBI Priorities
- 3 (U) Intelligence and the FBI
 - 3.1 (U) Protection of Civil Rights
 - 3.2 (U) FBI Intelligence Products
- 4 (U) Organization
 - 4.1 (U) National Security Branch
 - 4.2 (U) Criminal, Cyber, Response and Services Branch
 - 4.3 (U) Science and Technology Branch
- 5 (U) FBI History
- 6 (U) FBI Director
- 7 (U) The FBI Seal
- 8 Intelligence Community Links
- 9 (U) See Also

(U) FBI on eChirp

FBI eChirp RSS feed -- Join us on eChirp

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

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(U)

b6 per FBI
b7C
b7E

Wildland Fire Viewer

(U//FOUO)

b6 per FBI
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(U) FBI Priorities

(U) Protecting the United States from terrorist attack is the FBI's highest priority. In 2004, Congress and the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9/11 Commission) reviewed the FBI's post-9/11 efforts and provided recommendations to further strengthen the FBI's intelligence capability. The President endorsed these recommendations and directed the FBI to create the a Directorate of Intelligence in a June 28, 2005 memorandum ("Strengthening the Ability of the Department of Justice to Meet Challenges to the Security of the Nation").

(U) This document directed the Attorney General to implement certain changes that were recommended by the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD Commission). The WMD Commission recommended the creation of a new "National Security Service" within the FBI under a single Executive Assistant Director with full authority to manage, direct, and control all Headquarters and field office resources engaged in counterintelligence, counterterrorism, and foreign intelligence collection, investigations, operations, and analysis. The WMD Commission viewed this as a critical step in making the FBI a full participant in the Intelligence Community, just as it is a full participant in the national and worldwide law enforcement community. This national security service became the FBI's new National Security Branch.

(U) As the investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the FBI's investigative authority can be found in Title 28, Section 533 of the U.S. Code. Additionally, there are other statutes, such as the Congressional Assassination, Kidnapping, and Assault Act (Title 18, US Code, Section 531), which give the FBI responsibility to investigate specific crimes. The FBI has jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal law. Its major areas of investigation include counterterrorism, counterintelligence, cyber crimes and computer intrusions, public corruption, civil rights, organized crime, white collar crime, and major thefts/violent crimes (e.g., art theft, crimes against children, violent gangs, and Indian country crime).

(U) In executing the following priorities established by the Director, the FBI produces and uses intelligence to protect the nation from threats and to bring to justice those who violate the law:

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

(U) Intelligence and the FBI

(U) As a core tool, intelligence is an integral part of FBI operations. It is embedded in the organization's day-to-day work, from the initiation of law enforcement investigations to the development of long-term threat assessments that guide strategic planning. The ability to integrate intelligence into every component of the FBI provides the ability to protect national security. The FBI has a mandate from Congress, the President, the Attorney General, and the Director of National Intelligence to protect national security by producing intelligence in support of its own investigative mission, national intelligence priorities, and the needs of other customers.

(U) Protection of Civil Rights

b3 per NSA

b7E per FBI

(U) Intelligence activities conducted within the United States require special consideration because they directly affect privacy rights and civil liberties protected by the Constitution and other laws. The FBI's authority to collect information is very clearly laid out in law and is directed by the Attorney General. Intelligence collection is performed only in accordance with the intelligence priorities set by the President, and is guided at every step by procedures mandated by the Attorney General. The FBI is subject to and follows the Attorney General's guidelines and procedures for FBI national security investigations and foreign intelligence collection.

(U) The FBI's collection authorities are also controlled by the federal courts. Under the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, a federal judge must still approve search warrants and wiretaps for counterintelligence and counterterrorism investigations. Agents must still prove probable cause in order to obtain a warrant authorizing searches and wiretaps. The FBI only collects and disseminates intelligence under guidelines designed specifically to protect the privacy of U.S. citizens, and is committed to using authorities and resources responsibly.

(U) The FBI carries out its mission in accordance with the protections provided by the Constitution. FBI agents are trained to understand and appreciate that the responsibility to respect and protect the law is the basis for their authority to enforce it. The FBI puts a premium on thoroughly training special agents about their responsibility to respect the rights and dignity of individuals. In addition to extensive instruction on Constitutional law, criminal procedure, and sensitivity to other cultures, every new FBI agent visits the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, to see what can happen when law enforcement becomes a tool of oppression.

(U)

b7E per FBI

(U)

b7E per FBI

(U) Organization

(U) FBI Headquarters is located in the J. Edgar Hoover Building on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC. The special agents and support personnel who work at headquarters organize and coordinate FBI activities around the world. Headquarters personnel determine investigative priorities, oversee major cases, and manage the organization's resources, technology, and personnel. Headquarters also has a role in gathering and distributing information. As the FBI has grown, some headquarters functions have been moved to other locations. The Criminal Justice Information Services Division is located in Clarksburg, West Virginia, while the Laboratory and Operational Technology Division are located in Quantico, Virginia, and many elements of the Counterterrorism Division are co-located with the National Counterterrorism Center in McLean, Virginia. Other specialized facilities, such as high-tech computer forensics centers, are at various locations around the country.

(U) The FBI's 56 field offices and their 400 satellite offices--known as resident agencies--handle the day-to-day investigative work of the FBI. Agents in the field work with intelligence and law enforcement community partners to investigation cases. A special agent in charge (SAC) oversees each field office, except for the three largest offices (Washington, DC; Los Angeles; and New York City), which are headed by an assistant director in charge (ADIC).

(U) The FBI has more than 60 Legat offices in key cities around the world, providing coverage for more than 200 countries, territories, and islands. The Legat offices lead the FBI's international mission to defeat national security and criminal threats by building a global network of trusted partners and strengthening international capabilities. Due to their relationships with law enforcement and intelligence services abroad, Legat offices are well positioned to collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence that directly impacts U.S. national interests both domestically and abroad.

(U) Below is more information on some of the FBI branches, divisions, and offices located at FBI Headquarters.

(U) National Security Branchb3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

- (U) Counterintelligence Division [REDACTED]
- (U) Counterterrorism Division [REDACTED]
- (U) Directorate of Intelligence [REDACTED]
- (U) High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group [REDACTED]
- (U) NSB Executive Staff [REDACTED]
- (U) Terrorist Screening Center [REDACTED]
- (U) Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate [REDACTED]

b7E per FBI

(U) Criminal, Cyber, Response and Services Branch

- (U) Criminal Investigative Division [REDACTED]
- (U) Critical Incident Response Group [REDACTED]
- (U) Cyber Division [REDACTED]
- (U) International Operations Division [REDACTED]
- (U) Office for Victim Assistance [REDACTED]
- (U) Office of Law Enforcement Coordination [REDACTED]

b7E per FBI

(U) Science and Technology Branch

- (U) Criminal Justice Information Services Division [REDACTED]
- (U) Laboratory Division [REDACTED]
- (U) Operational Technology Division [REDACTED]
- (U) Special Technologies and Applications Section [REDACTED]

b7E per FBI

(U) FBI History

(U) The FBI was established by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte in 1908 as a small force of permanent investigators to handle all Department of Justice investigations except certain bank frauds. Renamed the Bureau of Investigation one year later, the bureau's agents investigated antitrust cases, land fraud, copyright violations, peonage, and 20 other matters. By 1924, when J. Edgar Hoover became the FBI Director, the Bureau of Investigation's authority had been extended to espionage, sabotage, sedition, kidnapping, and organized crime. Under Hoover, the Bureau also began to emphasize service to other law enforcement agencies with initiatives like the Identification Division and Technical Crime Laboratory. The FBI National Academy opened in 1935, the same year the organization was renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(U) FBI Intelligence History

(U) With a rich intelligence history, the FBI has always used intelligence to solve cases. From gangsters in the 1930s, to intelligence threats during the Cold War era, to organized crime in the 1970s, to drug trafficking in the 1980s, we have accepted the nation's most pressing challenges and risen to the occasion. In our role as both an intelligence agency and a law enforcement agency, we are uniquely positioned to respond to the changing world with its new adversaries and threats. While the FBI has always answered the call to combat threats to our national security, today we count on our national security personnel working hand-in-hand with colleagues around the country and around the world to collectively gather intelligence and develop a comprehensive understanding of our threats.

1914 World War I began in Europe, placing additional responsibilities on the Bureau of Investigations (BOI), which was the forerunner of the FBI. In April 1917, Congress declared war on Germany and President Woodrow Wilson authorized the BOI to detain enemy aliens.

1917 Congress passed the Espionage Act of 1917—prohibiting espionage, interference with the draft, or attempts to discourage loyalty—which greatly increased the BOI's ability to deal with espionage and subversion in the

war.

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

1935 In the 1935 Department of Justice appropriation, Congress officially recognized the Division of Investigation, formerly the BOI, as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

1936 At the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the FBI began gathering intelligence on subversive activity in the United States, specifically related to the foreign influence exerted on domestic Nazi and communist groups.

1939 President Roosevelt issued a directive designating the FBI as the agency responsible for the coordination and dissemination of intelligence and national security information to other federal agencies, authorizing the FBI “to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of neutrality regulations” outside of military facilities.

1940 FBI established the Special Intelligence Service, which worked to gather intelligence information by dispatching Special Agents to countries throughout the Western Hemisphere. These agents worked to prevent Axis espionage, sabotage, and propaganda aimed against the United States and its allies.

1945 Defections by a Soviet code clerk in Canada and an espionage courier in the United States led the FBI to greatly increase its investigations of Soviet espionage to identify communist penetrations in the U.S. government.

1947 The National Security Act of 1947 designated the FBI as a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community (USIC) and authorized the FBI to collect, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence. This act also established the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

1948 The FBI began a close liaison with the U.S. Army Signals Intelligence Service—the National Security Agency’s predecessor—on the exploitation of Soviet messages that were being decrypted and decoded by military intelligence personnel, identifying hundreds of persons connected with Soviet intelligence work against the United States and its allies.

1950 British security agents arrested Klaus Fuchs, a German-born British atomic scientist who sold information about the construction of the atomic bomb to the Russians, after an investigation based on an FBI tip derived from Soviet telegrams decrypted and decoded by the Army Signals Agency with FBI investigative assistance.

1951 Having identified and neutralized hundreds of Soviet intelligence assets in the United States, the FBI began a more intensive, proactive counterintelligence program aimed at penetrating and controlling Soviet intelligence in the United States.

1964 When Civil rights workers James E. Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner were murdered near Philadelphia, Mississippi, the FBI blanketed the region with agents to comprehensively gather intelligence about Klan activities in the area. Eight men were identified in the murder of the workers and many were eventually convicted. FBI intelligence efforts continued, successfully penetrating the Klan and effectively neutralizing its ability to act in the area.

1976 Attorney General Edward H. Levi, with input from the FBI, issued guidelines for FBI intelligence and domestic security activities. A criminal predicate was required for most domestic security investigations as the Bureau targeted actively violent radical groups.

1978 Congress passes the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), which was the first legislation on using electronic surveillance in national security matters.

1982 President Ronald Reagan designated the FBI as the lead agency for countering terrorism in the United States.

1985 The FBI conducted a series of high-profile espionage arrests in the “Year of the Spy,” including Ronald Pelton—a former National Security Agency employee who was arrested and charged with selling military secrets to the Soviets. Between 1975 and 1985, more than 80 spies were convicted based on FBI investigations.

1987 After analyzing intelligence on Fawaz Younis, who hijacked a Jordanian plane carrying two Americans, the FBI arrested Younis, making him the first suspected foreign terrorist arrested for a crime perpetrated against

Americans on foreign soil. The Bureau made the arrest under provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, which assigned certain extraterritorial authority to the FBI.

1998 An FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) gathered intelligence on the terrorist bombing attacks on U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, that killed hundreds of U.S., Kenyan, and Tanzanian citizens.

1999 The FBI added Usama Bin Ladin to the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list for his connection with the U.S. embassy bombings in East Africa.

2000 The intelligence an FBI JTTF gathered during the "Borderbom" investigation helped lead to the indictment of Mokhtar Haouari and Abdel Ghani Meskini for conspiring with Ahmed Resdsam to bomb American sites during the January 1, 2000, millennium celebrations.

2001 Following the massive terrorist attacks against New York and Washington, DC, the FBI worked with its intelligence and law enforcement partners to analyze intelligence and investigate these attacks.

2003 The FBI established Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) in every field office to coordinate, manage, and execute FBI intelligence functions in the field.

2004 President George W. Bush signed the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, reforming the USIC and outlining directives that will enhance the FBI's intelligence capabilities.

2005 The FBI established the Directorate of Intelligence and the National Security Branch, strengthening the FBI's intelligence and investigative mission.

2006 The Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate was created within the NSB to integrate WMD components previously spread throughout the Bureau.

(U) FBI Director

(U) The FBI is headed by a Director who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the United States Senate. On October 15, 1976, Congress passed Public Law 94-503, which limits the term of each FBI Director to 10 years. The current Director, Robert S. Mueller, III, was nominated by President George W. Bush and became the sixth Director of the FBI on September 4, 2001. Born in New York City, Mr. Mueller grew up outside of Philadelphia. He graduated from Princeton University in 1966 and later earned a master's degree in International Relations at New York University.

(U) After college, he joined the U.S. Marine Corps, where he served as an officer for three years, leading a rifle platoon of the Third Marine Division in Vietnam. He is the recipient of the Bronze Star, two Navy Commendation Medals, the Purple Heart, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. Following his military service, Mr. Mueller earned a law degree from the University of Virginia Law School in 1973 and served on the Law Review.

(U) After completing his education, Mr. Mueller worked as a litigator in San Francisco until 1976. He then served for 12 years in U.S. Attorney's Offices, first in the Northern District of California in San Francisco, where he rose to be chief of its criminal division. In 1982, he moved to Boston as an Assistant U.S. Attorney where he investigated and prosecuted major financial fraud, terrorist, and public corruption cases, as well as narcotics conspiracies and international money launderers.

(U) After serving as a partner at the Boston law firm of Hill and Barlow, Mr. Mueller was again called to public service. In 1989, he served in the U.S. Department of Justice as an assistant to Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh. The following year he took charge of its criminal division. In 1991, he was elected Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. In 1993, Mr. Mueller became a partner at Boston's Hale and Dorr, specializing in complex white collar crime litigation. He returned to public service in 1995 as senior litigator in the Homicide Section of the District of Columbia U.S. Attorney's Office. In 1998, Mr. Mueller was named U.S. Attorney in San Francisco and held that position until 2001. Mr. Mueller and his wife [REDACTED]

(U) The FBI Seal

(U) The FBI seal was adopted in 1940. Each symbol and color in the FBI seal has special significance.

(U) Symbols

(U) The circle of 13 stars denotes unity of purpose as exemplified by the 13 original states. The laurel leaf symbolizes academic honors, distinction, and fame. There are 46 leaves in the two branches because there were 46 states in the Union when the FBI was founded in 1908. The peaked, beveled, edge surrounding the seal symbolizes the challenges facing the FBI and the ruggedness of the agency.



The FBI seal. Click the image to enlarge.

(U) Colors

(U) The dominant blue field and the scales on the shield represent justice, while the gold color in the seal conveys its overall value. Red parallel stripes stand for courage, valor, and strength, while the white stripes convey cleanliness, light, truth, and peace. As in the American flag, the red bars exceed the white by one.

(U) Motto

(U) The motto, "Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity," describes the motivating force behind the FBI.

Intelligence Community Links

- FBI Homepage (<http://www.fbi.gov/>)
- Director of National Intelligence (DNI) Connection homepage (<http://www.dni.gov/>)
- National Counterterrorism Center (<http://www.nctc.gov/>)
- FBI Most Wanted Terrorists (<http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorists/fugitives.htm/>)

(U) See Also

- Law Enforcement Online

This Organization is on Twitter:
(<http://twitter.com/FBIPressOffice>)
Username: FBIPressOffice

Retrieved from [redacted]

Categories: Organization Twitter | United States Department of Justice | FBI | Intelligence Community | United States Federal Law Enforcement Agencies | Homeland Security

UNCLASSIFIED

- This page has been accessed 8,118 times.
- 12 watching users

- This page was last modified 12:28, 1 February 2013 by [redacted] Most recent editors: [redacted] and [redacted] and others.

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b3 per NSA

hmpedw ehoo

(U) Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECRET/NOFORN~~

FBI INFO.
CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J36J55T41
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2039
DATE: 08-18-2016

From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

(U) This section/page contains information that is FISA derived.

FISA

b7E

Contents

- 1 (U) FBI Mission
 - 1.1 (U) FBI Mission Areas
 - 1.2 (U) FBI Topic Areas
- 2 (U) FBI Organization
- 3 (U) FBI History
- 4 (U) FBI Director
- 5 (U) The FBI Seal
- 6 (U) See Also
- 7 (U) References

b7E



(U) FBI Mission

The FBI seal. Click the image to enlarge.

(U//~~FOUO~~) The mission of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation**

(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. As the lead domestic intelligence and law enforcement agency (as outlined in Executive Order 12333), the FBI serves in a leadership role within the broader Intelligence Community team operating within the United States. The intelligence the FBI collects, analyzes, and disseminates is unique and essential both to the FBI's mission and to its customers – other USIC and law enforcement agencies. While collecting intelligence and conducting investigations, the FBI's personnel are trained to protect Americans' civil liberties and privacy. The Bureau operates within its legal authorities and its intelligence activities are subject to multiple layers of oversight. Intelligence is the tool the FBI uses to help focus and strengthen its law enforcement and national security missions. The Bureau employs a number of other core tools as well, including investigative techniques, forensics, information technologies, and strategic partnerships. The FBI is acknowledged worldwide

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

as "the premier law enforcement agency." While proud of that designation, the Bureau's law enforcement reputation sometimes overshadows the fact that it has a dual mission. Yes, it's a law enforcement agency, but it's also an intelligence agency—in fact, it's the **lead** intelligence agency inside the United States, just as the CIA is the lead intelligence agency outside the United States (except for areas of combat). For more detailed information, visit the FBI Dual Mission page [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) FBI Mission Areas

(U) Counterintelligence [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI(U//~~FOUO~~) Protect the United States [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] through the use of intelligence. This includes investigating and collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence pertaining to proliferation activities and foreign intelligence services' targeting efforts.

b7E per FBI

(U) Counterterrorism [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Serve as the lead agency for investigating all terrorist-related activities within the statutory jurisdiction of the United States. Within the United States, this includes the collection, coordination, analysis, management, and dissemination of intelligence and criminal information, as appropriate. This is accomplished through FBI programs that focus on international terrorism

[REDACTED] and domestic terrorism [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Criminal [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Investigate and collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence pertaining to criminal enterprises and individual federal crimes in the continental and territorial United States, as well as abroad. The FBI's criminal mission areas include financial crime, violent crime, organized crime, public corruption, violation of individual civil rights, drug related crime, and informant matters associated with these areas.

(U) Cyber [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Identify, pursue, and defeat cyber adversaries targeting global U.S. interests through collaborative partnerships and a unique combination of national security and law enforcement authorities. The FBI investigates and collects, analyzes, and disseminates intelligence pertaining to a variety of cyber matters across multiple mission areas.

(U) Intelligence [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Lead and coordinate intelligence efforts that drive actions to protect the United States. The goal is to develop a comprehensive understanding of the threats and penetrate national and transnational networks that have a desire and capability to harm us. [REDACTED]

b7E per FBI

[REDACTED] To succeed, the FBI must understand the threat, continue to integrate its intelligence and law enforcement capabilities in every FBI operational mission area, and continue to expand its contribution to the Intelligence Community knowledge base. Because

[REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

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

(U) Weapons of Mass Destruction [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Deny state and non-state sponsored adversaries access to WMD materials and technologies, detect and disrupt the use of WMD, and respond to WMD threats and incidents. [REDACTED]

b7E per FBI

(U) FBI Topic Areas

(U) Domestic Terrorism [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) The NSB's domestic terrorism mission is to identify, prevent, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur, and in the event of an act of terrorism, to execute the FBI's statutory investigative responsibilities and fulfill its role as the lead federal agency for crisis response, functioning as the on-scene manager for the U.S. government. The FBI defines domestic terrorists as persons or organizations that, without foreign direction, conspire or engage in criminal activity to effect political or social change in the United States and its territories. In furtherance of the Bureau's domestic terrorism mission, the FBI works with USIC partners to empower state, local, and tribal agencies to prevent violent extremists and their supporters from inspiring, radicalizing, financing, or recruiting individuals or groups in the United States to commit acts of violence.

(U) Espionage [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) As the lead agency for exposing, preventing, and investigating intelligence activities on U.S. soil, the FBI strives to prevent the loss or compromise of classified or sensitive information related to U.S. national security, national defense, or critical infrastructure. This includes investigating insider threats on behalf of the U.S. government. The FBI's goal is to detect espionage at the earliest possible state, and effectively and expeditiously resolve allegations through criminal prosecutions, administrative actions, and other means.

(U) Geospatial Intelligence [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) is the intelligence derived from the exploitation of imagery and geospatial information [REDACTED]

b7E per FBI

(U) Human Resources [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) The FBI strives to promote an inclusive work environment that fosters a culture that values and leverages human differences, opinions, and perspectives to empower individuals to achieve their fullest potential. While the majority of the Bureau's human resource services are geared toward the existing workforce, the FBI also focuses on recruiting, selecting, and hiring new employees, and managing USIC joint duty assignments to the FBI.

(U) HUMINT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U//FOUO) [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI
b7E per FBI

(U) Identities Intelligence [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) The FBI collects, manages, and shares quality identity intelligence [REDACTED]

(U) International Terrorism [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Working closely with a range of partners, the FBI employs its investigative and intelligence capabilities to neutralize international terrorist cells and operatives here in the United States, help dismantle extremist networks worldwide, and cut off financing and other forms of support provided by terrorist sympathizers. [REDACTED]

b7E per FBI

(U) Measurement & Signature Intelligence [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U//FOUO) [REDACTED]

b7E per FBI

(U) Proliferation [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) The FBI's counterproliferation mission is to detect, deter, and defeat the threat posed by state-sponsored groups, individuals, and organizations attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction and other sensitive technologies [REDACTED]

b7E per FBI

[REDACTED] to ensure the FBI continues to be well-positioned to address today's counterproliferation threats, and those of the future.

(U) Scientific & Technical Intelligence [REDACTED]

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) ~~(S//NF)~~ Relevant to the FBI's mission responsibility, scientific and technical intelligence (S&TI) is

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

intelligence pertaining to:

b7E per FBI

b1 per FBI
b3 per FBI
b7E per FBI

(U)

(S//NF)

(S)

(U) Science & Technology

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) The FBI's science and technology mission is to counter current and emerging threats through applied technology.

b7E per FBI

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Signals Intelligence

b1 per FBI/NSA
b3 per FBI/NSA

(S)

(U) Threat Finance

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U//FOUO) The FBI's threat finance mission is to counter the use of licit and illicit financial activity

b7E per FBI

(U) FBI Organization

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U//FOUO) FBI employees span the globe, with 56 field offices [redacted] across the United States and more than 60 Legal Attaché offices [redacted] throughout the world. FBI's main headquarters is situated in the J. Edgar Hoover building at 935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20035. This building is often referred to as "JEH" and the main contact number is 202-324-3000. [redacted] JEH is where you're most likely to travel to meet with the Bureau. USIC events are also generally held in JEH [redacted] Some of the FBI divisions you may come in contact with include the following:

(U) Criminal, Cyber, Response and Services Branch

- (U) Criminal Investigative Division [redacted]
- (U) Cyber Division [redacted]
- (U) Critical Incident Response Group
- (U) International Operations Division

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Intelligence Branch

- (U) Directorate of Intelligence
- (U) Office of Partner Engagement

(U) National Security Branch

- (U) Counterintelligence Division
- (U) Counterterrorism Division
- (U) High-Value Detainee Interrogation Unit [redacted]
- (U) Terrorist Screening Center
- (U) Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) Science and Technology Branch

- (U) Operational Technology Division [redacted]
- (U) Laboratory Division
- (U) Criminal Justice Information Services Division
- (U) Special Technologies and Applications Office

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) For additional information about the organization of the FBI, including clearance passage for visiting FBIHQ, visit the FBI Leadership, Structure, and Facilities page [redacted]

[redacted] You can also view a high-level org chart here .

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) FBI History

(U) The FBI began in 1908 as a tentative experiment occasioned by a battle of political wills. Staffed by 34 unarmed special agents, with two field offices and no international connections, the Bureau has grown, through trial and success, into a world-famous law enforcement agency and a key part of this nation's Intelligence Community. The story of this evolution began in the spring of 1908 in a debate between Congress and the president over the role of the Secret Service, which for decades had provided detectives for other executive agencies. Since Congress didn't like the head of the Secret Service and



was concerned about President Theodore Roosevelt's use of executive power, it held hearings on the practice, arguing that if an executive detective force was needed, Congress should authorize it. Caught in the middle of this minor political fight was the Department of Justice.

(U) On July 1, 1908, the Department of Justice (and all other executive branch agencies except the Treasury Department) lost the ability to borrow investigators from the Secret Service when Congress forbade the practice. Attorney General Charles Bonaparte had a problem: He needed detectives to pursue allegations of crime, to develop evidence for presentation in court, and to pursue other matters under his authority. Without the Secret Service's ready stable of private investigators available on an ad hoc basis, the department would face a serious crisis in fulfilling its mission.

(U) Congress had given the Department of Justice funds to investigate crimes for four decades and clearly recognized the department's need for detectives. This left Bonaparte an opening to experiment with how to resolve this bind. Beginning at the end of the 1907 fiscal year (June 1908 at that time), he hired nine new detectives from those Secret Service investigators the department most valued. Over the next month, he combined these new hires with a dozen peonage (an early civil rights crime) agents and another 13 accountants who pursued white-collar crimes in the government. On July 26, 1908, Bonaparte announced this new "special agent force" and assigned to it the general investigative work of the Department of Justice.

(U) The responsibilities of this new bureau were broad, albeit limited in number. Most matters that fell under federal criminal law fell to the Department of Justice to enforce, and therefore to its bureau to investigate. This work included several items of national security concern, including treason, Neutrality Act violations, and certain anarchist activity. As the federal criminal law grew, and even more so, as American national security law and practices developed, the Bureau grew in size and importance, becoming a worldwide leader in law enforcement and a key player in America's growing intelligence community.

(U) For a detailed history that extends to the present, visit the FBI History page

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

(U) FBI Director

(U) The FBI is headed by a Director who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the United States Senate. On October 15, 1976, Congress passed Public Law 94-503, which limits the term of each FBI Director to 10 years. In theory, they serve 10yr terms unless they resign, die, or let go; in reality, only two have served a full ten years: J. Edgar Hoover and Robert S. Mueller, III (12 yrs 2001-2013). The current Director, James Comey, was confirmed as Director of the FBI on July 29, 2013 and sworn in as the FBI director on September 4, 2013.

(U) The FBI Seal

(U) The FBI seal was adopted in 1940. Each symbol and color in the FBI seal has special significance.

(U) Symbols

(U) The circle of 13 stars denotes unity of purpose as exemplified by the 13 original states. The laurel leaf symbolizes academic honors, distinction, and fame. There are 46 leaves in the two branches because there were 46 states in the Union when the FBI was founded in 1908. The peaked, beveled, edge surrounding

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b7E per FBI

the seal symbolizes the challenges facing the FBI and the ruggedness of the agency.



The FBI seal. Click the image to enlarge.

(U) Colors

(U) The dominant blue field and the scales on the shield represent justice, while the gold color in the seal conveys its overall value. Red parallel stripes stand for courage, valor, and strength, while the white stripes convey cleanliness, light, truth, and peace. As in the American flag, the red bars exceed the white by one.

(U) Motto

(U) The motto, “Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity,” describes the motivating force behind the FBI.

(U) See Also

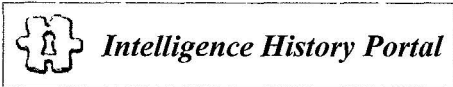
- (U) FBI Homepage
- (U) FBI Senior National Intelligence Officers
- (U) FBI Secure Communities of Interest
- (U) FBI Most Wanted Terrorists
- (U) National Counterterrorism Center
-

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI

b7E per FBI

(U) References

- (U) Heritage CIA History & Heritage Web Site
- (U) Intelligence History
- (U) Center for the Study of Intelligence
- (U) IC History on DNI Connections
- (U) CIA Museum
- (U) Studies in Intelligence
- (U) Intelligence Community Oral History



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b7E per FBI

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(U) Federal Bureau of Investigation

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From Intellipedia

(U) The Federal Bureau of Investigation

(FBI) is a member of the US Intelligence Community whose mission 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.

b3 per NSA
b7E per FBI
Justice Department Portal

The FBI seal. Click the image to enlarge.

Contents

- 1 Dual role
 - 1.1 Intelligence
 - 1.2 Investigations
 - 1.3 Priorities
 - 1.4 Civil liberties
- 2 Organization
 - 2.1 Headquarters
- 3 History
 - 3.1 Intelligence History
- 4 The FBI Seal
- 5 See also
- 6 External links

Dual role

(U) The FBI uses its unique investigative techniques, renowned forensics capabilities, information technologies, and strategic partnerships to further its dual role in producing intelligence as it conducts law enforcement, counterterrorism, and counterintelligence investigations.

Intelligence

(U) As a core tool, intelligence is an integral part of FBI operations. It is embedded in the organization's day-to-day work, from the initiation of law enforcement investigations to the development of long-term threat assessments that guide strategic planning. The ability to integrate intelligence into every component of the FBI provides the ability to protect national security. The FBI has a mandate from Congress, the President, the Attorney General, and the Director of National Intelligence to protect national security by producing intelligence in support of its own investigative mission, national intelligence priorities, and the

needs of other customers.

(U) In 2004, Congress and the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9/11 Commission) reviewed the FBI's post-9/11 efforts and provided recommendations to further strengthen its intelligence capability. The Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD Commission) recommended the creation of a new "National Security Service" within the FBI under a single Executive Assistant Director with full authority to manage, direct, and control all Headquarters and field office resources engaged in counterintelligence, counterterrorism, and foreign intelligence collection, investigations, operations, and analysis. The WMD Commission viewed this as a critical step in making the FBI a full participant in the Intelligence Community, just as it is a full participant in the national and worldwide law enforcement community. The President issued a June 28, 2005, memorandum entitled "Strengthening the Ability of the Department of Justice to Meet Challenges to the Security of the Nation", which endorsed the Commission's recommendations. In response, the President directed the FBI to establish a Directorate of Intelligence. These recommendations resulted in the establishment of the FBI's National Security Branch.

Investigations

(U) As the investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the FBI's investigative authority can be found in Title 28, Section 533 of the U.S. Code. Additionally, there are other statutes, such as the Congressional Assassination, Kidnapping, and Assault Act (Title 18, US Code, Section 531), which give the FBI responsibility to investigate specific crimes.

(U) The FBI has jurisdiction over violations of more than 200 categories of federal law. Our major areas of investigation include counterterrorism, counterintelligence, cyber crimes and computer intrusions, public corruption, civil rights, organized crime, white collar crime, major thefts/violent crimes (e.g., art theft, crimes against children, violent gangs, Indian country crime, jewelry and gem program).

Priorities

(U) FBI case work has the following priorities.

1. Protect the United States from terrorist attack.
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 transnational/national criminal organizations and enterprises.
7. Combat major white-collar crime.
8. Combat significant violent crime.
9. Support federal, state, local and international partners.
10. Upgrade technology to successfully perform the FBI's mission.

Civil liberties

(U) Intelligence activities conducted within the United States require special consideration because they directly affect privacy rights and civil liberties protected by the Constitution and other laws. The FBI's authority to collect information is very clearly laid out in law and is directed by the Attorney General.

Intelligence collection is done only in accordance with the intelligence priorities set by the President, and is guided at every step by procedures mandated by the Attorney General. The FBI is subject to and follows the Attorney General's guidelines and procedures for FBI national security investigations and foreign intelligence collection.

(U) The FBI's collection authorities are also controlled by the federal courts. Under the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, a federal judge must still approve search warrants and wiretaps for counterintelligence and counterterrorism investigations. Agents must still prove probable cause in order to obtain a warrant authorizing searches and wiretaps. The FBI only collects and disseminates intelligence under guidelines designed specifically to protect the privacy of U.S. citizens, and is committed to using authorities and resources responsibly.

(U) The FBI carries out its mission in accordance with the protections provided by the Constitution. FBI agents are trained to understand and appreciate that the responsibility to respect and protect the law is the basis for their authority to enforce it. The FBI puts a premium on thoroughly training special agents about their responsibility to respect the rights and dignity of individuals. In addition to extensive instruction on Constitutional law, criminal procedure, and sensitivity to other cultures, every new FBI agent visits the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, to see what can happen when law enforcement becomes a tool of oppression.

Organization

(U) The FBI is headed by a director, who is named by the President and serves up to a ten-year term.

(U) As of December 31, 2007, the FBI had a total of 30,488 employees. This number includes 12,568 special agents and 17,920 support staff, including more than 2,100 intelligence analysts.

(U) FBI employees work around the globe. Along with FBI Headquarters in Washington, DC, the Bureau has 56 field offices located in major cities throughout the United States, more than 400 resident agencies in smaller cities and towns across the nation, and nearly 60 international offices called "Legal Attaches" in U.S. embassies worldwide.

(U) FBI Headquarters is located in the J. Edgar Hoover Building on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC. The special agents and support personnel who work at headquarters organize and coordinate FBI activities around the world. Headquarters personnel determine investigative priorities, oversee major cases, and manage the organization's resources, technology, and personnel. Headquarters also has a role in gathering and distributing information.

(U) As the FBI has grown, some headquarters functions have been moved to other locations. The Criminal Justice Information Services Division is located in Clarksburg, West Virginia, while the Laboratory and Operational Technology Division are located in Quantico, Virginia, and many elements of the Counterterrorism Division are co-located with the National Counterterrorism Center in McLean, Virginia. Other specialized facilities, such as high-tech computer forensics centers, are at various locations around the country.

(U) The FBI's 56 field offices and their 400 satellite offices—known as resident agencies—handle the day-to-day investigative work of the FBI. Agents in the field work with intelligence and law enforcement community partners to investigate cases. A special agent in charge (SAC) oversees each field office, except

for the three largest offices (Washington, DC; Los Angeles; and New York City), which are headed by an assistant director in charge (ADIC). In addition to its field offices across the United States, the FBI has nearly 60 offices around the world that are known as Legal Attaches or Legats. See the Office of International Operations information below under Criminal Investigations Branch for more details on the FBI's Legat program.

(U) Visit www.FBIjobs.gov on the Internet for more information on FBI employment.

Headquarters

(U) FBI Headquarters is organized into the following branches, divisions, and offices.

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■ (U) National Security Branch

- (U) Counterintelligence Division
- (U) Counterterrorism Division
- (U) Terrorist Screening Center
- (U) Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate

■ (U) Criminal, Cyber, Response and Services Branch

- (U) Criminal Investigative Division
- (U) Cyber Division
- (U) Critical Incident Response Group
- (U) International Operations Division
- (U) Office of Law Enforcement Coordination

■ (U) Science and Technology Branch

- (U) Laboratory Division
- (U) Criminal Justice Information Services Division

History

(U) The FBI was established by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte in 1908 as a small force of permanent investigators to handle all Department of Justice investigations except certain bank frauds. Renamed the Bureau of Investigation one year later, the bureau's agents investigated antitrust cases, land fraud, copyright violations, peonage, and 20 other matters. By 1924, when J. Edgar Hoover became the FBI Director, the Bureau of Investigation's authority had been extended to espionage, sabotage, sedition, kidnapping, and organized crime. Under Hoover, the Bureau also began to emphasize service to other law enforcement agencies with initiatives like the Identification Division and Technical Crime Laboratory. The

FBI National Academy opened in 1935, the same year the organization was renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Intelligence History

(U) With a rich intelligence history, the FBI has always used intelligence to solve cases. From gangsters in the 1930s, to intelligence threats during the Cold War era, to organized crime in the 1970s, to drug trafficking in the 1980s, we have accepted the nation's most pressing challenges and risen to the occasion. In our role as both an intelligence agency and a law enforcement agency, we are uniquely positioned to respond to the changing world with its new adversaries and threats. While the FBI has always answered the call to combat threats to our national security, today we count on our national security personnel working hand-in-hand with colleagues around the country and around the world to collectively gather intelligence and develop a comprehensive understanding of our threats.

1914 World War I began in Europe, placing additional responsibilities on the Bureau of Investigations (BOI), which was the forerunner of the FBI. In April 1917, Congress declared war on Germany and President Woodrow Wilson authorized the BOI to detain enemy aliens.

1917 The Espionage Act of 1917 granted increased powers to fight espionage, subversion, and disloyalty at the onset of the First World War.

1936 At the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the FBI began gathering intelligence on foreign influences exerted on domestic Nazi and communist groups.

1939 President Roosevelt issued a directive designating the FBI "to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of neutrality regulations" outside of military facilities.

1940 The FBI established the Special Intelligence Service to broaden its intelligence collection effort to Latin America. FBI agents were stationed throughout the Western Hemisphere to prevent Axis espionage, sabotage, and propaganda aimed against the United States and its allies.

1945 The testimony of two Soviet defectors - a Soviet code clerk in Canada and an espionage courier in the United States - led the FBI to greatly increase its Soviet counterintelligence effort, including an improved effort to identify communist penetration of the U.S. Government.

1947 The National Security Act of 1947 designated the FBI as a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community (USIC) and authorized the FBI to collect, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence.

1948 The FBI began to exploit decrypted Soviet intelligence messages to identify hundreds of persons involved in espionage against the United States and its allies.

1951 The FBI began a more intensive, proactive counterintelligence program aimed at penetrating and controlling Soviet intelligence in the United States.

1964 The FBI conducted an intensive intelligence gathering operation against the Ku Klux Klan in response to the murder of civil rights workers James E. Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner near Philadelphia, Mississippi. Eight men were identified in the murders and many were eventually convicted. FBI intelligence efforts continued, successfully penetrating the Klan and effectively neutralizing its ability to act in the area.

1976 In response to Congressional criticism of COINTELPRO and other FBI domestic security investigations that tended to lack a criminal predicate and therefore violated the privacy and civil rights of US persons, Attorney General Edward H. Levi issued new guidelines for FBI domestic security investigations. The Bureau would avoid the investigation of domestic political activities and begin to focus on violent radical groups and domestic terrorists.

1978 The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) was the first legislation outlining the permitted uses of electronic surveillance in national security matters.

1982 President Ronald Reagan designated the FBI as the lead agency for countering terrorism in the United States.

1985 A series of high-profile espionage arrests by the FBI in the “Year of the Spy” included Ronald Pelton, a former National Security Agency employee who sold military secrets to the Soviets. More than 80 spies were convicted between 1975 and 1985 based on FBI investigations.

1987 Fawaz Younis, who hijacked a Jordanian plane carrying two Americans, became the first suspected foreign terrorist arrested by the FBI for a crime perpetrated against Americans on foreign soil. The Bureau made the arrest under provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, which assigned certain extraterritorial authority to the FBI.

1998 The Joint Terrorism Task Force's (JTTF) KENBOM/TANBOM (Kenya Bombing/Tanzania Bombing) investigations of the terrorist bombing attacks on the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania deepened the USIC's understanding of the Al Qaeda threat.

1999 The FBI added Usama Bin Ladin to the FBI's “Ten Most Wanted Fugitives” list for his connection with the U.S. embassy bombings in East Africa.

2000 The JTTF's BORDERBOM investigation led to the indictment of Mokhtar Haouari and Abdel Ghani Meskini for conspiring with Ahmed Resdsam to bomb American sites during the January 1, 2000, Millennium celebrations.

2001 Following the massive terrorist attacks against New York and Washington, DC, the JTTF's PENTTBOM (Pentagon Twin Towers Bombing) investigation led to unprecedented interagency cooperation between intelligence and law enforcement partners.

2003 The FBI established Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) in every field office to coordinate, manage, and execute FBI intelligence functions in the field.

2004 President George W. Bush signed the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, reforming the USIC and outlining directives that will enhance the FBI's intelligence capabilities.

2005 The FBI established the Directorate of Intelligence and the National Security Branch, strengthening the FBI's intelligence and investigative mission.

2006 The Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate was created within the NSB to integrate WMD components previously spread throughout the Bureau.

The FBI Seal

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(U) The FBI seal was adopted in 1940. Each symbol and color in the FBI seal has special significance.

Symbols (U) The circle of 13 stars denotes unity of purpose as exemplified by the 13 original states. The laurel leaf symbolizes academic honors, distinction, and fame. There are 46 leaves in the two branches because there were 46 states in the Union when the FBI was founded in 1908. The peaked, beveled, edge surrounding the seal symbolizes the challenges facing the FBI and the ruggedness of the agency.



The FBI seal. Click the image to enlarge.

Colors (U) The dominant blue field and the scales on the shield represent justice, while the gold color in the seal conveys its overall value. Red parallel stripes stand for courage, valor, and strength, while the white stripes convey cleanliness, light, truth, and peace. As in the American flag, the red bars exceed the white by one.

Motto (U) The motto, "Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity," describes the motivating force behind the FBI.

See also

- FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

External links

- FBI Homepage [redacted]
- FBI [redacted]
- Report of the Presidential Commission on WMD [redacted]
- FBI Cyber Intelligence Americas Team [redacted]

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United States Intelligence Community



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