



FBI Records: Freedom of Information/Privacy Act

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63 FR 8659, 8671 / 02-20-98

JUSTICE/FBI-002

System Name: The FBI Central Records System

System Location:

- a) Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20535;
- b) 56 field divisions;
- c) 16 Legal Attache.

Categories of Individuals Covered by the System:

- a) Individuals who relate in any manner to official FBI investigations including, but not limited to subjects, suspects, victims, witnesses, and close relatives and associates who are relevant to an investigation.
- b) Applicants for and current and former personnel of the FBI and persons related thereto who are considered relevant to an applicant investigation, personnel inquiry, or other personnel matters.
- c) Applicants for and appointees to sensitive positions in the United States Government and persons related thereto who are considered relevant to the investigation.
- d) Individuals who are the subject of unsolicited information, who offer unsolicited information, request assistance, and make inquiries concerning record material, including general correspondence, and contacts with other agencies, businesses, institutions, clubs; the public and the news media.
- e) Individuals associated with administrative operations or services including pertinent functions, contractors and pertinent persons related thereto. (All manner of information concerning individuals may be acquired in connection with and relating to the varied investigative responsibilities of the FBI which are further described in "CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM." Depending on the nature and scope of the investigation this information may include, among other things, personal habits and conduct, financial information, travel and organizational affiliation of individuals. The information collected is made a matter of record and placed in FBI files.)

Categories of Records in the System: The FBI Central Records Systems--The FBI utilizes a central records system of maintaining its investigative, personnel, applicant, administrative, and general files. This system consists of one numerical sequence of subject matter files, an alphabetical index to the files, and a supporting abstract system to facilitate processing and accountability of all important mail placed in files. This abstract system is both a textual and an automated capability for locating mail. Files kept in FBI field offices are also structured in the same manner, except they do not utilize an abstract system.

The 281 classifications used by the FBI in its basic filing system pertain primarily to Federal violations over which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction. However, included in the 281 classifications are personnel, applicant, and administrative matters to facilitate the overall filing scheme. These classifications are as follows (the word "obsolete" following the name of the classification indicates the FBI is no longer initiating investigative cases in these matters, although the material is retained for reference purposes):

- 1) Training Schools; National Academy Matters: FBI National Academy Applicants. Covers general information concerning the FBI National Academy, including background investigations of individual candidates.
- 2) Neutrality Matters. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 956 and 958 962; Title 22, United States Code, Sections 1934 and 401.
- 3) Overthrow or Destruction of the Government. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2385.
- 4) National Firearms Act, Federal Firearms Act; State Firearms Control Assistance Act; Unlawful Possession or Receipt of Firearms. Title 26, United States Code, Sections 5801-5812; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 921-928; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1201-1203.
- 5) Income Tax. Covers violations of Federal income tax laws reported to the FBI. Complaints are forwarded to the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.
- 6) Interstate Transportation of Strikebreakers. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1231.
- 7) Kidnapping. Title 28, United States Code, Sections 1201 and 1202.
- 8) Migratory Bird Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 43; Title 16, United States Code, Section 703 through 718.
- 9) Extortion. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 876, 877, 875, and 873.
- 10) Red Cross Act. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 706 and 917.
- 11) Tax (Other than Income). This classification covers complaints concerning violations of Internal Revenue law as they apply to other than alcohol, social security and income and profits taxes, which are forwarded to the Internal Revenue Service.
- 12) Narcotics. This classification covers complaints received by the FBI concerning alleged violations of Federal drug laws. Complaints are forwarded to the headquarters of the Drug Enforcement Administration

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(DEA), or the nearest district office of DEA.

13) Miscellaneous. Section 125, National Defense Act, Prostitution; Selling Whiskey Within Five Miles of An Army Camp, 1920 only. Subjects were alleged violators of abuse of U.S. flag, fraudulent enlistment, selling liquor and operating houses of prostitution within restricted bounds of military reservations. Violations of Section 13 of the Selective Service Act (Conscription Act) were enforced by the Department of Justice as a war emergency measure with the Bureau exercising jurisdiction in the detection and prosecution of cases within the purview of that Section.

14) Sedition. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2387, 2388, and 2391.

15) Theft from Interest Shipment. Title 18, United States Code, Section 859; Title 18, United States Code, Section 660; Title 18 United States Code, Section 2117.

16) Violations of Federal Injunction (obsolete). Consolidated into Classification 69, "Contempt of Court".

17) Fraud Against the Government, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Veterans Affairs Matters. Title 18, United States Code, Section 287, 289, 290, 371, or 1001, and Title 38, United States Code, Sections 787(a), 787(b), 3405, 3501, and 3502.

18) May Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1384.

19) Censorship Matter (obsolete). Pub. L. 77th Congress.

20) Federal Grain Standards Act (obsolete) 1920 only. Subjects were alleged violators of contracts for sale. Shipment of Interstate Commerce, Section 5, U.S. Grain Standards Act.

21) Food and Drugs. This classification covers complaints received concerning alleged violations of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Tea Act; Import Milk Act; Caustic Poison Act; and Filled Milk Act. These complaints are referred to the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration of the field component of that Agency.

22) National Motor Vehicle Traffic Act, 1922-27 (obsolete). Subjects were possible violators of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Automobiles seized by Prohibitions Agents.

23) Prohibition. This classification covers complaints received concerning bootlegging activities and other violations of the alcohol tax laws. Such complaints are referred to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, or field representatives of the Agency.

24) Profiteering 1920-42 (obsolete). Subjects are possible violators of the Lever Act--Profiteering in food and clothing or accused company was subject of file. Bureau conducted investigations to ascertain profits.

25) Selective Service Act; Selective Training and Service Act. Title 50, United States Code, Section 462; Title 50, United States Code, Section 459.

26) Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle; Interstate Transportation of Stolen Aircraft. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2311 (in part), 2312, and 2313.

27) Patent Matter. Title 35, United States Code, Sections 104 and 105.

28) Copyright Matter. Title 17, United States Code, Sections 104 and 105.

29) Bank Fraud and Embezzlement. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 212, 213, 215, 334, 655-657, 1004-1006, 1008, 1009, 1014, and 1306; Title 12, United States Code, Section 1725(g).

30) Interstate Quarantine Law, 1922-25 (obsolete). Subjects alleged violators of Act of February 15, 1893, as amended, regarding interstate travel of persons afflicted with infectious diseases. Cases also involved unlawful transportation of animals, Act of February 2, 1903. Referrals were made to Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture.

31) White Slave Traffic Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2421-2424.

32) Identification (Fingerprint) Matters. This classification covers general information concerning Identification (fingerprint) matters.

33) Uniform Crime Reporting. This classification covers general information concerning the Uniform Crime Reports, a periodic compilation of statistics of criminal violations throughout the United States.

34) Violation of Lacey Act. 1922-43. (obsolete) Unlawful Transportation and shipment of black bass and fur seal skins.

35) Civil Service. This classification covers complaints received by the FBI concerning Civil Service matters which are referred to the Office of Personnel Management in Washington or regional offices of that Agency.

36) Mail Fraud. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1341.

37) False Claims Against the Government. 1921-22 (obsolete). Subjects submitted claims for allotment, vocational training, compensation as veterans under the Sweet Bill. Letters were generally referred elsewhere (Veterans Bureau). Violators apprehended for violation of Article No. 1, War Risk Insurance Act.

38) Application for Pardon to Restore Civil Rights. 1921-35 (obsolete). Subjects allegedly obtained their naturalization papers by fraudulent means. Cases later referred to Immigration and Naturalization Service.

39) Falsely Claiming Citizenship (obsolete). Title 18, United States Code, Sections 911 and 1015(a)(b).

40) Passport and Visa Matter. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1451-1546.

41) Explosives (obsolete). Title 50, United States Code, Sections 121 through 144.

42) Deserter; Deserter, Harboring. Title 10, United States Code, Sections 808 and 885.

43. Illegal Wearing of Uniforms; False Advertising or Misuse of Names, Words, Emblems or Insignia; Illegal Manufacturer, Use, Possession, or Sale of Emblems and Insignia; Illegal Manufacture, Possession, or Wearing of Civil Defense Insignia; Miscellaneous, Forging or Using Forged Certificate of Discharge from Military or Naval Service; Miscellaneous, Falsely Making or Forging Naval, Military, or Official Pass; Miscellaneous, Forging or Counterfeiting Seal of Department or Agency of the United States, Misuse of the Great Seal of the United States or of the Seals of the President or the Vice President of the United States; Unauthorized Use of "Johnny Horizon" Symbol; Unauthorized Use of Smokey Bear Symbol. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 702, 703, and 704; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 701, 705, 707, and 710; Title 36, United States Code, Section 182; Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Section 2284; Title 46, United States Code, Section 249; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 498, 499, 506, 709, 711, 711a, 712, 713, and 714; Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1457 and 1723a; Title 22, United States Code, Section 2518.

44) Civil Rights; Civil Rights, Election Laws, Voting Rights Act, 1965, Title 18, United States Code, Sections 241, 242, and 245; Title 42, United States Code, Section 1973; Title 18, United States Code, Section 243;

Title 18, United States Code, Section 244, Civil Rights Act--Federally Protected Activities; Civil Rights Act--Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975.

45) Crime on the High Seas (includes stowaways on boats and aircraft). Title 18, United States Code, Sections 7, 13, 1243, and 2199.

46) Fraud Against the Government (includes Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Department of Labor (CETA), and Miscellaneous Government Agencies), Anti-Kickback Statute; Department Assistance Act of 1950; False Claims, Civil; Federal-Aid Road Act; Lead and Zinc Act; Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; Renegotiation Act, Criminal; Renegotiation Act, Civil; Trade Expansion Act of 1962; Unemployment Compensation Statutes; Economic Opportunity Act, Title 50, United States Code, Section 1211 et seq.; Title 31, United States Code, Section 231; Title 41, United States Code, Section 119; Title 40, United States Code, Section 489.

47) Impersonation. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 912, 913, 915, and 916.

48) Postal. Violation (Except Mail Fraud). This classification covers inquiries concerning the Postal Service and complaints pertaining to the theft of mail. Such complaints are either forwarded to the Postmaster General or the nearest Postal Inspector.

49) Bankruptcy Fraud. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 151- 155.

50) Involuntary Servitude and Slavery. U.S. Constitution, 13th Amendment; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1581-1588, 241, and 242.

51) Jury Panel Investigations. This classification covers jury panel investigations which are requested by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 533 and AG memorandum 781, dated November 9, 1972. These investigations can be conducted only upon such request and consist of an indices and arrest check, and only in limited important trials where defendant could have influence over a juror.

52) Theft, Robbery, Embezzlement, Illegal Possession or Destruction of Government Property. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 641, 1024, 1660, 2112, and 2114. Interference With Government Communications, Title 18, United States Code, Section 1632.

53) Excess Profits on Wool. 1918 (obsolete). Subjects possible violators of Government Control of Wool Clip Act of 1918.

54) Customs Laws and Smuggling. This classification covers complaints received concerning smuggling and other matters involving importation and entry of merchandise into and the exportation of merchandise from the United States. Complaints are referred to the nearest district office of the U.S. Customs Service or the Commissioner of Customs, Washington, DC.

55) Counterfeiting. This classification covers complaints received concerning alleged violations of counterfeiting of U.S. coins, notes, and other obligations and securities of the Government. These complaints are referred to either the Director, U.S. Secret Service, or the nearest office of that Agency.

56) Election Laws. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 241, 242, 245, and 591-607; Title 42, United States Code, Section 1973; Title 26, United States Code, Sections 9012 and 9042; Title 2, United States Code, Sections 431-437, 439, and 441.

57) War Labor Dispute Act (obsolete). Pub. L. 89--77th Congress.

58) Corruption of Federal Public Officials. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 201-203, 205-211; Public Law 89-4 and 89-136.

59) World War Adjusted Compensation Act of 1924-44 (obsolete). Bureau of Investigation was charged with the duty of investigating alleged violations of all sections of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act (Pub. L. 472, 69th Congress (H.R. 10277)) with the exception of Section 704.

60) Anti-Trust, Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1-7, 12-27, and 13.

61) Treason or Misprision of Treason. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2381, 2382, 2389, 2390, 756, and 757.

62) Administrative Inquiries. Misconduct Investigations of Officers and Employees of the Department of Justice and Federal Judiciary; Census Matters (Title 13, United States Code, Sections 211-214, 221- 224, 304, and 305) Domestic Police Cooperation; Eight-Hour-Day Law (Title 40, United States Code, Sections 321, 332, 325a, 326); Fair Credit Reporting Act (Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1681q and 1681r); Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (Title 15, United States Code, Section 1333); Federal Judiciary Investigations; Kickback Racket Act (Title 18, United States Code, Section 874); Lands Division Matter, other Violations and/or Matters; Civil Suits-- Miscellaneous; Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Sections 510-590); Tariff Act of 1930 (Title 19, United States Code, Section 1304); Unreported Interstate Shipment of Cigarettes (Title 15, United States Code, Sections 375 and 376); Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (Wages and Hours Law) (Title 29, United States Code, Sections 201-219); Conspiracy (Title 18, United States Code, Section 371 (formerly Section 88, Title 18, United States Code); effective September 1, 1948).

63) Miscellaneous--Nonsubversive. This classification concerns correspondence from the public which does not relate to matters within FBI jurisdiction.

64) Foreign Miscellaneous. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information of value identified by country. More specific categories are placed in classification 108-113.

65) Espionage. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence; Internal Security Act of 1950; Executive Order 11905.

66) Administrative Matters. This classification covers such items as supplies, automobiles, salary matters and vouchers.

67) Personnel Matters. This classification concerns background investigations of applicants for employment with the FBI and folders for current and former employees.

68) Alaskan matters (obsolete). This classification concerns FBI investigations in the Territory of Alaska prior to its becoming a State.

69) Contempt of Court. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 401, 402, 3285, 3691, 3692; Title 10, United States Code. Section 847; and Rule 42, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

70) Crime on Government Reservation. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 7 and 13.

- 71) Bills of Lading Act, Title 49, United States Code, Section 121.
- 72) Obstruction of Criminal Investigations: Obstruction of Justice, Obstruction of Court Orders. Title 18, United States Code. Sections 1503 through 1510.
- 73) Application for Pardon After Completion of Sentence and Application for Executive Clemency. This classification concerns the FBI's background investigation in connection with pardon applications and request for executive clemency.
- 74) Perjury. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1621, 1622, and 1623.
- 75) Bondsmen and Sureties. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1506.
- 76) Escaped Federal Prisoner. Escape and Rescue; Probation Violator, Parole Violator, Mandatory, Release Violator. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 751-757, 1072; Title 18, United States Code. Sections 3651-3656; and Title 18, United States Code. Sections 4202-4207, 5037, and 4161-4166.
- 77) Applicants (Special Inquiry, Departmental and Other Government Agencies, except those having special classifications). This classification covers the background investigations conducted by the FBI in connection with the aforementioned positions.
- 78) Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests. Title 18, United States Code, Section 287, 495, 508, 641, 1001 and 1002.
- 79) Missing Persons. This classification covers the FBI's Identification Division's assistance in the locating of missing persons.
- 80) Laboratory Research Matters. At FBI Headquarters this classification is used for Laboratory research matters. In field office files this classification covers the FBI's public affairs matters and involves contact by the FBI with the general public, Federal and State agencies, the Armed Forces, Corporations, the news media and other outside organizations.
- 81) Gold Hoarding. 1933-45. (obsolete) Gold Hoarding investigations conducted in accordance with an Act of March 9, 1933 and Executive Order issued August 28, 1933. Bureau instructed by Department to conduct no further investigations in 1935 under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. Thereafter, all correspondence referred to Secret Service.
- 82) War Risk Insurance (National Life Insurance (obsolete)). This classification covers investigations conducted by the FBI in connection with civil suits filed under this statute.
- 83) Court of Claims. This classification covers requests for investigations of cases pending in the Court of Claims from the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice.
- 84) Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act (obsolete). Title 15, United States Code, Chapter 14.
- 85) Home Owner Loan Corporation (obsolete). This classification concerned complaints received by the FBI about alleged violations of the Home Owners Loan Act, which were referred to the Home Owners Loan Corporation. Title 12, United States Code, Section 1464.
- 86) Fraud Against the Government--Small Business Administration. Title 15, United States Code, Section 645; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 657, 658, 1006, 1011, 1013, 1014, 1906, 1907, and 1909.
- 87) Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property (Heavy Equipment-- Commercialized Theft). Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2311, 2314, 2315 and 2318.
- 88) Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Custody, or Confinement; Unlawful Flight to Avoid Giving Testimony. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1073 and 1074.
- 89) Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer, Crimes Against Family Members, Congressional Assassination Statute, Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1111, 1114, 2232.
- 90) Irregularities in Federal Penal Institutions. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1791 and 1792.
- 91) Bank Burglary, Bank Larceny; Bank Robbery. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113.
- 92) Racketeer Enterprise Investigations. Title 18, United States Code. Section 3237.
- 93) Ascertaining Financial Ability. This classification concerns requests by the Department of Justice for the FBI to ascertain a person's ability to pay a claim, fine or judgment obtained against him by the United States Government.
- 94) Research matters. This classification concerns all general correspondence of the FBI with private individuals which does not involve any substantive violation of Federal law.
- 95) Laboratory Cases (Examination of Evidence in Other Than Bureau's Cases). The classification concerns non-FBI cases where a duly constituted State, county or a municipal law enforcement agency in a criminal matter has requested an examination of evidence by the FBI Laboratory.
- 96) Alien Applicant (obsolete). Title 10, United States Code, Section 310.
- 97) Foreign Agents Registration Act. Title 18, United States Code, Section 951; Title 22, United States Code, Sections 611-621; Title 50, United States Code, Sections 851-857.
- 98) Sabotage. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2151-2156; Title 50, United States Code, Section 797.
- 99) Plant Survey (obsolete). This classification covers a program wherein the FBI inspected industrial plants for the purpose of making suggestions to the operations of those plants to prevent espionage and sabotage.
- 100) Domestic Security. This classification covers investigations by the FBI in the domestic security field, e.g., Smith Act violations.
- 101) Hatch Act (obsolete). Public Law 252, 76th Congress.
- 102) Voorhis Act, Title 18, United States Code, Section 1386.
- 103) Interstate Transportation of Stolen Livestock, Title 18, United States Code, Sections 667, 2311, 2316 and 2317.
- 104) Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (obsolete). Public Law 625, 77th Congress, Sections 115-119.
- 105) Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.
- 106) Alien Enemy Control; Escaped Prisoners of War and Internees, 1944-55 (obsolete). Suspects were generally suspected escaped prisoners of war, members of foreign organizations, failed to register under

the Alien Registration Act. Cases ordered closed by Attorney General after alien enemies returned to their respective countries upon termination of hostilities.

107) Denaturalization Proceedings (obsolete). This classification covers investigation concerning allegations that an individual fraudulently swore allegiance to the United States or in some other manner illegally obtained citizenship to the U.S. Title 8, United States Code, Section 738.

108) Foreign Travel Control (obsolete). This classification concerns security-type investigations wherein the subject is involved in foreign travel.

109) Foreign Political Matters. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign political matters broken down by country.

110) Foreign Economic Matters. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign economic matters broken down by country.

111) Foreign Social Conditions. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign social conditions broken down by county.

112) Foreign Funds. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign funds broken down by country.

113) Foreign Military and Naval Matters. This classification is a control file utilized as a repository for intelligence information concerning foreign military and naval matters broken down by country.

114) Alien Property Custodian Matter (obsolete). Title 50, United States Code, Sections 1 through 38. This classification covers investigations concerning ownership and control of property subject to claims and litigation under this statute.

115) Bond Default; Bail Jumper. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 3146-3152.

116) Department of Energy Applicant; Department of Energy, Employee. This classification concerns background investigations conducted in connection with employment with the Department of Energy.

117) Department of Energy, Criminal. Title 42, United States Code, Sections 2011-2281; Public Law 93-438.

118) Applicant, Intelligence Agency (obsolete). This classification covers applicant background investigations conducted of persons under consideration for employment by the Central Intelligence Group.

119) Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Title 2, United States Code, Sections 261-270.

120) Federal Tort Claims Act, Title 28, United States Code, Sections 2671 to 2680. Investigations are conducted pursuant to specific request from the Department of Justice in connection with cases in which the Department of Justice represents agencies sued under the Act.

121) Loyalty of Government Employees (obsolete). Executive Order 9835.

122) Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Title 29, United States Code, Sections 161, 162, 176-178 and 186.

123) Section inquiry, State Department, Voice of America (U.S. Information Center) (Public Law 402, 80th Congress) (obsolete). This classification covers loyalty and security investigations on personnel employed by or under consideration for employment for Voice of America.

124) European Recovery Program Administration, formerly Foreign Operations Administration, Economic Cooperation Administration or E.R.P., European Recovery Programs; A.I.D. Agency for International Development (obsolete). This classification covers security and loyalty investigation of personnel employed by or under consideration for employment with the European Recovery Program, Public Law 472, 80th Congress.

125) Railway Labor Act; Railway Labor Act--Employer's Liability Act Title 45, United States Code, Sections 151-163 and 181-188.

126) National Security Resources Board, Special Inquiry (obsolete). This classification covers loyalty investigations on employees and applicants of the National Security Resources Board.

127) Sensitive Positions in the United States Government, Public Law 266 (obsolete). Public Law 81st Congress.

128) International Development Program (Foreign Operations Administration) (obsolete). This classification covers background investigations conducted on individuals who are to be assigned to duties under the International Development Program.

129) Evacuation Claims (obsolete). Public Law 886, 80th Congress.

130) Special Inquiry. Armed Forces Security Act (obsolete). This classification covers applicant-type investigations conducted for the Armed Forces security agencies.

131) Admiralty Matter. Title 46, United States Code, Sections 741- 752 and 781-799.

132) Special Inquiry, Office of Defense Mobilization (obsolete). This classification covers applicant-type investigations of individuals associated with the Office of Defense Mobilization.

133) National Science Foundation Act, Applicant (obsolete). Public Law 507, 81st Congress.

134) Foreign Counterintelligence Assets. This classification concerns individuals who provide information to the FBI concerning Foreign Counterintelligence matters.

135) PROSAB (Protection of Strategic Air Command Bases of the U.S. Air Force (obsolete). This classification covered contacts with individuals with the aim to develop information useful to protect bases of the Strategic Air Command.

136) American Legion Contact (obsolete). This classification covered liaison contracts with American Legion offices.

137) Informants. Other than Foreign Counterintelligence Assets. This classification concerns individuals who furnish information to the FBI concerning criminal violations on a continuing and confidential basis.

138) Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations and Other Public International Organizations. This classification concerns FBI investigations based on referrals from the Office of Personnel Management wherein a question or allegation has been received regarding the applicant's loyalty to the U.S. Government as described in Executive Order 10422.

139) Interception of Communications (Formerly, Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications). Title 47, United States Code, Section 605; Title 47, United States Code, Section 501; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2510-2513.

140) Security of Government Employees; Fraud Against the Government, Executive Order 10450.

141) False Entries in Records of Interstate Carriers. Title 47, United States Code, Section 220; Title 49, United States Code, Section 20.

142) Illegal Use of Railroad Pass. Title 49, United States Code, Section 1.

143) Interstate Transport of Gambling Devices. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1171 through 1180.

144) Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1301.

145) Interstate Transportation of Obscene Materials. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1462, 1464, and 1465.

146) Interstate Transportation of Prison-Made Goods. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1761 and 1762.

147) Fraud Against the Government--Department of Housing and Urban Development, Matters. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 657, 709, 1006, and 1010; Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1709 and 1715.

148) Interstate Transportation of Fireworks. Title 18, United States Code, Section 836.

149) Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles. Title 18, United States Code, Section 31-35.

150) Harboring of Federal Fugitives, Statistics (obsolete).

151) (Referral cases received from the Office of Personnel Management under Pub. L. 298). Agency for International Development; Department of Energy; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Science Foundation; Peace Corps; Action; U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; World Health Organization; International Labor Organization; International Communications Agency. This classification covers referrals from the Office of Personnel Management where an allegation has been received regarding an applicant's loyalty to the U.S. Government. These referrals refer to applicants from Peace Corps; Department of Energy, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the International Communications Agency.

152) Switchblade Knife Act. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1241-1244.

153) Automobile Information Disclosure Act. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1231-1233.

154) Interstate Transportation of Unsafe Refrigerators. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1211-1214.

155) National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. Title 18, United States Code, Section 799.

156) Employee Retirement Income Security Act. Title 29, United States Code, Sections 1021-1029, 1111, 1131, and 1141; Title 18, United States Code, Sections 644, 1027, and 1954.

157) Civil Unrest. This classification concerns FBI responsibility for reporting information on civil disturbances or demonstrations. The FBI's investigative responsibility is based on the Attorney General's Guidelines for Reporting on Civil Disorders and Demonstrations Involving a Federal Interest which became effective April 5, 1976.

158) Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Security Matter) (obsolete). Public Law 86-257, Section 504.

159) Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Investigative Matter). Title 29, United States Code, Sections 501, 504, 522, and 530.

160) Federal Train Wreck Statute. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1992.

161) Special Inquiries for White House, Congressional Committee and Other Government Agencies. This classification covers investigations requested by the White House. Congressional committees or other Government agencies.

162) Interstate Gambling Activities. This classification covers information acquired concerning the nature and scope of illegal gambling activities in each field office.

163) Foreign Police Cooperation. This classification covers requests by foreign police for the FBI to render investigative assistance to such agencies.

164) Crime Aboard Aircraft. Title 49, United States Code, Sections 1472 and 1473.

165) Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1065.

166) Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1952.

167) Destruction of Interstate Property. Title 15, United States Code, Sections 1281 and 1282.

168) Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1953.

169) Hydraulic Brake Fluid Act (obsolete); 76 Stat. 437, Public Law 87-637.

170) Extremist Informants (obsolete). This classification concerns individuals who provided information on a continuing basis on various extremist elements.

171) Motor Vehicle Seat Belt Act (obsolete). Pub. L. 88-201, 80th Congress.

172) Sports Bribery. Title 18, United States Code, Section 244.

173) Public Accommodations. Civil Rights Act of 1964 Public Facilities; Civil Rights Act of 1964 Public Education; Civil Rights Act of 1964 Employment; Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title 42, United States Code, Section 2000; Title 18, United States Code, Section 245.

174) Explosives and Incendiary Devices; Bomb Threats (Formerly Bombing Matters; Bombing Matters, Threats). Title 18, United States Code, Section 844.

175) Assaulting, Kidnapping or Killing the President (or Vice President) of the United States. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1751.

176) Anti-riot Laws. Title 18, United States Code, Section 245.

177) Discrimination in Housing. Title 42, United States Code, Sections 3601-3619 and 3631.

178) Interstate Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls. Title 47, United States Code, Section 223.

179) Extortionate Credit Transactions. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 891-896.

180) Desecration of the Flag. Title 18, United States Code, Section 700.

181) Consumer Credit Protection Act. Title 15, United States Code, Section 1611.

182) Illegal Gambling Business: Illegal Gambling Business, Obstruction; Illegal Gambling Business Forfeiture. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1955; Title 18, United States Code, Section 1511.

183) Racketeer, Influence and Corrupt Organizations. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1961-1968.

184) Police Killings. This classification concerns investigations conducted by the FBI upon written request

from local Chief of Police or duty constituted head of the local agency to actively participate in the investigation of the killing of a police officer. These investigations are based on a Presidential Directive dated June 3, 1971.

185) Protection of Foreign Officials and Officials Guests of the United States. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 112, 970, 1116, 1117, and 1201.

186) Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974. Title 12, United States Code, Section 2602; Title 12, United States Code, Section 2606, and Title 12, United States Code, Section 2607.

187) Privacy Act of 1974, Criminal. Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a.

188) Crime Resistance. This classification covers FBI efforts to develop new or improved approaches, techniques, systems, equipment and devices to improve and strengthen law enforcement as mandated by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Action of 1968.

189) Equal Credit Opportunity Act. Title 15, United States Code, Section 1691.

190) Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts. This classification covers the creation of a correspondence file to preserve and maintain accurate records concerning the handling of requests for records submitted pursuant to the Freedom of Information--Privacy Acts.

191) False Identity Matters. (obsolete) This classification covers the FBI's study and examination of criminal elements' efforts to create false identities.

192) Hobbs Act--Financial Institutions; Commercial Institutions Armored Carrier. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.

193) Hobbs Act--Commercial Institutions (obsolete). Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951; Title 47, United States Code, Section 506.

194) Hobbs Act--Corruption of Public Officials. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.

195) Hobbs Act--Labor Related. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951.

196) Fraud by Wire. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.

197) Civil Actions or Claims Against the Government. This classification covers all civil suits involving FBI matters and most administrative claims filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act arising from FBI activities.

198) Crime on Indian Reservations. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1151, 1152, and 1153.

199) Foreign Counterintelligence--Terrorism. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

200) Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

201) Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

202) Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

203) Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

204) Federal Revenue Sharing. This classification covers FBI investigations conducted where the Attorney General has been authorized to bring civil action whenever he has reason to believe that a pattern or practice of discrimination in disbursement of funds under the Federal Revenue Sharing status exists.

205) Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977. Title 15, United States Code, Section 78.

206) Fraud Against the Government--Department of Defense, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Community Services Organization, Department of Transportation. (See classification 46 (supra) for a statutory authority for this and the four following classifications.)

207) Fraud Against the Government--Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Energy, Department of Transportation.

208) Fraud Against the Government--General Services Administration.

209) Fraud Against the Government--Department of Health and Human Services (Formerly Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

210) Fraud Against the Government--Department of Labor.

211) Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Title VI (Title 28, Sections 591-596).

212) Foreign Counterintelligence--Intelligence Community Support. This is an administrative classification for the FBI's operational and technical support to other Intelligence Community agencies.

213) Fraud Against the Government--Department of Education.

214) Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (Title 42, United States Code, Section 1997).

215) Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.

216 thru 229) Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. (Same authority as 215.)

230 thru 240) FBI Training Matters.

241) DEA Applicant Investigations.

242) Automation Matters.

243) Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1982.

244) Hostage Rescue Team.

245) Drug Investigative Task Force.

246 thru 248) Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. (Same authority as 215.)

249) Environmental Crimes--Investigations involving toxic or hazardous waste violations.

250) Tampering With Consumer Products (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1395).

251) Controlled Substance-- Robbery;--Burglary (Title 18, U.S. Code, section 2118).

252) Violent Crime Apprehension Program (VICAP). Case folders containing records relevant to the VICAP Program, in conjunction with the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime Record System at the FBI Academy; Quantico, Virginia.

253) False Identification Crime Control Act of 1982 (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1028--Fraud and Related Activity in Connection With Identification Documents, and Section 1738--Mailing Private Identification Documents Without a Disclaimer).

- 254) Destruction of Energy Facilities (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1365) relates to the destruction of property of nonnuclear energy facilities.
- 255) Counterfeiting of State and Corporate Securities (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 511) covers counterfeiting and forgery of all forms of what is loosely interpreted as securities.
- 256) Hostage Taking--Terrorism (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1203) prohibits taking of hostage(s) to compel third party to do or refrain from doing any act.
- 257) Trademark Counterfeiting Act (Title 18, United States Code, section 2320) covers the international trafficking in goods which bear a counterfeited trademark.
- 258) Credit Card Fraud Act of 1984 (Title 18, United States Code, section 1029) covers fraud and related activities in connection with access devices (credit and debit cards).
- 259) Security Clearance Investigations Program. (Same authority as 215.)
- 260) Industrial Security Program. (Same authority as 215.)
- 261) Security Officer Matters. (Same authority as 215.)
- 262) Overseas Homicide (Attempted Homicide--International Terrorism). Title 18, United States Code, Section 2331.
- 263) Office of Professional Responsibility Matters.
- 264) Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986. Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1030; Title 18, United States Code, Section 2701.
- 265) Acts of Terrorism in the United States--International Terrorist. (Followed by predicate offense from other classification.)
- 266) Acts of Terrorism in the United States--Domestic Terrorist. (Followed by predicate offense from other classification.)
- 267) Drug-Related Homicide. Title 21, U.S. Code, Section 848(e).
- 268) Engineering Technical Matters--FCI. 269. Engineering Technical Matters--Non-FCI.
- 270) Cooperative Witnesses.
- 271) Foreign Counterintelligence Matters. Attorney General Guidelines on Foreign Counterintelligence. Executive Order 11905.
- 272) Money Laundering. Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 1956 and 1957.
- 273) Adoptive Forfeiture Matter--Drug. Forfeiture based on seizure of property by state, local or other Federal authority.
274. Adoptive Forfeiture Matter--Organized Crime. (Same explanation as 273.)
275. Adoptive Forfeiture Matter--White Collar Crime. (Same explanation as 273.)
276. Adoptive Forfeiture Matter--Violent Crime/Major Offenders Program. (Same explanation as 273.)
277. Adoptive Forfeiture Matter--Counterterrorism Program. (Same explanation as 273.)
278. Presidents Intelligence Oversight Board. Executive Order 12334.
279. Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989. (Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 175-179).
280. Equal Employment Opportunity Investigations.
281. Organized Crime Drug Investigations.

Records Maintained in FBI Field Divisions--FBI field divisions maintain for limited periods of time investigative, administrative and correspondence records, including files, index cards and related material, some of which are duplicated copies of reports and similar documents forwarded to FBI Headquarters. Most investigative activities conducted by FBI field divisions are reported to FBI Headquarters at one or more stages of the investigation. There are, however, investigative activities wherein no reporting was made to FBI Headquarters, e.g., pending cases not as yet reported and cases which were closed in the field division for any of a number of reasons without reporting to FBI Headquarters.

Duplicate records and records which extract information reported in the main files are also kept in the various divisions of the FBI to assist them in their day-to-day operation. These records are lists of individuals which contain certain biographic data, including physical description and photograph. They may also contain information concerning activities of the individual as reported to FBIHQ by the various field offices. The establishment of these lists is necessitated by the needs of the Division to have immediate access to pertinent information duplicative of data found in the central records without the delay caused by a time-consuming manual search of central indices. The manner of segregating these individuals varies depending on the particular needs of the FBI Division. The information pertaining to individuals who are a part of the list is derivative of information contained in the Central Records System.

These duplicative records fall into the following categories:

- (1) Listings of individuals used to assist in the location and apprehension of individuals for whom legal process is outstanding (fugitives):
- (2) Listings of individuals used in the identification of particular offenders in cases where the FBI has jurisdiction. These listings include various photograph albums and background data concerning persons who have been formerly charged with a particular crime and who may be suspect in similar criminal activities; and photographs of individuals who are unknown but suspected of involvement in a particular criminal activity, for example, bank surveillance photographs:
- (3) Listings of individuals as part of an overall criminal intelligence effort by the FBI. This would include photograph albums, lists of individuals known to be involved in criminal activity, including theft from interstate shipment, interstate transportation of stolen property, and individuals in the upper echelon of organized crime:
- (4) Listings of individuals in connection with the FBI's mandate to carry out Presidential directives on January 8, 1943, July 24, 1950, December 15, 1953, and February 18, 1976, which designated the FBI to carry out investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and foreign counterintelligence. These listings may include photograph albums and other listings containing biographic data regarding individuals. This would include lists of identified and suspected foreign intelligence agents and informants:

(5) Special indices duplicative of the central indices used to access the Central Records System have been created from time to time in conjunction with the administration and investigation of major cases. This duplication and segregation facilitates access to documents prepared in connection with major cases.

In recent years, as the emphasis on the investigation of white collar crime, organized crime, and hostile foreign intelligence operations has increased, the FBI has been confronted with increasingly complicated cases, which require more intricate information processing capabilities. Since these complicated investigations frequently involve massive volumes of evidence and other investigative information, the FBI uses its computers, when necessary to collate, analyze, and retrieve investigative information in the most accurate and expeditious manner possible. It should be noted that this computerized investigative information, which is extracted from the main files or other commercial or governmental sources, is only maintained as necessary to support the FBI's investigative activities. Information from these internal computerized subsystems of the "Central Records System" is not accessed by any other agency. All disclosures of computerized information are made in printed form or other appropriate format, in accordance with the routine uses which are set forth below and in compliance with applicable security requirements.

Records also are maintained on a temporary basis relevant to the FBI's domestic police cooperating program, where assistance in obtaining information is provided to state and local police agencies. Also, personnel type information, dealing with such matters as attendance and production and accuracy requirements is maintained by some divisions.

(The following chart identifies various listings or indexes maintained by the FBI which have been or are being used by various divisions of the FBI in their day-to-day operations. The chart identifies the list by name, description and use, and where maintained, i.e., FBI Headquarters and/or Field Office. The number of field offices which maintain these indices is also indicated. The list indicates those indexes which are in current use (designated by the word "active") and those which are no longer being used, although maintained (designated by the word "inactive"). There are 27 separate indices which are classified in accordance with existing regulations and are not included in this list. The following indices are no longer being used by the FBI and are being maintained at FBIHQ pending receipt of authority to destroy: Black Panther Party Photo Index; Black United Front Index; Security Index; and Wounded Knee Album.)

1) *Administrative Index (ADEX)*. Consists of cards with descriptive data on individuals who were subject to investigation in a national emergency because they were believed to constitute a potential or active threat to the internal security of the United States. When ADEX was started in 1971, it was made up of people who were formerly on the Security Index, Reserve Index, and Agitator Index. This index is maintained in two separate locations in FBI Headquarters. ADEX was discontinued in January 1978. This list is inactive at FBI Headquarters and 29 Field Offices.

2) *Anonymous Letter File*. Consists of photographs of anonymous communications and extortionate credit transactions, kidnapping, extortion and threatening letters. It is active at FBI Headquarters.

3) *Associates of DEA Class I Narcotics Violators Listing*. Consists of a computer listing of individuals whom DEA has identified as associates of Class I Narcotics Violators. It is active at FBI Headquarters and 56 Field Offices.

4) *Background Investigation Index--Department of Justice*. Consists of cards on persons who have been the subject of a full field investigation in connection with their consideration of employment in sensitive positions with Department of Justice, such as U.S. Attorney, Federal judges, or a high level Department position. It is active at FBI Headquarters.

5) *Background Investigation Index--White House, Other Executive Agencies, and Congress*. Consists of cards on persons who have been the subject of a full field investigation in connection with their consideration for employment in sensitive positions with the White House, Executive agencies (other than the Department of Justice) and the Congress. Active at FBI Headquarters.

6) *Bank Fraud and Embezzlement Index*. Consists of individuals who have been the subject of "Bank Fraud and Embezzlement" investigation. This file is used as an investigative aid. It is active in one Field Office.

7) *Bank Robbery Album*. Consists of photos of bank robbers, burglars, and larceny subjects. In some field offices it will also contain pictures obtained from local police departments of known armed robbers and thus potential bank robbers. The index is used to develop investigative leads in bank robbery cases and may also be used to show to witnesses of bank robberies. It is usually filed by race, height, and age. This index is also maintained in one resident agency (a suboffice of a field office). Active in 47 Field Offices.

8) *Bank Robbery Nickname Index*. Consists of nicknames used by known bank robbers. The index cards on each would contain the real name and method of operation and are filed in alphabetical order. Active in one Field Office.

9) *Bank Robbery Note File*. Consists of photographs of notes used in bank robberies in which the suspect has been identified. This index is used to help solve robberies in which the subject has not been identified but a note was left. The role is compared with the index to try to match the sentence structure and handwriting for the purpose of identifying possible suspects. Active at FBI Headquarters.

10) *Bank Robbery Suspect Index*. Consists of a control file or index cards with photos, if available, of bank robbers or burglars. In some field offices these people may be part of a bank robbery album. This index is generally maintained and used in the same manner as the bank robbery album. Active in 33 Field Offices.

11) *Car Ring Case Photo Album*. Consists of photos of subjects and suspects involved in a large car theft ring investigation. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in one Field Office.

12) *Car Ring Case Photo Album and Index*. Consists of photos of subjects and suspects involved in a large car theft ring investigation. The card index maintained in addition to the photo album contains the names and addresses appearing on fraudulent title histories for stolen vehicles. Most of these names appearing on these titles are fictitious. But the photo album and card indexes are used as an investigative aid. Active in one Field Office.

13) *Car Ring Case Toll Call Index*. Consists of cards with information on persons who subscribe to telephone numbers to which toll calls have been placed by the major subjects of a large car theft ring investigation. It is maintained numerically by telephone number. It is used to facilitate the development of probable cause for a court- approved wiretap. Active in two Field Offices.

14) *Car Ring Theft Working Index*. Contains cards on individuals involved in car ring theft cases on which the FBI Laboratory is doing examination work. Active at FBI Headquarters.

15) *Cartage Album*. Consists of photos with descriptive data of individuals who have been convicted of theft from interstate shipment or interstate transportation of stolen property where there is a reason to believe they may request the offense. It is used in investigating the above violations. Active in three Field Offices.

16) *Channelizing Index*. Consists of cards with the names and case file numbers of people who are frequently mentioned in information reports. The index is used to facilitate the distributing or channeling of information reports to appropriate files. Active in nine Field Offices.

17) *Check Circular File*. Consists of fliers numerically in a control file on fugitives who are notorious fraudulent check passers and who are engaged in a continuing operation of passing checks. The fliers, which include the subject's name, photo, a summary of the subject's method of operation and other identifying data, are used to alert other FBI field offices and business establishments which may be the victims of bad checks.

18) *Computerized Telephone Number File (CTNF) Intelligence*. Consists of a computer listing of telephone numbers (and) subscribers' names and addresses) utilized by subjects and/or certain individuals which come to the FBI's attention during major investigations. During subsequent investigations, telephone numbers, obtained through subpoena, are matched with the telephone numbers on file to determine connections or associations. Active at FBI Headquarters.

19) *Con Man Index*. Consists of computerized names of individuals, along with company affiliation, who travel nationally and internationally while participating in large-dollar-value financial swindles. Active in four Field Offices.

20) *Confidence Game (Flim Flam) Album*. Consists of photos with descriptive information on individuals who have been arrested for confidence games and related activities. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in one Field Office.

21) *Copyright Matters Index*. Consists of cards of individuals who are film collectors and film titles. It is used as a reference in the investigation of copyright matters. Active in one Field Office.

22) *Criminal Intelligence Index*. Consists of cards with name and file number of individuals who have become the subject of an antiracketeering investigation. The index is used as a quick way to ascertain file numbers and the correct spelling of names. This index is active in two Field Offices and one Resident Agency.

23) *Criminal Informant Index*. Consists of cards containing identity and brief background information on all active and inactive informants furnishing information in the criminal area. Active at FBI Headquarters.

24) *DEA Class 1 Narcotics Violators Listing*. Consists of a computer listing of narcotic violators--persons known to manufacture, supply, or distribute large quantities of illicit drugs--with background data. It is used by the FBI in their role of assisting DEA in disseminating intelligence data concerning illicit drug trafficking. This index is also maintained in two resident agencies.

25) *Deserter Index*. Contains cards with the names of individuals who are known military deserters. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in four Field Offices.

26) *False Identities Index*. Contains cards with the names of deceased individuals whose birth certificates have been obtained by other persons for possible false identification uses and in connection with which the FBI laboratory has been requested to perform examinations. Inactive at FBI Headquarters.

27) *False Identities List*. Consists of a listing of names of deceased individuals whose birth certificates have been obtained after the person's death, and thus whose names are possibly being used for false identification purposes. The listing is maintained as part of the FBI's program to find persons using false identities for illegal purposes. Inactive at 31 Field Offices.

28) *False Identity Photo Album*. Consists of names and photos of people who have been positively identified as using a false identification. This is used as an investigative aid in the FBI's investigation of false identities. Inactive in two Field Offices.

29) *FBI/Inspector General (IG) Case Pointer System (FICPS)*. Consists of a computerized listing of individual names of organizations which are the subject of active and inactive fraud investigations, along with the name of the agency conducting the investigation. Data is available to IG offices throughout the federal government to prevent duplication of investigative activity. Active at FBI Headquarters.

30) *FBI Wanted Persons Index*. Consists of cards on persons being sought on the basis of Federal warrants covering violations which fall under the jurisdiction of the FBI. It is used as a ready reference to identify those fugitives. Active at FBI Headquarters.

31) *Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI)*. Consists of cards with identity background data on all active and inactive operational and informational assets in the foreign counterintelligence field. It is used as a reference aid on the FCI Asset program. Active at FBI Headquarters.

32) *Fraud Against the Government Index*. Consists of individuals who have been the subject of a "fraud against the Government" investigation. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in one Field Office.

33) *Fugitive Bank Robbers File*. Consists of fliers on bank robbery fugitives filed sequentially in a control file. FBI Headquarters distributes to the field offices fliers on bank robbers in a fugitive status for 15 or more days to facilitate their location. Active at FBI Headquarters and in 43 Field Offices.

34) *General Security Index*. Contains cards on all persons that have been the subject of a security classification investigation by the FBI field office. These cards are used for general reference purposes. Active in one Field Office.

35) *Hoodlum License Plate Index*. Consists of cards with the license plate numbers and descriptive data on known hoodlums and cars observed in the vicinity of hoodlum homes. It is used for quick identification of such person in the course of investigation. The one index which is not fully retrievable is maintained by a resident agency. Active in three Field Offices.

36) *Identification Order Fugitive Flier File*. Consists of fliers numerically in a control file. When immediate leads have been exhausted in fugitive investigations and a crime of considerable public interest has been committed, the fliers are given wide circulation among law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and are posted in post offices. The fliers contain the fugitive's photograph, fingerprints, and description. Active at FBI Headquarters and in 49 Field Offices.

37) *Informant Index*. Consists of cards with the name, symbol numbers, and brief background information on the following categories of active and inactive informants, top echelon criminal informants, security informants, criminal information, operational and informational assets, extremist informants (discontinued), plant informant--informants on and about certain military basis (discontinued), and potential criminal informants. Active in 56 Field Offices.

38) *Informants in Other Field Offices, Index of*. Consist of cards with names and/or symbol numbers of informants in other FBI field offices that are in a position to furnish information that would also be included on the index card. Active in 15 Field Offices.

39) *Interstate Transportation of Stolen Aircraft Photo Album*. Consists of photos and descriptive data on individuals who are suspects known to have been involved in interstate transportation of stolen aircraft. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in one Field Office.

40) *IRS Wanted List*. Consists of one-page fliers from IRS on individuals with background information who are wanted by IRS for tax purposes. It is used in the identification of persons wanted by IRS. Active in 11 Field Offices.

41) *Kidnapping Book*. Consists of data, filed chronologically, on kidnappings that have occurred since the early fifties. The victims' names and the suspects, if known, would be listed with a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping. The file is used as a reference aid in matching up prior methods of operation in unsolved kidnapping cases. Active at FBI Headquarters and inactive in four Field Offices.

42) *Known Check Passers Album*. Consists of photos with descriptive data of persons known to pass stolen, forged, or counterfeit checks. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in four Field Offices.

43) *Known Gambler Index*. Consists of cards with names, descriptive data, and sometimes photos of individuals who are known bookmakers and gamblers. The index is used in organized crime and gambling investigations. Subsequent to GAO's review, and at the recommendation of the inspection team at one of the two field offices where the index was destroyed and thus is not included in the total. Active in five Field Offices.

44) *La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Membership Index*. Contains cards on individuals having been identified as members of the LCN index. The cards contain personal data and pictures. The index is used solely by FBI agents for assistance in investigating organized crime matters. Active at FBI Headquarters and 55 Field Offices.

45) *Leased Line Letter Request Index*. Contains cards on individuals and organizations who are or have been the subject of a national security electronic surveillance where a leased line letter was necessary. It is used as an administrative and statistical aid. Active at FBI Headquarters.

46) *Mail Cover Index*. Consists of cards containing a record of all mail covers conducted on individuals and group since about January 1973. It is used for reference in preparing mail cover requests. Active at FBIHQ.

47) *Military Deserter Index*. Consists of cards containing the names of all military deserters where the various military branches have requested FBI assistance in locating. It is used as an administrative aid. Active at FBI Headquarters.

48) *National Bank Robbery Album*. Consists of fliers on bank robbery suspects held sequentially in a control file. When an identifiable bank camera photograph is available and the case has been under investigation for 30 days without identifying the subject, FBIHQ sends a flier to the field offices to help identify the subject. Active at FBI Headquarters and in 42 Field Offices.

49) *National Fraudulent Check File*. Contains photographs of the signature on stolen and counterfeit checks. It is filed alphabetically but there is no way of knowing the names are real or fictitious. The index is used to help solve stolen check cases by matching checks obtained in such cases against the index to identify a possible suspect. Active at FBI Headquarters.

50) *National Security Electronic Surveillance Card File*. Contains cards recording electronic surveillances previously authorized by the Attorney General and previously and currently authorized by the FISC; current and previous assets in the foreign counterintelligence field; and a historical, inactive section which contains cards believed to record nonconsented physical entries in national security cases, previously toll billings, mail covers and leased lines. The inactive section also contains cards Attorney General approvals and denials for warrantless electronic surveillance in the national security cases. Inactive at FBI Headquarters.

51) *Night Depository Trap Index*. Contains cards with the names of persons who have been involved in the theft of deposits made in bank night depository boxes. Since these thefts have involved various methods, the FBI uses the index to solve such cases by matching up similar methods to identify possible suspects. Active at FBI Headquarters.

52) *Organized Crime Photo Album*. Consists of photos and background information on individuals involved in organized crime activities. The index is used as a ready reference in identifying organized crime figures within the field offices' jurisdiction. Active in 13 Field Offices.

53) *Photospread Identification Elimination File*. Consists of photos of individuals who have been subjects and suspects in FBI investigations. It also includes photos received from other law enforcement agencies. These pictures can be used to show witnesses of certain crimes. Active in 14 Field Offices.

54) *Prostitute Photo Album*. Consists of photos with background data on prostitutes who have prior local or Federal arrests for prostitution. It is used to identify prostitutes in connection with investigations under the White Slave Traffic Act. Active in four Field Offices.

55) *Royal Canadian Mounted Policy (RCMP) Wanted Circular File*. Consists of a control file of individuals with background information of persons wanted by the RCMP. It is used to notify the RCMP if an individual is located. Active in 17 Field Offices.

56) *Security Informant Index*. Consists of cards containing identity and brief background information on all active and inactive informants furnishing information in the criminal area. Active at FBI Headquarters.

- 57) *Security Subjects Control Index*. Consists of cards containing the names and case file numbers of individuals who have been subject to security investigations check. It is used as a reference source. Active in one Field Office.
- 58) *Security Telephone Number Index*. Contains cards with telephone subscriber information subpoenaed from the telephone company in any security investigation. It is maintained numerically by the last three digits in the telephone number. It is used for general reference purposes in security investigations. Active in one Field Office.
- 59) *Selective Service Violators Index*. Contains cards on individuals being sought on the basis of Federal warrants for violation of the Selective Service Act. Active at FBI Headquarters.
- 60) *Sources of Information Index*. Consists of cards on individuals and organizations such as banks, motels, local government that are willing to furnish information to the FBI with sufficient frequency to justify listing for the benefit of all agents. It is maintained to facilitate the use of such sources. Active in 10 Field Offices.
- 61) *Special Services Index*. Contains cards of prominent individuals who are in a position to furnish assistance in connection with FBI investigative responsibility. Active in 28 Field Offices.
- 62) *Stolen Checks and Fraud by Wire Index*. Consists of cards on individuals involved in check and fraud by wire violations. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in one Field Office.
- 63) *Stop Notices Index*. Consists of cards on names of subjects or property where the field office has placed a stop at another law enforcement agency or private business such as pawn shops in the event information comes to the attention of that agency concerning the subject or property. This is filed numerically by investigative classification. It is used to insure that the agency where the stop is placed is notified when the subject is apprehended or the property is located or recovered. Active in 43 Field Offices.
- 64) *Surveillance Locator Index*. Consists of cards with basic data on individuals and businesses which have come under physical surveillance in the city in which the field office is located. It is used for general reference purposes in antiracketeering investigations. Active in two Field Offices.
- 65) *Telephone Number Index--Gamblers*. Contains information on persons identified usually as a result of a subpoena for the names of subscribers to particular telephone numbers or toll records for a particular phone number of area gamblers and bookmakers. The index cards are filed by the last three digits of the telephone number. The index is used in gambling investigations. Active in two Field Offices.
- 66) *Telephone Subscriber and Toll Records Check Index*. Contains cards with information on persons identified as the result of a formal request or subpoena to the phone company for the identity of subscribers to particular telephone numbers. The index cards are filed by telephone number and would also include identity of the subscriber, billing party's identity, subscriber's address, date of request from the telephone company, and file number. Active in one Field Office.
- 67) *Thieves, Couriers and Fences Photo Index*. Consists of photos and background information on individuals who are or are suspected of being thieves, couriers, or fences based on their past activity in the area of interstate transportation of stolen property. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in four Field Offices.
- 68) *Toll Record Request Index*. Contains cards on individuals and organizations on whom toll records have been obtained in national security related cases and with respect to which FBIHQ had to prepare a request letter. It is used primarily to facilitate the handling of repeat requests on individuals listed. Active at FBIHQ.
- 69) *Top Burglar Album*. Consists of photos and background data of known and suspect top burglars involved in the area of interstate transportation of stolen property. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in four Field Offices.
- 70) *Top Echelon Criminal Informer Program (TECIP) Index*. Consists of cards containing identity and brief background information on individuals who are either furnishing high level information in the organized crime area or are under development to furnish such information. The index is used primarily to evaluate, corroborate, and coordinate informant information and to develop prosecutive data against racket figures under Federal, State, and local statutes. Active at FBI Headquarters.
- 71) *Top Ten Program File*. Consists of fliers, filed numerically in a control file, on fugitives considered by the FBI to be 1 of the 10 most wanted. Including a fugitive of the top 10 usually assures a greater national news coverage as well as nation-wide circulation of the flier. Active at FBI Headquarters and in 44 Field Offices.
- 72) *Top Thief Program Index*. Consists of cards of individuals who are professional burglars, robbers, or fences dealing in items likely to be passed in interstate commerce or who travel interstate to commit the crime. Usually photographs and background information would also be obtained on the index card. The index is used as an investigative aid. Active in 27 Field Offices.
- 73) *Truck Hijack Photo Album*. Contains photos and descriptive data of individuals who are suspected truck hijackers. It is used as an investigative aid and for displaying photos to witnesses and/or victims to identify unknown subjects in hijacking cases. Active in four Field Offices.
- 74) *Truck Thief Suspect Photo Album*. Consists of photos and background data on individuals previously arrested or are currently suspects regarding vehicle theft. The index is used as an investigative aid. Active in one Field Office.
- 75) *Traveling Criminal Photo Album*. Consists of photos with identifying data of individuals convicted of various criminal offenses and may be suspects in other offenses. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in one Field Office.
- 76) *Veterans Administrative (VA)/Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Matters Index*. Consists of cards of individuals who have been subject of an investigation relative to VA and FHA matters. It is used as an investigative aid. Active in one Field Office.
- 77) *Wanted Fliers File*. Consists of fliers, filed numerically in a control file, on badly wanted fugitives whose apprehension may be facilitated by a flier. The flier contains the names, photographs, aliases, previous convictions, and a caution notice. Active at FBI Headquarters and in 46 Field Offices.
- 78) *Wheeldex*. Contains the nicknames and the case file numbers of organized crime members. It is used in organized crime investigations. Active in one Field Office.
- 79) *White House Special Index*. Contains cards on all potential White House appointees, staff members,

guests, and visitors that have been referred to the FBI by the White House security office for a records check to identify any adverse or derogatory information. This index is used to expedite such check in view of the tight timeframe usually required. Active at FBI Headquarters.

80) *Witness Protection Program Index*. Contains cards on individuals who have been furnished a new identity by the U.S. Justice Department because of their testimony in organized crime trials. It is used primarily to notify the U.S. Marshals Service when information related to the safety of a protected witness comes to the FBI's attention. Active at FBI Headquarters.

Authority for Maintenance of the System: Federal Records Act of 1950, Title 44, United States Code, chapter 31, section 3101; and title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, chapter XII, require Federal agencies to insure that adequate and proper records are made and preserved to document the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures and transactions and to protect the legal and financial rights of the Federal Government, title 28, United States Code, section 534, delegates authority to the Attorney General to acquire, collect, classify, and preserve identification, criminal identification, crime and other records.

Routine Uses of Records Maintained in the System, Including Categories of Users and the Purposes of Such Uses: Records, both investigative and administrative, are maintained in this system in order to permit the FBI to function efficiently as an authorized, responsive component of the Department of Justice. Therefore, information in this system is disclosed to officials and employees of the Department of Justice, and/or all components thereof, who have need of the information in the performance of their official duties.

Personal information from this system may be disclosed as a routine use to any Federal agency where the purpose in making the disclosure is compatible with the law enforcement purpose for which it was collected, e.g., to assist the recipient agency in conducting a lawful criminal or intelligence investigation, to assist the recipient agency in making a determination concerning an individual's suitability for employment and/or trustworthiness for employment and/or trustworthiness for access clearance purposes, or to assist the recipient agency in the performance of any authorized function where access to records in this system is declared by the recipient agency to be relevant to that function.

In addition, personal information may be disclosed from this system to members of the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government in response to a specific request, or at the initiation of the FBI, where disclosure appears relevant to the authorized function of the recipient judicial office or court system. An example would be where an individual is being considered for employment by a Federal judge. Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use to any state or local government agency directly engaged in the criminal justice process, e.g., police, prosecution, penal, probation and parole, and the judiciary, where access is directly related to a law enforcement function of the recipient agency, e.g., in connection with a lawful criminal or intelligence investigation, or making a determination concerning an individual's suitability for employment as a state or local law enforcement employee or concerning a victim's compensation under a state statute. Disclosure to a state or local government agency, (a) not directly engaged in the criminal justice process or (b) for a licensing or regulatory function, is considered on an individual basis only under exceptional circumstances, as determined by the FBI.

Information in this system pertaining to the use, abuse or traffic of controlled substances may be disclosed as a routine use to federal, state or local law enforcement agencies and to licensing or regulatory agencies empowered to engage in the institution and prosecution of cases before courts and licensing boards in matters relating to controlled substances, including courts and licensing boards responsible for the licensing or certification of individuals in the fields of pharmacy and medicine.

In any health care-related civil or criminal case, investigation, or matter, information indicating patient harm, neglect, or abuse, or poor or inadequate quality of care, at a health care facility or by a health care provider, may be disclosed as a routine use to any Federal, State, local, tribal, foreign, joint, international, or private entity that is responsible for regulating, licensing, registering, or accrediting any health care provider or health care facility, or enforcing any health care-related laws or regulations. Further, information indicating an ongoing quality of care problem by a health care provider or at a health care facility may be disclosed to the appropriate health plan. Additionally, unless otherwise prohibited by applicable law, information indicating patient harm, neglect, abuse, or poor or inadequate quality of care may be disclosed to the affected patient or his or her representative or guardian at the discretion of and in the manner determined by the agency in possession of the information. Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use in a proceeding before a court of adjudicative body, e.g., the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Merit Systems Protection Board, before which the FBI is authorized to appear, when (a) the FBI or any employee thereof in his or her official capacity, or (b) any employee in his or her individual capacity where the Department of Justice has agreed to represent the employee, or (c) the United States, where the FBI determines it is likely to be affected by the litigation, is a party to litigation or has an interest in litigation and such records are determined by the FBI to be relevant to the litigation.

Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use to an organization or individual in both the public or private sector if deemed necessary to elicit information or cooperation from the recipient for use by the FBI in the performance of an authorized activity. An example would be where the activities of an individual are disclosed to a member of the public in order to elicit his/her assistance in our apprehension or detection efforts. Information in this system may be disclosed as a routine use to an organization or individual in both the public or private sector where there is reason to believe the recipient is or could become the target of a particular criminal activity or conspiracy, to the extent the information is relevant to the protection of life or property. Information in this system may be disclosed to legitimate agency of a foreign government where the FBI determines that the information is relevant to that agency's responsibilities, and dissemination serves the best interests of the U.S. Government, and where the purpose in making the disclosure is compatible with the purpose for which the information was collected.

Relevant information may be disclosed from this system to the news media and general public where there exists a legitimate public interest, e.g., to assist in the location of Federal fugitives, to provide notification of arrests, and where necessary for protection from imminent threat of life or property. This would include releases of information in accordance with 28 CFR 50.2. A record relating to an actual or potential civil or criminal violation of the copyright statute, Title 17, United States Code, or the trademark statutes. Titles 15 and 17, U.S. Code, may be disseminated to a person injured by such violation to assist him/her in the institution or maintenance of a suit brought under such titles. The FBI has received inquiries from private citizens and Congressional offices on behalf of constituents seeking assistance in locating individuals such as missing children and heirs to estates. Where the need is acute, and where it appears FBI files may be the only lead in locating the individual, consideration will be given to furnishing relevant information to the requester. Information will be provided only in those instances where there are reasonable grounds to conclude from available information the individual being sought would want the information to be furnished, e.g., an heir to a large estate. Information with regard to missing children will not be provided where they have reached their majority. Information contained in this system, may be made available to a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the member's behalf when the member of staff requests the information in behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record.

A record from this system of records may be disclosed as a routine use to the National Archives and Records Administration and General Services Administration in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906, to the extent that legislation governing the records permits.

Policies and Practices for Storing, Retrieving, Accessing, Retaining, and Disposing of Records in the System:

Storage: The active main files are maintained in hard copy form and some inactive records are maintained on microfilm. Investigative information which is maintained in computerized form may be stored in memory, on disk storage, on computer tape, or on a computer printed listing.

Retrievability: The FBI General Index must be searched to determine what information, if any, the FBI may have in its files. Index records, or pointers to specific FBI files, are created on all manner of subject matters, but the predominant type record is the name index record. It should be noted the FBI does not index all individuals who furnish information or all names developed during the course of an investigation. Only that information considered pertinent, relevant, or essential for future retrieval, is indexed. In certain major cases, individuals interviewed may be indexed to facilitate the administration of the investigation. The FBI has automated that portion of its index containing the most recent information--15 years for criminal related matters and 30 years for intelligence and other type matters.

Automation will not change the "Central Records System"; it will only facilitate more economic and expeditious access to the main files. Searches against the automated records are accomplished on a "batch off-line" basis for certain submitting agencies where the name search requests conform to FBI specified formats and also in an "on-line" mode with the use of video display terminals for other requests. The FBI will not permit any organization, public or private, outside the FBI to have direct access to the FBI indices system. All searches against the indices data base will be performed on site within FBI space by FBI personnel with the assistance of the automated procedures, where feasible. Automation of the various FBI field office indices was completed in 1989. This automation initiative has been on a "day-one" basis. This indices system points to specific files within a given field office. Additionally, certain complicated investigative matters may be supported by specialized computer systems or by individual microcomputers. Indices created in these environments are maintained as part of the particular computer system and accessible only through the system or through printed listings of the indices. Full text retrieval is used in a limited number of cases as an investigative technique. It is not part of the normal search process and is not used as a substitute for the General Index or computer indices mentioned above.

The FBI will transfer historical records to the National Archives consistent with 44 U.S.C. 2103. No record of individuals or subject matter will be retained for transferred files; however, a record of the file numbers will be retained to provide full accountability of FBI files and thus preserve the integrity of the filing system.

Safeguards: Records are maintained in a restricted area and are accessed only by agency personnel. All FBI employees receive a complete background investigation prior to being hired. All employees are cautioned about divulging confidential information or any information contained in FBI files. Failure to abide by this provision violates Department of Justice regulations and may violate certain statutes providing maximum severe penalties of a ten thousand dollar fine or 10 years imprisonment or both. Employees who resign or retire are also cautioned about divulging information acquired in the jobs. Registered mail is used to transmit routine hard copy records between field offices. Highly classified records are hand carried by Special Agents or personnel of the Armed Forces Courier Service. Highly classified or sensitive privacy information, which is electronically transmitted between field offices, is transmitted in encrypted form to prevent interception and interpretation. Information transmitted in teletype form is placed in the main files of both the receiving and transmitting field offices. Field offices involved in certain complicated investigative matters may be provided with on-line access to the duplicative computerized information which is maintained for them on disk storage in the FBI Computer Center in Washington, DC, and this computerized data is also transmitted in encrypted form.

Retention and Disposal: As the result of an extensive review of FBI records conducted by NARA, records evaluated as historical and permanent will be transferred to the National Archives after established retention periods and administrative needs of the FBI have elapsed. As deemed necessary, certain records may be subject to restricted examination and usage, as provided by 44 U.S.C. section 2104.

FBI record disposition programs relevant to this System are conducted in accordance with the FBI Records

Retention Plan and Disposition Schedule which was approved by the Archivist of the United States and the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia. Investigative, applicant and administrative records which meet the destruction criteria will be destroyed after 20 or 30 years at FBI Headquarters and after 1, 5, 10 or 20 years in FBI Field Offices. Historical records will be transferred to the National Archives after 30 or 50 years, contingent upon investigative and administrative needs. The administrative indices and listings described within this System were appraised separately and disposition authority established. (Job No. NC1-65-82-4 and amendments)

System Manager(s) and Address: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC 20535.

Notification Procedure: Same as above.

Record Access Procedures: A request for access to a record from the system shall be made in writing with the envelope and the letter clearly marked "Privacy Access Request". Include in the request your full name, complete address, date of birth, place of birth, notarized signature, and other identifying data you may wish to furnish to assist in making a proper search of our records. Also include the general subject matter of the document of its file number. The requester will also provide a return address for transmitting the information. Requests for access to information maintained at FBI Headquarters must be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC 20535. Requests for information maintained at FBI field divisions or Legal Attaches must be made separately and addressed to the specific field division or Legal Attache..

Contesting Record Procedures: Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should also direct their request to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC 20535, stating clearly and concisely what information is being contested, the reasons for contesting it, and the proposed amendment to the information sought.

Record Source Categories: The FBI, by the very nature and requirement to investigate violations of law within its investigative jurisdiction and its responsibility for the internal security of the United States, collects information from a wide variety of sources. Basically, it is the result of investigative efforts and information furnished by other Government agencies, law enforcement agencies, and the general public, informants, witnesses, and public source material.

Systems Exempted from Certain Provisions of the Act: The Attorney General has exempted this system from subsections (c)(3), (d), (e) (1), (2) and (3), (e)(4) (G) and (H), (e)(8) (f), (g), of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (j) and (k). Rules have been promulgated in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 (b), (c) and (e).

Dated December 31, 1997

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