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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OVERALL CLASSIFICATION:  
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# FBIHQ DIOG Training Session A



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## Course Overview

**Overall Training Objective:**

Provide an instructional foundation on the DIOG and then apply the knowledge gained by using hypothetical examples and scenarios. Upon completing this course of instruction you should have a firm grasp of the concepts and principles underpinning the DIOG.

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## Course Overview

### Participation Standards:

Questions are welcome; however, if your question is about a specific set of facts that may divert the training objective, please direct your question to one of the Training team members at a break for a response.

During the scenario exercises, participants will be called upon to provide their response to particular facts or circumstances. Each Unit/Section should select a representative to speak for the Unit/Section and rotate that responsibility among the group. The scenarios are meant to prompt discussion, but the presenters must keep the scenario moving forward. Please understand that everyone may not be able to voice their perspective in the group setting. Keep in mind there may be several avenues to reach the same justified conclusion. You may use your handouts and training aids to inform your decision.

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## Course Overview

### Course Completion:

- You must complete the entire mandatory 16.5 hours of training. You must score an 80% or higher to pass. You will be notified of your score via e-mail. If you do not pass the first time, you will be permitted to take the test again.
- Please annotate on the attendance sheet your presence at the training if you pre-registered. If you did not pre-register, please print your name, division, and the items requested on the attendance roster.
- After the course is complete, you will be receiving a survey e-mail containing questions that will test your knowledge and understanding of the material presented. The test is open book.

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## AGG-Dom: Overview

- Provides ability to FBI authorities to be more proactive and preventative, and the flexibility to deal with complex threats that do not fall neatly into individual programs
- Provides clarity and improves compliance by combining several sets of guidelines into one consistent set of guidelines
- Removes discrepancies, sets uniform rules for criminal, national security, and foreign intelligence collection cases. Each program will have a program-specific policy guide (PG)

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## AGG-Dom: Overview

- Reduces reporting requirements, particularly in the national security area
- Recognizes Special Events and Domain Management as part of the FBI's mission
- Recognizes the FBI's obligation to provide investigative assistance and joint operational support to other agencies, including the U.S. intelligence community
- Creates a new category outside of predicated investigations named "Assessments"

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## Policy Environment for Domestic Operations

Constitution, Statutes, and Executive Orders

### AG GUIDELINES (AGG-Dom)

Apply to domestic national security and criminal investigative activities, including interagency coordination and intelligence analysis.

### FBI's Domestic Investigations and Operations Guide (DIOG)

Program Policy Implementation Guides

Program Guide

Program Guide

Program Guide

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## DIOG Section 1: Scope & Purpose

- **DIOG applies to all investigative and intelligence collection activities conducted by the FBI**
  - within the United States
  - in the United States territories
  - outside the territories of all countries
- **DIOG does not apply to investigative and intelligence collection activities of the FBI in foreign countries**
  - governed by AGGs for Extraterritorial FBI Operations (national security and criminal)

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## DIOG Section 1: Scope & Purpose

- The primary purpose of the AGG-DOM and the DIOG is to standardize policy so that criminal, national security and foreign intelligence investigative activities are performed in a legal and consistent manner
- The DIOG replaces numerous FBI manuals, electronic communications, letterhead memoranda and other policy documents. The DIOG is located on the Corporate Policy Office (CPO) Policy and Guidance Library web site
- The changes implemented by the DIOG better equip you to protect the people of the United States against crime and threats to the national security
- The DIOG stresses the importance of oversight and self-regulation to ensure compliance

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

- **The AGG-Dom replaces six guidelines:**
  - The Attorney General's Guidelines on General Crimes, Racketeering Enterprise and Terrorism Enterprise Investigations (May 30, 2002)
  - The Attorney General's Guidelines for FBI National Security Investigations and Foreign Intelligence Collection (October 31, 2003) \*
  - The Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for Collection, Retention, and Dissemination of Foreign Intelligence (November 29, 2006)

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

- **The AGG-Dom also replaces:**
  - The Attorney General Procedure for Reporting and Use of Information Concerning Violations of Law and Authorization for Participation in Otherwise Illegal Activity in FBI Foreign Intelligence, Counterintelligence or International Terrorism Intelligence Investigations (August 8, 1988) \*
  - The Attorney General's Guidelines for Reporting on Civil Disorders and Demonstrations Involving a Federal Interest (April 5, 1976)
  - The Attorney General's Procedures for Lawful, Warrantless Monitoring of Verbal Communications (May 30, 2002) (only portion applicable to FBI)

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

**Note:** Regarding Extraterritorial FBI's Operations, the AGG-Dom did not repeal or supersede certain portions of the prior guidelines (marked \* in prior slides). These national security extraterritorial portions continue to remain in effect pending the approval of new Attorney General's Guidelines for Extraterritorial FBI Operations for both national security and criminal investigations. Additionally, the classified Attorney General Guidelines for Extraterritorial FBI Operations and Criminal Investigations (1993) continue to remain in effect pending approval of the new guidelines.

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

### The FBI is authorized to:

- Conduct investigations and collect evidence (criminal and national security) and collect foreign intelligence (AGG-Dom, Part II)
- Provide investigative assistance to federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign agencies (AGG-Dom, Part III) and (DIOG Section 12)
- Collect information necessary for and conduct intelligence analysis & planning (AGG-Dom, Part II & IV) and (DIOG Section 15)
- Retain and share information (AGG-Dom, Part VI) and (DIOG Section 14)

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

### The word "Assessment" has two distinct meanings:

- The AGG-Dom authorizes as an investigative activity an "assessment" which requires an authorized purpose and objective as discussed in DIOG Section 5.
- The U.S. intelligence community uses the word "assessment" to describe written intelligence products as discussed in DIOG Section 15.7.B.

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

- **The FBI is an intelligence agency as well as a law enforcement agency**
- **The FBI is authorized to engage in intelligence analysis and planning, using all lawful sources of information:**
  - development of overviews and analysis
  - research and analysis to produce reports and assessments
  - operate intelligence systems that facilitate and support investigations through ongoing compilation and analysis of data and information

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

- **The FBI is the “lead federal agency” in the following areas:**
  - Federal Crimes of Terrorism (listed in DIOG Section 2.4.C)
  - Other non-Terrorism federal crimes (listed in DIOG Section 2.4.D)
  - Counterintelligence and Espionage (listed in DIOG Section 2.4.F)
  - Criminal Investigations (some listed in DIOG Section 2.4.G; see also CID PGs)

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

### Departures from the AGG – Dom:

**In Advance:** FBI Director, Deputy Director, or EAD (NSB or Criminal Cyber Response and Services Branch) must approve with notice to the General Counsel.

**In Emergency:** Approving authority who authorizes the departure must give notice as soon thereafter as practical to Director, Deputy Director or EAD with notice to General Counsel – OGC must keep records of all departures to advise DOJ, as required.

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

### Departures from the DIOG:

**In Advance:** Appropriate substantive AD or DAD must approve with notice to the General Counsel or appropriate Deputy General Counsel (DGC).

**In Emergency:** Approving authority who authorizes the departure must give notice as soon thereafter as practical; SAC or HQ Section Chief must provide written notice to appropriate substantive AD and the General Counsel.

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

**The AGG-Dom and DIOG apply to all FBI domestic investigations and operations conducted by "FBI employees" – defined as:**

- applicable support personnel
- intelligence analysts
- special agents
- task force officers (TFO)
- detailees
- FBI contractors
- confidential human sources (CHS)

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

### **Authorities of an FBI Special Agent:**

1. Investigate violations of the laws, including the criminal drug laws, of the United States (21 U.S.C. § 871; 28 U.S.C. §§ 533, 534 and 535; 28 C.F.R. § 0.85)
2. Collect evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest (28 C.F.R. § 0.85 [a]) as redelegated through exercise of the authority contained in 28 C.F.R. § 0.138 to direct personnel in the FBI
3. Make arrests (18 U.S.C. §§ 3052 and 3062)
4. Serve and execute arrest warrants and seize property under warrant; issue and/or serve administrative subpoenas; serve subpoenas issued by other proper authority; and make civil investigative demands (18 U.S.C. §§ 3052, 3107; 21 U.S.C. § 876; 15 U.S.C. § 1312)

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

### **Authorities of an FBI Special Agent (cont.):**

5. Carry firearms (18 U.S.C. § 3052)
6. Administer oaths to witnesses attending to testify or depose in the course of investigations of frauds on or attempts to defraud the United States or irregularities or misconduct of employees or agents of the United States (5 U.S.C. § 303)
7. Seize property subject to seizure under the criminal and civil forfeiture laws of the United States (e.g., 18 U.S.C. §§ 981 and 982)
8. Perform other duties imposed by law

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## DIOG Section 2: General Authorities & Principles

### **The AGG-Dom did not limit other authorized FBI activities, such as:**

- Conducting background checks and inquires concerning applicants and employees under federal personnel security programs
- Maintenance and operation of national criminal records systems and preparation of national crime statistics
- Forensic assistance and administration functions of the FBI Laboratory

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## DIOG Section 3: Deputy Director Roles and Responsibilities

### DIOG Section 3.2:

- DD is the proponent of the DIOG and subordinate implementing procedural directives and specific policy implementation guides (PGs)
- DD has oversight of DIOG compliance, monitoring and auditing processes
- DD has responsibility for DIOG training
- DD, through the Corporate Policy Office (CPO), will ensure the DIOG is updated one year from implementation, and every three years thereafter

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## DIOG Section 3: Special Agent, Intelligence Analyst, Task Force Officer, FBI Contractor, and Others - Roles and Responsibilities

### DIOG Section 3.3:

- Comply with AGG-Dom and DIOG standards for initiation, conducting, and closing investigative activity; collection activity; or use of an investigative method
- Obtain training on DIOG standards relevant to their position and perform activities consistent with those standards
- Ensure all investigative activity complies with all laws and policy
- Identify victims, offer FBI assistance, and furnish information to the FBI Victim Specialist

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### **DIOG Section 3: Special Agent, Intelligence Analyst, Task Force Officer, FBI Contractor, and Others - Roles and Responsibilities**

#### **(Continued – DIOG Section 3.3)**

- Ensure civil liberties and privacy are protected throughout the assessment or investigative process
- Conduct no investigative activity solely on the basis of activities protected by the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment or solely on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin or religion of the subject
- Report non-compliance to the proper authority

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### **DIOG Section 3: Supervisor Roles and Responsibilities**

#### **DIOG Section 3.4.A – Supervisor Defined:**

- Field Office or FBIHQ personnel, including: SIA, SSA, SSRA, UC, ASAC, ASC, SAC, DAD, AD, ADIC, and EAD

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## DIOG Section 3: Supervisor Roles and Responsibilities

### DIOG Section 3.4.B - Supervisor Responsibilities:

- Determine whether the DIOG standards are satisfied for initiating, approving, conducting and closing an investigative activity, collection activity, or investigative method
- Ensure all investigative activity complies with all laws and policy
- Obtain training on DIOG standards relevant to their position and conform their decisions to those standards
- Ensure civil liberties and privacy are protected throughout the assessment or investigative process

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## DIOG Section 3: Supervisor Roles and Responsibilities

### Continued DIOG Section 3.4.B - Supervisor Responsibilities:

- If encountering a practice that does not comply with the law, rules, or regulations, the supervisor must:
  - 1. report that compliance concern to the proper authority
  - 2. take action to maintain compliance, when necessary
- Ensure no retaliation or adverse action is taken against persons who raise compliance concerns

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## DIOG Section 3: Supervisor Roles and Responsibilities

### DIOG Section 3.4.C - Supervisory Delegation:

- Any DIOG requirement imposed on a Supervisor may be delegated/performed by a designated Acting, Primary, or Secondary Relief supervisor as indicated below, unless specified otherwise by federal statute, EO, PD, AGG, FBI Policy or any other regulation.
  - Supervisor may delegate authority to a supervisor one level junior to himself/herself (e.g. SAC to ASAC; or SC to Assistant/SC)
    - Must identify the task delegated
    - Must identify the supervisory position given approval authority
    - Must be in writing
    - Must be retained appropriately
  - Higher level Supervisors in the same chain-of-command as the original supervisor may approve a particular activity without written delegation documentation

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## DIOG Section 3: Supervisor Roles and Responsibilities

### DIOG Section 3.4.D - Investigative File Reviews:

- Conducted by full-time supervisors or primary relief supervisors with subordinates
  - (other relief supervisors must have written SAC authority to conduct)
- Conducted with all Agents, Resident Agents, TFOs, analysts, detailees, and FBI contractors, as appropriate
- Conducted in-person or by telephone when necessary
- Conducted in private
- Documented/noted on ACS iCMC report, FD-71 or Guardian
- Conducted at least every 60 days for Probationary Agents, recommended every 30 days

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## DIOG Section 3: Supervisor Roles and Responsibilities

### Assessment Justification/File Reviews:

- Conducted for every 30 day period for Type 1 and 2 Assessments
  - (with 10 additional days to complete and document)
- Conducted for every 90 day period for Type 3, 4, and 6 Assessments
  - (with 30 additional days to complete and document)
- Supervisor Must:
  - Evaluate progress made toward the achievement of authorized purpose and objective
  - Ensure activities that occurred during prior period were appropriate
  - Determine whether it is reasonably likely that information may be obtained that is relevant to the authorized objective – thus warranting an extension for another 30/90 day period
  - Determine whether adequate predication has been developed to open a predicated investigation
  - Determine whether the assessment should be terminated

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## DIOG Section 3: Supervisor Roles and Responsibilities

### Predicated (Preliminary and Full) Investigation File Reviews:

- Conducted for every 90 day period
  - (with 30 additional days to complete and document)
- Supervisor Must:
  - Evaluate progress made toward the achievement of authorized purpose and objective
  - Ensure activities that occurred during prior period were appropriate
  - Determine whether it is reasonably likely that information may be obtained that is relevant to the authorized objective – thus warranting an extension for another 90 day period
  - Determine whether adequate predication has been developed to open/or continues to justify a predicated investigation

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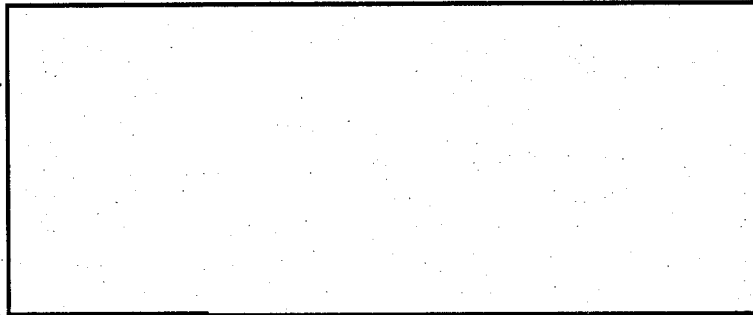
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## DIOG Section 3: Unaddressed Work



Note: the FD-71 provides a new mechanism to assign an Assessment to an electronic Unaddressed Work File in the appropriate classification

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## DIOG Section 3: CDC's Role and Responsibilities

### **CDC's Role and Responsibilities:**

1. Must review all Assessments, Preliminary Investigations (PI) and Full Investigations (FI) that involve a "Sensitive Investigative Matter" (SIM)
2. Must review particular investigative methods as mandated by DIOG Section 5 and 11
3. Requirements imposed on the CDC may be performed by an Associate Division Counsel, Legal Advisor, or designated Acting CDC. All delegations must be in writing and retained appropriately.

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## DIOG Section 3: CDC Roles and Responsibilities

### **CDC Determinations:**

The primary purpose of the CDC's review is to ensure the legality of the actions proposed. In this context, the review includes a determination that the:

- Investigative activity is not legally objectionable (can be overruled by OGC)
  - Activity is not based solely on the exercise of 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment rights or on the race, ethnicity, national origin or religion of the subject
- The investigation is founded upon an "authorized purpose" (Assessments) or have adequate factual predication (Preliminary and Full)
- Advise as to the "wisdom" of the proposed action

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## DIOG Section 3: CDC Roles and Responsibilities

### **Continued: CDC Determinations**

The CDC's determination is based on facts known at the time of the review and recommendation.

The CDC may require additional reviews or provide guidance as to monitoring the results of investigative activity to ensure that the authorized purpose and/or factual predication remain intact after additional facts are developed.

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## DIOG Section 3: OGC Roles and Responsibilities

**OGC Role:** In coordination with the DOJ NSD, the OGC is responsible for conducting regular reviews of all aspects of FBI national security and foreign intelligence activities.

The primary purpose of the OGC's review is to ensure the legality of the actions proposed. These reviews, conducted in the field offices and in HQ Units, broadly examine such activities for compliance with the AGG-Dom and other requirements. In this context, the review includes a determination that the:

- Investigative activity is not legally objectionable (Activity is not based solely on the exercise of 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment rights or on the race, ethnicity, national origin or religion of the subject)
- The investigation is founded upon an "authorized purpose" (Assessments) or have adequate factual predication (Preliminary and Full) and meets the standards in the DIOG
- Advise as to the "wisdom" of the proposed action

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## DIOG Section 3: OGC Roles and Responsibilities

### **Continued: OGC Determinations**

- The OGC's determination above is based on facts known at the time of the review and recommendation.
- The OGC may require additional reviews or provide guidance as to monitoring the results of investigative activity to ensure that the authorized purpose and/or factual predication remain in tact after facts are developed

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## DIOG Section 4: Privacy and Civil Liberties, and Least Intrusive Methods

- No investigation or assessment can be commenced based solely on race, ethnicity, national origin, religion of the subject or the exercise of First Amendment rights.
- Corollary to this AGG requirement is the Privacy Act, which states that each agency that maintains a system of records shall "maintain no record describing how any individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment unless expressly authorized by statute or by the individual about whom the record is maintained or **unless pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity.** 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(7).


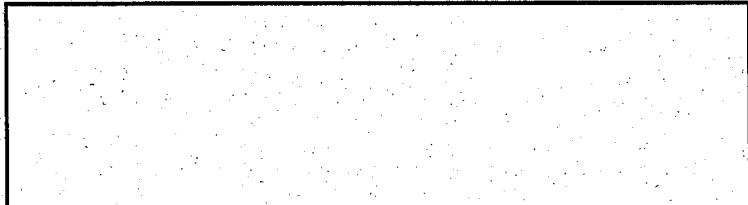
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## DIOG Section 4 Scenario

- 
- What can you do with this information?
- 
- 
- 

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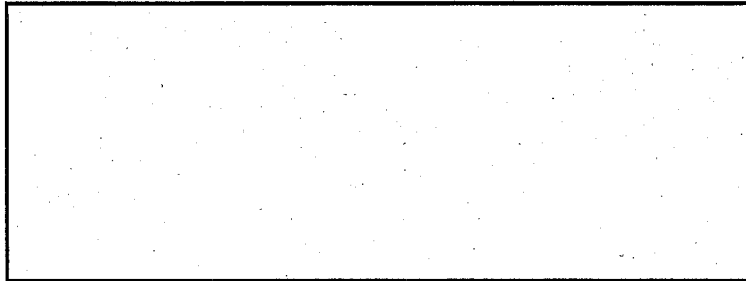
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## DIOG Section 4 Scenario



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## DIOG Section 4: Privacy and Civil Liberties, and Least Intrusive Methods

### **FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS:**

Individuals or groups who communicate with each other or with members of the public in any form in pursuit of social or political causes—such as opposing war or foreign policy, protesting government actions, promoting certain religious beliefs, championing particular local, national, or international causes, or a change in government through non-criminal means, and actively recruit others to join their causes—have a fundamental constitutional right to do so. An assessment may not be initiated based solely on the exercise of these First Amendment rights. If, however, a group exercising its First Amendment rights also threatens or advocates violence or destruction of property, an assessment would be appropriate

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## DIOG Section 4: Privacy and Civil Liberties, and Least Intrusive Methods

### **FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS (cont.):**

- No investigative activity, including assessments, may be taken solely on the basis of activities that are protected by the First Amendment or on the race, ethnicity, national origin or religion of the subject.
- If an assessment or predicated investigation touches on or is partially motivated by First Amendment activities, race, ethnicity, national origin or religion, it is particularly important to identify and document the basis for the assessment with clarity

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## DIOG Section 4: Privacy and Civil Liberties, and Least Intrusive Methods

All activities must be consistent with the Attorney General's 2003 Guidance Regarding the Use of Race by Federal Law Enforcement Agencies (forbids the use of racial profiling and requires activities involving the investigation or prevention of threats to the national security to comply with the Constitution and laws of the United States)

The DIOG stresses several points in each section:

- No investigation or assessment can be commenced based solely on race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, or exercise of First Amendment rights
- The FBI must use the least intrusive method that is feasible under the circumstances
- In connection with Foreign Intelligence collection, agents must operate openly and consensually with U.S. Persons, to the extent practicable
- All investigative activities must have an "authorized purpose"

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## DIOG Section 4: Use of Race or Ethnicity

### DIOG Guidance on use of Race or Ethnicity

#### As to individuals:

1. Permits the consideration of ethnic and racial identity information based on specific reporting;
2. The race or ethnicity of suspected members, associates, or supporters of an ethnic-based gang or criminal enterprise may be collected when gathering information about or investigating the organization; or
3. Ethnicity may be considered in evaluating whether a subject is—or is not—a possible associate of a criminal or terrorist group that is known to be comprised of members of the same ethnic grouping—as long as it is not the dominant factor for focusing on a particular person

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## DIOG Section 4: Use of Race or Ethnicity

### DIOG Guidance on use of Race or Ethnicity

#### As to a community:

1. Collecting and analyzing demographics – if these locations will reasonably aid the analysis of potential threats and vulnerabilities, and, overall, assist domain awareness
2. Geo-Mapping ethnic/racial demographics – if properly collected
3. General ethnic/racial behavior – cannot be collected, unless it bears a rational relationship to a valid Investigative or analytical need
4. Specific and relevant ethnic behavior
5. Exploitive ethnic behavior – by criminal or terrorist groups

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## DIOG Section 4: Least Intrusive Investigative Method

**The AGG-DOM and the DIOG require that the “least intrusive” means or method be considered and, if operationally sound and effective, used to obtain intelligence or evidence in lieu of a more intrusive method**

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## DIOG Section 4: Privacy and Civil Liberties, and Least Intrusive Methods

**By emphasizing the use of less intrusive means, employees will be able to balance:**

**Our need for evidence/intelligence**

**vs.**

**Mitigating potential negative impact on the privacy and civil liberties of people/public**

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## DIOG Section 4: Privacy and Civil Liberties, and Least Intrusive Methods

### **Primary factor in determining "intrusiveness":**

- The degree of procedural protection that the law and the AGG-DOM provide for the use of the particular method.
  - Examples of "more intrusive" methods: Search Warrants, wiretaps, UCOs
  - Examples of "less intrusive" methods: checks of government databases, state or local criminal record checks, commercial databases, interviews

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## DIOG Section 4: Privacy and Civil Liberties, and Least Intrusive Methods

### **Items to consider when determining the relative intrusiveness of an investigative method:**

- Is method permitted prior to the initiation of an assessment?
- Is the method relevant to the assessment or investigation?
- Will the information collected or obtained likely further the investigative objective?
- What alternatives exist for gathering the same information?
- Are those alternatives relatively less intrusive?
- What time span is involved in using the investigative method (days, weeks, months)?
- What confidence level is associated with the information gathered using the investigative method?
- Will the method resolve a pending investigative issue quickly?

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## DIOG Section 4: Least Intrusive Investigative Method

### Factors to Determine "Intrusiveness":

1. Nature of the information sought
2. Scope of the information sought
3. Scope of the use of the investigative method
4. Source of the information sought
5. Risk of public exposure

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As of February 20, 2009

## DIOG Section 5 & 11: Investigative Methods

Assessments and Methods for Assessing and Conducting Investigations  
Indicates methods under a particular operational activity. C indicates methods that are

Assessments
Methods
Investigative
Full
Investigation

### Obtain publicly available information

Access and examine FBI and other DOJ records, and obtain information from any FBI or DOJ personnel

Access and examine records maintained by, and request information from, other federal, state, local, tribal, or foreign governmental entities or agencies

Use online services and resources (whether nonprofit or commercial)

Use and recruit human sources in conformity with AG Guidelines Regarding the Use of FBI Confidential Human Sources

Interview or request information from members of the public and private entities (includes pretextual interviews)

Accept information voluntarily provided by governmental or private entities

Engage in observation or surveillance not requiring a court order

### Mall covers

Physical searches of personal or real property where a warrant or court order is not legally required because there is no reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., trash covers)

Consensual monitoring of communications, including consensual computer monitoring, is subject to legal review by the CDC or the FBI OGC. Where a sensitive monitoring circumstance is involved, monitoring must be approved by the Criminal Division or, if the investigation concerns foreign intelligence or a threat to the national security, by the National Security Division

Use of closed-circuit television, direction finders, and other monitoring devices, subject to legal review by the CDC or FBI OGC

### Polygraph examinations

### Undercover operations

Compulsory process as authorized by law, including Federal Grand Jury and other subpoenas and National Security Letters (Federal Grand Jury subpoenas for telephone and electronic mail subscriber records can be used during type 1 and 2 Assessments only)

Accessing stored wire and electronic communications and transactional records

### Use of pen registers and trap and trace devices

### Electronic surveillance

Foreign intelligence collection under Title VII of FISA

Physical searches, including mail openings, where a warrant or court order is legally required because there is an expectation of privacy



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# Investigative Methods/Approvals Chart

Authorized Method and DIOG Reference*	Approval Levels for Assessments and Predicted Investigations		
	Assessments	Predicted	Foreign Intelligence
1 58A Obtain publicly available information	None Required	None Required	None Required
1 58A Tasking a UIC to attend a witness service	Not Permitted	SSA Approval	SSA Approval
2 58B Physical surveillance of a person or group (Consult the DIOG for handheld photo and video surveillance with no reasonable expectation of privacy)	None Required DIOG for requirements	None Required	None Required
		ASAC Approval	ASAC Approval
	ASAC Approval	ASAC Approval	ASAC Approval
3 58C Access and examine FBI and other Department of Justice (DOJ) records, and obtain information from any FBI or other DOJ personnel	None Required	None Required	None Required
4 58D Access and examine records maintained by, and request information from, other federal, state, local, or tribal, or foreign governmental entities or agencies	None (Unless such approval is required by MOU or other agreements)	None (Unless such approval is required by MOU or other agreements)	None (Unless such approval is required by MOU or other agreements)
5 58E Use online services and resources (whether nonprofit or commercial)	None Required	None Required	None Required
6 58F Interview or request information from members of the public and private entities	None Required except for contact with represented persons, members of U.S. Congress, or their staffs, White House personnel, or other substantive division requirements	None Required except for contact with represented persons, members of U.S. Congress, or their staffs, White House personnel, or other substantive division requirements	None Required except for contact with represented persons, members of U.S. Congress, or their staffs, White House personnel, or other substantive division requirements
7 58G Accept information voluntarily provided by governmental or private entities	None Required	None Required	None Required
8 58H Use and recruit human sources	None Required (unless)	None Required (unless Delta)	None Required (unless Delta)
8 58I Tasking a CHR to attend a witness service	SAC Approval	SSA Approval	SSA Approval
9 58J Federal Grand Jury subpoenas for telephone or electronic mail subscriber information	US Attorney Office Approval (Type 1 and 2 Assessments Only)	US Attorney Office Approval	Not Permitted
10 58K Pattern Based Data Mining	SORC	SORC	SORC

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# Investigative Methods/Approvals Chart

Authorized Method and DIOG Reference*	Approval Levels for Assessments and Predicted Investigations		
	Assessments	Predicted	Foreign Intelligence
11 513 Mail covers			
12 514 Physical searches of personal or real property where a warrant or court order is not legally required because there is no reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g.)			
13 515 Conversational monitoring of communications, including conversational computer monitoring	Not Permitted	COG or COG Review SSA Approval	COG or COG Review SSA Approval
14 516 Conversational monitoring of communications, including conversational computer monitoring, with a sensitive or highly confidential nature	Not Permitted	COG or COG Review, SAC Approval, DOJ Orchestration or DOJ NSD Approval	COG or COG Review, SAC Approval, DOJ Orchestration or DOJ NSD Approval
15 517 Use of closed-circuit television, direction finders, and other monitoring devices			
16 518 Polygraph examinations	Not Permitted	SSA Approval	SSA Approval
17 519 Undercover operations, Group II		COG Review, SAC or ASAC with designated authority; National Security (as well also require NSD approval)	COG Review, SAC or ASAC with designated authority; NSD/NSA/NSC Approval
18 520 Undercover operations, Group I	Not Permitted	COG review, SAC, and AD and QUORO or UCRQ (EADOD certain cases) Approval	COG review, SAC and AD and UCRQ (EADOD certain cases) Approval
19 521 Computer process as authorized by law, Federal Grand Jury and trial subpoenas		US Attorney's Office Approval	
20 522 Administrative Subpoenas: Drugs	Not Permitted	SAC, ASAC, SRA, or Drug Squad SSA	Not Permitted
20 522 Administrative Subpoenas: Sexual Exploitation			
20 522 Administrative Subpoenas: Healthcare Fraud			
21 519 National Security Letters	Not Permitted	Field Office: COG Review, ADIC or SAC Approval; HQ: NSLB Review, DO or EAD/NSB or AD & DADs CT/ACC/O or OC or Deputy OC-NSLB Approval	Not Permitted
22 5110 Accessing stored wire and electronic communications and their related records	Not Permitted	Statute/Court Order, Cayman DIOG	Not Permitted
23 5111 Use of pen registers and/or p and trace devices	Not Permitted	FBI Court or District Court Order	Only Available in Response to FBI Court Order
24 5112 Electronic surveillance	Not Permitted		
25 5113 Physical searches, where there is reasonable expectation of privacy, including in an opening			
26 5114 Acquisition of foreign intelligence information in accordance with Title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act		FISA Court Order Permitted in Full Investigations Only	FISA Court Order

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