

>> PLEASE STAND BY FOR REALTIME CAPTIONS.

>> I am doing a sound check. We will be getting started in five minutes. One other thing. If somebody could check in the chat box that they could hear me okay I would appreciate that.

>> One last sound check. We will be getting started in two minutes.

>> Good afternoon everyone. Welcome to the FDL P Academy. We have a great webinar for you today. Bert is presenting and the title of the webinar is enhancing your intelligence agency information resources IQ part six. Bert will cover Justice Department and federal courts and congressional committee resources. Just let me read a little bit about Bert. He has done many webinars for us. If I count correctly this is number 13. He is the government information political science and economics librarian/professor of library science at Purdue University. Before we get started I'm going to walk you through a few housekeeping reminders. If you have any questions or comments on the presentation please feel free to chat them in the chat box located at the right corner of your screen. I will keep track and Bert will respond to each of them. We are also recording today's session and will email a link of the recording and slides to everybody using a certificate of participation using the email that you use in reference for today's webinar. Please email FDL P outreach and include the title of today's webinar along with the names and email addresses of those needing certificates. If you need to zoom in on the slides being shown you can click on the fullscreen button on the bottom left side of the screen. To exit full-screen mode you can mouse over the top of the screen so it expands and click on the return button to get back to the default via. Finally at the end of the session we will be sharing a webinar satisfaction survey with the a. We will let you know when the survey is available. We very much appreciate your feedback after the session is through today. Also please keep in mind to reserve your comments about presentation style and value of the webinar for the survey and use the webinar chat box for questions you would like to ask and to report any technical questions you may encounter. Finally, I do not think he will bit Bert may want to screen share. If he does that you will not be able to see the chat box so in that case just mouse over the blue bar at the top and when the menu drops down click on chat to enable the chat box. With that I will handed over to Bert who will take it from here.

>> Thank you and good afternoon everybody. As we learned through earlier webinars there are multiple agencies within the U.S. government that deal with intelligence related issues. It's appropriate today that we are covering many Justice Department agencies since the Senate is considering the confirmation of William Barr to be the next Attorney General. There are a number of different agencies within the Justice Department that handle intelligence related issues. Some of them may be parts of other agencies but there are a lot of different branches that can deal with intelligence agencies including the FBI, cybercrime.gov, the foreign agent registration act, the foreign intelligence surveillance act which is a branch of the dude judicial. Than there is the Justice Department national security and also for the Justice Department is the office of privacy and civil liberties. The FBI is probably the foremost federal agency that covers intelligence issues. It focuses on counterintelligence so there are counterintelligence protecting the U.S. from terrorist attack and operations and espionage which is the most long-standing intelligence activity. Also with the emergence of computers protecting the U.S. against cyber attacks and high-technology crimes has become an FBI responsibility. And combating criminal organizations and enterprises. There's a brief URL for the counterintelligence section of the FBI website. The FBI has 56 field offices and 63 foreign. I just listed the location of the FBI's turkey office and they also have a sub office in Istanbul. The key statutes for the FBI and counterintelligence efforts are 18 USC 1831 and 18 USC 1832. The task force they mention that characteristics for the illegal content financing and cyber attacks against voting infrastructure targeting elected officials. There's a brief transcript on the right of kind of a tutorial FBI counterintelligence has compiled to share with election officials to help minimize foreign targeting of U.S. elections. There are a number of other information resources in the FBI counterintelligence section. That is for dealing with different topics. Here is one on economic espionage.

In 1996 Congress passed the economic espionage act. Here are some things that you are encouraging businesses to do to address espionage from hostile foreign individuals or entities. It provides information for penalties particularly with social media and social networking that has also become an increasing area of emphasis. They put the sock on the Internet social networking risk. This provides different tips for trying to protect your information from a hostile actor. Within the FBI there's a counter proliferation center. This was established in 2011 and this is concerned with combating the spread of mass destruction and other technologies. This is for the chemical and radiological weapons. So here is an explanation of the FBI's role and it gives references to the relevant sections of the Code of Federal Regulations as well as executive orders. It also mentions that the counter proliferation and the director of intelligence providing expertise on these matters. To build a cohesive approach involving preventing this fusion within the U.S. checking out a potential facility that may be storing such weapons. Here is a provided legal deck of definition of a weapon of mass destruction and their weapon mention that it comes from 18 USC 2332. Then they explain what is the nature of this particular threat. Another good source they have documents and media. Some of the categories include counterintelligence counterterrorism and counterintelligence organized crime popular culture. Just a number of different things. So here is an example of something with counterintelligence. These are part of the FBI files on Julius Rosenberg. He was a Communist Party member who was convicted of passing nuclear secrets to the Soviet union. He was executed in 1953. Services the first six of 87 files on Rosenberg. These files can often be dozens or even hundred pages in length. It's just kind of an introductory section to one of these files on him. Here is a description from these files on the activity related to Rosenberg and individuals that he interacted with or been associated with as part of his activities. This is a link to Osama bin Laden's FBI file. This contains information prior to the 9/11 attacks so there are three parts. He was definitely on FBI radar prior to the attacks. So this is just an excerpt from one section of bin Laden's FBI file and here is information in 1980 he enforced and eat it and edicts authorizing the killing of Americans all over the world. It has criminal statutes he could be charged under if he were apprehended. Another section within the Justice Department is the computer crime and intellectual property section. They are responsible for implementing Justice Department strategies combating computer crimes in the U.S. and internationally. This explains the different things they deal. With the private sector this may require them to go to court they issued an opinion over whether Google had to comply with warrants issued by U.S. judges. There were two warrants to search Google accounts on the is suspected criminals. You Google refused to comply with the warrants. However the judge told them to comply. So that can some background on this particular ruling. Cybercrime also puts out various how-to guides. This is a guide called best practices for response and reporting of cyber incidents so one thing is just steps to take before cyber intrusion or attack occurs. This is also a report they prepared for creativity and enterprises. This was covering a two-year period so here is some of the contents of this. They talk about secret theft in the modern era and schemes to facilitate illicit trading of counterfeit goods and illicit content and they give examples of threats to consumer health and safety. Counterfeit personal care products and pharmaceuticals and also information about threats to security such as maintaining the integrity of supply chains critical infrastructures. This is another section from this particular report. I will give you some statistics on how many reports there are in various regions around the world. Another section within the Justice Department which is actually part of the national security is the foreign agents registration act. It was enacted in 1938 and required those who act as agents in a capacity to provide a periodic public information about the relationship with their foreign benefactors and funds they may expend to support their activities in the U.S. 28 CFR five is the legal authority for this statutes. This is a sample letter that they announced to somebody who inquired about some obligations they may have. The name of the actual organization was deleted for privacy reasons but this was a response to an email message this entity sent on September 6, 2008 concerning different laws and regulations. This is how you can search for documents. There are some things that you have to actually look at it the Justice

Department. A significant percentage of the material on these individuals is available through this document search website so this is something that they received on November 14 last year. It was for the six-month period ending in October 31 last year. The name of the company is the China daily distribution Corporation. It tells for their physical address is. This provides a little bit more detail. This was a form submitted back in 1991 by the Korea trade promotion center which is a magazine and newsletter dealing with Korean business economic issues. That tells you where they were located at that time. And then it has additional information. This is the form that you have to fill out so it will have your basic things like name and registration number and address so this has some additional paperwork to fill it it includes information on how much money they spent and who it was distributed to. Than some other interesting things. Such as what kinds of materials they prepared to carry out their activities including electronic communications and social media URLs. Then you also have the list of where they distributed their informational materials. You will notice that libraries is one of the organizations listed on here. Then there is also a semi annual report that this office has to file with Congress so this is a section for the report for late 2017 and Atlas some specific firms who actually worked for Russian interests for instance this first one this law firm on Pennsylvania Avenue provides legal advice on foreign trade investment security in the energy industry and they spent 273 thousand for six months ending November 30 of this year. If you have other reports going back to 1942. As I mentioned these reports come out twice a year. Then there is the foreign intelligence court. This was developed in 1978. This is for forms of investigative action for foreign intelligence purposes. As I mentioned as established by this act in 1978 codified in 1801 to 1880 5C. The court based in Washington, D.C. Consists of 11 federal court judges designated by the supreme court chief justice. Each judge serves seven years and terms are statutory to ensure continuity. They need to come from at least seven U.S. judicial services and three of them must live within 20 miles of Washington, D.C. They typically set for one week at a time on a rotating basis. A court reviews electronic surveillance and the court works X partake which means it involves only one party knowing and the other party not knowing are participating due to the need to protect national security information. So this is an excerpt from the table of contents for their procedure rules. Several 12 deals with minimization of procedures so that explains what that role involves. This is a listing of some current and past judges that have served on this court. This was published in May of last year. Here is the biography of a current judge serving on this court. He is currently a judge for the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. He was nominated by President George W. Bush and was confirmed later that year. To give you some additional background on him. Then this is actually a text of a letter from him -- from Vermont Senator Patrick Leahy put to the head of the FISA court and specific questions about FISA's role so here are the questions on the court answer so there are different things available here. There are also individuals designated to serve as friends of the court so they can make arguments before the court and it lists the names of these individuals and their titles and the organizations they are affiliated with. There also can be further interaction between judges on the court and members of Congress so then chairman of the Hessians house intelligence committee representing Devon Nunez sent this to Rosemary who was the presiding judge over the court to ask whether the involvement in the hearings existed and they can be provided to the house intelligence committee so this includes the judge's response and this signature at the end. And then many organizations can petition the court for information. This is from an organization called judicial watch. They know that they were using role 62 of the procedure to find and make public information and all transcripts concerning renewal of FISA warrants related to Carter page. So this is a text of judicial watch is. Petition. And then also in February of this past year the court sent another letter to house intelligence committee Nunez about various activities. This was sent by President Trump's counsel. Also representative Adam Schiff was the ranking member of the intelligence committee. Each year there's an annual report on FISA court activities. So this was submitted to the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and it tells how many applications they received and how many they granted or modified or denied. The legal

authorities for declassify and the actions. They also give you a breakdown of which sections of the code the court received applications for. They will say how many orders were granted or modified or if they were denied and so forth. You can get a real detailed breakdown using these citations. Then the Justice Department has a national security division. This is what their logo looks like. This division was created in March 2006 by the patriot act and it's thought to consolidate the Justice Department national security operations into one entity and they mention that they were protecting the U.S. from threats of national security by pursuing justice through the law and they want to promote greater cooperation between prosecutors and law enforcement agencies an intelligence attorneys in the community. So this individual is the current Assistant Attorney General for the national security division and it tells the responsibilities that he has and provides background on him including where he received his education and then the Justice Department is involved in investigating economic espionage and various sanction related criminal cases. So this is a report that came out in January of last year. It mentions how on January 19 of last year there were a couple individuals who are in the Los Angeles area that were registered or arrested for engaging in mail fraud and wire fraud and money laundering to provide China with access to various high-tech electronic applications. This is a section that describes some of the different things in the division. They have a counterterrorism section and counterterrorism and intelligence. And various other sections. This explains what these offices do. For instance the foreign review staff manages the Justice Department committee on foreign investment in the United States which is required to review certain transactions that could result in controlling the U.S. business by a foreign person to determine their possible impact on U.S. national security. They have other responsibilities as well and this explains what some of the other branches of the Justice Department's national security division deal. This is guidance that they issued in October 2016 on voluntary self disclosures and sanctions investigations involving business organizations. This is reflecting the emphasis on combating national cyber security threats so this is kind of the most taken from the FBI most wanted list which lists various individuals including aliases and nicknames. And then the Justice Department will also regularly indict different individuals for various criminal or terrorist activities this is an indictment that was filed by the U.S. attorney about a month ago. It mentions that they arrested the individuals and Grand Rapids Michigan after checking in for a flight for potentially breaching Somalia and they wanted to join Isis. This has some different information about that. I will get to the criminal complaint so this signature of the special FBI agent that signed off on this as well as the U.S. magistrate Judge. So this is the beginning of the indictment and it tells what section of the code that they violated. So they give you some more information on these individuals. They all lived in Lansing, Michigan. Apparently it mentions back in April 2016 they were foolish enough to post material on Facebook that was pro Isis and violent propaganda. So the FBI was able to analyze their photos and get their drivers license information. So here there is more information on what they wanted to do. They wanted to take a route that would have gone from Grand Rapids to Orlando to Stockholm, Dubai, and then Mogadishu Somalia. One of the suspects was saying he had 500 to contribute toward the airline ticket cost. The Justice Department is also concerned with these matters. There's an office of privacy and civil liberties within this department and they review, oversee, and coordinate privacy operations. They ensure compliance with the privacy act and various other statute. They develop privacy training and they prepare privacy related reporting to the president and Congress. They reviewed the information handling practices to ensure that they are consistent with protecting civil liberties. This individual picture here is the current civil liberties officer. This is an overview of the 1974 privacy act that contains different things there. Here is some guidance they have issued. This will explain what this guidance is. As they mention they want to make sure that unmanned aerial systems operate with the Constitution amendment protections from unreasonable searches and seizures. This is a semi annual report. They prepared it in the second half of fiscal year 2016 for the dates listed below. Now I want to turn to congressional intelligence committees. The U.S. government has used Secret Service money for intelligence operations going back to the George

Washington administration. In 1947 when the CIA was established it was assigned to armed service committees and defense subcommittees. Even as early as 1948 it was proposed. However actual awareness of the agencies for the committee and subcommittee chairs and ranking members. Staff awareness was limited to senior staff members of these committees that would ensure intelligence agency needs were included in the budget. There were reformed proposals to this oversight but they did not go for nearly 3 decades. And then in the mid-70s with increasing disenchantment with the Vietnam War and Watergate and covert operations that brought about pressure for enhanced reform and congressional oversight. Consequently the Senate intelligence committee was established and in July 1977 the house intelligence committee was established. This is the house intelligence committee which is currently chaired by the California representative Adam Schiff when I prepared the slides a few weeks ago these were the different subcommittees. The names of those committees have since been changed. You will have to go to their website to find the names of the subcommittees. On the right side highlights the intelligence authorization act for 2018 and 2019. This is a letter that the chairman wrote to the White House acting chief of staff director of national intelligence and homeland security department sector for intelligence and analysis. It was expressing concern about what he sees as overstating border threat to security from the Trump administration. This is put out by all congressional committees near the end of the session. Are there any activity reports for each session. This is for the 115th Congress that met in 2017 and 18. So here is the table of contents and you will find out who is on the committee. This provides an oversight of the committee jurisdiction. They may refer to specific pieces with other matters they addressed. This is some sample hearings that they held during 2018 and they felt on held an open hearing. They may get published in the hearings section of info. Here is the intelligence committee. Current members of the committee with the Senate intelligence committee that is responsible for confirming important officials such as the director of national intelligence or the director of the CIA. This is a table of contents from the intelligence authorization act for fiscal year 2017. It will tell you what is covered in specific sections. One of the more recent ones they will provide for additional pay for science technology engineering and mathematics within the committee. Or community. And then this is a hearing that was held on May 9 of last year of the confirmation hearing of Gina Haskel to the CIA director. To have them nominees opening statement how they responded to a questionnaire by presidential nominees and additional pre-and post hearing questions submitted by the committee to director Haskel at her response. There also would have been a closed session as well. This is a hearing that was held on January 29 of this year. This is the threat assessment report the help of public and private sessions of this. The major heads of the intelligence agencies testified before the intelligence committees of both houses and the armed services maybe even the appropriations committees as well. This was the opening statement made by the director of national intelligence. Here is the table of contents for that. It is covering the waterfront to the U.S. and a variety of different technological developments to regional threats from areas such as China and Russia. Here are the comments on influence and operations and this excerpt on Russia and Chinese and Iranian attempts to engage in online influence operations. It also has a resource called an intelligence reference book for other materials. When you understand the legal backgrounds of the intelligence. So here they are defining what covert action is. They mentioned that it process of the public opinion policies or media. Another good source which thankfully we have access to our Congressional research service reports. This includes intelligence matters. This is the opening page. You can see what the most recently uploaded reports are. This is a report that came out in May of last year for the framework for congressional oversight and brief. Here is the table of contents for this report. Here is some contents like that risk assessment and possible questions for Congress to consider. And then here is another report congressional oversight of intelligence background and selected options for for the reform. This is making reference to the 1976 and 1977 establishment of the house and Senate intelligence committees. It is providing earlier background on how they came into existence. So that established the joint

intelligence community. Obviously that has not happened yet. With the intelligence information resources understanding the Justice Department's role. Gaining enhanced awareness of the continuing balancing act between national security and civil liberties. Gaining enhanced services on personal privacy. Understanding the legal infrastructure behind the intelligence agencies. With that I am ready for your questions.

>> Thank you. Another great webinar. Any questions. That was a fantastic webinar as always. Please chat your questions in the chat box. While you are thinking about questions my colleague John just put the satisfaction survey link there. Please give that a look. Sometimes a webinar so thorough that it answers everyone's questions. That could be the case today. Any questions for Bert? This is webinar number 13 for Bert. You can find all of those in our file repository you can search through the repository from the last two years and we have the old one that includes everything. We have a question here.

>> Okay. Are all CRS reports available online?

>> Last year Congress approved the legislation making CRS reports with the website going back to 2016 that is as far back as I see. There are some other sites out there that have congressional researchers support at the University of North Texas library. They have reports going back to the 1980s with the CRS reports on intelligence activities is from the Federation of American sciences. I also believe that ProQuest has a commercially compiled database. That goes back to when they had a different name. I also mentioned many CRS reports were updated regularly. When you click on a report it may connect you to not only the most recent report.

>> Any more questions for Bert? My colleague just put in links to 12 previous webinars. Please give those a look when you get a chance. Sean also just put in a good article by my former colleague Scott with all the things we do.

>> The judiciary committee house and Senate will have responsibility for the Justice Department activities they have one jurisdiction with some materials that they do on those committees for the house intelligence committees.

>> Any more questions? We have some time. I'm going to go into my wrap up comments but while I am doing so we still have time for questions. Once again I would like to thank Bert for another great webinar. I would also like to thank tech support and thank you to the audience and I hope you enjoyed the webinar as much as we did. Do not forget our upcoming webinar. That one is for good mental health with Jane Canfield when they are announced you will receive all of our information on upcoming webinars. And from the FDL P Academy. You can view a calendar of upcoming webinars. There are people in this audience that I know a bunch of people that can do this webinar on any topic related to the FDL P. To the presentation you presented locally any topic related is more than welcome for a webinar. Any last questions for Bert? Looks like everything is covered so I will close things out. Thank you again one last time. Thank you audience and have a great rest of your day and come back for more webinars. Thank you and have a good day.

>> [event concluded]