

# FBI ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, TERMINOLOGY and FORMS

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This webpage is devoted to explaining FBI abbreviations, acronyms, terminology, codes and standard forms used by the FBI. It will be periodically updated to incorporate new information.

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This chart contains some of the more interesting and/or more common terms seen in FBI documents.

TERM	Meaning
AAG	Assistant Attorney General
ADEX	Administrative Index (began 11/71) as successor to FBI Security Index and Reserve Index. ADEX was discontinued in January 1976.
ADIC	Assistant Director in Charge
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE	FBI reports usually contained data which was not to be shared outside the Bureau and that data was placed upon an "Administrative Page" that was detached when reports were sent to other agencies. Typically, an Administrative Page contained the identity of T-sources and details regarding leads which should be pursued by specific field offices. In some cases (particularly very lengthy serials), the information which normally appeared on Administrative Pages would, instead, be placed on "Cover Pages" at the beginning of Agent reports.
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AFB	Air Force Base
AFSA	Armed Forces Security Agency – the predecessor to National Security Agency
AG	Attorney General
AI	Agitator Index (began 8/4/67) as successor to Rabble Rouser Index.
AIRTEL  REURAIRTEL	An Airtel was an expedited form of communication between and among FBI offices and it was meant to apply to letters that should be typed and mailed on same day and usually sent by airmail. Airtels were often classified and/or encrypted messages. It originally was received as a teletype sent by airmail and, therefore, could be in teletype terminology.  "Reurairtel" was abbreviation for "regarding your airtel" referring to a previous communication sent to some office.
AL	Alien
ALEM PROGRAM	This program was initiated in August 1965 based upon information provided to the FBI by a KGB officer (stationed at the United Nations and serving as a Soviet diplomat) who became an FBI informant. His FBI code name was "Fedora" and he is widely believed to be Yervas Lichi aka Victor M. Lesovski or Lessiovski.  The ALEM program apparently was designed to identify Soviet nationals through research into "INS cards" who "have entered the United States under assumed identities as (1) alien husbands of American wives or (2) male immigrants on first preference petitions due to professional and technical skills." According to one 1972 FBI document, about 2250 cases were opened under this program and it was supervised in the Special Case Unit of the Espionage Section by Special Agent G.M. Quinn. [HQ 65-69532]
AMERICAN LEGION CONTACT PROGRAM	American Legion members were used by FBI as sources of information about security-related matters in their local communities. This program began in November 1940 and ended in August 1954.
AMSD	Air Mail, Special Delivery
ARL	Anti-Riot Law Statutes
ASA	U.S. Army Security Agency
ASAC	Assistant Special Agent in Charge of a Field Office
ASCI	Assistant Chief of Staff For Intelligence (U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force)
ASN	Army Serial Number
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	FBI employee in Charge of each Division at FBI HQ as well as the New York and Los Angeles field offices

ATTORNEY GENERAL PORTFOLIO	A secret plan which originated in 1948 which provided for the detention of U.S. citizens deemed to be threats to national security in times of national emergency. The detention program became known as the AG Portfolio and involved suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and use of a Master Search Warrant. Also see: Security Index Program
AUSA	Assistant United States Attorney
BAMM	Black Afro Militant Movement (Alfred Featherstone)
BANPOP PROGRAM	There is a cryptic description of this program in one heavily redacted FBI document. Apparently, it had something to do with discovering " <i>funding Soviet illegals</i> " through access to bank records. The program was terminated on August 15, 1972. [HQ 65-70741]
BAPBOMB	FBI case re: 1963 bombing of Birmingham AL church that killed 4 black girls
BATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms
BEM	Business Executives Movement For Vietnam
BLACK BAG JOBS	FBI burglaries used to obtain subscription and membership lists, financial records, correspondence and photographs of documents on targeted individuals and organizations. Also known as surreptitious entries. In 1942, a special filing procedure was introduced for information obtained through break-ins. Field offices requests for permission were captioned " <i>Do Not File</i> " so that such documentary evidence would not be serialized or indexed in the FBI's Central Records System. Instead, such files were kept in the office of the Assistant Director having supervisory responsibility and the files were to be destroyed every six months. [HQ 66-8160]
BLIND MEMO	Memo written by FBI employees but not containing any markings that refer to the FBI as the source.
BM	Bombing Matter
BM-THREATS	
BNPA	Black Nationalist Photographic Album. This album was established in 1968 and contained photos and biographies of prominent black leaders who travelled extensively
BOCOV	Communist Coverage Along Mexican Border (initiated 1948; HQ 100-356015)
BOSS	Bureau of Special Services – New York Police Department aka Bureau of Special Services and Investigations
BPP	Black Panther Party / Black Panther Party—Clever Faction
BPP-CF	
BRILAB	Bribery of Labor Officials – FBI undercover sting operation which began in 1979 and targeted organized crime and corrupt politicians.
BUFILE	FBI HQ main file
BUG	A listening device usually referred to as MISUR (microphone surveillance) or ELSUR (electronic surveillance)
BULET	Bureau letter
BULKY EXHIBITS	Material obtained during the course of an investigation which is too voluminous to be placed inside main file and, thus, was kept separately in a Bulky Exhibit Room and filed by case number.
BWP	Bureau War Plans
CANIL PROGRAM	There is a cryptic description of this program in one heavily redacted FBI document. Apparently, it had something to do with " <i>uncovering Soviet illegals</i> ". [HQ 65-70719]
CAP	Congress of African People's
CAS	Chinese Activities Summary [HQ 105-229211]
CENTRAL RECORDS SYSTEM	Primary filing system used by FBI
CHANNELIZE	Copies of memos which are placed into specific pertinent files
CHICOIN	Counterintelligence Operations Against Chinese Communist Intelligence Activities in the U.S. (began 5/65 = HQ 105-135614)
CHICOM	Chinese Communists
CHIEF CLERK	FBI employee responsible for indexing documents and routing files to appropriate employee(s)
CI	Communist Index – was established in 1948 for individuals who did not meet Security Index requirements but were suspected of being Communist sympathizers. In 1960 it was changed to Reserve Index.
CI	Criminal Informant or Confidential Informant
CIC	Counter-Intelligence Corps of U.S. Army
CINAL	Current Intelligence Analysis – CINAL information was disseminated to Executive Branch officials
CIRM	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
CNDI	Confidential National Defense Informant
COBICS	Communist Bloc Information Collation System
COI	Conflict of Interest
COINTELPRO	Counterintelligence Program. The FBI's COINTELPRO program was designed to disrupt and neutralize individuals and organizations thought to be a security problem for our country.

COINTELPRO-WHG	Counterintelligence Program: White Hate Groups (began 09/64 as effort to neutralize white extremist organizations, leaders, and their adherents. About 17 FBI field offices were involved. Program was discontinued 4/27/71.) [HQ 157-9]
COKMA	Coverage of Known Meet Areas (i.e. Surveillance of Soviet Agents/Sources) [HQ 65-73750]
COMINFIL	Communist Infiltration Of
COMINT	Communications Intelligence (NSA reports)
COMPIC	Communist Infiltration of Motion Picture Industry (HQ 100-138754)
COMPROS	Communist Prosecutions (aka Smith Act Trials)
COMSAB	Potential Communist Saboteurs (FBI program used to identify Security Index individuals who were thought to have potential for sabotage because of their training or their connection to key strategic industries and installations.)
CONF INFT	<p>Confidential Informant. The FBI uses various descriptive phrases to describe or evaluate their informants. Among the most common:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has furnished reliable information in the past</li> <li>• Of unknown reliability</li> <li>• Of known unreliability</li> <li>• Of known reliability</li> <li>• Has supplied insufficient information to determine reliability</li> </ul> <p>In addition, a percentage of reliability could be used to describe informant.</p>
CONFIDENTIAL	Document containing information related to national defense – provided by sources whose identities should not be revealed
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE	<p>Individuals who furnish the FBI information available to them through their employment or their position in the community. The FBI Manual of Instruction, circa 1975 cites as examples of confidential sources "<i>bankers, telephone company employees, and landlords.</i>"</p> <p>Confidential Source was established as a category in March 1950. The FBI Manual of Instructions (Section 107-T) provides instructions to field offices regarding procedures to follow. FBI HQ authorization was required to initiate contact with a CS involved with Communist or related investigations. In these instances, field offices were required to submit detailed background information to HQ regarding the source's date and place of birth, citizenship status, residence, employment, credit and criminal record and military service record (if any). In addition, a brief history of source's affiliation with CPUSA or other organizations and results of interview with him/her. Bureau clearance was not required for CS contacted in connection with criminal matters.</p>
CONTROL FILE	A control file is usually created only for the most important FBI cases and it contains instructions sent to field offices along with results of investigations. Statistical information is often included in a Control File.
COORNAP	Adolph Coors Kidnapping Case [HQ 7-9575]
CORRELATION SUMMARY	A correlation summary was usually limited to large case files. The summary lists all file and serial numbers along with a brief synopsis of their content which contain important information about a particular person.
COSMIC	NATO classification for highly secret documents. Used over and above " <i>Top Secret</i> ". HQ 62-9871
COVER PAGE	Summary memoranda or reports usually begin with page(s) which have administrative data, leads which should be pursued by specified field offices, and perhaps informant evaluations but the cover pages were not sent outside the Bureau. Usually the cover page(s) were designated with alphabetic letters, "A" "B" etc.
CRD	Civil Rights Division – U.S Department of Justice
CROSS REFERENCE	A cross reference is a mention of a subject in a file on another individual, organization, event, activity, etc.
aka see refs	
C-TE	Criminal Top Echelon Informants
CUSTODIAL DETENTION	Program which was initiated as result of directive of President Roosevelt in September 1939 to list individuals whom should be considered for apprehension and detention in event of national emergency. It subsequently became known as Security Index. (HQ 100-358086)
CP or CPUSA	Communist Party USA
CR	Civil Rights
CRA-64	Civil Rights Act of 1964
CS	Confidential Source (usually given a source number)
DA / PDA	Double Agent / Potential Double Agent

DABURN	FBI code name for file pertaining to January 11, 1966 murder of Vernon F. Dahmer Sr. of Forrest County MS by several Klan members. Thirteen men, who were connected with the Ku Klux Klan, were eventually brought to trial in the late 1960s on charges that ranged from conspiracy to intimidate, to arson and murder. At that time, however, only four of the men were convicted and one entered a guilty plea.  In the late 1990s three men, Samuel H. Bowers Jr., Charles Noble, and Deavours Nix, were arrested again in connection with the Dahmer murder. Sam Bowers, the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, had previously been tried four times for the crimes committed on the Dahmer family, however each trial ended in a mistrial. Although Bowers was not present at the attack on the Dahmer home in 1966, he was accused of having ordered the attack to take place. In August of 1998, Bowers was tried for the fifth time in connection with the Dahmer murder, and this time he was convicted of murder and arson and received a sentence of life in prison. Charles Noble was tried in connection with the Dahmer murder in 1999, however his trial ended in a mistrial. Deavours Nix died before his trial took place
DCI	Director, Central Intelligence Agency
DCH	Defense Central Index of Investigations
DEAD FILE	File created by field office when no immediate investigation is warranted but they anticipate opening case file in the near future
DECLASSIFY	Procedure to remove security classification (confidential, secret, or top secret) from documents or files
DEPAMD	Deception Program For Anti-Missile Defense [HQ 65-66140]
DESECO	Development of Selected Contacts Against Soviet-Bloc Officials (initiated 12/57, HQ 105-71688). FBI interviewed Americans who returned from Soviet Bloc countries.
DETCOM	Detention of Communists -- Program to detain known or suspected Communist Party members in time of national emergency. [HQ 100-356062]
DID	FBI Domestic Intelligence Division (formerly Security Division)
DIO	District Intelligence Office (Office of Naval Intelligence)
DIP	Defectors-In-Place
DIVISION 5	FBI Domestic Intelligence Division (formerly Security Division or National Defense Division)
DO NOT FILE	Procedure designed to keep sensitive documents out of the Bureau's normal Central Records System
DOUBLE ZERO FILES	00 Files are FBI Control Files – which concern policy and procedure
DPOB	Date and Place of Birth
EASTCON	East Coast Conspiracy To Save Lives
EBF	Enclosure Behind File – i.e. usually copies of publications which, due to space considerations, FBI HQ did not want to incorporate into the main file but would be filed separately “ <i>behind</i> ” the main file
EDP	Emergency Detention Program (also see: DETCOM). The EDP was based upon Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. [HQ 100-398030]
EGIS	East German Intelligence Service
ELSUR	Electronic Surveillance Index – was a card file of subjects mentioned in electronic surveillances
EM	Extremist Matter
ENC or ENCL	Enclosure – such as a publication which was enclosed with a letter sent to the Bureau. As a result, the serial number might reflect this: HQ 100-1234, #8, enclosure – which means that serial #8 has an enclosure.
EO	Presidential Executive Order
EOD	Entered on Duty (date)
EPA	Extremist Photograph Album
ESP	Espionage
ESTABLISHED SOURCE	Any source with whom the FBI developed a relationship over time and who was trusted to keep relationship confidential. Usually a Confidential Source rather than a paid informant.
EX or EX-CS	Extremist / Extremist Confidential Source
EXP PROC	Expedite Processing
EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES	Activities whose objective is overthrowing, destroying or undermining the U.S. Government by illegal means OR denying Constitutional rights to American citizens. The FBI used “Extremist” to describe ethnic radicals, members of white hate groups, and black or native American radicals. The FBI unit which covered these matters was originally called Racial Intelligence Section but changed to Extremist Section in September 1967.
FAG	Fraud Against The Government
FBI IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	Usually associated with FBI “rap sheet” which lists arrests made by law enforcement agencies and ultimate disposition of cases.
FBW	Fraud By Wire
FEDORA	FBI Code Name for KGB Official Working at United Nations Who Was FBI Informant [HQ 105-104811]
FCI	Foreign Counterintelligence
FGE	Foreign Government Employee

FGJ	Federal Grand Jury
FINAL	Foreign Intelligence Analysis
FISUR	Physical Surveillance
FLD	Foreign Liaison Desk
FNU	First Name Unknown
FPC	Fingerprint Classification
FPC	Foreign Police Cooperation Program
FUDE	Fugitive / Deserter
G-2	Army Intelligence (Office of Assistant Chief of Staff)
GHETTO INFORMANT PROGRAM	Initiated June 1967 to monitor black radicals
GID	General Investigative Division / General Intelligence Division
GRU	Soviet Military Intelligence
GUS SURVEY	Program whereby FBI field offices examined mail in certain locations in attempt to locate mail intended for Soviet illegal agents. [HQ 65-67003]
HEARNAP	Kidnapping of Patricia Hearst [HQ 7-15200]
HILEV	High Level (term usually used in connection with intelligence information such as HILEV items or data received from some source)
HSCA	House Select Committee on Assassinations [HQ 62-117290]
HCUA or HUAC	House Committee on Un-American Activities – succeeded by House Internal Security Committee
I	On FBI Search Slips – means “ <i>identical</i> ”, i.e. the file reference is about the person or organization which has been searched. “NI” meant “ <i>not identical</i> ”, i.e. reference is to another person of same name.
IAC	Intelligence Advisory Committee [HQ 62-90718]
ICIS	Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION	FBI HQ Division which has control of fingerprints, wanted notices, and missing persons notices
IEC	Intelligence Evaluation Committee
IIC	Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference
IICC	Interagency Intelligence Coordinating Committee
INLET	Intelligence Letter through which FBI regularly furnished the President and Attorney General “ <i>high level intelligence data in the internal security field...on a continuous basis</i> ” starting in November 1969. The type of information provided included status of internal security cases, intelligence trends, foreign intelligence, inside information regarding demonstrations or civil unrest of more than local significance and “ <i>items with an unusual twist or concerning prominent personalities which may be of special interest to the President or Attorney General.</i> ”
INTC	U.S. Army Intelligence Corps
IOB	International Operations Branch
ISA 1950	Internal Security Act of 1950
IS-C	<p>FBI memos often contain abbreviations to indicate the nature of the matter being discussed. In the examples at left the explanations are as follows:</p> <p>IS-C = Internal Security-Communist</p> <p>IS-SWP = Internal Security–Socialist Workers Party</p> <p>SM-C = Security Matter, Communist</p> <p>ANP-RM = American Nazi Party--Racial Matter</p>
IS-SWP	
SM-C	
ANP-RM	
ISD	Internal Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice
ISL	Independent Socialist League
ITSP	Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property
JUNE MAIL	Separate filing method used by FBI starting in June 1949 to keep certain info confidential and not serialized in a Special Files Room – particularly information which the FBI obtained through wiretaps, black bag jobs, or extremely sensitive sources.
KBE	Key Black Extremist
KF	Key Figures
KFL	Key Facilities List
KGB	Soviet Committee For State Security
KHRUSVIS	Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev Visit to U.S. 1960 [HQ 62-104045]
LCN	La Cosa Nostra

LEGAT	Legal Attache offices – i.e. FBI offices operating in foreign countries (Beirut, Bern, Bogota, Bonn, Caracas, Copenhagen, Hong Kong, La Paz, London, Madrid, Managua, Manila, Mexico City, Ottawa, Panama, Paris, Rome, Tel Aviv, Tokyo)
LHM	Letterhead Memorandum – FBI summary intended for other agencies but which conceals confidential sources.
LIAISON PROGRAM	Every FBI Field office kept lists of people whom were to be contacted on regular schedule for “good will” purposes and to obtain information from them. Included airlines, banks, defense contractors, hotels, trucking companies, federal agencies, police departments, news media, etc.
LIAISON SOURCE	Officer or leader of legitimate civil rights organization who provided FBI with advance information concerning activities of his organization (as of March 1970, there were 1975 liaison sources)
LMRA-1947	Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947
LNU	Last Name Unknown
MAIL COVER	Procedure by which the Post Office recorded names and addresses of sender and recipient of letters
MAIN FILE	<p>A “<i>main file</i>” usually contains all the memos and investigative reports about people or organizations to which the FBI gives specific sequential serial numbers and they are indexed in the FBI’s General Index aka Central Records System.</p> <p>The “<i>sub files</i>” designated “A” or “B” usually contain material which is similar to EBF’s, i.e. copies of publications authored or disseminated by individuals or organizations (such as their newsletters, pamphlets, press releases, etc). plus newspaper/magazine articles about the individual or organization. Most sub-files are designated “1A” and each individual item may be given a number such as “1A-1” then “1A-2” etc. Some of the largest files also contain sub-B files and those follow the same pattern for each new item added, i.e. 1B-1, 1B-2, etc.</p> <p><b>Note #1:</b> If an FOIA requester wants everything that the FBI has about a particular subject, the request should specify “<i>main files</i>” and “<i>sub-files</i>” OR “<i>main files</i>” and “<i>sub-A</i>” and “<i>sub-B</i>” files. Often, the FBI will not process sub-files unless specifically asked.</p> <p><b>Note #2:</b> There is another type of “<i>sub-file</i>” such as when, after the FBI HQ created a main file on a particular subject, it then also created additional files on the same subject but broken down into sub-files to capture information provided by specific persons or about specific geographical locations or other categories. For example, a HQ main file on informants might be designated as HQ 66-45, but reports that came from one specific informant might be placed in 66-45, <u>sub-264</u>.</p> <p>Another possibility is when files were created on a specific organization or subject (such as the Communist Party or the Citizens Council Movement or United Klans of America or the FBI’s COINTELPRO programs) and then sub-files were created for pertinent information about specific cities, counties, states, or neighborhoods.</p> <p>For example: the HQ main file on the Citizens Council movement is HQ 105-34237. The HQ file on the Citizens Councils in Atlanta was HQ 105-34237-2 and for Knoxville was HQ 105-34237-24.</p> <p>The HQ main file on COINTELPRO-White Hate Groups is 157-9 but there are HQ sub-files for specific cities such as: HQ 157-9-4 (Birmingham AL), and 157-9-9 (Chicago IL).</p>
SUB-A FILE	
SUB-B FILE	
MDC	May Day Collective
MEDBURG	Burglary of Media PA FBI office in 1971
MEMORANDUM	Typically, a communication from FBI to other Justice Department officials such as Attorney General or from one FBI employee to another FBI employee
MIBURN	Mississippi Burning – 1964 Murders of Civil Rights Workers (Schwerner, Goodman, Cheney)
MID	Military Intelligence Division
MIDEM	FBI coverage of 1972 Democratic Convention demonstrators (Miami FL)
MIG	Military Intelligence Group (US Army)
MIPORN	Miami FL Pornography Case – Undercover operation into porn industry and film piracy
MISUR	Microphone Surveillance (often from illegal break-in or burglary)
MOCASE	Morros Case or Moscow Case – Soviet espionage network in U.S. during 1940’s involving FBI double agent Boris Morros. [HQ 100-352385]
MURKIN	Murder of Martin Luther King Jr. [HQ 44-38861, Memphis 44-1987, Atlanta 44-2386]
MYLETS	My Letters Dated...
NA	Naturalized Citizen
NAME CHECK	Requests from other agencies for loyalty information on its current or prospective employees
NAS	Naval Air Station [usually a reference to FBI reports sent to local Office of Naval Intelligence]
NB	Native Born
NCIC	National Crime Information Center

NEWKILL	FBI case pertaining to May 1971 murder of two New York City policemen
NI	Not identical
NIS or NISO	Naval Investigative Service Office (successor to ONI)
NMI	No Middle Initial
NMN	No Middle Name
NO CONTACT LIST	Critics of FBI or of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover Whom Were Not To Be Contacted
NO SEGEGRABLE INFO	When the FBI decides to apply a literal interpretation of the subject of an FOIA request, it may not release entire pages or sections of a serial by claiming there is “no segregable material” or information. For example: if an FOIA request is made on Joe Smith and the FBI discovers a 50-page serial that includes references to Joe Smith on 11 pages, the FBI can choose to deny the other pages or heavily redact them claiming “no segregable material”.
NOI	Nation of Islam
NPAC	National Peace Action Coalition
NPR	Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
NSA	National Security Agency
NSD	FBI National Security Division
NSWPP	National Socialist White People’s Party (successor to American Nazi Party)
O&C	“Official and Confidential Files” were highly sensitive files which were kept in the office of FBI Director Hoover and Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols (over 250 folders)  See: <a href="http://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/FBI/FBI-series16.shtml">http://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/FBI/FBI-series16.shtml</a>
OASCI	Office of Assistant Chief of Staff For Intelligence (US Army)
OFFICE CONTACTS	Usually business people or others who could be relied upon to provide information. Each field office had a contact program whereby they would establish liaison with local groups and enterprises in their community. These were mostly goodwill efforts, but did provide venues for the Bureau to talk about issues that might affect the group or its members, and to solicit their help in the form of confidential sources or panel sources.
ONI	Office of Naval Intelligence
OO	Office of Origin – i.e. the FBI office which opened the investigation and is primarily responsible for the case. For example, New York City is the OO for the Communist Party USA so FBI files reflect “OO:NYC”
OPERATION SHAMROCK	Program under which the NSA received copies of most international telegrams leaving the U.S. from RCA, ITT, and Western Union. At one point, it was proposed that the FBI assume responsibility for this program.
OSI	Air Force Intelligence (Office of Special Investigations)
P&C	Personal and Confidential
PANEL SOURCE	Panel sources are defined as individuals who are not involved in an investigated group but who “will attend its public gatherings on behalf of FBI for intelligence purposes or as potential witnesses.” Panel sources were first developed to meet the need for witnesses in the course of Smith Act trials of Communist Party members in the 1950s. In those trials, it was necessary to prove simple facts as to the existence of the Communist Party, the dates and places of public meetings held by the Party, and similar matters. To avoid surfacing and exposing regular FBI informants within the Party to establish such facts, panel sources were developed.
PCI	Potential Criminal Informant
PCPJ	People’s Coalition For Peace and Justice
PLAIN TEXT	Information Written Without Using Code
PLANT INFORMANT	Created in September 1940 to develop FBI sources of information in defense plants. By September 1942 there were 23,746 Plant Informants in 3879 plants. Program ended in March 1969.
PLP	Progressive Labor Party
PPA	Proletarian Party of America
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY	Preliminary inquiries were conducted by FBI to obtain information about a person or organization by using mostly public sources (such as media coverage, library resources such as <i>Who’s Who</i> directories) along with FBI informants and established sources in order to determine if a formal investigation was warranted because of suspected criminal or subversive activities or any potential violations of federal laws. A preliminary inquiry often lasted only 1-3 months.
PRETEXT CALL	A pretext is an investigative technique used to obtain background and identifying information or photographs of an individual without identifying the FBI as the interested party. An example would be an Agent who makes a phone call to verify someone’s home address, where he/she can be reached, their employment, or their current location etc. Sometimes calls are made just to record the voice of a suspect or to obtain literature regarding a new organization. Pretexts can also be used to gain access to a property. The FBI published a 35-page monograph in May 1956 entitled “ <i>Pretexts and Cover Techniques</i> ” which was used for Agent training purposes.
PRO	Prominent Person
PROSAB	Protection Against Sabotage of Strategic Air Command Bases
PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY	FBI field office report which summarizes evidence and availability of witnesses in a case under investigation.

PSI or PCI	Potential Security Informant / Potential Confidential Informant (persons designated as potential informants were not yet established as reliable information sources and that process might take a year for the FBI to make a conclusion with respect to their reliability.)
RA	Registration Act aka Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (usually pertains to cases of individuals who may not have completed required forms to register with U.S. Justice Dept because of their activities on behalf of a foreign government – such as seeking to influence legislation pending before Congress or providing public relations services for a foreign government.)
RA	Resident Agency (small satellite office of main FBI field office)
RABBLE ROUSER INDEX	<p>Created in August 1967 (abolished April 1971) to identify individuals with propensity for inciting violence (later known as Agitator Index). It was initially described as an Index designed to capture background information on individuals <b>"who have demonstrated by their actions and speeches that they have a propensity for fomenting racial disorder."</b> {SAC Letter 67-47).</p> <p>A subsequent SAC Letter (67-70) stated:</p> <p><b>"A rabble rouser is defined as a person who tries to arouse people to violent action by appealing to their emotions, prejudices, etc., a demagogue. You will note that under prior criteria the Rabble Rouser Index served as an index only for individuals of national prominence with particular consideration given to those who travel extensively and was limited to those fomenting racial disorder. It is the intent of this expanded criteria to have within each division as well as nationwide an index of agitators of all types whose activities have a bearing on the national security. This would include, for example, black nationalists, white supremacists, Puerto Rican nationalists, anti-Vietnam demonstration leaders, and other extremists."</b></p>
RACON	Racial Conditions
REBULET	Referring to previous Bureau Letter (with date)
REBUTEL	Referring to previous teletype from Bureau (with date)
REMYLET	Referring to My Letter (with date)
REPORT	Written document prepared by field office containing the results of its investigation.
REREP	Referring to Report By
RESERVE INDEX	<p>Created in June 1960 and abolished September 1971. One FBI memo describes Reserve Index as <b>"comprised of individuals with subversive backgrounds not meeting the Security Index criteria but who in a time of national emergency are in a position to influence others against the national interest. The RI is broken down into two sections, A and B, with A containing the names of those individuals who in time of national emergency are in a position to influence others against the national interest or are likely to furnish material financial aid to subversive elements due to their subversive associates and ideology."</b></p> <p>Section A consisted of teachers, journalists, lawyers and other professionals. Section B contained all other Reserve Index subjects. Martin Luther King Jr. and Norman Mailer were on Reserve Index.</p>
REURAIRTEL	Referring to Your Airtel
REUREP	Referring to Your Report
REURLET	Referring to Your Letter
REURTEL	Referring to Your Teletype or Telegram
RFMT	Radio Frequency Microphone Telephone Device
RI	Racial Informant
RM	Racial Matter
RNA	Republic of New Africa (Milton and Richard Henry)
RUC	Referred Upon Completion To Office of Origin – i.e. one field office has completed whatever it was asked to do and it is referring the matter back to the original office for any further action
RYM	Revolutionary Youth Movement
SA	FBI Special Agent
SAC	FBI Special Agent in Charge of a Field Office
SAC LETTER	Instructions to FBI field offices from HQ
SACB	Subversive Activities Control Board
SATPIA	Satellite Personnel Intelligence Assets
SBIS	Soviet Bloc Intelligence Services
SDS	Students For A Democratic Society
SEARCH SLIP	Lists file numbers and serials containing references to subject of search. Could be limited to only <i>"subversive"</i> or <i>"criminal"</i> or <i>"non-subversive"</i> references.
SECTION	FBI files are organized into sections which usually contain about 200 pages of documents.
SECURITY FLASH	Procedure whereby field office asks HQ Identification Division if fingerprints of a Security Index subject have been received.

SECURITY INDEX	INDEX: List of persons who were subject to apprehension and detention during time of national emergency. Previously called Custodial Detention List. At highest point, there were 26,000 names on the Security Index.
SECURITY INFORMANT	SECURITY INFORMANT: See section 107G of FBI Manual of Instructions regarding procedures used by field offices with respect to handling their Security Informants. HQ required field office Agents to contact their Security Informants every 2 weeks to obtain whatever information they had. Agents were required to prepare memo for their SAC to set forth " <b>any personal weaknesses, domestic difficulties, indications of untrustworthiness or unreliability or other similar problems presented by the informant and the steps being taken by the Agent to prevent any such situations later becoming a source of embarrassment to the Bureau.</b> " [SAC Letter 55-13]  In 1960, the FBI had 433 live Security Informants inside the Communist Party.  For additional information see:  <a href="https://sites.google.com/site/ernie124102/cpusa/informants">https://sites.google.com/site/ernie124102/cpusa/informants</a>
SEE REF	Refers to index references to a subject which appear in files other than those created on that specific individual or organization. Also known as xrefs or cross-references. Typically, the FBI will not process "see refs" or cross-references when FOIA requests are made. Instead, they only process "main files".
SERIAL	Specific FBI document within a file. Usually, serials are in chronological order. Most serials are assigned specific numbers but there are also " <i>unrecorded serials</i> " which are not assigned a serial number but they usually appear in date sequence within a file.
SERIALIZE	To assign a specific serial number to a document in a file.
SGE	Security of Government Employees
SI	Security Informant
SI	Security Index Program [Began 06/40 as program to develop lists of individuals considered for detention in the event of a threat to the national security. Individuals were added to SI based upon their membership and activity and/or association with subversive organizations considered dangerous or potentially dangerous to the internal security of the nation. The Program required collection of sufficient information to justify apprehension and detention to minimize potential for espionage, sabotage, or subversion. In its later years, the Index was broken down into three Priority groupings in accordance with the relative degree of dangerousness. Priority I and II consisted of individuals in actual or potential leadership; Priority III was comprised of rank-and-file subjects.]
SIO	Special Investigations Office
SIS	Special Intelligence Service (created during World War II for intelligence gathering primarily in Western Hemisphere countries. Abolished in 1946.)
SM	Security Matter
SMC	Student Mobilization Committee To End The War In Vietnam
SODAC	Soviet Diplomatic Activities [HQ 65-30092]
SOG	Seat Of Government aka FBI HQ
SOI	Sources of Information
SOLO	Counterintelligence operation which developed high quality information about CPUSA, the Soviet Union and its satellites, and the world Communist movement largely based upon reports made by two high-level moles inside the CPUSA – Morris and Jack Childs – whose symbol numbers were CG-5184-S* and NY-694-S* respectively.
SOURCE	Source provides raw information on ad hoc basis but had no ongoing relationship with the FBI. Typically, a source could be a landlord or neighbor or employee of financial institution, employers, airline and hotel employees etc who provide information without a subpoena. Also could be non-human (technical device).
SOVME	Soviet Messages Furnished To FBI By Bureau Sources [HQ 65-58068]
SPECTAR	Special Targets For Informant Development
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS LIST	Persons considered friendly toward Bureau interests who received Bureau publications and expedited replies to their inquiries. Included politicians, news media employees, prominent business people, retired Special Agents, etc.
SPECIAL INQUIRY SECTION	FBI HQ unit that processed " <i>name checks</i> " for the White House
SPIA	Soviet Personnel Intelligence Assets
STOP NOTICE	FBI notice to an agency (such as Police Department or Immigration Service) to alert FBI if they had contact with specified individual.
SUB-FILE	A sub-section of a main file.
SULET	Submit Letter
SUREP	Submit Report

SYMBOL NUMBER	<p>Code used to disguise identity of FBI informants who provided <b>“valuable and sensitive information on a regular basis.”</b> FBI Agents used symbol numbers in their investigative reports and memos without identifying the informant’s name. Most symbol numbers consisted of three parts:</p> <p>(1) the 2-or-3 character prefix which identified the FBI field office to which the informant reported such as CG for Chicago or DL for Dallas or TP for Tampa or WFO for Washington field office.</p> <p>(2) the specific number assigned to an informant and</p> <p>(3) the suffix which identified the type of informant – such as “C” for criminal and “S” for security and “R” for racial informant.</p> <p>In addition, an asterisk added to a symbol number indicated that the informant should never be identified and was not available for court testimony. One of the most important FBI informants was Morris Childs and his symbol number was CG-5824-S* which indicates that he was a Chicago security informant who should never be identified nor testify in court proceedings.</p>
T-NUMBER	<p>Temporary symbol number assigned to confidential information source mentioned in FBI report – such as T-1 or T-2. A temporary symbol number applies only to the document in which it appears which means that the same confidential source could be assigned T-1 in one document and then be identified as T-7 in another document. The specific identity of each T-source usually was provided on an Administrative Page attached to every FBI report.</p> <p>Note: A “<i>T-number</i>” can be assigned to a technique such as mail cover, trash cover, wiretap, or physical surveillance or even a burglary. Illegal techniques were sometimes identified as “<i>anonymous source</i>” and then assigned a T-number.</p> <p>In March 1955, FBI Director Hoover sent a memo to the Attorney General which made the following observations:</p> <p><b>"In many instances, a source concealed by a temporary informant symbol is not a live informant, but, instead, is a technical surveillance, a microphone surveillance, a trash cover, mail cover, or other investigative technique...In an estimated 55% of the Security of Government Employee cases, the reports contain inanimate sources of this type whose identities are concealed by temporary informant symbols. Other temporary informant symbols would pertain to such sources as live informants and neighbors or professional men who specifically requested their identities not be disclosed."</b> [HQ 66-2542-3, serial #928, page 2; 3/1/55 Hoover memo to AG]</p>
TELETYPE	Message transmitted by machine
TEPCI	Top Echelon Potential Criminal Informant
TESUR	Technical Surveillance (i.e. telephone wiretaps and microphone surveillance)
TF	Top Functionary
TGP	Theft of Government Property
THUMBNAIL SKETCH PROGRAM	Program initiated on 10/27/53 to insure that FBI field offices used current and uniform characterizations of subversive organizations in their reports. About 425 organizations were summarized in Thumbnail Sketches.
TOPHAT	FBI code name for Lt. Gen. Dmitri Fedorovich Polyakov – a Soviet military intelligence official who was a double agent for the FBI for two decades. [HQ 105-18153]
TOPELV	Top Level Intelligence (referring to key figures in criminal or subversive organizations)
TRASH COVER	FBI search for information by going through garbage
TROPUS	Travel of the President of the U.S.
TRUE COPY	FBI-typed copy of incoming handwritten letter
UACB	Unless Advised To The Contrary By Bureau
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports
UFAP	Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution
UKA	United Klans of America, Inc. (led by Robert M. Shelton)
UN	Unknown
UNE	United Nations Employee
UNIRAC	Union Racketeering
UNRECORDED	A document in FBI file which was not given a serial number
UNSUB or UNSUBS	Unknown subject or subjects – i.e. the specific person(s) responsible for some criminal activity are not currently known
UPRF	Unlawful Possession or Receipt of Firearms
USA	United States Attorney
USCIB	United States Communication Intelligence Board (pertains to decoding diplomatic intercepts)

USEB	United States Evaluation Board
UTL	Unable To Locate
VAUGHN INDEX	Court Ordered Listing Which Itemizes Every Document Withheld From FOIA Requester and Includes Justification For Each Claimed Exemption
VB	Venceremos Brigade
VEGMDN	FBI Case Re: Las Vegas Money Skimming
VIDEM	Vietnam Demonstrations
VRA-65	Voting Rights Act of 1965
VVAW	Vietnam Veterans Against The War
WAS	With Aliases – i.e. person is known to use different names
WFO	Washington field office of FBI
WKKKKOM	White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (Samuel H. Bowers = Imperial Wizard)
WRL	War Resisters League
WSA	Worker Student Alliance
YIP	Youth International Party
YSA	Young Socialist Alliance

## Section V = FBI STANDARD FORMS

FORM #	Subject Matter or Use
CC-320	<i>Vocation Record</i> [used to identify “specialized Bureau training and experience” including the specific training “schools” which Agents attended and specialized skills they had.]
DO-5	<i>Director Office Record of Telephone Call or Visitor</i>
DO-7	<i>FBI Director Office Route Slip</i>
FD-4	<i>Field Office Internal Route Slip</i>
FD-5	<i>Serial Chargeout (document removed from one file and placed into another file)</i>
FD-9	<i>Request for FBI Identification Division to Furnish Criminal Record to Field Office</i>
FD-36	<i>Transmittal Instructions From Field Office [Instructions For Communications by Teletype or Airtel] in Plain Text or Code</i>
FD-65	<i>Fugitive Information</i>
FD-71	<i>Complaint Form (Public Contacts With FBI Field Offices – by phone, mail, or in-person)</i>
FD-72	<i>Report Form (For Field Office Report to HQ on Individual or Organization)</i>
FD-73	<i>Automobile Record Form</i>
FD-115	<i>Request to Post Office to Commence Mail Cover</i>
FD-122	<i>Field Office Recommendation For New Security Index or Reserve Index Card And Changes To Existing Cards</i>  [SI Card identified person’s name, race, sex, date and place of birth, their residence and business addresses, whether native-born, naturalized, or alien and if they worked at a “Key Facility” that location was entered. The security categories were: Communist, Socialist Workers Party, Independent Socialist League or Other (to be specified). A “Tab For Detcom” option was included for apprehension and detention in time of national emergency.]
FD-128	<i>Field Office Correction to Security Index Card</i>
FD-142	<i>Recommendation For Installation of Technical or Microphone Surveillance</i>
FD-143	<i>Justification For Continuation of Technical or Microphone Surveillance</i>
FD-153	<i>Interview Log</i>
FD-154	<i>Verification of Information on Security Index Card</i>
FD-159	<i>Record of Information Furnished Other Agencies</i>
FD-160	<i>Indices Search Slip</i> – This form was sent to the Chief Clerk to request search of FBI indexes for criminal and/or subversive references on individuals <i>or</i> organizations <i>or</i> publications. A requester could ask to see a list of “all references” in FBI files or the search parameters could be limited to only “subversive references” or “criminal references” or specific case files (criminal or subversive). The requester could also limit the search to specific years.
FD-165	<i>Request That Security Flash Be Placed in Files Of Identification Division</i>

FD-169	<b><i>FBI File Information Furnished Orally to Another Agency</i></b>
FD-186	<b><i>Special Agent Personal Observation of Security Index Subject</i></b>
FD-192	<b><i>Inventory of Property Acquired As Evidence</i></b>
FD-204	<b><i>Cover Sheet to LHM</i></b> [Usually contains “Synopsis” of information in the memo along with distribution of copies to other agencies (such as to Army Intelligence (G-2 or INTC=U.S. Army Intelligence Corps), Naval Intelligence (ONI, NISO, or NCIS), Air Force Intelligence (OSI), U.S. Secret Service, INS, BATF, or other agencies. The cover sheet normally reflects both the HQ and field office file numbers and name of Agent who prepared the report and the type of case being discussed.]
FD-205	<b><i>Field Office Status Report</i></b> [Form used by field office to tell HQ that deadline for submitting a report or for completing a case cannot be met and why.]
FD-209	<b><i>Contacts With Security, Criminal, Racial Informants</i></b> [Used to record contacts with informants and identify applicable file numbers and title/subject of case which information provided refers to]
FD-214	<b><i>Suggested Bureau Indexing</i></b>
FD-216	<b><i>Summary of Information Received From Source</i></b>
FD-221	<b><i>Receipt for Money Received By Special Agent from SAC to Pay Source or Informant.</i></b> [Agent submits request to his SAC on FD-235]
FD-221A	<b><i>Field Office SAC Request for Authorization To Pay Expenses Related To Informant</i></b>
FD-221B	<b><i>Receipt For Monies Paid For Services</i></b>
FD-227	<b><i>Field Office Request o HQ for Authorization of Mail Cover</i></b>
FD-230	<b><i>Certificate</i></b> [Affirms individual not member of or affiliated with or associated with any organization on Attorney General’s List of Subversive Organizations]
FD-238	<b><i>Security Informant Review Sheet</i></b> [Checklist of items to be discussed with informant including background information required such as credit history, local criminal record, selective service status, armed services record, reliability, reputation. Informant also to be advised that he/she was not Bureau employee and their activities were voluntary, and informant should not retain copies of notes or reports and any payments made must be reported to IRS.]
FD-245	<b><i>FBI File Cover Form</i></b> [Form attached to front of each file section which lists the file number, the section number, and the serial numbers contained in that section. Sometimes, it also lists other files which are pertinent to the case such as related files on individuals or the equivalent HQ file numbers.]
FD-245a	<b><i>FBI File Cover Form For “Field Office Informant and Asset Files”</i></b>
FD-249	<b><i>Arrest Fingerprint Card</i></b>
FD-256	<b><i>Number 3 Card</i></b> [Apparently intended for Agent use to list their anticipated activities for each day.]
FD-258	<b><i>Applicant Fingerprint Card</i></b>
FD-263	<b><i>Cover Page of FBI Report</i></b> [Usually contains “Synopsis” of information in the report along with distribution of copies (such as to other FBI offices, and/or to Army Intelligence (G-2 or INTC=U.S. Army Intelligence Corps), Naval Intelligence (ONI or NCIS), Air Force Intelligence (OSI), U.S. Secret Service, INS, BATF, or other agencies.)
FD-266	<b><i>Field Office Request for Information on Person From Another Field Office</i></b>
FD-272	<b><i>Cover Page for Report Being Sent Outside FBI</i></b> [Form shows title of case, character of case, Agent who wrote the report, the investigative time period, the office of origin, and distribution of report and the identity of informants used for information contained in the report. This cover page would be attached to FD-204 and probably was detached before mailing.]
FD-302	<b><i>Interview Report in Security Type Investigations (Reports by Special Agents)</i></b>
FD-305	<b><i>Summary of Background Information and Subversive Activity on Person</i></b>
FD-306	<b><i>Cover Sheet For Informant Report or Material</i></b>
FD-315	<b><i>FBI Request to Immigration and Naturalization Service</i></b>
FD-338	<b><i>Authorization For Destruction of Individual Serials</i></b>
FD-340A	<b><i>Envelope</i></b> [Envelope placed in front or back of files for storing evidence that may be needed in court proceedings such as photographs, surveillance logs, signed statements, etc.]
FD-341	<b><i>Radio Equipment Maintenance Log</i></b>
FD-348	<b><i>Source Information Card</i></b>
FD-350	<b><i>Form for Mounting Newspaper Clippings</i></b>
FD-353	<b><i>Fingerprint Card</i></b>
FD-365	<b><i>Transmittal Form From SAC of Field Office to HQ</i></b>

FD-366	<b><i>Change of Address on Subject of Investigation</i></b>
FD-376	<b><i>Information Sent to Secret Service</i></b> {Can be on potentially dangerous person “because of background, emotional instability, or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U.S.” or because of “threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service” or person who made “threatening or abusive statement about U.S. or foreign official” or person who has participated “in civil disturbances, anti U.S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments” or person who has “expressed strong anti-U.S. sentiments“ or “antipathy toward good order and government” or person engaged in “illegal bombing, bomb-making, or other terrorist activity”]
FD-397	<b><i>Adding/Removing Subject to Rabble Rouser or Agitator Index</i></b>
FD-401	<b><i>Informant Progress/Justification Letter</i></b>
FD-405	<b><i>Status Report, Racial Informants, Extremist Groups (White-Black)—Racial Matters</i></b>
FD-411	<b><i>Selective Service – Case Closed Form</i></b>
FD-503	<b><i>Inventory Worksheet – For Court Ordered List of Documents</i></b>
FD-553	<b><i>US Army to FBI re: AWOL’s</i></b>
FD-610	<b><i>Route Slip From SAC of Field Office to Civil Rights Unit of Criminal Investigative Division</i></b>
ND-5	<b><i>National Defense Division Route Slip (1940)</i></b>
ND-32	<b><i>Security Division Route Slip (1942)</i></b>
10 or 64	<b><i>U.S. Government Memo</i></b>
O-1	<b><i>HQ Request That Field Office Submit Report or Explain Why Not Submitted; Status Report</i></b>
O-7	<b><i>Routing Slip To Field or Legat Offices</i></b>
O-9	<b><i>HQ Criticism of Field Office Handling of Case</i></b>
O-17	<b><i>HQ To Field Office re: Communication Containing an Error</i></b>
O-25	<b><i>Route Slip</i></b>
O-73	<b><i>Message Relay Form from Director to SAC’s and to Outside Agencies</i></b>
2-11	<b><i>In-Service Course</i></b> [Form used to specify what type of courses an Agent was scheduled to attend – such as Security, Criminal or General]
3-43	<b><i>Administrative Division Route Slip – Personnel Section</i></b>
3-46	<b><i>Administrative Division Route Slip -- Internal</i></b>
4-11	<b><i>Records and Communication Division Route Slip</i></b>
4-22	<b><i>FBI Records Section – Search Form</i></b> [Identifies files/serials identified as potentially responsive to search instructions and the type of search requested -- such as “all references” or just “subversive” or “criminal” or “non-subversive” or “main file” references. Search instructions can be restricted to specific locality or to an exact name – or instructions can be more expansive such as requesting search for all name variations.]
4-22A	
4-76	<b><i>Crime Records Section Route Slip</i></b>
4-257	<b><i>Authorization For Sending File to “Special Files Room” aka JUNE Mail</i></b>
4-312	<b><i>Incoming JUNE Mail and Date When Sent to Special Files Room in Records Branch</i></b>
4-413	<b><i>Serial Chargeout</i></b>
4-528	<b><i>Serial “Changed To” form – for serial moved to another file</i></b>
4-750	<b><i>FOIPA Deleted Page Information Sheet</i></b>
5-1	<b><i>Central Research Section – Subscription Status</i></b> [Used to communicate with field office regarding what publications and/or subscriptions HQ wanted field offices to obtain. HQ memos usually were captioned “Publications—Handling of By Research-Satellite Section” (or Central Research Section) and data was provided re: routing and distribution.
5-6	<b><i>Domestic Intelligence Division – Internal Security Section – Route Slip</i></b>
5-7	<b><i>Domestic Intelligence Division Route Slip = Internal</i></b>
5-9	<b><i>Domestic Intelligence Division Route Slip – External</i></b>
5-10	<b><i>Domestic Intelligence Division - Research—Satellite Section - Route Slip</i></b>
5-78	<b><i>Domestic Intelligence Division – Subversive Control Section – Route Slip (later known as Extremist Intelligence Section)</i></b>
5-103	<b><i>Central Research Section Book Review Request Form</i></b>
5-113	<b><i>Domestic Intelligence Division – “Informative Note”</i></b>
6-48	<b><i>Fraud, Selective Service and Civil Section Route Slip</i></b>
7-1B	<b><i>Report of FBI Laboratory</i></b>
8-3	<b><i>Crime Records Division Route Slip</i></b>
8-115	<b><i>Correspondence and Tours Section Route Slip</i></b>

## Section VI = FBI OFFICE CODES

### FBI OFFICE CODES:

Most FBI field offices were identified by their two-character abbreviations. [One exception is Washington field which was WFO.] A complete list appears here:

<http://www.historyofphonephreaking.org/writings/htraff/fbi-office-abbreviations.php>

Foreign offices (Legal Attaches) were identified by three-character abbreviations – such as MEX for Mexico City, Mexico or OTT for Ottawa, Canada.

### FBI CODED MESSAGES TO OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

CODE	Agency / Recipient
RUEBWJA	ATTORNEY GENERAL / DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL / ASST ATTORNEY GENERAL – CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION  ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL – CRIMINAL DIVISION OR INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION  U.S. MARSHAL'S SERVICE / INS
RUEBJGA	COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD
RUEBDUA	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
RUEASCI	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
RUEBJGA	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
RUEAIIA	DIRECTOR, CIA
RUEKJCS	DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
RUEABND	DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
RHEGGTN	ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
RUEOGBA	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
RUEANAT	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
RUEOIAA	NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
RUEOLKN	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
RUEADWW	THE PRESIDENT / VICE PRESIDENT / WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
RUEAUSA	U.S. POSTAL SERVICE (IF CLASSIFIED)
RUEVDFS	U.S. POSTAL SERVICE (IF UNCLASSIFIED)
RUEHSE	U.S. SECRET SERVICE
RUEHOC	U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE