THE INFORMATION INDUSTRY

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PREPARED BY

CHOICEPOINT BUSINESS & GOVERNMENT SERVICES, INC.

APRIL 4, 2001

ChoicePoint
www.choicepoint.net

Choicepoint-5837
The Information Industry
Glossary of Commonly Used Terms:

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b.  

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V. THE BALKANS AND EASTERN EUROPE:

Armenia:

Bosnia-Herzegovina:

Bulgaria:

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Greece:

Macedonia:
VI. EUROPE

**Austria:**

**Germany:**
Spain:
VII. LATIN AMERICA:

*Bolivia:*

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LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE

Choicepoint-5824
Since 1989, the use of both pre-employment and ongoing drug testing of individuals working for private employers has grown exponentially. The Departments of Health & Human Services and Labor have estimated that some 70% of those who use illegal drugs are gainfully employed, and that 93% of private industry is affected in some way by employees with substance abuse problems. Employers also have discovered that eliminating employees who use illegal drugs also decreases absenteeism, fraud, theft and "inventory shrinkage," workplace conflicts and violence, and health- and disability-related costs.

I. SUBSTANCES TESTED FOR:

Nearly all pre-employment drug screening programs test for a standard panel of five illegal drugs set by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMSHA) for all holders of commercial-class driver's licenses. Because this federal requirement affects so many businesses and industries, most commercial drug testing labs offer a basic service which tests for these five drugs: cannabinoids (marijuana, hashish), cocaine (including crack), amphetamines (including methamphetamine), opiates (heroin, opium, morphine, codeine) and phencyclidine (PCP).

- Most drug testing companies offer extended testing to cover one or more of the following: barbiturates, methaqualone (Quaalude), benzodiazepines (Valium and related drugs, including rohypnol), methadone, propoxyphene (Darvon), and ethanol (ethyl alcohol, or ETOH).

- Most drug labs have the capability to test for LSD and other hallucinogens (including Ecstasy (MDMA), inhalants, and steroids, but will not do so unless the client employer specifically requests such testing. Similarly, routine drug testing will not reveal abuse of prescription drugs (such as the currently popular OxyContin (oxycodone hydrochloride)) unless the lab is instructed to test for a specific drug. This is also true for the more esoteric psychoactive compounds that some individuals use for experimentation, such as the amanita family of mushrooms and members of the datura plant family.

- Present methods of drug testing will not detect inhalant use/abuse, which must be confirmed by empiric evidence.
II. TESTING METHODS:

- Urine testing is the most common, the least expensive and the most controversial method. The most widely used test is known as EMIT (Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay). Because EMIT cannot always distinguish between illegal drugs and closely similar chemicals, EMIT positive results must be confirmed by a second, more precise test called GC/MS (gas chromatography/mass spectrometry) and must then be reviewed by a medical review officer (MRO).

- A standard “NIDA 5” test costs an employer $25-50 and can produce results within 24 hours (a less accurate but faster test can produce immediate results, and is widely marketed to parents for home testing of at-risk children and teenagers). Standard, medically supervised urine testing will generally detect use of the NIDA 5 drugs within the past week (or longer, if the subject is a regular user). However, abstinence from the drug of choice for several days to a week before the test can easily produce a negative result.

- Blood testing is considered the most intrusive as well as the most accurate and most expensive. It is also the least used.

- Hair testing is considered the least intrusive but is extremely expensive, starting at about $200/test. It can detect use over a longer period than testing of any bodily fluid, due to the process by which drug residues are deposited in the hair shaft. Hair testing requires a considerable amount of hair (a sample at least 1.5" long and .25" diameter). It appears to be more reliable (and less subject to compromise) than urine testing as well as more sensitive, and can provide relative information about length, time and frequency of use. By carefully timing the frequency and length of hair cut, drug users have been able to prevent the detection of drugs in their hair (normal human head hair grows about 1/16 of an inch per 24 hours).

- Breath testing is used primarily to test for ethanol (Breathalyzer). It requires on-site testing equipment and can detect use over only relatively short periods (i.e., 12 hours).

- Skin and saliva testing are relatively new to the testing market. No well-controlled evaluations of these methods could be found.
III. DETECTION PERIODS AND DRUG HALF-LIVES

All figures are extremely general owing to differences in individual use patterns and metabolism. Most of this information is derived from anti-drug testing sources and has not been subject to clinical proof.

Alcohol 6-12 hours
Amphetamine 2-4 days
Barbiturates 1 day (quick-acting)
             2-3 weeks (long-acting)
Benzodiazepines 3-7 days; up to 45 days with prolonged use
Cannabinoids 3-45 days (mean estimate; single use may not leave detectable metabolites after 24-72 hours, while prolonged/heavy use may be detectable up to 12 weeks after last use)
Cocaine 2-4 days
Codeine/Morphine 2-5 days
Euphorics (Ecstasy) 1-3 days (includes most hallucinogenics except LSD)
LSD 1-4 days
Methadone 3-5 days
Methaqualone 14 days
Nicotine 2-45 days
Opiates 2-4 days
PCP 2-4 days
Propoxyphene 6 hrs-2 days
Steroids (anabolic) 14 days (oral), 30 days (parenteral)

All of the above (except alcohol) can be detected via hair test up to 90 days following the last use.
IV. TEST SENSITIVITY AND POSITIVE RESULT LIMITS

SAMSHA sets standards by which test results can be determined “positive,” depending on the type of test, substance tested and drug tested for.

For example, an immunoassay (EMIT) test of urine must show the following drug levels to qualify as positive:

- Cannabis: 50ng/ml
- Cocaine: 300ng/ml
- Opiates: 300ng/ml
- Amphetamine: 1000ng/ml
- PCP: 25ng/ml

Additionally, results must be confirmed by a gas chromatography test.

A gas chromatography/mass spectrometry test must show the following drug levels to be “positive:”

- Cannabis: 15ng/ml
- Cocaine: 150ng/ml
- Opiates: 300ng/ml
- Amphetamine: 500ng/ml
- PCP: 25ng/ml

Additionally, the result must be confirmed by a second gas chromatography.

V. COMPANIES THAT DO NOT DRUG TEST

Lists of businesses and employers that allegedly do not conduct drug tests of current and/or prospective employees can be found at www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/6443/ntl.html and http://formits.com/ntlListFiles/peaars.cgi.

Choicepoint-5717
MEMORANDUM

For: [Redacted] (5)

From: [Redacted]

Subject: [Redacted]

Monthly Progress Report No. 3

Note: This report is submitted late due to [Redacted]

1. Completed Tasks

1. [Redacted]

2. [Redacted]

3. [Redacted]

4. As at the April 25 meeting it was agreed to use the eight-item work breakdown structure, all item references herein relate to that list. [Redacted]

Choicepoint-5624
II. Pending Issues:

1. No new information has been obtained on the Web-based company www.iinfosearch.com. Repeated emails have gone unanswered and have been unable to glean any further info from the company's web site, which has been intermittently "down". Further developments will be reported as they occur.

2. On April 30, 2001, Judge Ellen S. Huvelle of the U.S. District Court (District of Columbia) granted a summary judgment upholding the rules promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission to implement Title V, Subtitle A, of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (GLB). A similar motion remains pending in a Texas federal district court. ChoicePoint and the information industry continue to explore the impact of GLB implementation, scheduled for July 1, 2001, on the information provided to clients. Information about this impact, as well as the impact of GLB

3. 

4. Also on May 11, a King County, Washington superior court judge ruled that an Internet site that publishes sensitive information about King County police officers and other public officials will continue to operate, but must delete Social Security numbers from the information provided. Judge Robert Alsdorf ruled that the home addresses and telephone numbers (including unlisted numbers) of police officers and public officials fall under the umbrella of "political speech" protected by the First Amendment, but that Social Security numbers do not fall under this umbrella because they provide no public purpose. Bill Sheehan and Aaron Rosenstein, owners/managers of the site, said they would remove the Social Security numbers immediately but would continue to publish the remainder of the information. Sheehan added that they hope to include personal information about officials in 15 other local jurisdictions in the next few months. In private electronic mail correspondence, Sheehan indicated a tentative plan to "eventually" expand the site to cover federal law enforcement as well. The site can be viewed at www.justicefiles.org; a similar site, presently limited to
information about Arizona law enforcement agencies, is available at
DATE: 3/31/99

THE FOLLOWING VENDORS RESPONDED TO THE CBD FOR CDB INFOTEK BOA
#99CLFB70034-REQUISITION NUMBER 886643 PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

VENDORS/ON-LINE DATABASE INFORMATION
RETRIEVAL SERVICES

Database Technologies, Inc.
Services: AutoTrack Plus personal
locator/public records provider
system
Open market

West Group
Services: Information America Westlaw
public source records and legal research
information
Open Market

Credit Bureau Reports (CBR)
Services: Credit and public source records
GSA Schedule Contract #GS-22F-9609D

Choicepoint
Services: Public source records
A) 747 counties of Real Property records
B) 50 state coverage of UCC filings plus the
District of Columbia
C) 50 state coverage of Bankruptcy records
D) 46 state coverage of Corporation records
Library of Congress/Fedlink BOA #99CLFB70034

Price per search/
See attached price list

Price per search/
No flat rate listed
See attached price list
Announcing the FBI’s new Public Source Information Program

I am thrilled to announce the FBI’s acquisition of the three top public source providers in the United States. It has taken months to make this happen, I appreciate your patience and hope it was worth the wait.

WHAT DATABASES WILL WE HAVE ACCESS TO?
All FBI employees, not assigned to a separately funded Task Force, will have access to ChoicePoint and Westlaw. This gives you all access to locate people, addresses, property, phones, and news quickly. In addition, 400 employees will have access to Lexis-Nexis. These are the three top public record providers in the United States today and by March 15, 2000, you will have access to their information in your field office.

WHAT IS CHOICEPOINT?
Over 5,000 of you are already utilizing this very user-friendly, comprehensive public records database. Want to find anyone fast? This is your database. Do you hate the idea of having to learn computer language? This is your system! You can locate addresses, companies, properties, vehicles, associates, phone numbers, relatives, and more in this database.

WHAT IS WESTLAW?
All FBI employees will also have access to Westlaw. Westlaw gives you access to extensive news archives and one of the best legal archives in the country. The CDCs and Paralegals have known about Westlaw for years. As far as news, Westlaw has news sources which are unique from any other company, such as the Wall Street Journal. You also have access to the DOW Jones News Wires, for live access to what is going on in the world. In all, you have access to nearly 6,000 newspapers and magazines world-wide using the ALLNEWS-Plus search. You can utilize features such as the news clipping service which allows you to set criteria for news which interests you. For example, if you want to automatically see all news which mentions FBI and Los Angeles in the same sentence, you can set that in your news profile. Westlaw will continually search all articles and alert you when news gets added which contains FBI and Los Angeles in the same sentence. This is a great capability for media representatives as well as investigative personnel. If you already have access to this system, please be sure to let your POC know, this will ensure you do not have a lapse in service, as all current passwords are being re-issued.

WHAT IS LEXIS-NEXIS AND WHO HAS ACCESS?
Lexis-Nexis offers public records, news, and legal information. The feature which makes Lexis-Nexis invaluable to

ALL INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL

[Signature]
the FBI's capability to search for information any way possible. If you want to see all public records which contain the word "short", you can search Lexis-Nexis, which will show you all records with "Bob Short", "Short Street", "Short Corporation", etc. Lexis-Nexis is built especially for the "power user" or "deep researcher". Lexis-Nexis will be available to most Asset Forfeiture personnel (200 people), and two additional people from each division (200 more people).

HOW DO I GET ACCESS TO THESE SYSTEMS?

WHAT OTHER SERVICES IS THE PUBLIC SOURCE INFORMATION PROGRAM PROVIDING?
We have had some really kewl (that is "Cool" in Internet-speak) things going on around the FBI. I am hoping that informing all of you will help you think of new ways to utilize public source information.

Kewl, HUH!!
Nothing is more dangerous than an idea when you have only one idea.

-Alain
WHO IS MY PUBLIC SOURCE POC?

To get more information on these systems, to request an id, training, or software; contact the Point of Contact in your division. They are as follows:

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AND LAST BUT CERTAINLY NOT LEAST:

Well, I think that is all the news I have “up my sleeve” for awhile. I hope it tides you over till the next issue. I am sure I have left some topics out, so please contact your POC with any questions you have. If you need me, I am here, and welcome YOUR feedback, positive and negative. I completely welcome any “far-out, funky” ideas on how to use public source Information, you never know, you may think they are far-out, but they may be very do-able, just ask [underline] [underline] [underline] who came up with the concept of doing [underline] [underline] [underline] I need to know if this program is serving your needs, SO DO NOT HESITATE TO LET ME KNOW WHAT YOU THINK!! It is your feedback is directly responsible all improvements in this program.

I am thrilled with the acquisition of ChoicePoint, Westlaw and Lexis-Nexis. I hope you are equally as happy. I do not want anyone to think I was solely responsible for this transition, there were many people who made it happen. (UT-OH, get ready, my “dorkiness” is getting ready to rear it’s head - I am known for it...LOL.) There are some people I would like to thank for making our acquisition of the three top providers possible:

Thank you so much to [underline] [underline] [underline] in the Tampa division. [underline] [underline] is the Paralegal who first made me aware of the contract between FBI, DOJ and Westlaw. She is the one who first “turned me on” to Westlaw and it’s abundant news archives. [underline] you are responsible for all investigative personnel having access to Westlaw, thank you for “not holding back” your ideas and opinions!!

[underline] [underline] from Chicago has been an invaluable resource for me. [underline] [underline] has given me great feedback and come up with ideas on how to write up additional budget justifications, she has provided me with success stories to add to my budget requests, and ensured the feedback from Chicago was heard “loud and clear”. She has also been a great “ear” when I needed to vent ...LOL...yes, poor [underline] [underline] [underline] [underline] [underline] [underline] [underline] !

For helping to find alternative procurement vehicles, thank you [underline] [underline] [underline] and all the members of the Public Source Information Working Group. Thank you to NSD and CID for providing additional funds to make this happen.

Thank you to all the personnel who have sent the thousands of e-mails. Thank you for the feedback and your
patience. Please be assured all of your concerns regarding ChoicePoint have been forwarded to ChoicePoint.

Lastly, and this is very personal, thank you to [redacted] and [redacted] for any of you who know me, you know I very easily put my foot in my mouth and get myself into trouble by “running my mouth”. Though everything, the budget crisis, the negative feedback, the positive feedback, you have stood behind me. For that I am truly grateful.

If you need to get in touch with me, do not hesitate to e-mail me or call me [redacted] An EC will be forthcoming regarding this information.

[redacted] Only with the alliance of everyone working with each other are great things born.

-Unknown