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**THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S
FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAM –
TRANSLATION OF COUNTERTERRORISM AND
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FOREIGN LANGUAGE
MATERIAL**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Inspector General
Audit Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *

Critical to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) success in protecting national security is its ability to prioritize, translate, and understand in a timely fashion the information to which it has access. In this regard, the Foreign Language Program's support to the FBI's law enforcement function is substantial. In addition to supporting the FBI's two highest priorities of counterterrorism and counterintelligence, increasing demands have been placed on the Foreign Language Program to support the FBI's criminal and cyber-crimes programs, international training, international deployments, and interpreting/interviewing assignments.¹

Prior reviews of the FBI's Foreign Language Program revealed severe shortages of linguists that resulted in the accumulation of thousands of hours of audio and videotapes and thousands of pages of text going unreviewed or untranslated. As the FBI continues to focus its priorities on counterterrorism and counterintelligence, it must rely heavily on linguistic capabilities for interview support and surveillance activities.

¹ For example, more field offices are pursuing the Title III (criminal) surveillance technique versus the Title 50 (FISA) surveillance technique. Even though a case may be captioned as a counterterrorism investigation, the Title III investigative technique has inherent legal requirements that preclude the Foreign Language Program from using its distributive nature of work processing. As a result, the Foreign Language Program has had to detail linguists to various offices, sometimes for months at a time, in support of Title III investigations. In addition to electronic surveillance (Titles III and 50), the Foreign Language Program is routinely asked to provide on-site foreign language support in the execution of search warrants, interviews with subjects, and polygraph examinations.

*** This is an unclassified executive summary of the Office of the Inspector General's (OIG) 157-page audit report, which was classified "Secret" by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). To create an unclassified executive summary for public release, the OIG redacted (whited out) the portions of the full executive summary that were classified by the FBI. The redacted portions are noted, and included references to specific languages and FBI field offices, and the identification of certain capabilities and vulnerabilities. The full report was provided previously to the Department of Justice, the FBI, and several Congressional committees.**

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The FBI's linguists play a critical role in developing effective intelligence and counterterrorism information. Linguists are the first line of analysis for information collected in a language other than English. Linguists must use their judgment in filtering the information to ensure that information of potential intelligence value is passed along to agents or analysts. Linguists must sort through the thousands of hours and pages of intercepted telephone conversations and documents to identify pertinent foreign intelligence information. Information of intelligence value is often subtle, because the parties to the conversation may suspect they are being monitored. For example, linguists must be able to recognize coded words or the implications of a conversation when the parties refer to issues cryptically. This requires high standards of language proficiency and cultural knowledge.

The Foreign Language Program presents significant management challenges for the FBI, including prioritizing workload and balancing limited resources. As a result, the Office of the Inspector General initiated this audit to assess the FBI's ability to translate critical foreign language material and success at meeting linguist hiring goals and examine whether the FBI's procedures ensure the appropriate prioritization of work, accurate and timely translations of pertinent information, and adequate pre- and post-hire security screening of linguists. With regard to our prioritization tests, we focused on the FBI's counterterrorism Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) audio material.²

Foreign Language Program Development

According to the FBI, the Foreign Language Program has experienced dramatic changes over the last several years.³ In January 1999, the then Language Services Unit was elevated in organizational status to become the Language Services Section. Since then, foreign language program operations have evolved from a highly decentralized environment to one that is now highly centralized at FBI Headquarters. The Language Services Section now centrally manages a program consisting of over 1,200 linguists and a program management staff of 65 employees. The Section's scope of responsibility has significantly and substantively expanded. For example:

² Appendix 1 contains this audit's objectives, scope, and methodology. Appendix 2 contains a list of acronyms used throughout the report.

³ See Appendix 3 for information on the origins of the FBI's foreign language program and an evolutionary time line, as provided by the Language Services Section.

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- In October 2000, the Language Services Section assumed responsibility for centrally managing the recruitment and applicant processing of the FBI linguist candidates. According to Section management, following this centralization, the number of linguists approved by the FBI increased from less than 80 per year to an average of more than 200 per year. The composition of the foreign language program's workforce has also markedly shifted to one that is weighted more heavily to counterintelligence and counterterrorism languages.
- In November 2001, the Language Services Section established the Language Services Translation Center at FBI Headquarters for the primary purpose of ensuring that language resources are effectively aligned with national priorities established by the FBI's operational divisions. Through this action, the FBI's Foreign Language Program moved from a decentralized operating environment to a highly centralized one in an effort to allow more effective allocation and prioritization of resources. As the central management authority for workflow throughout the field, the Language Services Translation Center assesses translation requests and nationwide availability of linguist resources and notifies field offices of actions to take, such as forwarding audio to the Center for translation or to another field office.
- In June 2002, the Language Services Section established an English Monitoring Facility. The Section determined that considerable volumes of audio collected pursuant to FISA authority consisted of non-foreign language material that could be reviewed effectively by an English-only speaker, leaving the foreign language material for review by linguists. [CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED].
- The Section Chief is now responsible for strategic, budget, and workforce planning for the national program. These matters were previously the responsibility of individual operational divisions.

FBI Linguistic Capabilities

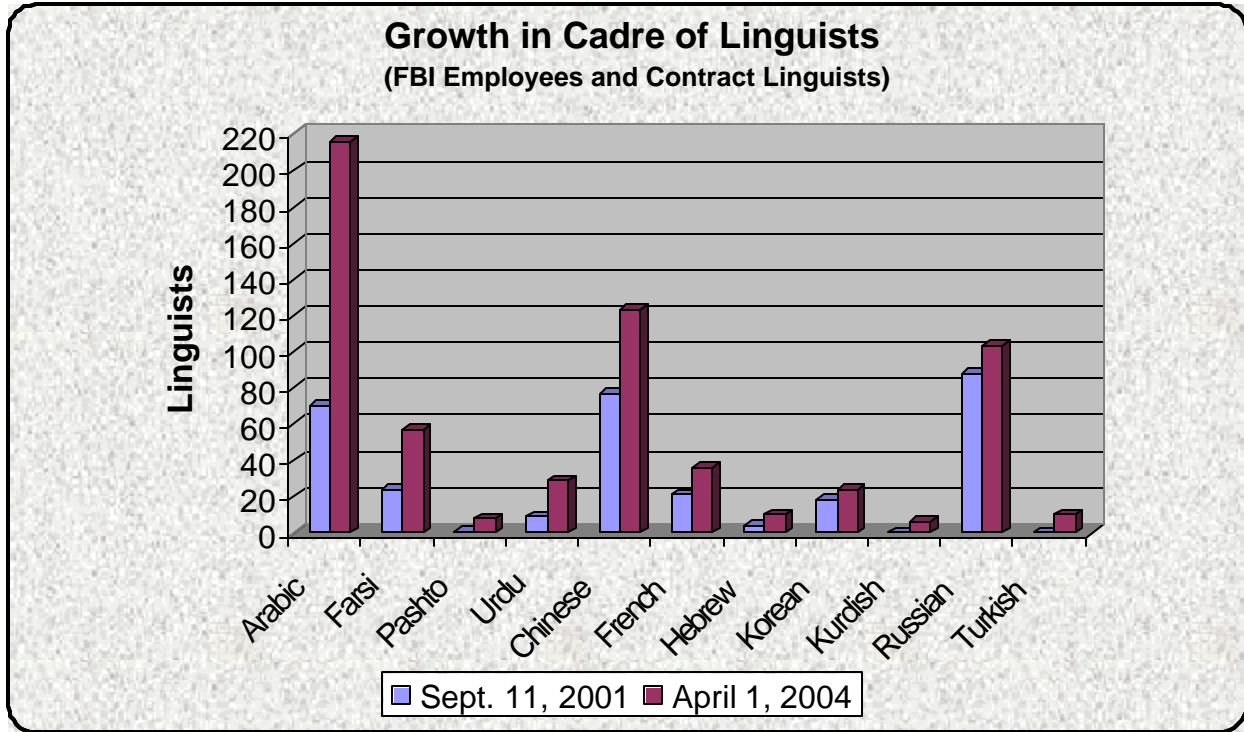
The FBI's approximately 1,200 linguists are stationed across the United States in 52 field offices and Headquarters. They are connected via secure communications networks that allow a linguist in one FBI office to work on projects for any other office. As of April 2004, the 1,200 linguists consisted of about 800 contract linguists and 400 language specialists.⁴ Functionally, there is little difference between contract linguists and language specialists. Language specialists are employees of the FBI, while contract linguists are contractors. In addition, unlike language specialists, contract linguists are not under an obligation to be available for work. According to the FBI, contract linguists assigned to counterterrorism and counterintelligence matters work an average of 29 hours per week. FBI officials told us that the lack of contract linguist full-time availability can disrupt the normal course of investigations and an office's ability to monitor FISA lines on a near-live basis.⁵

Since September 11, 2001, the FBI's Foreign Language Program has experienced a large influx of funding and linguists. Language program funding increased from \$21.5 million in fiscal year (FY) 2001 to nearly \$70 million in FY 2004; the number of linguists has grown from 883 in 2001 to 1,214 as of April 2004.⁶ According to the FBI, its linguist growth occurred at the maximum rate that the FBI's congressionally earmarked funding would allow. As shown in the following chart, the FBI has increased its linguist capabilities in languages associated with counterterrorism and counterintelligence activities.

⁴ In addition, over 1,000 special agents and analysts complement the FBI's core linguistic capabilities with foreign language proficiencies at the minimum working level or higher. However, according to the FBI, few of the agents and analysts are ever available to support the Foreign Language Program in a linguist capacity.

⁵ The FISA Statute provides legal standards related to wiretapping against foreign powers and agents of foreign powers in the United States. According to the FBI, nearly all of the intelligence derived from the FBI's use of the FISA authority is in a language other than English and must be translated. The FBI defines near-live basis as within 12 hours.

⁶ However, \$38.5 million of the \$70 million in FY 2004 funding came from a supplemental appropriations bill, and only \$9 million will recur in FY 2005. Moreover, funding statistics do not include available funds for FBI language specialist salaries and benefits. According to the FBI, language specialist salaries and benefits totaled \$30.7 million in FY 2001, \$33.6 million in FY 2002, and \$37 million in FY 2003.



Source: FBI Language Services Section.

Foreign Language Program Workload and Backlog Statistics

The information on the translation workload and backlog presented in this report is based on the FBI's data for the foreign language program. Each FBI field office and the Language Services Translation Center is required to submit a survey quarterly to the Language Services Section for each language processed at that office. The survey requires the reporting of the volume of audio/video and text collected, forwarded to another office, received from another office, and reviewed. The quarterly survey does not require the reporting of backlog, which the FBI defines as any unreviewed material. Field offices manually compile the survey data from a number of sources. Results are recorded either manually or electronically on a WordPerfect form and mailed or e-mailed to the Language Services Section where the data from each office is entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Supervisory Language Specialists at the offices we audited with high volumes of translation work told us that it takes about a week to compile all the statistics and prepare the reports. As recognized by Foreign Language Program management, this process is inefficient and imprecise, and the use of these data is limited in that it may not accurately reflect the amount of unreviewed material. Therefore, our discussions in this report of the foreign language program's workload and

backlog are presented with this caveat. However, recognizing the limitations of the survey data, we present these statistics because they are the only data available at this time. Further, these data are the same data the Language Services Section uses for budget preparation, workforce planning, and measuring success toward its strategic objective of 100 percent coverage of FBI-collected intelligence.

Because of the inefficiency and imprecision of its workload survey process, the Language Services Section is working with the FBI's Information Technology Division on the development of a nationally integrated statistical collection and reporting system known as the Electronic Surveillance Data Management System (EDMS). According to the FBI, EDMS ultimately will be the presentation/reviewing system for all FISA digital data collected and will be able to monitor all information for potential backlog and duration of backlog. The system will also provide statistical reports regarding backlog. The phased rollout of EDMS is planned to begin in FY 2005.

The FBI's Ability to Translate All Critical Foreign Language Material

After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the FBI Director stated that the FBI needed to change from an agency primarily focused on investigating crime to one whose primary focus is the prevention of future terrorist attacks. The FBI's change in focus shifted agent investigative resources to counterterrorism and counterintelligence programs heavily dependent upon electronic surveillance collection.⁷

The FBI's electronic surveillance collection in languages primarily related to counterterrorism activities (*i.e.*, Arabic, Farsi, Urdu, and Pashto) has increased by 45 percent, when comparing total collection in FY 2003 to total collection in FY 2001. Text collection in these languages has increased 566 percent, increasing from 2 percent of total collection in FY 2001, when combining audio and text collection, to 10 percent in FY 2003. Translation growth rates in these languages are expected to trend upward by at least 15 percent annually. Further, the FBI expects translation growth in languages primarily related to counterintelligence activities, [CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

⁷ For additional information on the FBI's shift of resources, see OIG Audit Report 03-37, *Federal Bureau of Investigation Casework and Human Resource Allocation* (September 2003). In that audit, we examined the FBI's use of personnel resources in its investigative programs over an almost 7-year period. We found that the FBI's resources utilized for terrorism-related matters remained dramatically higher after September 11, 2001, than resources allocated prior to September 11, 2001.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE MATERIAL COLLECTION STATISTICS⁸

Program ⁹	Fiscal Year	Audio Collection (Hours)	Percent Increase Over FY 2001 Levels	Text Collection (Pages)	Percent Increase Over FY 2001 Levels	Percent of Total Collection ¹⁰	
						Audio	Text
Counterterrorism Program [CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]	2001	193,819	N/A	233,214	N/A	98%	2%
	2002	232,633	20%	814,746	249%	93%	7%
	2003	281,476	45%	1,553,997	566%	90%	10%
Counterintelligence Program [CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]	2001	273,411	N/A	263,588	N/A	98%	2%
	2002	276,503	1%	304,882	16%	98%	2%
	2003	439,038	61%	509,364	93%	98%	2%

Source: OIG developed from FBI Language Services Section workload data.

Note: For FY 2004 (through December 2003), the total counterterrorism audio and document collection was 81,290 and 306,831, respectively; the total counterintelligence audio and document collection was 98,017 and 224,767, respectively. Text collection as a percentage of total collection for counterterrorism and counterintelligence was 7 percent and 4 percent, respectively, for the first three months of FY 2004.

The FBI cannot translate all the foreign language counterterrorism and counterintelligence material it collects. The FBI's collection of material requiring translation has continued to outpace its translation capabilities. In fact, despite the infusion of more than 620 additional linguists since

⁸ The standard used by the FBI for resource planning is that one full-time linguist can review 1,000 hours of audio or 50,000 pages of text a year.

⁹ Since September 11, 2001, the FBI has received material in 72 languages, 56 of which the FBI had the capability to address with language specialists, contract linguists, or FBI employees in a non-linguist occupation. When the FBI does not have linguist resources in a particular language, it relies on assistance from other agencies, such as the National Security Agency.

¹⁰ These statistics were calculated using the FBI's resource planning standard for audio and text.

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September 11, 2001, the FBI reported that nearly 24 percent of ongoing FISA counterintelligence and counterterrorism intercepts are not being monitored.¹¹

With respect to unreviewed material, the FBI currently only tracks backlog for counterterrorism FISA cases, and the FBI only does so by case, not by language. Using available foreign language program data, we compiled the following statistics which show that since September 11, 2001, more than 89,000 hours of [CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED] audio and 30,000 hours of audio in other counterterrorism languages have not been reviewed. Additionally, over 370,000 hours of audio in languages associated with counterintelligence activities have not been reviewed, including over 116,000 hours in [CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED] and 88,000 hours in [CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED].

While the FBI also has audio material supporting criminal cases that has not been reviewed, we examined and compiled the backlog statistics for audio collected for counterterrorism and counterintelligence cases – the FBI's two highest priorities as established by the FBI Director after September 11, 2001. In addition, we focused on the unreviewed counterterrorism and counterintelligence audio material instead of text material, because text collection, although it has increased since FY 2001, only represented a small percent of the FBI's foreign language workload in the high volume counterterrorism and counterintelligence languages – 7 percent and 4 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of FY 2004. However, we recognize that translation of text material also may be of critical importance and a high priority for the FBI.

¹¹ According to Language Services Section hiring statistics, from September 11, 2001, through April 1, 2004, the FBI hired 626 linguists – 548 contract linguists and 78 language specialists. However, considering attrition during this time frame, the net increase in linguists as of April 1, 2004, was 331.

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**COUNTERTERRORISM AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
AUDIO BACKLOG
(FY 2002 through 1st Quarter FY 2004)**

LANGUAGE ¹²	Accrued Unreviewed Audio FY 2002 through 1 st Quarter FY 2004 (Hours)	Total Audio Collected FY 2002 through 1 st Quarter FY 2004 (Hours)	Percent Unreviewed of Total Collected
All Languages Translated For Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence Cases	499,611	1,675,268	30%
Counterterrorism Language Totals	123,638	617,331	20%
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]			
Counterintelligence Language Totals	370,840	974,694	38%
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]			
Other Languages Translated for Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence Cases	5,133	83,243	6%
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]			

Source: OIG developed from FBI Language Services Section workload data. Data are unaudited by the OIG.

Note: Totals include all languages, but only individual languages with more than 1,000 hours of unreviewed audio are listed.

¹² Traditionally, the majority of the FBI's collection for these languages primarily has been associated with counterterrorism and counterintelligence cases, as indicated in the table. Collection in these languages may be associated with both types of cases, as well as criminal cases. Because field offices are not required to separately report counterterrorism and counterintelligence collection, it is not possible to distinguish these two activities within a single language. Criminal collection is not included in this table.

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We provided the backlog statistics we compiled to the FBI. According to the FBI, the Foreign Language Program is unable to review 100 percent of all FISA collection due to personnel and infrastructure shortages. The FBI stated that as additional resources become available, it fully intends to review unaddressed workload generated by many investigations should circumstances warrant. The FBI further stated that over time the intelligence value of unreviewed materials may fully degrade for myriad reasons, particularly in the counterintelligence arena, and that each FBI case is unique and judgments about the review of unreviewed materials rests with case agents and field office and operational division management officials. The FBI also stated that when these officials conclude that there may be investigative value in reviewing archived materials and linguists are available, these materials can be reviewed. With regard to the reliability of the backlog statistics, the FBI did not take exception to our use of the Foreign Language Program's workload data to compute the approximate amount of unaddressed audio supporting counterterrorism and counterintelligence investigations. However, the FBI stated that given the imprecision of the Foreign Language Program's workload reporting process, the data cannot be reliably used to determine the exact amount of unreviewed material.

The purpose of our presentation is to provide the best available FBI data on the extent of unreviewed audio by language, field office, and fiscal year. As mentioned previously, we used the same data that the Language Services Section uses for budget preparation, workforce planning, and measuring success toward its strategic objective of 100 percent coverage of FBI-collected intelligence. In our judgment, the backlog statistics have value, even though we agree that the imprecision of the FBI's workload reporting process may result in statistics that may not be completely accurate in describing the exact amount of unreviewed material. In presenting the statistics, it is not our intent to imply that all previously unreviewed material should now be reviewed. In addition, we recognize that the unreviewed audio may not necessarily represent critical intelligence information or even material that requires foreign language translation.¹³

¹³ At the present time, the FBI's digital collection systems cannot reliably filter out "white-noise" and unintelligible audio.

As described below, we attributed the FBI's backlog of unreviewed material to its difficulties in hiring sufficient numbers of linguists and limitations in the FBI's translation information technology systems.

Difficulties in Hiring Linguists

At a news conference with the Attorney General on September 17, 2001, the FBI Director announced the FBI's critical need for additional Arabic, Farsi, Pashto, and Mandarin contract linguists. According to the FBI, more than 20,000 applications spanning the foreign language spectrum were received by its on-line employment application collection system within the next 30 days. The FBI estimates that the contract linguist vetting process eliminates over 90 percent of the applicants processed for hiring.¹⁴ The ratio of contract linguist applicants selected for processing to hires is as follows: FY 2002 – one hire for every 14 applicants, FY 2003 – one hire for every 13 applicants, first half of FY 2004 – one hire for every 19 applicants. For those applicants who pass the vetting process and are hired, the applicant processing cycle is about 13 months.¹⁵

As previously mentioned, from September 11, 2001, through April 1, 2004, the FBI hired 626 linguists – 548 contract linguists and 78 language specialists. Nonetheless, the FBI has difficulty hiring linguists because it must compete with other Intelligence Community agencies as well as private firms. Despite the fact that the government has employed thousands of linguists, these numbers are not sufficient to keep abreast of the changing requirements of the Community's intelligence mission. Because Intelligence Community agencies are responding to similar threats, linguists in the same languages are in high demand at each agency.

System Limitations

In addition to hiring difficulties, we also found that system limitations contributed to the FBI's backlog of unreviewed material. The FBI's digital

¹⁴ The contract linguist vetting process includes language proficiency testing, a personnel security interview, a polygraph examination, and a background investigation. Only upon the successful completion of all stages of the vetting process are contract linguist applicants approved and granted a Top Secret security clearance.

¹⁵ The applicant processing cycle is calculated from the date the Language Services Section notifies the field office to begin an applicant's processing to the date the applicant's security clearance is granted.

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collection systems have limited storage capacity. Because of this, audio sessions resident on a system are sometimes deleted through an automatic file deletion procedure to make room for incoming audio sessions. Although sessions are automatically deleted in a set order, we found that sessions which are unreviewed are sometimes included in those that are deleted, especially in offices with a high volume of audio to review. Because these sessions have not been reviewed, they will continue to be reflected in backlog statistics.

The FBI has been aware of problems regarding audio sessions being automatically deleted and the inability of the digital collection systems to identify or quantify the volume of deleted audio. Yet, necessary system controls have not been established to prevent critical audio material from being automatically deleted, such as protecting sessions of the highest priority on digital collection systems' active on-line storage until linguists review them. The results of our tests showed that three of eight offices tested had Al Qaeda sessions that potentially were deleted by the system before linguists had reviewed them.

Although sessions deleted from an office's digital collection system can be retrieved and reimported onto the system from the copy archived on magnetic optical disks, FBI systems and foreign language officials told us that, absent a case agent indicating that there should have been more audio sessions intercepted during a certain time frame, systems and foreign language staff in an office would not know to request retrieval of any archived audio sessions. Further, archived audio sessions do not include session status information such as "Reviewed" or "Unreviewed." Thus, once audio sessions have been deleted from the active on-line storage of the digital collection systems, it is impossible for the FBI to identify from digital collection system data those audio sessions that have been reviewed and those that have not. Absent that information, sessions retrieved from archive must be reviewed by linguists even though many of these sessions may have been reviewed previously.

In response to the growing demand for quality translation services, the FBI built a secure communications network, known as Arachnet, to distribute FISA audio among FBI field offices. This technology allows the FBI to more effectively utilize its linguist pool. However, Arachnet did not always successfully forward work from one office to another, adding to the backlog and causing delays in the translation of potentially critical information.

For example, in one field office, systems staff were not monitoring the autoforwarding of audio sessions. As a result, unreviewed counterterrorism FISA audio sessions that were programmed to be autoforwarded to another office for translation were still on the office's system when the sessions should have been immediately forwarded upon intercept. Some of the unreviewed

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audio was more than two weeks old when we discovered this problem. In addition, the Language Services Translation Center at FBI Headquarters, which receives translation work from field offices, does not always receive intercepted Al Qaeda FISA audio within 12 hours. The FBI Director expects counterterrorism FISA audio to be reviewed within 24 hours of interception, and FBI policy requires Al Qaeda FISA audio to be reviewed within 12 hours of interception.¹⁶ As shown in the following table, during April 2004, 36 percent of intercepted Al Qaeda FISA audio sessions that were forwarded to the Language Services Translation Center were not received within 12 hours.

**ELAPSED TIME TO TRANSFER AUDIO SESSIONS
COLLECTED AT FBI FIELD OFFICES
TO THE LANGUAGE SERVICES TRANSLATION CENTER
AT FBI HEADQUARTERS**

Sessions Received at the Language Services Translation Center in April 2004

Language	12 Hours or Less	Percent Received in 12 Hours or Less	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	7 Days	8 Days	9 Days	10 Days	11 Days	12 Days	13 Days	14 Days	15 Days	16 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	>60 Days	Total Audio Sessions	
Total Counterterrorism Sessions All Cases	902	59%	39	61	26	59	40	32	38	32	17	17	28	7	14	11	18	99	73	6	1,519	
Total Sessions -- Al Qaeda Cases	887	64%	20	46	19	40	37	26	28	25	17	15	23	7	14	11	18	99	46	4	1,382	
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]	588	99%				3	1												1		593	
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]	16	15%	5	21	7	8	15	9	11	6	2		2					2	2		106	
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]	283	0%	1	1	1														41	4	47	
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]	283	44%	15	24	11	29	21	17	17	19	15	15	21	7	14	11	18	97	2		636	
Total Sessions -- Non-Al Qaeda Cases	15	11%	19	15	7	19	3	6	10	7		2	5							27	2	137
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]	15	0%	1		7	19	3	6	10	7			4							27	2	86
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]	15	30%	17	15								2	1									50
[CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]	15	0%	1																			1

Source: OIG developed from FBI digital collection system data.

The FBI currently is pursuing initiatives designed to integrate advanced technologies into its translation systems architecture. Although these efforts are promising, more needs to be done. For example, at the Washington, D.C., field office, system maintenance contractors have taken steps to reduce the volume of calls that linguists must review by removing certain unintelligible sessions. [CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]. This technique reduced the volume of calls to be reviewed by linguists by almost 30,000 calls lasting over 1,800 hours during the month of April 2004 alone. We recommend that this best practice and others developed by individual offices should be shared and adopted throughout the FBI.

¹⁶ Al Qaeda FISA audio can be translated at field offices. However, if an office does not have sufficient linguist resources to translate the material timely, the office is required to request translation assistance from the Language Services Translation Center.

Prioritization of Workload

Because the FBI does not have the ability to translate all of its foreign language material, the manner in which the FBI prioritizes its translation workload is critically important. According to the Language Services Section, it coordinates the threat-based priority of FISA coverage with operational division officials to ensure that it directs foreign language program resources toward those investigations considered to be the highest priority. Nonetheless, we found that the FBI is not providing sufficient operational information to the Language Services Section to enable it to effectively prioritize the FBI's translation workload. For example, as of June 2004, the Counterterrorism Division had not provided the Section with information identifying the relative priority of all its cases – FISA and non-FISA – requiring foreign language support. Further, the FBI had not provided the Language Services Section with a complete list of Al Qaeda FISA case numbers so that it could ensure near-live monitoring of those lines. We found that the foreign language program has not prioritized its workload nationwide to ensure a zero backlog in the FBI's highest priority cases – counterterrorism cases and, in particular, Al Qaeda cases. [CLASSIFIED INFORMATION REDACTED]. Our tests found Al Qaeda material awaiting translation that should have already been reviewed based on the timeliness requirement specified in FBI policy. However, the backlogs in the offices tested were not caused by linguists in those offices translating lower-priority material. Nonetheless, the existence of Al Qaeda backlog in any office indicates a need for closer monitoring by the Language Services Section so that that this work can be redistributed to other offices, if needed, to ensure its timely translation.¹⁷

¹⁷ We provided the results of our prioritization tests to the FBI. The FBI commented that all Al Qaeda cases do not necessarily represent the FBI's only high priority matters. For example, CT-related cases pending prosecution in court often pull tremendous levels of linguist resources from one high priority matter to another in which much more effort must be expended in support of the prosecution. Verbatim translations, reviews of existing translation, and court testimony frequently require months of support by the FBI's most proficient linguists.

Quality Control Program

Inaccurate translations can have dire consequences to the FBI's intelligence gathering and investigative efforts. To better manage the risk of material being mistranslated, the FBI instituted a national Quality Control Program in January 2003. FBI policy states that all linguists with over one year of experience with the FBI must undergo an annual work review. In addition, all new linguists with less than one year of experience with the FBI are to have all of their work reviewed for the first three months, with random quarterly reviews during the remaining nine months and annual reviews thereafter.

Our review of the Quality Control Program at four FBI offices found that the new-hire and annual review requirements generally were not met in FY 2003.¹⁸ The supervisors at the four sites we audited stated that they supported the quality control concept; however, operational needs often took precedence over pulling linguists off-line to complete the required quality control reviews. Further, FBI management acknowledged that they did not expect the policy to be fully implemented during FY 2003 due to the shortage of linguist resources and operational demands. Therefore, we focused our audit tests on ensuring that new-hire reviews were being conducted as required and determining whether linguists on board for more than a year had been reviewed at least once through April 2004.

We found that none of the four offices reviewed 100 percent of the translations completed by new hires during their initial three months, and the offices generally were not performing quarterly reviews as required by FBI policy. For linguists onboard for more than a year, none of the four sites had reviewed all of their linguists at least once (as of April 30, 2004), as shown in the following table.

¹⁸ We reviewed the quality control program at the Language Services Translation Center at FBI headquarters and the New York, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., field offices.

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**QUALITY CONTROL REVIEWS
OF LINGUISTS ONBOARD MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

(as of April 30, 2004)

Office	Total Active Onboard Linguists	Number of Completed Reviews ¹⁹	Percent Completed	Number of Not Satisfactory Reviews	Percentage of Not Satisfactory Reviews
Language Services Translation Center ²⁰	32	5	16%	0	0%
New York	105	71	68%	5	7%
San Francisco	29	12	41%	2	17%
Washington, D.C.	92	63	68%	10	16%

Source: OIG developed from FBI sample site data.

The FBI official responsible for the Quality Control Program acknowledged that implementation of the quality control policy faced two major problems – the Language Services Section’s inability to monitor and track nationwide adherence to the policy because of lack of personnel and the field’s inability to comply with the policy because managers and supervisors must use the same linguists already overburdened with operational assignments to carry out the quality control reviews. The official said that full operational coverage and the accuracy of translations are of utmost importance and one priority cannot be sacrificed for the other. The official also said that if resources become available, the solution is to establish a permanent quality control staff, independent of operational needs, whose primary duty would be to perform random quality control assessments of work produced by the linguist workforce.

In addition to lack of ongoing oversight, we believe the Quality Control Program requires strengthening in areas such as reviewing audio sessions deemed not pertinent, specifying certification and review requirements for linguists that translate multiple languages, identifying responsibility for reviewing new hires on temporary duty status, providing sufficient guidance regarding management actions that should be taken when quality control review results are not satisfactory, and maintaining a tracking system of all quality control reviews.

¹⁹ We did not include inactive linguists.

²⁰ While the Language Services Translation Center had completed only five reviews for its staff, it had performed at least nine reviews for other offices.

Post-Adjudication Risk Management

The FBI has a difficult challenge in balancing the need for qualified linguists with often-competing personnel security concerns. To address this issue, the FBI instituted a post-adjudication risk management (PARM) program in October 2002 that mandates periodic personnel security interviews and polygraph examinations for contract linguists where the inherent risk to the United States is higher than usual.

As of May 2004, 193 of approximately 350 PARM reviews had been completed, 108 were partially completed, and 48 had not been started. Of the 193 PARM reviews completed, 12 contract linguists had been suspended due to deceptive or inconclusive polygraphs. Two of these linguists were reinstated after a second polygraph or upon further investigation. The investigations are still pending for the ten remaining linguists.

Recommendations

This report contains 18 recommendations to help improve the FBI's Foreign Language Program. Among these recommendations are that the FBI should:

- Expedite the implementation of the automated statistical reporting system.
- Ensure that each office's digital collection system storage capabilities are sufficient so that unreviewed audio material for critical cases is not automatically deleted.
- Implement appropriate controls to ensure that the forwarding of audio via Arachnet is accomplished reliably and timely.
- Provide adequate information to the foreign language program regarding the relative priority of individual counterterrorism and counterintelligence cases.
- Strengthen quality control procedures to ensure the accuracy of translations and that all pertinent material is being translated.

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- Implement a system to monitor compliance with quality control procedures, both from a field office and national level.

FBI officials were receptive to the recommendations we offered during the audit and in many instances took corrective actions while we were on site.