

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: IMMEDIATE

Date: 4/11/2006

To: All Divisions

Attn: ADIC, AD, DAD, SAC, CDC

From: Office of the General Counsel

National Security Law Branch LX-1 Room 3S100

Contact: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Approved By: Mueller Robert S III

Drafted By: [redacted]

Case ID #: [redacted]

b7E

Title: LEGAL ADVICE AND OPINIONS
BUSINESS RECORD APPLICATIONS
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Reference: [redacted]

Synopsis: Delegates signature authority for applications for business records for certain types of business record requests to the Deputy Director and the Executive Assistant Director for the National Security Branch under 50 U.S.C. § 1861(a)(3).

Details: The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA), 50 U.S.C § 1861, provides for access to certain business records for foreign intelligence (FI) and international terrorism (IT) investigations through issuance of an order from the FISA Court (FISC). Section 1861(a) authorizes the "Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or a designee of the Director (whose rank shall be no lower than Assistant Special Agent in Charge)" to make an application for the order. That delegation was made on 10/10/2003.¹

Under the newly enacted USA PATRIOT Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (2005 PATRIOT Act), the FBI is authorized to issue certain enumerated business record applications only with the approval of the Director or a specified designee:

In the case of an application for an order requiring the production of library circulation records, library patron lists, book sales records, book customer lists,

¹ See [redacted]

To: All Divisions From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: [REDACTED] 04/11/2006

b7E

firearms sales records, tax return records, educational records, or medical records containing information that would identify a person, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation may delegate the authority to make such application to either the Deputy Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Executive Assistant Director for National Security (or any successor position).² The Deputy Director or the Executive Assistant Director may not further delegate such authority.

50 U.S.C. 1861(a)(3).

DELEGATION OF SIGNATURE AUTHORITY FOR SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF BUSINESS RECORDS REQUESTS

Thus, as permitted by 50 U.S.C. § 1861(a)(3), I hereby delegate certification signature authority for those business record applications enumerated in Section 1861(a)(3) to the following FBI officials:

1. The Deputy Director, and
2. The Executive Assistant Director for the National Security Branch.

CHANGES IN 10/10/2003 DELEGATION AUTHORITY FOR ALL OTHER BUSINESS RECORD REQUESTS

In addition, the prior business records delegation by EC dated 10/10/2003 listed the following officials as having certification signature authority for all business record order applications:³

1. The Deputy Director;

² This position is the Executive Assistant Director for the newly created National Security Branch.

³ The 2005 PATRIOT Act removes certification signature authority for the enumerated applications in Section 1861(a)(3) from these officials; therefore, the 10/10/2003 delegation is modified to recognize that these officials no longer have certification signature authority for such records. Nonetheless, no such business record applications were made under that delegation. In fact, until the passage of the 2005 PATRIOT Act, it was not evident that those records were obtainable via a business record order. The statute now makes clear that those records are in fact obtainable via a business record order.

To: All Divisions From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: [REDACTED] 04/11/2006

b7E

2. The Executive Assistant Director for the Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence;⁴
3. The Assistant Directors and all Deputy Assistant Directors of the Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, and Cyber Divisions; and
4. The General Counsel, the Deputy General Counsel for National Security Affairs, and the Senior Counsel for National Security Affairs.⁵

However, in light of changes in FBI organizational structure, I hereby additionally delegate certification signature authority for all business record applications, except those enumerated in Section 1861(a)(3), to

1. The Executive Assistant Director (EAD) for the National Security Branch and the Associate EAD for the National Security Branch; and
2. The Deputy General Counsel for the National Security Law Branch.⁶

FINAL LIST OF FBI OFFICIALS WITH SIGNATURE AUTHORITY FOR ALL OTHER BUSINESS RECORD REQUESTS

Thus, the current list of officials to whom signature authority has been delegated for all but the special categories of business records set forth in Section 1861(a)(3), is as follows:

1. The Deputy Director;
2. The Executive Assistant Director (EAD) and Associate EAD for the National Security Branch;
3. The Assistant Directors and all Deputy Assistant Directors of the Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, and Cyber Divisions;
4. The General Counsel; and

⁴ This position no longer exists in the FBI.

⁵ This position no longer exists in the FBI.

⁶ This position was previously designated as the Deputy General Counsel for National Security Affairs but is more properly termed the Deputy General Counsel for the National Security Law Branch.

To: All Divisions From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: [REDACTED] 04/11/2006

b7E

5. The Deputy General Counsel for the National Security Law Branch.

The National Security Law Branch (NSLB) will continue to issue business record applications for filing with the FISC. Further, NSLB, through its website, will provide further information on the changes made by the 2005 PATRIOT Act to the business records provision of FISA.

To: All Divisions From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: [REDACTED] 04/11/2006

b7E

LEAD:

Set Lead 1: (adm)

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES

Disseminate to personnel involved in CI and IT operations and to other personnel as appropriate.

_____ [enter here the overall classification after this form is completed]

**FBI FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT (FISA)
BUSINESS RECORDS REQUESTS FORM (U)**

INSTRUCTIONS (U)

(U) Use this form to request that the National Security Law Branch (NSLB) prepare an application to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) for a Business Records Order pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), 50 U.S.C. § 1861.

(U) FBI field offices must adhere to the following procedures in using this form:

1. (U) This form should be completed by the Special Agent in the relevant field office/division with primary responsibility for the foreign counterintelligence, counterterrorism, or cyber investigation to which the request relates.
2. (U) All Business Records Requests (other than certain espionage matters) must be submitted through the FISA Management System (FISAMS). Requests classified up to Secret must be submitted through FISAMS on FBINET. Requests classified Top Secret and/or SCI must be submitted through FISAMS on SCION.

(U) Based upon the information contained in the request, NSLB will prepare an Application for FISA Business Records Request and a corresponding Order for filing with the FISC.

(U) After NSLB prepares the Application, the SA must review and approve it in FISAMS. The Office of Intelligence/DOJ and NSLB will then prepare a Certification Copy (i.e., the final) Application for the appropriate officials to approve and subsequently file with the FISC.

(U) Please direct any questions about this form or FISA Business Records Requests to your CDC's office (field office employees) or the NSLB attorney (HQ employees) assigned to your case. To learn who is the NSLB attorney assigned to the case, check FISAMS or contact NSLB (202-324-3951).

(U) Add the overall classification markings to the top and bottom margins and any paragraph classification markings to your answers based on the information you provide.

ACLU Sect. 215-1395

_____ [enter here the overall classification after this form is completed]

_____ [enter here the overall classification after this form is completed]

**REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO BUSINESS RECORDS (I.E., ANY
TANGIBLE THING, INCLUDING BOOKS, RECORDS, PAPERS,
DOCUMENTS AND OTHER ITEMS) PURSUANT TO 50 U.S.C. § 1861 (U)**

b7E

(U)

(U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 08/23/2005

To: Counterterrorism Division **Attn:** AD, DAD

Counterintelligence Division AD, DAD

Cyber Division AD, DAD

All Field Offices ADIC
SAC
CDC

From: Office of the General Counsel
National Security Law Branch

Contact: [Redacted]

b6
b7C

Approved By: Caproni Valerie E

[Redacted]

Drafted By: [Redacted]

Case ID #: [Redacted]

b7E

Reference: [Redacted]

Title: LEGAL ADVICE AND OPINIONS;
SERVICE OF CLASSIFIED FISC BUSINESS RECORD ORDERS
ON UNCLEARED CUSTODIANS OF RECORD

Synopsis: Provides guidance to the field in the service of
classified FISC business record orders on uncleared custodians of
records.

Enclosure(s): Revised Business Record Request Form
SAC Approval Form
Model Custodial Trust Receipt
Model Certificate of Service

Details:

Background

The FBI is now able to obtain Business Record Orders
from the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) under the
Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), 50 U.S.C. 1861, as
amended by the USA Patriot Act. As set forth in guidance issued

To: Counterterrorism From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: [redacted] 08/23/2005

b7E

by the Office of the General Counsel (OGC) on October 29, 2003,¹ the Patriot Act expanded the scope of the business records the FBI may obtain to include "any tangible things (including books, records, papers, documents, and other items)" and changed the legal standard for issuance of a business record order to one requiring relevance to an authorized national security investigation. Further, as noted in guidance issued by OGC on November 5, 2003,² business record orders may be obtained in preliminary investigations, as well as full investigations, authorized under The Attorney General's Guidelines for FBI National Security Investigations and Foreign Intelligence Collection (NSIG).³

The business records provision of FISA provides that the FBI applies to the FISC for an order and if it meets the standards of the statute, the judge will enter an ex parte order addressed to the custodian of records for production of the requested material. The FBI and the Office of Intelligence Policy Review (OIPR), U.S. Department of Justice, have agreed in principle upon the format for such an application to the FISC and an order to be issued by the FISC.

Classified Nature of the Business Record Order

Both the Application that is filed with the FISC and the Order that is subsequently issued by the FISC are classified. The Application will be classified at the level of Secret or above, depending upon the nature of the information contained therein that substantiates the need for the business records. The Order generally will be classified as Secret, based upon the legal theory that there is an inference from its content that

¹ See [redacted]

² See [redacted]

b7E



To: Counterterrorism From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: [REDACTED] 08/23/2005

b7E

there is a national security investigation of the subject of the business records, a fact which is classified.⁴

Limited practice has shown that the majority of custodians of records upon whom Orders have been served have neither the necessary clearance to accept them nor the proper storage facilities for storing the classified orders. OGC does not expect this trend to change. Thus, this guidance sets forth the procedures that should be used to allow the recipient of the Order to have access to sufficient information to comply with the Order while at the same time protecting the classified nature of the Order. This guidance is designed to simplify the current practice of serving classified orders upon uncleared persons, inasmuch as it reduces the amount of paperwork that must be generated by the process.

Preliminary Background Check on Custodian of Records

Prior to submission of the business record request form to FBIHQ, the agent who is requesting the business record order ("requesting agent") should have determined who is the appropriate person upon whom to serve the Order. In addition, the agent should have conducted a preliminary background check of the custodian from available databases, such as ACS, NCIC, state and local criminal databases and other appropriate databases.⁵ This will enable the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) to approve the service of the classified Order upon the uncleared custodian of records, assuming no negative or derogatory information came to light during the check.⁶

The Order will name the custodian of records, as set forth in the business record request form, and that person is presumed to be the person upon whom service should be made.

⁴ While the subject of a business record request may not be the target of an investigation, inasmuch as the standard is simply relevance to an authorized investigation, in the vast majority of cases it is expected that in fact the subject of the business record request will be the target of the investigation.

⁵ The newly revised business record request form now provides for the conduct of the preliminary background check on the custodian of records.

⁶ The serving field office may want to have its own SAC approve the service, regardless of whether the requesting field office has done a check and approved the service. In that situation, the serving field office could use a simple form, such as the enclosed SAC Approval form, to document the SAC's approval. There is no need to do a separate electronic communication certifying SAC approval, be it the approval of the requesting field office SAC or serving field office SAC, as is the current practice.

To: Counterterrorism From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: 08/23/2005

b7E

However, the form language of the Order also allows for service upon another unnamed custodian. If a substantial period of time has passed since the business record request form was submitted to NSLB, the identity of the custodian of records should be confirmed. If it is inaccurate, then the requesting agent must determine the identity of and perform a preliminary background check upon the new custodian of records.

Identifying Serving Field Office

Prior to submission of the business record request form, the agent also should have determined the appropriate field office for personal service of the FISC order. If a particular person is known to be the point of contact (POC) in that office for service of the FISC order, that person should also be identified.⁷

Submission of Request to Headquarters, NSLB and FISA Management Unit

As set forth in the OGC Business Record Orders guidance of October 29, 2003, FISC business record order requests should be submitted to the supervisory headquarters operational unit and the National Security Law Branch (NSLB). The request should also be submitted to the FISA Management Unit, for input into its FISA Management System (FISAMS). The FISAMS will route the request through the appropriate approval levels, at the field office and at headquarters.⁸

NSLB will draft the Application and proposed Order for submission to the FISC. Upon approval by OIPR, the Application and proposed Order will be filed with the FISC. When the Order has been issued by the FISC, it will be transmitted to the FISA Unit. In much the same way as FISC Electronic Surveillance

⁷ The newly revised business record request form provides for the identity of the field office that will serve the Order and a POC, if known.

⁸ This procedure applies to requests that are classified SECRET, which are expected to be the vast majority of cases. Because the FISAMS, as of the date of this E.C., can not handle documents classified above the SECRET level, those requests must be transmitted to FBIHQ in paper form, and the field office approvals must be obtained by the requesting agent on the paper copy prior to transmittal to FBIHQ. The newly revised business record request form reflects the fact that these hand-signed approvals at the field office level are not necessary for SECRET requests, since those approvals will be obtained electronically through the FISAMS, but only for requests classified above SECRET. When, as expected, the FISAMS has the capability of handling documents classified above the SECRET level, then the procedure will be the same for all requests.

To: Counterterrorism From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: 08/23/2005

b7E

Orders are handled, the FISA Unit will then forward the Order to the appropriate field office for service.

Serving Classified Order on the Uncleared Custodian of Records

Prior to actually handing the classified FISC order to the custodian of records, the agent from the field office tasked with service of the FISC order ("serving agent") must explain the process to the custodian. Although the custodian of records may have some minimal knowledge about the Order based upon conversations with the requesting agent during the course of obtaining identifying information for the background check, nonetheless, the serving agent should presume the custodian's ignorance of the process. The agent should explain that the custodian has been ordered by a judge of the FISC to comply with an FBI request for the production of business records. In order to facilitate compliance, he/she is being allowed to see the classified Order in its entirety despite the fact that he/she does not have a security clearance and, presumably, does not have a proper storage facility. With that background, the agent should provide a security briefing that spells out the obligations and responsibilities of the custodian that arise out of the receipt of classified information. Chief among these is the obligation not to engage in unauthorized disclosure of classified information. During the security briefing, the custodian must be informed of the consequences of such unauthorized disclosure, which are the criminal penalties set forth in Title 18 of the United States Code, Sections 793 and 794.⁹ More specifically, per the FISC Order, the custodian must be advised that he/she may not disclose to any other person other than those persons necessary to produce the business records sought under the Order, that the FBI has sought or obtained these business records under the Order. Thus, the only authorized disclosure is disclosure of only such information and to only such persons as is necessary to produce the business records. Included in this category is disclosure of information sufficient to enable the custodian of records to consult with legal counsel for the purpose of determining the custodian's or entity's legal obligations under the Order.

Since the custodian of records presumably will be lacking not only a security clearance but also a facility to properly store the classified FISC order, the custodian must agree to the custodial trust procedures set forth herein. The

⁹ Section 793, "Gathering, transmitting or losing defense information," and Section 794, "Gathering or delivering defense information to aid foreign government," prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of national security information and provide for penalties from ten years (section 793) to life in prison or death (Section 794).

To: Counterterrorism From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: 08/23/2005

b7E

custodian must agree that once having read the Order, he/she will not maintain possession of it but will return it to the FBI, where the custodian will be allowed to see it upon request. Upon advance notice to the FBI, legal counsel will also be permitted to see it if the FBI is able to perform the preliminary background check of the lawyer, as described above. The custodian of records may take notes based on a reading of the Order but those notes may not reflect any information other than the subject's name, identifiers, and/or account number, and the nature of the information sought. The custodian of records may then keep those notes until he/she produces the business records, at which time, the custodian must turn the notes over to the FBI.

Once the custodian of records has been informed of these procedures and has agreed to them, he/she should be permitted to read the Order in its entirety, and take such notes as are described above.

The final step is for the custodian and the serving agent to sign the enclosed Model Custodial Trust Receipt. The first part of the Model Custodial Trust Receipt form is an acknowledgment by the FBI that the custodian of records has been given authorized access to a classified order; that the FBI will maintain custody and control of the Order and that the custodian of records and/or his/her legal representative will have access to the Order if necessary for compliance; and that the custodian of records may take notes under certain conditions, as set forth above, but must turn the notes over to the FBI when the business records are produced. The second part of the Model Custodial Trust Receipt acknowledges the custodian's understanding of the receipt procedures, as well as an agreement to comply with the specific non-disclosure terms set out in the business records order. It also informs the custodian of the criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. §§ 793 and 794, that attach to unauthorized disclosure of sensitive national security information.¹⁰

When the Model Custodial Trust Receipt has been signed, the form should be retained by the FBI, with a copy provided to the custodian of records.¹¹

¹⁰ Since the Model Custodial Trust Receipt has been revised to fit this particular situation, there is no need for the custodian to sign an SF 312 form.

¹¹ The best practice is to have two copies of the form available for signature so that both the custodian of records and the FBI may have a signed copy.

To: Counterterrorism From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: [REDACTED] 08/23/2005

b7E

Upon production of the business records to the FBI, the agent must make sure that the custodian of records has turned over any written notes that he/she may have taken.

Upon service of the Order, the serving agent should fill out a Certificate of Service to document the service. A model certificate of service is attached and it or a variation may be used. The agent should retain the original of the signed certificate and provide a copy to the custodian of records, as it sets out the point of contact (which should be an agent at the field office where the Order will be held in trust). If possible, the copy should also be signed by the agent, or at least be dated, in order to provide a record for the custodian as to the date from which the time to comply set forth in the Order starts to run.¹²

Conclusion:

Any questions about the business records process should be addressed to the Office of the General Counsel, Assistant General Counsel [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

LEAD(s) :

Set Lead 1: (Adm)

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES

¹² The best practice is to have two copies of this document available for signature so that both the custodian of records and the FBI may have a signed copy.

To: Counterterrorism From: Office of the General Counsel
Re: [redacted] 08/23/2005

b7E

Distribute to all supervisory personnel involved in the investigation of counterintelligence, counterterrorism, and cyber cases.

1 - Ms. Caproni

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

◆◆



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-23-2012 BY 65179 DMH/STP/MJS

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20535

March 5, 2008

Honorable Glenn Fine
Inspector General
United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W, Suite 4706
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Office of Inspector General Report: A Review of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation's Use of Section 215 Orders

Dear Mr. Fine:

The FBI appreciates this opportunity to respond to the findings and recommendations made in a "A Review of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Use of Section 215 Orders" (215 Report), a report that was Congressionally mandated by the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005. This letter conveys the FBI's response to the findings and recommendations of the Report, and I request that it be appended to the Report.

We are pleased that your office has concluded that the FBI did not engage in any illegal use of its authority to gather third party business records during national security investigations. We also appreciate your findings, with which we concur, that "Section 215 can be a valuable investigative tool" even though delays in obtaining such orders have, at times, undercut that value. Finally, we appreciate your conclusion that emergency requests were handled very quickly and that the average processing time for business record applications was reduced slightly during 2006 as compared to 2004 and 2005 because "FBI and OIPR attorneys developed a procedure and working relationship that allowed them to process business records orders more efficiently." We are hopeful these processing times will continue to fall in the coming years.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the report.

Very truly yours,

Robert S. Mueller, III
Director
ACLU Sect. 215-1564

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 164
Page 2 ~ Outside the Scope
Page 3 ~ Outside the Scope
Page 4 ~ Outside the Scope
Page 5 ~ Outside the Scope
Page 6 ~ Outside the Scope
Page 14 ~ b7E
Page 15 ~ b7E
Page 16 ~ b7E
Page 17 ~ b7E
Page 18 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 19 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 20 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 21 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 22 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 23 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 24 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 25 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 26 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 27 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 28 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 29 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 30 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 31 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 32 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 33 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 34 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 35 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 36 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 37 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 38 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 39 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 40 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 41 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 42 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 43 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 44 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 45 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 46 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 47 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 48 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 49 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 50 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 51 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 52 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 53 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 54 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 55 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 56 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 57 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 58 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 59 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 60 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 61 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 62 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 63 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 64 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 65 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 66 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 67 ~ b6, b7C, b7E
Page 68 ~ b7E
Page 69 ~ b6, b7C, b7E
Page 70 ~ b6, b7C, b7E
Page 79 ~ Duplicate
Page 80 ~ Duplicate
Page 81 ~ Duplicate
Page 82 ~ Duplicate
Page 83 ~ Duplicate
Page 84 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 85 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 86 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 87 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 88 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 89 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 90 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 91 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 92 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 93 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 94 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 95 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 96 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 97 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 98 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 99 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 100 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 101 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 102 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 103 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 104 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 105 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 106 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 107 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 108 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 109 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 110 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 111 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 112 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 113 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 114 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 115 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 116 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 117 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 118 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 119 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 120 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 121 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 122 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 123 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 124 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 125 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 126 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 127 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 128 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 129 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 130 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 131 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 132 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 133 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 134 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 135 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 136 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 137 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 138 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 139 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 140 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 141 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 142 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 143 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 144 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 145 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 146 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 147 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 148 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 149 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 150 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 151 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 152 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 153 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 154 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 155 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 156 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 157 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 158 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 159 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 160 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 161 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 162 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 163 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 164 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 165 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 166 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 167 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 168 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 169 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 170 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 171 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 172 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 173 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 174 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 175 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 176 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 177 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 178 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 179 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 180 ~ Referral/Consult