

# AN OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY



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## OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

*“Our job is to effectively integrate foreign, military and domestic intelligence in defense of the homeland and of United States interests abroad.”*

Director of National Intelligence,  
John D. Negroponte

### MISSION AND AUTHORITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE (DNI)

The Director of National Intelligence (DNI) serves as the head of the Intelligence Community (IC), overseeing and directing the implementation of the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and acting as the principal advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council for intelligence matters. Working together with the Principal Deputy DNI (PDDNI) and with the assistance of Mission Managers and four Deputy Directors, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence’s goal is to protect and defend American lives and interests through effective intelligence.

With this goal in mind, Congress provided the DNI with a number of authorities and duties, as outlined in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) of 2004. These charge the DNI to:

- Ensure that timely and objective national intelligence is provided to the President, the heads of departments and agencies of the executive branch; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and senior military commanders; and the Congress.
- Establish objectives and priorities for collection, analysis, production, and dissemination of national intelligence.
- Ensure maximum availability of and access to intelligence information within the Intelligence Community.
- Develop and ensure the execution of an annual budget for the National Intelligence Program (NIP) based on budget proposals provided by IC component organizations.
- Oversee coordination of relationships with the intelligence or security services of foreign governments and international organizations.
- Ensure the most accurate analysis of intelligence is derived from all sources to support national security needs.
- Develop personnel policies and programs to enhance the capacity for joint operations and to facilitate staffing of community management functions.
- Oversee the development and implementation of a program management plan for acquisition of major systems, doing so jointly with the Secretary of Defense for DoD programs, that includes cost, schedule, and performance goals and program milestone criteria.

## CREATION OF THE ODNI

The attacks of September 11, 2001 moved forward the longstanding call for major intelligence reform and the creation of a Director of National Intelligence. Post-9/11 investigations included a joint Congressional inquiry and the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (better known as the 9/11 Commission). The report of the 9/11 Commission in July 2004 proposed sweeping change in the Intelligence Community including the creation of a National Intelligence Director (NID). President George W. Bush signed four Executive Orders in August 2004 addressing structural and institutional changes. In Congress, both the House and Senate passed bills with major amendments to the National Security Act of 1947. Intense negotiations to reconcile the bills ultimately led to the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, which President Bush signed into law on December 17, 2004. On April 21, 2005, in the Oval Office, Ambassador John D. Negroponte was sworn in, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence began operations at 7:00 a.m. on April 22, 2005.

## ODNI LEADERSHIP

The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) comprises four directorates, focusing on Management, Collection, Requirements and Analysis. The Deputy Directors in each of these areas, along with the PDDNI, work closely with each other to lead community wide efforts to budget for, collect, analyze and support intelligence needs on a national level.

The mission of the Deputy Director of National Intelligence (DDNI) for Management is to implement the responsibilities of the DNI relative to the administrative management of the IC, strategic planning and coordination and the development and execution of the National Intelligence Program budget. In pursuit of these functions, the Deputy Director for Management exercises a number of budgeting, reprogramming, acquisition and personnel authorities and is responsible for the approval of Intelligence Community Directives, instructions and procedural guidance. The DDNI for Management supervises the functions of the Chief Financial Officer, Director of Strategy, Plans and Policy, Senior Acquisition Executive, IC Chief Human Capital Officer, Director for Community Training and Education, and the Directors of Security and Administration.

The Office of the Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Collection was established to coordinate collection throughout the Intelligence Community under the authorities of the DNI and ensure that the National Intelligence Strategy (NIS) priorities are appropriately reflected in future planning and systems acquisition decisions. The Office of the DDNI for Collection looks across the entire collection business enterprise to develop corporate understanding of needs, requirements, and capabilities to ensure that a holistic view is taken on current and future collection systems. The Deputy Director for Collection brings together key IC stakeholders to get senior-level insight into issues. The DDNI for Collection is supported by four Assistant Deputies: Assistant DDNI for Collection Strategies, Assistant DDNI for Human Intelligence, Assistant DDNI for Open Source, and Assistant DDNI for Technical Means.

Intelligence is driven by requirements and the Office of the Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Requirements is responsible for ensuring decision makers receive timely and actionable information that allows them to fulfill their respective national security missions by articulating, advocating and coordinating requirements within the IC. The Deputy Director for Requirements interfaces with the variety of intelligence customers at the national, state and local level in order to be an advocate for them. The Deputy Director for Requirements provides organizations, not traditionally associated with national intelligence, a link to information, products, and avenues for sharing; anticipates customer requirements; and evaluates and reports on how effective and timely the IC is in meeting the needs of senior decision makers.

To meet the requirements of senior policymakers, intelligence must be synthesized by the variety of analysts throughout the IC. It is the responsibility of the Office of the Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Analysis to manage and establish common policies and standards to ensure the highest quality, timeliness and utility of analytic resources. To achieve this goal, the DDNI for Analysis works to increase expertise and improve analytic tradecraft at individual, agency, and Community levels through specialization, training, collaboration, and cross-fertilization. Some of the most important functions of the DDNI for Analysis include establishing analytic priorities; ensuring timely and effective analysis and dissemination of analysis; tasking of analytic products; and encouraging sound analytic methods, all-source analysis, competitive analysis and resource recommendations regarding the need to balance collection and analytic capabilities. These key functions can only be accomplished in close coordination with the Deputy Directors for Collection and Requirements. Finally, the Deputy Director for Analysis manages the production of the President's Daily Brief and serves concurrently as the Chairman of the National Intelligence Council (NIC).

The NIC is a key component of the ODNI structure. Since its formation in 1979, the NIC has served as a unique bridge between the intelligence and policy communities, a source of deep substantive expertise on intelligence matters, and as a facilitator of IC collaboration. Added to the ODNI structure by the IRTPA, the NIC supports the DNI in his role as head of the IC and serves as the center for mid-term and long-term strategic thinking. Its core missions are to produce National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs), the IC's most authoritative written assessments on national security issues, and a broad range of other products; reach out to nongovernmental experts in academia and the private sector to broaden the IC's perspective; and articulate substantive intelligence priorities and procedures to guide intelligence collection and analysis.

The ODNI relies on Associate Directors, a few individual experts that deal with issues cutting across a number of IC functions, and, therefore, reside outside of the directorates. These Associate Directors are overseen by the PDDNI, and include the Chief Information Officer, the Civil Liberties and Privacy Officer, the Inspector General and the Associate Director for Science and Technology - all of whom have IC-wide responsibilities.

The IC Chief Information Officer (CIO) manages community-wide infrastructure and enterprise requirements and retains procurement approval authority over all information technology items related to the enterprise requirements of the IC. Within the ODNI, the IC CIO's staff leads Intelligence Technology Governance, Enterprise Architecture, Information Sharing, Customer Outreach, and Enterprise Services elements, each of which serve to make information systems work better across the community.

The Associate Director of National Intelligence for Science and Technology seeks to focus IC efforts around the principles of speed, surprise, and synergy. These principles all support the establishment of an IC science and technology development community that is agile, flexible, proactive, rapidly responsive to new threats and opportunities, that exploits new sources and methods, disruptive technologies, counter denial and deception, and connects the dots by helping to establish informal networks and foster innovation.

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 established the Civil Liberties and Privacy Office (CLPO). The responsibilities of the CLPO are to ensure that the protection of civil liberties and privacy is appropriately incorporated in the policies of the ODNI and the IC; oversee ODNI compliance with legal requirements relating to civil liberties and privacy; review complaints about potential abuses of privacy and civil liberties in ODNI programs and activities; and ensure that technologies sustain privacy. Additionally, the CLPO oversees compliance with all requirements relating to civil liberties and privacy; ensures that personal information is handled in full compliance with fair information practices; and conducts privacy impact assessments when appropriate or as required by law.

The Inspector General of the ODNI provides policy direction for, and plans, conducts, supervises, and coordinates inspections, audits, investigations, and other inquiries relating to the programs and operations of the ODNI and the authorities and responsibilities of the DNI. The Inspector General is charged with detecting fraud, waste, and abuse; evaluating performance; and making recommendations to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the ODNI and the Intelligence Community. The ODNI/OIG chairs the Intelligence Community Inspector General's Forum.

## MISSION MANAGERS

In addition to the IRTPA, the report of The Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction also had an impact on the structure of the ODNI. Consistent with the Commission's recommendations and endorsed by the President, the DNI has established or realigned offices to create six "Mission Managers" to serve as the principal IC officials overseeing all aspects of intelligence related to their targets. These significant areas of focus are:

**Iran** - Led by the Mission Manager for Iran

**North Korea** - Led by the Mission Manager for North Korea

**Cuba/Venezuela** - Led by the Mission Manager for Cuba and Venezuela

**Counter Terrorism** - Led by the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)

**Counter Proliferation** - Led by the Director of the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC)

**Counterintelligence** - Led by the Director of the National Counterintelligence Executive (NCIX)

In each area, Mission Managers are responsible for understanding the requirements of intelligence consumers; providing consistent overall guidance on collection priorities, integration and gaps; assessing analytic quality/capabilities and gaps; sharing of intelligence information on the target; and recommending funding, investment and R&D resource allocations.

Of note among these is the NCTC — a multi-agency organization dedicated to eliminating the terrorist threat to US interests at home and abroad. In August 2004, President Bush established the NCTC to serve as the primary organization in the United States Government for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism and to conduct strategic operational planning by integrating all instruments of national power. In December 2004, Congress codified the NCTC in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act and placed the NCTC in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Finally, the IRTPA called on the President to designate an individual to serve as the Program Manager (PM) responsible for information sharing across the federal government. In June 2005, the President directed that the PM be part of the ODNI. The Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment (PM/ISE) oversees the policies, procedures, and technologies linking the resources (people, systems, databases, and information) of Federal, State, Local, and Tribal entities and the private sector to facilitate terrorism information sharing, access, and collaboration among users to combat terrorism more effectively. Additionally, the PM/ISE supports, monitors, and assesses the implementation of the Environment by Federal departments and agencies, regularly reporting the findings to Congress and the President.



## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), established by the National Security Act of 1947, is responsible to the President through the Director of National Intelligence and accountable to the American people through the Intelligence Oversight Committees of the Congress. The Director of CIA (DCIA) also serves as the National HUMINT Manager.

The core mission of the CIA is to support the President, the National Security Council, and all officials who make and execute US national security policy by:

- Providing accurate, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence and analysis on national security topics.
- Conducting counterintelligence activities, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security as directed by the President.

To accomplish the mission, CIA works closely with the rest of the Intelligence Community and other government agencies to ensure that intelligence consumers - whether administration policymakers, diplomats, or military commanders - receive the best intelligence possible.

The CIA is organized into four mission components called Directorates, which together carry out “the intelligence process” - the cycle of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence:

**The National Clandestine Service (NCS)** is the clandestine arm of the CIA. Its core mission is to support our country’s security and foreign policy interests by conducting clandestine activities to collect information that is not obtainable through other means. The information the NCS collects is reviewed for reliability before its dissemination to policymakers. Although the primary focus of the NCS is the collection and dissemination of foreign intelligence, it also conducts counterintelligence activities abroad and special activities as authorized by the President. The Director of the National Clandestine Service (D/NCS) serves as the national authority for the integration, coordination, de-confliction, and evaluation of clandestine HUMINT operations across the Intelligence Community, under the authorities delegated to the Director of the CIA as the National HUMINT Manager. As part of its Community responsibilities, the NCS develops common standards for all aspects of clandestine human intelligence operations, including human-enabled technical operations, across the IC. The DNCS also oversees the Central Intelligence Agency’s clandestine operations.

**The Directorate of Intelligence (DI)** supports the President, administration policymakers, the Congress, Pentagon planners and war fighters, law enforcement agencies, and negotiators with timely, comprehensive all-source intelligence analysis about a wide range of national security issues. The DI integrates, analyzes, and evaluates information collected through clandestine and other means, including open sources, to generate value-added insights. The substantive scope of the DI is worldwide and covers functional as well as regional issues;

its products range from quick-reaction, informal oral briefings to complex, long-term research studies. The DI works closely with the NCS and other collectors to enhance the quality and timeliness of intelligence support to consumers. This partnership provides a single focal point within CIA for the consumer and also strengthens CIA's analytical efforts in support of policymakers' needs.

**The Directorate of Science and Technology (DS&T)** works closely with the National Clandestine Service and Directorate of Intelligence to access, collect, and exploit critical intelligence by applying innovative scientific, engineering, and technical solutions. DS&T officers are actively engaged in programs to assure clandestine access to intelligence targets worldwide, to obtain intelligence through technical means, to provide technical support to clandestine operations, and to discover new technologies that will enhance our nation's ability to gain insight into the activities of our adversaries. The Director for Science and Technology is the senior scientific and technical adviser to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The DS&T also serves as the Executive Agent for In-Q-Tel, the nonprofit, strategic venture capital firm chartered to connect the technology demands of the CIA and IC partners' intelligence missions with the emerging technology of the entrepreneurial community. The DS&T maintains extensive contacts with the scientific and technical communities nationwide and has the capability to rapidly assemble experts in many fields in order to bring the technological prowess of the US to bear on fast-breaking intelligence and national security issues.

**The Directorate of Support (DS)** provides integrated, mission-critical support to the National Clandestine Service, the Directorate of Intelligence, the Directorate of Science and Technology, and across the Intelligence Community. The DS's core support disciplines include human resources, financial and logistical operations, medical support, contracts and acquisitions, security, secretarial and administrative support, facilities, and integrated information technology support. The Directorate has a significant number of professional certifications, including doctors, lawyers, accountants, engineers, law enforcement officers, and architects. Its workforce supports the CIA's mission worldwide, providing 24/7 support that is international in focus and clandestine in nature. About half of the DS's workforce is embedded within their various mission partners, with the largest concentration serving in the National Clandestine Service and across the Intelligence Community. The DS maintains a broad range of capabilities in order to support CIA's unique mission.



## DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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DIA is a major producer and manager of foreign military intelligence for the Department of Defense and is a principal member of the United States Intelligence Community. Established on October 1, 1961, and designated a combat support agency in 1986, DIA's mission is to provide timely, objective, all-source military intelligence to policy makers, to U.S. armed forces around the world, and to the U.S. acquisition community and force planners to counter a variety of threats and challenges across the spectrum of conflict.

The Director of DIA is a three-star military officer who serves as the principal advisor on substantive military intelligence matters to the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Additionally, he is the Program Manager for the General Defense Intelligence Program, which funds a variety of military intelligence programs at and above the corps level, and is the Chairman of the Military Intelligence Board which examines key intelligence issues such as information technology architectures, program and budget issues, and defense intelligence inputs to National Intelligence Estimates.

With headquarters in the Pentagon, DIA's 8,000 highly skilled civilian and military personnel are located around the world with major activities at the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center on Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D.C.; the Missile and Space Intelligence Center at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama; and the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center at Fort Detrick, Maryland. DIA also deploys military and civilian personnel worldwide during crises or conflicts to better support military forces.

In April 2006, DIA established the Defense Joint Intelligence Operations Center (DJIOC) to seamlessly integrate all defense intelligence resources on the transnational threats to U.S. national security and to enhance defense intelligence collaboration. The DJIOC collaborates with DoD and national intelligence resources to manage risk and resource requirements. It integrates and synchronizes all-source military and national-level intelligence capabilities in support of the warfighters.

Working closely with the DJIOC to help manage risk and intelligence resources is the Joint Functional Component Command for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (JFCC-ISR). The DIA Director is the commander of this U.S. Strategic Command organization. The JFCC-ISR monitors Combatant Command intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) information needs; serves as the Intelligence Community's entry point into the DoD ISR system; works to maximize efficient use of ISR assets and identifies gaps in ISR coverage.

Through the Joint Staff J2, DIA operates the 24/7 National Military Joint Intelligence Center (NMJIC), which is co-located with the National Military Command Center. The NMJIC provides real-time indications and warning of breaking situations and serves as the national focal point for crisis intelligence support to military operations. During a crisis or contingency, DIA establishes intelligence task forces, working groups or cells in the NMJIC to closely monitor unfolding events.

DIA centrally manages defense intelligence analysis and production using a distributed analytical process known as the Defense Intelligence Analysis Program (DIAP). This program integrates general military intelligence and scientific and technical intelligence production conducted at DIA, Combatant Commands, and Service intelligence centers. The DIAP allows DIA to focus all-source defense intelligence analysis efforts on compelling issues for defense customers while limiting duplication of effort.

DIA employs extensive analytic expertise in a number of areas such as: foreign military forces, their intentions and capabilities; foreign military leadership analysis; proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; defense-related political and economic developments; advanced military technologies and material production; information warfare; missile and space developments; and defense-related medical and health issues.

To support all-source analytical efforts, DIA directs and manages Department of Defense intelligence collection requirements for the various intelligence collection disciplines such as human intelligence (HUMINT), measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), imagery intelligence (IMINT), and signals intelligence (SIGINT).

At the direction of the Department of Defense, DIA established the Defense HUMINT Management Office (DHMO) in 2005 to ensure a strong Defense human intelligence program by centrally managing all DoD HUMINT methodology, techniques and procedures, while decentralizing execution. DHMO accomplishes this task by linking the various components of the Defense HUMINT community through common communication architecture, common standards, and common training, thereby eliminating gaps and seams between all levels of operation.

DIA's Directorate for Human Intelligence (DH), conducts human intelligence operations worldwide to obtain critical intelligence often not available from technical collection means. DH operations provide in-depth and actionable intelligence to policymakers and military forces in the field. DH manages the Defense Attaché System, which has military attachés assigned to more than 135 U.S. embassies. These attachés are an integral part of the U.S. diplomatic presence abroad and help develop working relationships with foreign military forces. They represent the Secretary of Defense and other senior DoD officials to their overseas military counterparts.

DIA manages various national and DoD activities related to MASINT, which is technically derived information that measures, detects, tracks, and identifies unique characteristics of fixed and dynamic targets. To further MASINT's usefulness, DIA spearheads significant advances in this complex collection technology, such as unattended sensors for chemical and biological programs. MASINT technologies allow DoD to confidently monitor arms control agreements, to make "smart" weapons even smarter, and to effectively support force protection and missile defense efforts.

To support DoD efforts in the global war on terrorism, DIA established the Joint Intelligence Task Force for Combating Terrorism (JITF-CT) to consolidate and produce all-source terrorism-related intelligence. JITF-CT leads and manages the DoD counterterrorism intelligence effort and exploits all sources of intelligence to warn U.S. forces and to support offensive counterterrorism operations. It collects, analyzes and shares intelligence with military commanders, government officials and other intelligence agencies.

DIA also serves as executive agent for the U.S. Intelligence Community's Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Analytic Cell. This unit provides actionable, national-level intelligence support to locate missing, isolated, evading, or captured U.S. military or U.S. government personnel.

As more countries move their critical facilities underground, DIA's Underground Facility Analysis Center leverages the nation's intelligence and other technical resources to coordinate the Intelligence Community's efforts to detect, identify, characterize, and assess for defeat hardened and deeply buried underground facilities and their associated programs worldwide.

The DIA Missile and Space Intelligence Center is the DoD authority on man-portable air defense systems and develops scientific and technical intelligence on foreign missile systems such as: short-range ballistic missile systems; surface-to-air missile systems; anti-tank guided missile systems; anti-ballistic missile systems; ground-based anti-satellite systems; and associated command and control systems.

DIA's Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center provides medical profiles of foreign countries and assesses real and potential health hazards to support U.S. Armed Forces worldwide operations to include humanitarian operations.

To support the growing demand for intelligence agility and global collaboration, DIA provides state-of-the-practice data and information management capabilities and operates one of the world's most robust communications systems, the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS); essentially a very secure Internet. JWICS is a secure, high-bandwidth system providing full motion video teleconferencing and data exchange that serves all of the Intelligence Community.

DIA is also assuming responsibility for the intelligence information technology (IT) management of the combatant commands. This initiative will create greater efficiency and promote sharing of information. It will also allow the development of a single DoD data standard for information metadata tagging and ensure that every DoD system will track, tag & store data the same way. This consolidation of resource management will ensure an even more integrated and interoperable intelligence information architecture.

DIA operates the Joint Military Intelligence College (JMIC), a fully accredited educational institution, to satisfy the growing need for trained intelligence professionals to help safeguard the nation's interests. The JMIC is attended by students from throughout the government and is authorized by Congress to award a Master of Science of Strategic Intelligence degree and a Bachelor of Science degree in intelligence.

Ultimately, the integration of highly skilled intelligence professionals with leading edge technology that allows the discovery of information and the creation of knowledge that provides adequate warning, identifies opportunities, and delivers an overwhelming intelligence advantage to our warfighters, defense planners, and defense and national security policymakers will continue to underscore that DIA is "Committed to Excellence in Defense of the Nation."



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

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The Department of Energy's Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (IN) brings the access and expertise of DOE and its nationwide complex of laboratories and other facilities to bear on the most daunting challenges facing U.S. intelligence and national security. IN's core mission is to:

- Defend the DOE complex from foreign penetration;
- Gauge the worldwide threat of nuclear terrorism;
- Help counter the spread of nuclear technologies, materials, and expertise;
- Enrich intelligence community access to information in DOE core areas, particularly with respect to energy; and
- Evaluate emerging foreign technology threats to U.S. economic and military interests.

DOE's intelligence program is distinguished by a strategic, long-term focus and a unique ability to leverage and represent the technological excellence of the Department's workforce. Challenging analytic conventions, taking on the most intractable intelligence problems, and anticipating the obstacles and opportunities of the future are at the heart of our approach.

DOE's intelligence program originated during the Manhattan Project, when it was created to provide specialized analysis of the developing atomic weapons program of the Soviet Union. Since then, intelligence at DOE has continued to evolve in close concert with changing policy needs and the strengths of DOE's unique scientific and technological base, from the world energy crisis of the 1970s—and consequent demand for intelligence expertise in international energy supply and demand issues—to the changing face of nuclear proliferation in the 1990s, to the emergence of nuclear terrorism as an urgent national security priority in the new millennium.

IN supports senior policy officials at DOE, the White House, and elsewhere among national security agencies by identifying and evaluating policy opportunities and challenges in areas of unique IN expertise, and then providing ongoing support to policy in the development and implementation phases. IN also provides employees and contractors throughout the DOE complex with intelligence security access, training, and guidance. Within the Intelligence Community, IN not only provides analytical expertise, but also develops and underwrites specialized, on-site technical training. Finally, IN serves as a bridge between the intelligence, special operations, and law enforcement communities on the one hand, and DOE's technology development base on the other, providing near-term technology applications and operational support.



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS

Intelligence in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) consists of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and intelligence offices located within DHS' operational components. An Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, who also serves as Chief Intelligence Officer, oversees DHS Intelligence, providing direction, oversight, and evaluation of the intelligence activities of the Department.

DHS Intelligence focuses on five principal areas: improving the quality and quantity of its analysis; integrating the intelligence elements of the Department; sharing threat information and assessments with state and local governments and the private sector; ensuring DHS is an effective member of the national Intelligence Community; and strengthening relations with Congress.

DHS Intelligence analysts not only track terrorists and their networks but also assess threats to U.S. critical infrastructures, bio- and nuclear terrorism, pandemic diseases, threats to our borders (air, land, and sea), and radicalization within U.S. society. Over the last year, the quality of analysis has improved significantly, and overall production has increased fourfold.

To integrate DHS Intelligence, the Chief Intelligence Officer has established the Homeland Security Intelligence Council (HSIC), comprising intelligence principals from the Department's operating components. The HSIC establishes common standards across the Department on such diverse issues as recruiting and training of intelligence officers and production and sharing of information. The HSIC also is the mechanism by which DHS Intelligence program goals are established and the adequacy of resources are evaluated. To secure our borders, DHS I&A is working with Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to ensure the full capabilities of the national Intelligence Community are used to increase intelligence collection along our borders.

DHS I&A is implementing a major plan to serve state and local customers by embedding intelligence officers in state and local fusion centers nationwide. By the end of FY 2008 DHS I&A will have officers serving in 38-plus fusion centers. It already has officers embedded in Los Angeles, New York City, Atlanta, Baltimore, and Baton Rouge, with near-term planned placement of officers in Arizona, Texas, New York (Albany), Virginia, Illinois, Florida, and California (Sacramento). Working closely with major elements of DHS, DHS I&A's Homeland Infrastructure and Threat Reduction Assessment Center is reaching out strongly to the nation's 17 private sectors to ensure they understand the threat of terrorism and capacities of terrorists to exploit the vulnerabilities of each sector.

DHS I&A supports the national community and the DNI by deploying and/or training reports officers to harvest the intelligence and operational information resident in the operating components. During the next year, the reporting out of this information will be one of the highest priorities of the Chief Intelligence Officer.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

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The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provides the Secretary of State with timely, objective analysis of global developments as well as real-time insights from all-source intelligence. It serves as the focal point within the Department of State for all policy issues and activities involving the Intelligence Community. The INR Assistant Secretary reports directly to the Secretary of State and serves as the Secretary's principal adviser on all intelligence matters.

INR's expert, independent foreign affairs analysts draw on all-source intelligence, diplomatic reporting, INR's public opinion polling, and interaction with US and foreign scholars. Their strong regional and functional backgrounds allow them to respond rapidly to changing policy priorities and to provide early warning and in-depth analysis of events and trends that affect US foreign policy and national security interests. INR analysts – a combination of Foreign Service officers often with extensive in-country experience and Civil Service specialists with in-depth expertise – cover all countries and regional or transnational issues.

The Bureau provides daily briefings, reports, and memoranda to the Secretary and other Department principals. INR also briefs members of Congress and their staffs on request. INR products cover the globe on foreign relations issues such as political/military developments, terrorism, narcotics, and trade. INR contributes to the Community's National Intelligence Estimates, the Presidential Daily Brief and other analyses, offering its particular focus on relevance to policy. Many of INR's analyses are disseminated on the Intelligence Community's Intelink system, to which members and staff of the Congressional Intelligence Committees have access. In support of the statutory authority of the Secretary of State and Chiefs of Mission for the conduct of foreign policy and oversight of US Government activities overseas, INR coordinates on behalf of the Department on issues concerning intelligence, counterintelligence, and special operations. INR participates in a wide variety of Intelligence Community working groups and policymaking committees, including those involving visa denial, intelligence sharing, analytic production, requirements and evaluation for collection in all intelligence disciplines.

INR develops intelligence policy for the Department of State and works to harmonize all agencies' intelligence activities abroad with US policy. Acting to ensure that collection resources and priorities accord with US diplomatic interests and requirements, INR engages Chiefs of Mission, Department resource managers, and the Intelligence Community for this purpose.

In addition to all-source analysis and intelligence policy and coordination, INR is involved in other activities in support of US diplomacy. For example, INR organizes approximately 300 conferences a year to facilitate the interchange of expertise and ideas between outside experts and government officials. Congressional staffs are often invited to participate in these events. INR analyzes geographical and international boundary issues. Its Humanitarian Information Unit (HIU) serves as a nucleus for unclassified information related to complex emergencies and provides a coordinating mechanism for data sharing among the US Government, the UN, NGOs, and foreign governments. The Bureau also administers the Title VIII Grant Program, an initiative funded by Congress for senior level academic research in Russian, Eurasian and East European studies.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS

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The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) was established by the Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 2004. The Act specifies that OIA shall be responsible for the receipt, analysis, collation, and dissemination of foreign intelligence and foreign counterintelligence information related to the operation and responsibilities of the Department of the Treasury. The Act established the Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis as the head of OIA and placed the office within the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI). OIA is a member of the Intelligence Community (IC).

### Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) Strategic Goals

- Support the formulation of policy and execution of Treasury authorities by providing expert analysis and intelligence production on financial and other support networks for terrorist groups, proliferators, and other key national security threats.
- Provide timely, accurate and focused intelligence support to the Department on the full range of economic, political, and security issues.
- Establish Treasury as a fully integrated member of the IC.
- Coordinate and oversee intelligence throughout the Department, including OFAC's and Fin-CEN's intelligence analysis.
- Invest in people and Information Technology.

### OIA's FY 2006-FY 2008 Strategic Priorities

- **Terrorist Financing:** Over the past several years, the terrorist threat has become far more decentralized in nature, and many terrorist groups affiliated with al Qaeda now pose a serious threat to US national security. During FY 2006-FY 2008, OIA will continue to develop its analytic expertise and expand its analytic coverage on the financial and other support networks of the various terrorist groups and networks bent on attacking the U.S. and its allies.
- **Insurgency Financing:** OIA will continue to improve its understanding of the insurgency financing, primarily through the Baghdad-based Iraq Threat Finance Cell (ITFC) for which Treasury serves as the co-lead with Department of Defense. ITFC was established to enhance the collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence to combat the Iraqi insurgency. Such intelligence is critical to support and strengthen U.S., Iraqi and Coalition efforts to disrupt and eliminate financial and other material support to the insurgency.
- **Rogue Regimes/Proliferation Financing:** OIA has assumed an increasingly important role in Treasury's effort to combat other national security threats, including rogues regimes involved in WMD proliferation, such as Iran, Syria, and North Korea. OIA will continue to build on its efforts in these critical areas.



## DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF NATIONAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

The DEA's Office of National Security Intelligence (NN), a part of the DEA Intelligence Division, is a member of the Intelligence Community (IC). DEA/NN personnel are assigned to Analysis, Liaison and Central Tasking Management functions. The designation of DEA/NN as a member of the IC does not grant DEA new authorities, but does formalize the long-standing relationship between DEA and the IC and gives DEA and other members of the IC the ability to work on issues of national security interest in an integrated fashion.

### DEA/NN's CONTRIBUTION TO INTELLIGENCE

The Office of National Security Intelligence is responsible for providing drug-related information responsive to IC requirements. DEA/NN establishes and manages centralized tasking of requests for and analysis of national security information obtained during the course of DEA's drug enforcement. The Office also centrally manages requests from the IC for information either repositied in DEA pursuant to the authority the Administration derives from Title 21 USC or obtained for the IC through existing assets operating pursuant to DEA's law enforcement missions.

The DEA and the IC have a history of partnering for purposes of identifying and disrupting illegal drug trafficking. This partnership has been successful in facilitating the exchange of vital information and the leveraging of expertise. DEA/NN's membership in the Community helps optimize the overall US government counter narcotics interdiction and security effort and furthers creative collaboration between the many organizations involved in countering the threats from narcotics trafficking, human smuggling/trafficking, immigration crimes, and global terrorism. It is at the nexus of these transnational threats that some of the most serious threats to national security exist. Having DEA as a member of the IC permits greater exploitation of its intelligence capabilities against, in particular, transnational targets.

The DEA has the largest US law enforcement presence abroad with 86 offices in 63 countries and it has over 33 years of operational experience in the foreign arena. In this light, the DEA has many unique contributions to make toward issues of national security. The membership of the DEA/NN in the IC better equips the Community to face the global threats of the 21st century.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

### NATIONAL SECURITY BRANCH

Since the attacks of September 11th, the overriding priority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has been protecting America by preventing future attacks. The FBI has refocused its priorities to better accomplish its mission and is making comprehensive changes in its overall structure, organization, and business practices. Even as it evolves, the FBI continues to meet its traditional responsibilities to uphold and enforce federal criminal laws of the United States and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, tribal, and international agencies and partners. The FBI remains committed to performing these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

The FBI's top three priorities are: 1) protecting the United States from terrorist attack; 2) protecting the United States against foreign intelligence operations and espionage; and 3) protecting the United States against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes. In addition to these missions, the FBI continues to combat public corruption at all levels, protect civil rights and combat major white-collar crime and significant violent crime.

On June 28, 2005, the President directed the FBI to create a "National Security Service" within the FBI. This directive was implemented through the creation of a new organization - the **National Security Branch (NSB)** - that integrates the FBI's primary national security programs under the leadership of a single FBI official, and through policies and initiatives designed to enhance the capability of the entire Bureau to support our national security mission.

The NSB consists of the Counterterrorism Division, the Counterintelligence Division, and the Directorate of Intelligence. The NSB promotes the development of a national security workforce with the skills, training, and experience necessary to carry out our national security investigative and intelligence programs. It also coordinates our national security efforts with the rest of the Intelligence Community under the leadership of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI).

**Counterterrorism Division** - Under the centralized management of the Counterterrorism Division, the FBI continues to develop and execute an integrated investigative and intelligence strategy to use criminal law enforcement and non-prosecutorial sanctions to identify, disrupt and neutralize individuals and groups with the capacity to organize, plan, and carry out terrorist acts against the United States at home and against United States interests abroad. The Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs), located in every FBI field office and many resident agencies, play a central role in virtually every terrorism investigation, prevention or interdiction within the United States. Analysts in the Counterterrorism Division and in the Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs) produce assessments of the composition, activities, tradecraft, ideology and linkages of terrorists groups to guide and further FBI investigations, assist FBI management in deploying resources against the terrorist target, and to assist the Executive Branch and Cabinet-level officials in the war on terrorism.

**Counterintelligence Division** - As the lead counterintelligence agency in the United States, the FBI is responsible for identifying and neutralizing ongoing national security threats. The Counterintelligence Division provides centralized management and oversight for all Foreign Counterintelligence investigations. It ensures that offensive operations and investigations are fully coordinated within the Intelligence Community, and focused on those countries, foreign powers, or entities which pose the most significant threat to the United States.

**Directorate of Intelligence** - The FBI has always used intelligence to investigate and solve cases. Throughout the Bureau's history, its ability to successfully adapt to new threats led to the development of increasingly sophisticated methods of gathering, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence. The mission of the Intelligence Program is to optimally position the FBI to meet current and emerging national security and criminal threats by: 1) aiming core investigative work proactively against threats to U.S. interests; 2) building and sustaining enterprise-wide intelligence policies and capabilities; and 3) providing useful, appropriate, and timely information and analysis to the national security, homeland security, and law enforcement communities.

The men and women of the FBI are its most valuable asset and are stationed around the world. Along with its Headquarters in Washington, D.C., the FBI has 56 field offices located in major cities throughout the United States and over 400 resident agencies in smaller cities and towns across the nation. In addition, the FBI has more than 50 international offices called "Legal Attaches" located in Embassies worldwide.



## NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) provides timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence in support of national security objectives. Geospatial intelligence is the exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth.

Information collected and processed by NGA is tailored for customer-specific solutions. By giving customers ready access to geospatial intelligence, NGA provides support to civilian and military leaders and contributes to the state of readiness of U.S. military forces. NGA also contributes to humanitarian efforts such as tracking floods and fires, and in peacekeeping.

NGA is a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community and a Department of Defense (DoD) Combat Support Agency. Headquartered in Bethesda, Md., NGA operates major facilities in the St. Louis, Mo. and Washington, D.C. areas. The Agency also fields support teams worldwide.

### **Know the Earth...Show the way**

NGA supports its vision of “Know the Earth...Show the Way” by providing geospatial intelligence in all its forms – imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial data and information. The Agency ensures access to geospatial intelligence and provides tailored, customer-specific geospatial intelligence analysis, services, and solutions.

### **National System for Geospatial Intelligence**

NGA is the functional manager for the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG).

NSG integrates technology, policies, capabilities, and doctrine necessary to conduct geospatial intelligence in a multi-intelligence environment.

NGA provides accurate, up-to-date geospatial intelligence to support our senior national decision makers as well as to help plan and prosecute military objectives. NGA’s strategy supports operational readiness through a set of geospatial foundation data. These may include controlled imagery, digital elevation data and selected feature information which can be readily augmented and fused with other spatially referenced information such as intelligence, weather, and logistics data. The result is an integrated, digital view of the mission space.

### **Now, Next and After Next**

NGA’s organizing principle is Now, Next, and After Next. Now addresses the mission that must be accomplished immediately. Next indicates the stage of modernization involving complex acquisitions. After Next

addresses the future. Three major directorates accomplish these tasks: Analysis and Production accomplishes the Now, Acquisition addresses the Next; InnoVision looks toward the After Next through study of future possibilities and research and development. NGA is moving from a hardcopy “product” orientation to a data-centric digital environment. Customers will have ready access to geospatial intelligence databases through an open architecture of interoperable, commercial systems and a robust communications infrastructure.

## **Our Mission**

NGA provides timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence in support of national security objectives.

## **Our Vision**

### **Know the Earth...Show the Way**

We provide geospatial intelligence in all its forms, and from whatever source – imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial data and information – to ensure the knowledge foundation for planning, decision, and action.

We provide easy access to geospatial intelligence databases for all stakeholders.

We create tailored, customer-specific geospatial intelligence, analytic services, and solutions.

## **Our Core Values**

In NGA, we are committed to...

**Customers**...both as a National Intelligence and a Combat Support Agency.

**People**... their personal integrity, professionalism, growth, leadership, and accountability.

**Culture**...our diversity, teamwork, creativity, risk-taking, and mutual trust and respect.

**Excellence**... in all we do.



## NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE

The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) was established in September 1961 as a classified agency of the Department of Defense (DOD). The existence of the NRO and its mission of overhead reconnaissance were declassified in September 1992. The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) is the “nation’s eyes and ears in space.” Headquartered in Chantilly, Virginia, the NRO develops and operates unique and innovative overhead reconnaissance systems and conducts intelligence-related activities essential for U.S. national security. The Director of National Reconnaissance (DNRO), Dr. Donald M. Kerr, was appointed by the Secretary of Defense with the concurrence of the Director of National Intelligence and also serves as the Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force (Intelligence Space Technology).

The NRO’s workforce is comprised of a highly talented and unique team of personnel assigned to the NRO primarily from the Air Force, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Navy. However the other uniformed Services and other elements of the Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community are also represented. Another important part of the NRO team includes some of this country’s leading aerospace corporations and research centers. NRO’s organizational goals are to:

- Be a foundation for global situational awareness
- Provide intelligence on timelines that are responsive to user needs.

To meet these goals NRO is:

- Addressing the new intelligence imperatives of present and future operating environments.
- Shifting focus to producing value-added information and not increasing volumes of data.
- Managing its systems as a single, integrated architecture focused on multi-discipline solutions to intelligence problems.
- Recognizing that its ground-based capabilities are as critical as collection in meeting the need for actionable intelligence.
- Placing equal priority and programmatic emphasis on quick-turnaround support to intelligence and defense users as it does on long-term, system acquisition.

NRO collaborates closely with its mission partners, NSA, NGA, CIA, U.S. Strategic Forces Command, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army and the Department of the Navy as well as other Intelligence and Defense organizations. NRO receives its budget, known as the National Reconnaissance Program (NRP), via the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).



## NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY/ CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE

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The National Security Agency (NSA) is the nation's cryptologic organization that coordinates, directs, and performs highly specialized to produce foreign intelligence and to protect U.S. information systems. A high-technology organization, NSA is at the forefront of communications and information technology. NSA is also one of the most important centers of foreign language analysis and research within the U.S. government.

Founded in 1952, NSA is part of the Department of Defense and a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community. The Agency supports military customers, national policymakers, and the counterterrorism and counterintelligence communities, as well as key international allies. Located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, NSA headquarters its to strategic missions: Signals Intelligence and Information Assurance.

**Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)** is the exploitation of foreign signals for national foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes.

**Information Assurance** is the protection of U.S. Intelligence Community and allied information through technical solutions, products, and services, and defensive information operations.

**Research.** NSA has one of the U.S. government's leading research and development (R&D) programs. Some of the Agency's programs have ultimately developed into technologies for use in the private sector. For example, NSA's early interest in cryptanalytic research led to the first large-scale computer, predecessors to the modern computer. NSA has led the way in computer storage devices, quantum computing, and semiconductor technology.

**History.** Cryptology is a unique discipline with a 4,000-year history. NSA has been responsible for U.S. Communications Security (COMSEC) and Information Assurance (IAD) since 1953. Since World War II, the U.S. has been the world leader in designing and fielding the most secure equipments and information systems to secure classified governmental and military information. The U.S. also provides secure equipments and systems for operability with NATO and other U.S. Allies. SIGINT's modern era dates to World War II when the United States broke the Japanese military code and learned of plans to invade Midway Island. SIGINT is believed to have helped shorten the war by at least one year. Today, SIGINT plays a vital role in keeping our country's decision-makers informed of rapidly changing world events and safeguarding U.S. and Allied personnel around the world.

**The NSA work force.** NSA employs highly talented military and civilian personnel with a diverse range of skills and experience. The Agency focuses on recruiting and retaining mathematicians, physicists, cryptanalysts, intelligence analysts, linguists, computer scientists, and engineers. In fact, NSA is said to be the largest employer of mathematicians in the United States and perhaps the world. This work force, combined with NSA's nationwide strategic alliance with industry and academia, has been the key to past successes. It remains the foundation of our future.

**Emerging Challenges.** NSA has remained agile and responsive to an increasingly dynamic set of customer demands. Terrorism, narcotics trafficking, organized crime, counterintelligence, and asymmetric threats are just a few of the issues facing U.S. strategic interests. American military forces are more likely to be involved in coalition warfare, regional conflicts, peacekeeping operations, and non-traditional operations than in the past. The rapid growth of global information technology makes NSA's missions of SIGINT and Information Assurance more significant. To meet these emerging challenges, NSA has embarked on an ambitious strategy to increase its agility with a service-based architecture that includes a re-engineered cryptologic system that provides interoperability and connectivity with our customers. This mandate for change firmly establishes SIGINT and IA as major contributors to information superiority for U.S. war-fighters and policymakers.



## UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

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### **History of U.S. Air Force Intelligence**

Air Force Intelligence plays a critical role in the defense of our nation, providing aerial reconnaissance and surveillance in every conflict and contingency operation since our establishment as a separate service in 1947. Air Force aerial reconnaissance and surveillance began with open cockpits and observers drawing crude maps as they flew, and rapidly advanced to photographic reconnaissance being taken from converted fighter and bomber aircraft. The establishment of the Air Force also coincided with the development of specialized aircraft for intelligence gathering. The Air Force continues to operate the U-2, and has added unmanned aerial vehicles like the Global Hawk and Predator as intelligence platforms. Additionally, the Air Force is key to the development and use of intelligence gathered from space platforms.

Air Force Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) played key roles during the Cold War in dispelling the bomber gap, the missile gap, and verifying both the presence and withdrawal of nuclear-capable missiles from Cuba in 1962. The end of the Cold War only increased the demand for intelligence, and Air Force intelligence continues to play the dominant role in the conduct and analysis of aerial reconnaissance and surveillance operations.

In 2006, the Air Force designated the first Headquarters USAF Intelligence Director (HQ USAF/A2) as a three-star general officer position and full Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence.

### **How the Air Force Supports the U.S. Intelligence Community**

The Air Force harnesses the integration of manned and unmanned aeronautical vehicles, and space-based systems to provide persistent situational awareness and executable decision-quality information to the joint warfighter and national decision makers. Air Force ISR collection assets and analysis contribute to the overall Defense Intelligence goal of increasing the nation's ability to gather and analyze intelligence on our adversaries on our terms. This includes increasing our understanding of the full spectrum of adversaries and threats, enhancing our ability to anticipate adversary courses of action, developing capabilities that enhance deterrence and provide greater lead time for our armed services, and providing predictive battlespace awareness to start and stay ahead of our adversaries – all while protecting our own technology, assets, and personnel. We carry out these missions in an increasingly dynamic environment, amid rapid proliferation of information technologies, and against adversaries that have no geopolitical boundaries.

Air Force ISR resources are imbedded in each Unified Command's air component, down to the wing and squadron levels. Air Force ISR professionals work at every level of command and across the entire national intelligence community, continuously preparing for and conducting operations from full-scale conflict to peacekeeping, counterdrug, counterterrorism, and humanitarian/disaster relief.

### **Current Contributions To U.S. Intelligence**

Air Force ISR is fully engaged in worldwide operations engaging in the Global War on Terror. Air Force ISR assets including the U-2, RC-135, Global Hawk, Predator, Senior Scout, Theater Airborne Reconnaissance System (TARS), Scathe View, and AF Distributed Common Ground System (AF DCGS) are providing continuous support to US Central Command and other combatant commands as they execute their GWOT operations. The key role played by Air Force ISR is integral to the success of these operations and responds directly to the most pressing needs of the combatant commanders. Air Force Intelligence also provides the nation with technical collection against foreign ballistic missile development, using a global network of airborne, shipborne, and ground-based collectors.

Further, through the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC), the Air Force is the executive agent for the technical analysis of adversary aircraft, long-range ballistic missiles, and space-based technologies – a history that began with the Army Signal Corps in 1917. Air Force ISR provides an “unblinking eye” over the battlespace through persistent surveillance, available worldwide and on demand providing an unmatched asymmetric advantage. Future Air Force ISR capabilities will support operations against any target, in any weather, day or night, and in any area of the world – to provide local precision to global awareness. These capabilities will be fully integrated across the entire spectrum of conflict. We will achieve these capabilities by increasing our investment in Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT) to identify specific threats, by increasing our investment in Uninhabited Aerial Vehicles to provide more flexible and persistent capabilities, and by balancing airborne and space-based capabilities while seamlessly integrating them with other forces across the DoD.



## UNITED STATES ARMY

The US Army is adapting to face a changed paradigm of warfare. Ongoing counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere reflect enduring, tough challenges inherent in countering extremist enemies in highly complex environments. The Army Intelligence Campaign Plan drives MI transformation efforts to increase full-spectrum operational capacity at the Brigade Combat Team (BCT) level, and provides fused, all-source “actionable” intelligence along tactically useful timelines, to Soldiers and Commanders at all levels. Four components are key:

- Increasing Military Intelligence (MI) capacity and skills balance
- Enabling distributed access to an all-source, “Flat” Integrated Network
- Revitalizing Army Human Intelligence (HUMINT)
- Increasing Intelligence readiness

**Increasing MI Capacity and Balance:** The complex nature of warfare today makes it essential that each BCT and subordinate Battalion (BN) intelligence section (S2) are capable of fusing all sources of information to detect, positively identify, track and target enemy activities in near-real time. Modular BCT S2 sections have more than doubled in size; each BCT now has an organic MI Company with HUMINT, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), and Analysis capabilities. MI Collection BNs with additional HUMINT and SIGINT capabilities form the core of new, multi-functional Battlefield Surveillance Brigades (BFSB). Joint Interrogation and Debriefing Center Battalions will provide robust interrogation capacity at Theater/Joint Task Force level. The net result will be a better-balanced, modular MI force capable of operating effectively in complex environments against both irregular and conventional enemies.

**“Flat Network” Access:** Increasing the number of MI Soldiers is insufficient unless we also connect them to all “knowable” information. MI Soldiers must be able to rapidly search large data holdings at all classification levels, visualize the results on common geospatial products, and employ advanced software tools to recognize change, confirm/deny leads and “see” otherwise hidden linkages and relationships. This translates into “Actionable intelligence”, enabling a high level of shared situational understanding, delivered with the speed, accuracy and timeliness necessary for Commanders and Soldiers to operate at their highest potential and conduct successful operations. Army MI is aggressively working to field “Flat network” capabilities down to Battalion level via the Distributed Common Ground System – Army (DCGS-A). DCGS-A capability is now in the hands of our forces in Iraq and Afghanistan and threads directly into enhanced situational awareness embedded in Army Future Combat Systems (FCS).

**HUMINT Revitalization:** Close-access HUMINT collection (Military Source Operations, Interrogation and Counterintelligence) provides critical capabilities needed for successful full-spectrum operations; it is a non-negotiable ingredient for effective counter-terrorist and counter-insurgency operations. To meet this challenge, Army MI is significantly expanding its HUMINT capacity – every BCT MI Company now includes a HUMINT Platoon; two robust HUMINT Companies are incorporated into every BFSB MI Battalion; experienced “S2X”

HUMINT management sections are embedded at BCT and Division levels. Expansion of HUMINT training is also underway with formation of a Joint HUMINT Center of Excellence at the Army Intelligence Center, Fort Huachuca, AZ.

**Intelligence Readiness:** Concurrent efforts are underway to increase the ability of our Soldiers to understand their environment, and recognize/report useful information.

- “Every Soldier is a Sensor” (ES2) training is designed to increase tactically relevant reporting about the environment, baseline norms, and changes.
- Cultural Awareness training complements ES2 by helping Soldiers understand the complex, interwoven dynamics of foreign societies, religions and regions.
- Language training complements Cultural Awareness training and increases Soldier ability to interact with regional counterparts and citizens.
- The “Foundry Program”, orchestrated by Army Intelligence & Security Command, provides advanced skills training and live environment collection opportunities.



## UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The United States Coast Guard is a military, multi-mission, maritime service within the Department of Homeland Security. The Coast Guard is one of the nation's five armed services. With maritime security as its North Star, core roles are protecting the public, the environment, and guarding U.S. economic and security interests. It performs those missions in any maritime region in which those interests may be at risk, including international waters and America's coasts, ports, and inland waterway. To assist in accomplishing the many diverse missions of the Coast Guard, senior leadership, and operational commanders rely on the Coast Guard Intelligence and Criminal Investigations Program (CGICIP).

Because the Coast Guard employs unique expertise and capabilities in the maritime environment - in domestic ports, coastal waters, offshore regions, and even in foreign ports - where other U.S. Government agencies typically are not present, there exists the opportunity to collect intelligence that supports not only Coast Guard missions, but other national security objectives, as well.

The Coast Guard's Intelligence and Criminal Investigations Program includes its National Intelligence Element, the Criminal Investigations Service, the Counterintelligence Service and the Cryptologic Service. Its mission is to direct, coordinate, and oversee intelligence and investigative operations and activities that support all Coast Guard objectives by providing actionable (timely, accurate, and relevant) intelligence, to strategic decision makers, as well as operational and tactical commanders. The CGICIP also supports the National Strategy for Homeland Security and applicable National Security objectives.

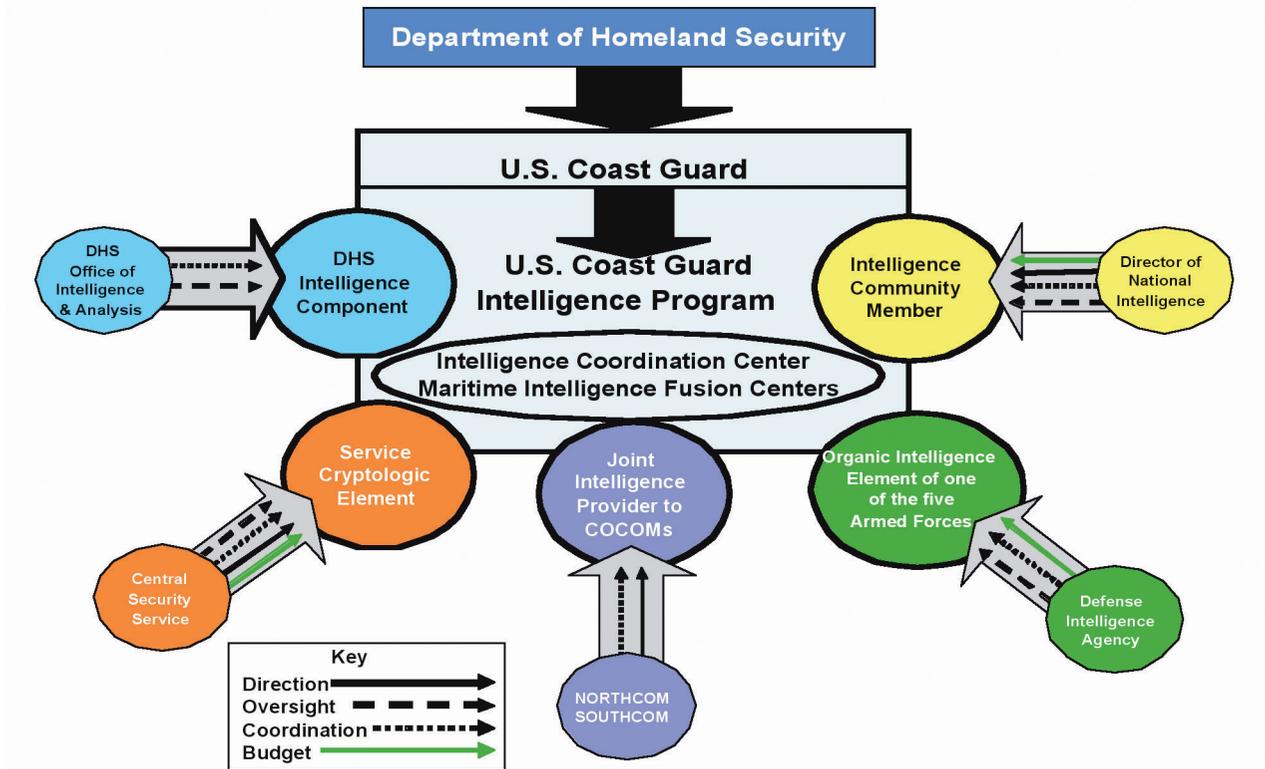
The Coast Guard became a member of the Intelligence Community on 28 December 2001. In the Post 9/11 environment, the Program has increased its capability by the creation of:

- Maritime Intelligence Fusion Centers;
- Field Intelligence Support Teams;
- Intelligence Coordination Center's COASTWATCH and Targeting Programs;
- Counterintelligence Service;
- CG Attaché positions in coordination with the Defense HUMINT;
- Global Maritime Intelligence Integration capability (partnering with the U.S. Navy and other key IC Members);
- Permanent presence on the FBI National Joint Terrorism Task Force and ad hoc JTTFs providing a maritime nexus and expertise; and
- A Service Cryptologic Element, as part of the NSA Central Security Service.

The Program has taken a leadership role within the Department of Homeland Security and the Intelligence Community to ensure that intelligence and law enforcement information products support the full range of strategic and operational maritime intelligence requirements of the Coast Guard, the Department of Homeland Security, and the IC. The growth in demand for intelligence and law enforcement information sharing has created an environment wherein the Program continues to develop organic capabilities spanning the entire intelligence

cycle, which complement its access to, and use of other national assets. This is particularly important given the Coast Guard's role as a lead federal agency in maritime homeland security. That role includes missions related to port security, search and rescue, maritime safety, counter-narcotics, alien migration interdiction, living marine resources protection, defense operations, and homeland security. As the Coast Guard stands ready to protect the nation, it continues to provide unique intelligence in order to ensure that the ports, waterways, and coasts remain safe and secure.

### *Coast Guard Intelligence and Criminal Investigation Program Multiple Roles & Associated Relationships*





## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Within the Marine Corps, intelligence is an inherent component of the command decision-making process. Under Marine Corps doctrine, intelligence is considered the foundation on which the operational effort is built and the premise on which all training, doctrine, and equipment are developed. Intelligence encompasses the policy, planning, direction, collection, processing, dissemination, and use to meet Marine Corps service and operational missions in maritime, expeditionary, land, and air warfare.

The Marine Corps Intelligence mission is to provide commanders at every level with seamless, tailored, timely, and mission-essential intelligence and to ensure this intelligence is integrated into the operational planning process. Because Marine forces are employed primarily at the tactical level, Marine Corps intelligence activities are oriented toward tactical support. Accordingly, two-thirds of all intelligence Marines serve in the Fleet Marine Force (FMF), with the majority assigned to the staffs and units of tactical commands.

The Marine Corps' Director of Intelligence is the Commandant's principal intelligence staff officer and the functional manager for intelligence, counterintelligence, and cryptologic matters.

The service allocates resources and manpower to develop and maintain specific expertise in the areas of human and technical reconnaissance and surveillance, general military/naval intelligence duties, human-source intelligence, counterintelligence, imagery intelligence, signals intelligence, and Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities.

Marine Corps resources allocated to the Military Intelligence Program (MIP) provide for tactical capabilities necessary to support the operational forces with the United States Fleet or as otherwise assigned to the Combatant Commands.

The Marine Corps participates in three component programs of the National Intelligence Program (NIP); the Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP), the Foreign Counterintelligence Program (FCIP), and the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP). The CCP funds the majority of Marine Corps participation in the National Security Agency activities worldwide. The FCIP provides Marines to the Naval Criminal Investigative Service for counterintelligence activities. The GDIP provides funds for the Marine Corps participation in the Defense HUMINT Service, Combatant Command staff, and manning of the Joint Intelligence Center and Joint Analysis Center, and service and DIA-distributed production functions of the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA). It also provides augmentation pay for Marine Corps Reserve Personnel performing intelligence duties at the national and theater levels.

Collocated with the Navy's National Maritime Intelligence Center (NMIC) at Suitland, MD., and at facilities at Quantico, VA., the MCIA is the Marine Corps' production center providing Headquarters, Marine Corps, with threat assessments, estimates, and intelligence for service planning and decision-making. The MCIA also provides combat developers with threat data and other intelligence support for doctrine and force structure develop-

ment, systems and equipment acquisition, war-gaming, and training and education. This activity also supports FMF requirements for pre-deployment planning, training, and exercises.

The Marine Corps is committed to achieving excellence in developing a streamlined and strengthened intelligence capability tailored to the needs of the National Military Strategy and the complexities and rigors of expeditionary service. Marine Corps intelligence is ready, relevant and capable as the force it supports.



## UNITED STATES NAVY

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Naval Intelligence is the oldest continuous serving U.S. intelligence service. Established on 23 March 1882 by Secretary of the Navy General Order 292, it was originally established as the “Office of Intelligence” within the Navy’s Bureau of Navigation “for the purpose of collecting and recording such naval information as may be useful to the Department in time of War as well as in peace.”

Today, Naval Intelligence is a global intelligence enterprise of over 20,000 uniformed and civilian personnel. The Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) directs this enterprise while serving as the lead intelligence advisor to the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) and Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) in his role as OPNAV N2. The DNI is responsible for executing CNO and SECNAV responsibilities for a wide range of intelligence activities and also serves as the Senior Official of the Intelligence Community (SOIC) for the Navy.

The Naval Intelligence primary production organization, the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), located at the National Maritime Intelligence Center (NMIC) in Suitland, MD, is the lead Department of Defense production center for maritime intelligence. ONI supports a variety of missions including US military acquisition and development, counter-terrorism, counter-proliferation, counter-narcotics, customs enforcement and, through partnerships and information sharing agreements with the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Northern Command, Homeland Security and Homeland Defense. While ONI is the largest Naval Intelligence organization with the largest concentration of Naval Intelligence civilians, most of Naval Intelligence is comprised of active duty military personnel, serving in Joint Intelligence Centers, Cryptologic Elements, and afloat units, supporting strike warfare, SPECWAR, Collections, HUMINT and Operational Intelligence (OPINTEL). These active duty personnel are augmented by a cadre of Navy reservists who provide intelligence production support while training for mobilization in time of crisis.

The Navy’s cryptologic professionals, who form the maritime component of the Unified Cryptologic System, are fully integrated with the Navy’s warfighting organizations, from major combatants to Fleet Command staffs, as well as at Navy/National Cryptologic field locations worldwide. Additional cryptologic direct support is provided by afloat and forward detachments that deploy from NETWARCOM, Fleet Information Operations Centers, and Navy elements at each of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service Regional Operations Centers.

The breadth of Naval Intelligence experience and technical expertise, applied to the analysis of foreign naval weapons, systems, and activities, combined with the operational expertise of its assigned operators and warfare specialists, provide joint and operational commanders worldwide, and US decision-makers, with fully integrated maritime intelligence support on demand.

## INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY CONGRESSIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT

	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Fax</b>
Office of the Director of National Intelligence Director, Office of Legislative Affairs	(202) 201-1167	(202) 201-1870
Central Intelligence Agency Director, Office of Congressional Affairs Congressional Liaison Group	(703) 482-6121 (703) 482-6137	(703) 482-0672 (703) 482-4476
Defense Intelligence Agency Congressional Affairs Staff	(703) 697-5101	(703) 695-3687
Department of Energy Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	(202) 586-5450	(202) 586-4891
Department of Homeland Security Bureau of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs	(202) 447-5890	(202) 447-5437
Department of State Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Bureau of Legislative Liaison	(202) 647-2921 (202) 647-8728	(202) 647-2285 (202) 647-9667
Department of the Treasury Intelligence Support	(202) 622-1825	(202) 622-1829
Drug Enforcement Agency Congressional Affairs	(202) 307-3476	(302) 307-5512
Federal Bureau of Investigation Congressional Affairs	(202) 324-4510	(202) 324-6490
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Congressional and Public Liaison Office	(301) 227-7392	(301) 227-7638
National Reconnaissance Office Legislative Liaison	(703) 808-1102	(703) 808-1109
National Security Agency Legislative Affairs Office	(301) 688-7246	(443) 477-2888
U.S. Air Force Intelligence Legislative Liaison	(703) 693-9125	(703) 697-8623
U.S. Army Intelligence Legislative Liaison	(703) 695-3918	(703) 614-7599
U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence Legislative Liaison	(202) 372-2700	(202) 372-2956
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