Introduction to Homeland Security

Chapter 5

Safety & Security

The Intelligence Community

- Spread out across a vast range of civilian and military departments
- Cold War led to the structure in place today
- By the 1980s, the US intelligence community consisted of:
  - 25 intelligence collection and analysis organizations
  - 100,000 personnel
  - $30 billion budget

After the Cold War ended, the number of agencies and employees were reduced via:
- Consolidation of activities
- Budget reductions
  - Post cold-war reductions dropped staff by approximately 17-25 percent
- Despite reductions, a sizable intelligence capacity remained
Mission of the Intelligence Community

- “Collect and interpret information, overcoming in the process and barriers to keep secret the activities, capabilities, and plans of foreign powers or organizations”

The Intelligence Community (IC)

The Intelligence Cycle

Producers:
CIA, DIA, NSA, etc.

Consumers:
Defense Dept, State Dept, NSC, POTUS, Congress, etc.
The Intelligence Cycle –
1) Planning and Direction
- Establishing the intelligence requirements of the policy makers
  - President
  - NSC
  - Military commanders
  - Other officials in major departments and governmental agencies
- Management of the entire intelligence cycle from identifying the need for data to delivering the product

The Intelligence Cycle –
2) Collection
- The gathering of raw data from which finished intelligence is produced
- Six basic sources of intelligence
  1) Human-Source Intelligence (HUMINT)
  2) Imagery Intelligence (IMINT)
  3) Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)
  4) Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT)
  5) Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT)
  6) Geospatial Intelligence

Sources of Intelligence
1) Human-Source Intelligence (HUMINT)
   - Spies on the ground
   - Foreign informants
   - Diplomats
   - Military Attaches
   - Used mainly by the CIA, FBI, DoD, DoS
Sources of Intelligence (cont.)

2) Imagery Intelligence (IMINT)
   • Includes representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on:
     - Film
     - Electronic display devices
     - Other media
   • Imagery derived from:
     - Visual photography
     - Satellite photos
     - Spy plane photos
     - Radar sensors
     - Infrared sensors
     - Lasers
     - Electro-optics
   • National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) is the manager for all imagery intelligence activities

Sources of Intelligence (cont.)

3) Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)
   • Derived from signal intercepts comprising—however transmitted—either individually or in combination:
     - All Communications Intelligence (COMINT)
     - Electronic Intelligence (ELINT)
     - Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence (FISINT)
   • National Security Agency (NSA) is responsible for collecting, processing and reporting SIGINT

Sources of Intelligence (cont.)

4) Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT)
   • Technically derived intelligence data other than imagery and SIGINT
   • Results in intelligence that locates, identifies, or describes distinctive characteristics of targets
   • Employs a broad range of disciplines including:
     - Nuclear
     - Optical
     - Radio frequency
     - Acoustics
     - Seismic
     - Materials Sciences
Sources of Intelligence (cont.)

4) MASINT (cont.)
   • Examples:
     - Distinctive radar signatures of specific aircraft
     - Chemical composition of air or water samples
   • The Central MASINT Organization, a component of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is the focus for all national and DoD MASINT matters

Sources of Intelligence (cont.)

5) Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT)
   • Publicly available information
     - Radio
     - TV
     - Newspapers
     - Journals
     - Internet
     - Commercial databases
     - Videos
     - Graphics
     - Drawings
   • Collections activities broadly distributed throughout the IC, but major collectors are:
     - Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS)
     - National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC)

Sources of Intelligence (cont.)

6) Geospatial Intelligence
   • Analysis and visual representation of security related activities on the earth
   • Produced through an integration of imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information
The Intelligence Cycle – 3) Processing and Exploitation

- Conversion of large amounts of data to a form suitable for the production of finished intelligence
- Includes:
  - Decryption
  - Translations
  - Interpretation of information stored on film and magnetic media through the use of highly refined photographic and electronic processes
- Substantial portion of the US intelligence resources is devoted to this.

The Intelligence Cycle – 4) Analysis and Production

- Integration, evaluation, and analysis of all available data and the preparation of a variety of intelligence products, including timely, single-source, event-oriented reports and longer term, all-source intelligence studies
- Analysts:
  - Receive the incoming information
  - Evaluate it
  - Produce an assessment of current information
  - Forecast future trends or outcomes
  - Develop requirements for collection of new information

The Intelligence Cycle – 4) Analysis and Production (cont.)

- Situation may require analysts from several agencies
  - Example – Iran’s nuclear program
    - CIA
    - DoS
    - DIA
    - DoE
The Intelligence Cycle – 5) Dissemination

- Delivering the products (finished intelligence) to the consumers who request them
- Five categories of finished intel:
  1) Current intelligence
  2) Estimative intelligence
  3) Warning intelligence
  4) Research intelligence
  5) Scientific and technical intelligence

Categories of Finished Intel – 1) Current Intelligence

- Addresses day to day events
  - Seeks to apprise consumers of:
    - New developments and related background
    - To assess their significance
    - To warn of near-term consequences
    - To signal potentially dangerous situations in the near future
  - Presented:
    - Daily
    - Weekly
    - Monthly
    - As needed

Categories of Finished Intel – 2) Estimative Intelligence

- Looks forward to assess potential developments that could affect US national security
- Help policy makers think strategically about long-term threats
- Discusses implications of a range of possible outcomes and alternative scenarios
- Estimative reports
  - National Intelligence Estimate (NIE)
    - Produced by the National Intelligence Council (NIC)
Categories of Finished Intel – 3) Warning Intelligence
- Sounds an alarm or gives warning to policy makers
  - Connotes urgency and implies the potential need for policy action in response
  - Warning includes identifying or forecasting events that could cause the engagement of US military forces, or those that would have a sudden and deleterious effect on US foreign policy concerns, e.g.:
    - Coups
    - Third party wars
    - Refugee situations

Categories of Finished Intel – 4) Research Intelligence
- Two subcategories
  1) Basic intelligence
    - Structured compilation of foreign country data:
      - Geographic
      - Demographic
      - Social
      - Military
      - Political
      - Presented in the form of:
        - Maps
        - Atlases
        - Force summaries
        - Handbooks
        - Models
  2) Intelligence for operational support
    - Includes all types of intelligence production—current, estimative, warning, research, and scientific
    - Tailored, focused, and rapidly produced for planners and operators
Categories of Finished Intel – 4) Research Intelligence (cont.)

- Top priority for the DIA to satisfy intelligence needs of operational forces and their commanders
  - DIA also provides near-real-time intelligence to military forces in peacetime, crisis, contingency, and combat operations
    - Operates Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS)
    - Deploys National Intelligence Support Teams (NISTs)

Categories of Finished Intel – 5) Scientific and Technical Intelligence

- Includes info on technical developments and characteristics, performance, and capabilities of foreign technologies including weapons systems or subsystems
- Info derived from analysis of all-source data, including technical measurements
- Responds to specific national requirements derived from:
  - Weapons acquisition process
  - Arms control negotiations
  - Military operations

Intelligence Activities

- Technical collection (SIGINT, IMINT, MASINT)
  - Satellites
  - Aircraft
  - Ship-based antennae arrays
  - Land-based antennae arrays
Intelligence Activities (cont.)

- Human-Source collection
  - Agents
  - Recruited foreign nationals
  - Attachés
  - Interviews with individuals who have traveled to or reside in areas of interest

Intelligence Activities

- Open-Source collection
  - Books
  - Newspapers
  - Reports
  - Radio
  - TV
  - Computer databases (Internet)

Intelligence Activities

- Shared intelligence
  - Intelligence gathered through meetings conducted with foreign intelligence services and information exchanges
Intelligence Activities

- Counterintelligence
  - The study and penetration of foreign intelligence services and security services

- Covert action
  - Influence placed on foreign political events without the US role being admitted

Intelligence Activities

- Intelligence Analysis
  - The evaluation of information
  - The display of that information in various forms:
    - Printed
    - Electronic
    - Video
  - Transmission of that information to "customers"