Chapter 5

Intelligence and Counterterrorism

The creation of the DHS was the culmination of an evolutionary legislative process. Began largely in response to criticism that increased federal intelligence inter-agency cooperation could have prevented the September 11th terrorist attacks. Ultimately failed to incorporate many of the intelligence gathering and investigative law enforcement agencies, such as:

- National Security Agency (NSA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Executive branch agencies and organizations work both independently and collaboratively. Gather the intelligence necessary to conduct national security activities. Collect and convey essential security-related information to the President and members of the policymaking, law enforcement, and military communities. The Intelligence Community (IC) includes 17 agencies today.
The Intelligence Community

**Intelligence Activities**
- US Government has always performed some form of intelligence gathering and analysis activities
- Expanded during the Cold War
- By the 1980s, the US intelligence community consisted of:
  - 25 intelligence collection and analysis organizations
  - 100,000 personnel
  - $30 billion budget

**Intelligence Activities (cont.)**
- 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
  - Spread out across a vast range of civilian and military departments
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”
- Additionally, the intelligence community was established to identify and head off plans for attacks against the US

Intelligence Activities (cont.)

- 9/11 Commission found six intelligence problems
  1) Structural barriers to performing joint intelligence work
  2) Lack of common standards and practices across the foreign-domestic divide
  3) Divided management of national intelligence capabilities
  4) Weak capacity to set priorities and move resources
  5) Too many jobs
  6) Too complex and secret

Intelligence Activities (cont.)

- Congress passed the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA)
  - Proscribed far-reaching reforms for the intelligence community
- Called for the creation of:
  - Director of National Intelligence (DNI)
  - National Counterterrorism Center (NCC)
The Intelligence Cycle

Producers:
CIA, DIA, NSA, etc.

Consumers:
Defense Dept,
State Dept, NSC,
POTUS, Congress,
etc.

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

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
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

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

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)

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**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

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**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
Categories of Finished Intel – 4) Research Intelligence (cont.)

- 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.)

- 2) Intel for operational support (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 Oversight

- Executive and Legislative branches
- Organizations include:
  - The President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
  - The President’s Intelligence Oversight Board
  - The Office of Management and Budget
  - The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
  - The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

Director of National Intelligence (DNI)

- Creation recommended by the 9/11 Commission
- Goal: to ensure coordination and cooperation between all US intelligence communities and to unify the national intelligence effort in place of the Director of Central Intelligence
- Serves as the head of the Intelligence Committee

DNI (cont.)

- Expected to ensure coordination and cooperation between all US intelligence communities
- Has the authority to:
  - Create national intelligence centers
  - Control the national intelligence budget
  - Transfer personnel and funds
  - Create a Privacy and Civil Liberties Board
  - Establish an information-sharing network
DNI (cont.)

- John Negroponte sworn in as 1st DNI on 5/18/05
- Currently headed by James R. Clapper Jr.

DNI Mission Support Activities

- National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)
- National Counterintelligence Executive (NCIX)
- National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC)
- The Special Security Center’s (SSC)
- The National Intelligence University (NIU)
- Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA)
- The Center for Security Evaluation’s (CSE)
- The National Intelligence Council (NIC)
- The National Intelligence Coordination Center (NIC-C)
- The Mission Support Center

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

- Established in 1947, under the National Security Act of 1947
- Had its roots in the disbanded WW II intelligence agency, Office of Strategic Services (OSS)
- Headquartered in Langley, VA
- Training facilities in Camp Perry, VA
**CIA (cont.)**

- Functions of the CIA:
  1. Advise the National Security Council (NSC) on intelligence activities related to national security;
  2. Make recommendations to the NSC for the coordination of such intelligence activities;
  3. Correlate and evaluate national security intelligence and disseminate such intelligence within the government;
  4. Perform for the benefit of existing intelligence agencies such additional services of common concern as the NSC determines can be accomplished centrally;
  5. Perform other such functions and duties related to intelligence as the NSC may from time to time direct.

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**CIA - Organization**

- Central Intelligence Agency
- Directorate of Intelligence
- National Clandestine Service
- Directorate of Science and Technology
- Directorate of Support

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- Crisis & Narcotics Center
- Counterterrorism Center & Analysis
- Southeast Asia
- Middle East
- Western Hemisphere
- Collection Strategies and Analysis
- Iraq Analysis
- Policy Support
- Transnational Issues
- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Weapons of Mass Destruction & Arms Control Center
- Asia Pacific, Latin America, and Africa Analysis

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### Defense Intelligence Agency
- Major producer and manager of foreign military intelligence
- Established 1 Nov 1961
  - Designated a combat support agency in 1986
- DIA Director is a three-star military officer

### Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal law enforcement organization
  - Also a threat-based, intelligence driven, national security organization
- Protects the United States from critical threats while safeguarding civil liberties
- Serves as a link between intelligence and law enforcement communities
- Priorities:
  - Combating the threat of terrorism
  - Counterintelligence
  - Cybercrime
  - Also maintains a counterintelligence role

### National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)
- Formerly called the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)
  - Name changed under the 2004 Defense Reauthorization Bill
- Established in October of 1996
- Three Operational Units
  1. Imagery Analysis
  2. Geospatial Information and Services: Mapping, charting, and geodesy
  3. Central Imagery Tasking Office
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)

Established September 6, 1961, to coordinate CIA reconnaissance activities with those of the Department of Defense
- DoD Agency staffed by DoD and CIA personnel
- Existence formally acknowledged in 1992

Primary functions:
- Oversee the research and development, procurement, deployment, and operation of:
  - Imaging satellites
  - Signals intelligence satellites
  - Ocean surveillance satellites

National Reconnaissance Office (NRO)

Established September 6, 1961, to coordinate CIA reconnaissance activities with those of the Department of Defense
- DoD Agency staffed by DoD and CIA personnel
- Existence formally acknowledged in 1992

Primary functions:
- Oversee the research and development, procurement, deployment, and operation of:
  - Imaging satellites
  - Signals intelligence satellites
  - Ocean surveillance satellites

National Security Agency (NSA)

- Created October 24, 1952
- In 1971, NSA became the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS)
- Primary responsibilities
  1) Information Assurance
  2) Signals Intelligence
NSA Basic Functions – Information Assurance (IA)

Information Assurance (IA) Mission:
- Detect, report, and respond to cyber threats
- Make encryption codes to securely pass info between systems
- Embed IA measures directly into the emerging global info grid
- Build secure audio and video comm equipment
- Make tamper-proof products
- Provide trusted microelectronics solutions
- Test the security of its partners’ and customers’ systems
- Provide operational security assistance
- Evaluate commercial software and hardware

NSA Basic Functions – Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)

Signals Intelligence Mission:
- Collects, processes, and disseminates foreign signals intelligence (SIGINT)
- Conducts or manages intelligence operations on a worldwide basis employing:
  - Satellites
  - Aircraft
  - Ships
  - Submarines
  - Ground stations
- Develops intel and info security hardware
- Develops devices or techniques that can be used to decipher foreign communications or other electronic signals
- Provides info in the form of SIGINT products and services that enables US govt. officials to make critical decisions

SIGINT Process Overview
DHS Office of Intelligence &
Analysis

- DHS’s headquarters intelligence element
- Led by the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis
- Responsible for using information and intelligence from multiple sources to identify and assess current and future threats to the United States
- Provides actionable intelligence to support national and DHS decision-makers

Department of State Bureau of Intelligence & Research (INR)

- Provides expert intelligence analysis to the Secretary of State and senior policymakers on decisions regarding the protection of American interests around the world
- Serves as the State Department focal point for all policy issues and activities involving the Intelligence Community
- The INR Humanitarian Information Unit (HIU) serves as a nucleus for unclassified information related to complex emergencies