Chapter 5
Safety & Security: The Intelligence Community

The Intelligence Community (IC)

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

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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.

CIA - Organization

CIA – Directorate of Intelligence (DI)

Produce:
- World Intelligence Review (WiRe)
  - Electronic publication
- President Daily Brief (PDB)
  - Addresses key national security issues
  - Only given to the President, Vice-pres., key cabinet level officials
- World Factbook
- Chief of State and Cabinet Ministers of Foreign Govt’s
CIA – DI Components

- CIA Crime and Narcotics Center (CNC)
  - Collects and analyzes info on international narcotics trafficking and organized crime for policymakers and the law enforcement community.

- CIA Weapons, Intelligence, Nonproliferation, and Arms Control Center (WINPAC)
  - Provides intel support aimed at protecting the US from the strategic threat of foreign weapons.
CIA – DI Components

- The Counterintelligence Center Analysis Group (CIC/AG)
  - Identifies, monitors, and analyzes the efforts of foreign intelligence entities against US persons, activities, and interests
    - Transnational threats
      - CI aspect of terrorism
      - Threats posed by emerging/changing technologies
    - Threats posed by foreign intelligence services and their activities

CIA – DI Components

- The Information Operations Center Analysis Group (IOC/AG)
  - Evaluates foreign threats to US computer systems, particularly those that support critical infrastructures

CIA – DI Components

- The Office of Asian Pacific, Latin American, and African Analysis (APLAA)
  - Studies the political, leadership, societal, and military developments in Asia, Latin America, and Sub-Saharan Africa
CIA – DI Components

• The Office of Collection Strategies and Analysis (CSAA)
  • Provides comprehensive intel collection expertise to the DI, senior agency officials, Intelligence Community officials, and key national policymakers
  • Warns and informs the President/policy-makers on US collection capabilities and critical intel-gathering issues
  • Develops all-source collection expertise
  • Runs special collection efforts
  • Oversees info-sharing programs
  • Develops policies on foreign intel-sharing activities
  • Guides the development of future collections programs
  • Provides 24-hour collection support to the CIA Op Center

CIA – DI Components

• The Office of Iraq Analysis
  • Provides multi-disciplinary intel analysis on Iraq to the President and his top advisors

CIA – DI Components

• The Office of Near Eastern and South Asian Analysis
  • Provides policymakers with comprehensive analytic support on:
    • Middle East
    • North Africa
    • India
    • Pakistan
    • Afghanistan
CIA – DI Components

The Office of Policy Support
- Customizes DI analysis and presents it to a wide variety of recipients
  - Policy makers
  - Law enforcement
  - Military
  - Foreign liaison
- Manages all DI overseas programs
- Publishes WIRe
- Oversees the development of analytic tools for assessing and manipulating data and info
- Produces “Red Cell” papers

The Office of Russian and European Analysis
- Provides intel support on a large number of countries that have long been of crucial importance to the US as allies or adversaries and are likely to occupy a key place in US national security policy

The Office of Terrorism Analysis
- Analytic component of the CIA CT Center
  - Tracking terrorist and non-state actors
  - Assessing terrorist vulnerabilities
  - Analyzing worldwide terrorist threat info and patterns in order to prevent terrorist attacks
  - Monitoring worldwide terrorism trends and patterns, including:
    - Emerging and non-traditional terrorist threats
    - Evolving terrorist threats or operational methods
    - Possible collusion between terrorist groups
  - Identifying, disrupting, and preventing international transactions that support terrorist networks and operations
The Office of Transnational Issues
- Applies unique functional expertise to assess existing and emerging threats to US national security
  - International energy, trade, finance
  - Money laundering and corruption
  - Refugee flows, food security, and border tensions
  - Health threats
  - US perceptions abroad
  - Illicit arms transfers and insurgencies
- Provides senior US policymakers, military planners, and law enforcement with:
  - Analysis
  - Warning
  - Crisis support

The Central Intelligence Agency – Clandestine Service
- Serves as the national authority for the coordination, deconfliction, and evaluation of clandestine human intelligence operations
- Collects information that is not obtainable by other means
- Conducts counterintelligence operations and special activities as authorized by the President

The Central Intelligence Agency – Directorate of Science and Technology (DS&T)
- Develop technical collection systems
- Collect intel from embassy sites
- Recording foreign radio and television broadcasts
  - Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS)
- Develop and produce technical devices for agents and officers
  - Bugging devices
  - Hidden cameras
  - Weaponry
- Provide research and development in support of intel collection and analysis
The Central Intelligence Agency
– Directorate of Support

- Communications
- Hiring
- Training
- Facilities
- Finance
- Administration
- Contracts and Acquisitions

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

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:
  - Oversees the research and development, procurement, deployment, and operation of:
    - Imaging satellites
    - Signals intelligence satellites
    - Ocean surveillance satellites
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
  - Imagery Analysis
  - Geospatial Information and Services
    - Mapping, charting, and geodesy
  - Central Imagery Tasking Office

Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)

- The 911 Commission report recommended:
  - Central Intelligence Director should be replaced by a National Intelligence Director with two responsibilities:
    - Oversee national intelligence centers on specific subjects of interest across the U.S. government and;
    - Manage the national intelligence program and oversee the agencies that contribute to it
- Created by the Collins-Lieberman Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act - December 2004
- John Negroponte sworn in as 1st DNI on 5/18/05
- Currently headed by James R. Clapper Jr.

Director of National Intelligence (DNI)

- 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