

An Overview of the United States Intelligence Community for the 111th Congress



2009

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U.S. Intelligence Organization Profiles

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Office of the Director of National Intelligence

The Director of National Intelligence (DNI) serves as the head of the Intelligence Community (IC) and is the principal advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council (HSC) for intelligence matters related to national security. Also, the Director oversees and directs the implementation of the National Intelligence Program. The President appoints the DNI and the **Principal Deputy Director** with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The DNI's responsibilities, among others, are to lead the IC; oversee the coordination of foreign relationships between elements of the IC and intelligence services of foreign governments; establish requirements and priorities for collection, analysis, production, and dissemination of national intelligence; coordinate reform of security clearance and acquisition processes; achieve auditable financial statements; support legislative, legal and administrative requirements; ensure compliance with statutory and Presidentially-mandated responsibilities; and transform the IC into a unified, collaborative and coordinated enterprise.

The DNI Organization is composed of the DNI Staff and Intelligence Community Mission and Support Activities (MSAs). The DNI Staff is primarily responsible for IC policy and oversight and the preparation of the National Intelligence Program Budget. The MSAs are directly responsible for providing IC-wide substantive intelligence, counterintelligence strategy and strategic analysis, research and development, and training and education. The Director of the Intelligence Staff is responsible for synchronizing and integrating efforts across the DNI Organization.

There are four Deputy Directors of National Intelligence:

Office of the Deputy Director for Policy, Plans and Requirements (DDNI/PPR) drives vital intelligence reform by coordinating IC-wide policy and strategy, plans, and requirements; modernizing security processes; and strengthening relationships with Federal, State, Local, foreign, and private sector partners.

Office of the Deputy Director for Collection (DDNI/C) coordinates collection throughout the IC under the authorities of the DNI. The DDNI/C ensures that the President's and the DNI's priorities are appropriately reflected in future programming and systems acquisition decisions and puts into context for the DNI the way in which actions affect the total collection mission.

Office of the Deputy Director for Analysis (DDNI/A) has responsibility for enhancing the quality, timeliness, and utility of analytic support to intelligence

consumers. DDNI/A's approach for achieving this goal is to increase expertise and improve analytic tradecraft at individual, agency, and Community levels through specialization, collaboration, and cross-fertilization. The DDNI/A serves concurrently as the Chairman of the National Intelligence Council (NIC) and manages the production of the President's Daily Brief.

Office of the Deputy Director for Future Capabilities (DDNI/FC) is the Intelligence Community's catalyst for technical innovation, responsive stewardship, and acquisition excellence. Its approach is to address these key intelligence challenges by: leading advanced research and development focusing on disruptive technology leaps; acting as the DNI's Science & Technology advisor and integrating the Intelligence Community Science & Technology enterprise; developing and evaluating an IC-wide, end-to-end collection architecture to promote innovation and responsible financial stewardship; and establishing and maintaining an agile and transparent best-practice environment that promotes IC acquisition success.

Other elements of the DNI Staff include a **Civil Liberties Protection Office**, and an **Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity** both of which drive IC-wide policies and programs in their respective areas.

Three Mission Managers integrate IC-wide collection and analysis on North Korea, Iran and Cuba/Venezuela.

IC Mission Support Activities

The DNI organization includes ten functional mission support activities:

National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) serves as the primary organization in the United States Government for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism possessed or acquired by the United States Government (except purely domestic terrorism).

National Counterintelligence Executive (NCIX) is staffed by senior counterintelligence and other specialists from across the national intelligence and security communities. The NCIX mission is to exploit and defeat adversarial intelligence activities directed against U.S. interests; protect the integrity of the U.S. intelligence system; provide incisive, actionable intelligence to decision-makers at all levels; protect vital national assets from adversarial intelligence activities; and neutralize and exploit adversarial intelligence activities targeting the armed forces.

National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) is responsible for coordinating strategic planning within the IC to enhance intelligence support to United States efforts to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related delivery systems.

The Special Security Center's (SSC) mission is to assist the DNI in protecting and sharing national intelligence information throughout the IC, the U.S. Government, U.S. contractors, state, local, tribal governments, and our foreign partners by conducting assessments of the security of sensitive compartmented information and other intelligence information under the DNI's authority; document overall IC security compliance for the DNI; monitor, coordinate and advise on significant unauthorized disclosures and compromises of classified national intelligence information; and provide feedback to support policy formulation and training initiatives.

The National Intelligence University (NIU) operates under the DNI's authority to establish an integrated framework that brings together the educational components of the IC in order to promote a more effective and productive Intelligence Community through cross-disciplinary education and joint training. The NIU is made up of the existing IC schools and universities, the Office of the Chancellor of the NIU, and the staff and curriculum that support the goals and authority of the DNI.

Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA) invests in high-risk/high payoff research that has the potential to provide the U.S. with an overwhelming intelligence advantage over our future adversaries.

The Center for Security Evaluation's (CSE) mission is to strengthen overseas security standards, provide for inter-agency, life-cycle inspections, and aggressively pursue emerging security technologies with security solutions that are risk-based and realistic. CSE is the organization that synchronizes IC emergency preparedness activities for the DNI and National leadership.

The National Intelligence Council (NIC) is the IC's center for mid-term and long-term strategic analysis. The NIC supports the DNI in his roles as head of the IC and principal advisor for intelligence matters to the President and the National Security and Homeland Security Councils, and serves as the senior intelligence advisor representing the IC's views within the U.S. Government. The NIC also provides key products and services, such as the National Intelligence Estimates assessing future trends on a wide range of global issues.

The National Intelligence Coordination Center (NIC-C) was established in October 2007 in collaboration with the Department of Defense and several domestic agencies to provide a mechanism to coordinate intelligence activities across the entire U.S. Government. The NIC-C works to efficiently coordinate, collaborate, assess, and deploy our Nation's total array of intelligence collection capabilities.

The Mission Support Center provides support services to all DNI Staff and Mission Support Activity components.



Central Intelligence Agency

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is the largest producer of all-source national security intelligence to senior U.S. policymakers. The CIA's intelligence analysis on overseas developments informs decisions by policymakers and other senior decision-makers in the national security and defense arenas. CIA does not make foreign policy.

The Director of the CIA is the **National Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Manager** and serves as the national authority for coordination, de-confliction, and evaluation of clandestine HUMINT operations across the IC, consistent with existing laws, Executive Orders, and interagency agreements.

The **National Clandestine Service (NCS)** has responsibility for the clandestine collection (primarily HUMINT) of foreign intelligence that is not obtainable through other means. The NCS engages in counterintelligence activities by protecting classified U.S. activities and institutions from penetration by hostile foreign organizations and individuals. NCS also carries out covert action in support of U.S. policy goals when legally and properly directed and authorized by the President.

The Directorate of Intelligence (DI) analyzes all-source intelligence and produces reports, briefings, and papers on key foreign intelligence issues. This information comes from a variety of sources and methods, including U.S. personnel overseas, human intelligence reports, satellite photography, open source information, and sophisticated sensors.

The Directorate of Science and Technology (DS&T) accesses, collects, and exploits information to facilitate the execution of the CIA's mission by applying innovative scientific, engineering, and technical solutions to the most critical intelligence problems.

The Directorate of Support (DS) delivers a full range of support, including acquisitions, communications, facilities services, financial management, information technology, medical services, logistics, and the security of Agency personnel, information, facilities, and technology. DS services are both domestic and international in focus and are offered on a 24 hours a day/7 days a week basis.



Defense Intelligence Agency

The Defense Intelligence Agency (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 policymakers, 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 or she is the Program Manager for the General Defense Intelligence Program which funds a variety of military intelligence programs at and above the corps level. The Director also serves as Program Manager for the Department's Foreign Counterintelligence Program 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 more than 15,000 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 **National Center for Medical Intelligence** at Fort Detrick, Maryland. DIA also deploys military and civilian personnel worldwide during crises or conflicts to better support military forces.

In December 2007, DIA established the **Defense Intelligence Operations Coordination Center (DIOCC)** to seamlessly integrate all defense intelligence resources on the transnational threats to U.S. national security and to enhance defense intelligence collaboration. The DIOCC 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 DIOCC 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 intelligence component within the National Military Command Center, providing real-time indications and warning of breaking situations and serving 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 dedicated cells to closely monitor unfolding events.

In an effort to strengthen management, synchronization and deconfliction of HUMINT and counterintelligence capabilities across the Department of Defense, including the military services and Combatant Commands, DIA established the **Defense Counterintelligence and HUMINT Center (DCHC)** in August 2008.

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. It manages the Defense Attaché System, which has military attachés assigned to more than 137 U.S. embassies.

To support DoD efforts in the global war on terrorism, DIA established the **Joint Intelligence Task Force for Combating Terrorism** to consolidate and produce all-source terrorism-related intelligence.

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; antitank guided missile systems; antiballistic missile systems; ground-based anti-satellite systems; and associated command and control systems.

DIA's **National Center for Medical Intelligence** 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.

DIA operates the **National Defense Intelligence College**, a fully accredited educational institution, to satisfy the growing need for trained intelligence professionals to help safeguard the Nation's interests.



Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a threat-based, intelligence driven, national security organization that protects the United States from critical threats while safeguarding civil liberties. As both a component of the Department of Justice and a full member of the U.S. Intelligence Community, the FBI serves as a vital link between intelligence and law enforcement communities. The FBI brings the discipline of the criminal justice system to its domestic intelligence activities in a manner that is consistent with American expectations and protections for privacy and civil liberties, and thus is uniquely situated to be effective against today's complex adversaries.

The FBI's top priorities are combating the threat of terrorism, counterintelligence and cyber crime. As to counterterrorism, the FBI gives particular attention to terrorist efforts to acquire and use weapons of mass destruction. While numerous plots have been disrupted, the threat continues to evolve; the need for constant vigilance has not diminished. The FBI must continuously adapt to trends in terrorist recruitment, financing and training, as well as terrorists' development of new explosive devices, biological and chemical agents.

As to counterintelligence, foreign intelligence services continue their attempts to infiltrate the U.S. Government; we also face a growing presence of foreign businesspersons, students and scientists seeking to steal technology on behalf of foreign governments or commercial interests. Investigations of economic espionage, financial crimes, export control violations, cyber intrusions and the compromise of U.S. strategic intellectual property, such as innovations and patented inventions, are on the rise.

Cyber threats cross all investigative categories, are borderless, and have the potential for disruption. Of greatest concern are terrorists or foreign state-sponsored elements targeting national information infrastructure, and criminal enterprises and individuals who illegally access computer systems or spread malicious code. There is also growing and evolving forms of identity theft, and use of the Internet to perpetrate fraud, child pornography and solicitation of children online.

Public corruption and civil rights violations from hate crimes, abuse of power by law enforcement, and human trafficking including the exploitation of children, remain the FBI's top criminal priorities because of unique jurisdiction and the potential impact of these crimes on our democracy. Other areas receiving priority focus are crimes that undermine the health of the economy, including large-scale financial institution frauds, securities and commodities or bank fraud, environmental crimes, health care fraud and telemarketing fraud. In the area of violent crimes, the FBI focuses on increasingly sophisticated national and transnational gangs, dangerous fugitives, and kidnappings. We leverage our partnerships with over 800,000 state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies through task forces and fusion centers to collect and disseminate intelligence, serving as a unique link between the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

Federal law, Attorney General authorities and Executive Orders give the FBI jurisdiction to investigate all federal crimes not assigned exclusively to another federal agency (28 U.S.C. Section 533) and to investigate threats to the national security (EO 12333; 50 U.S.C. Section 401 et seq; 50 U.S.C. Section 1801 et seq).

Additionally, there are other laws that give the FBI responsibility to investigate specific crimes. This combination of authorities gives the FBI the unique ability to address national security and criminal threats that are increasingly intertwined, and to shift between the use of intelligence tools such as surveillance or recruiting sources, and law enforcement tools of arrest and prosecution. Regardless of which tools are employed, law and policy require that the FBI's information gathering activities use the least intrusive techniques possible to accomplish the objective and cannot be based solely on activities protected by the First Amendment.



National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) is a Department of Defense combat support agency and a member of the national Intelligence Community (IC). NGA develops imagery and map-based intelligence solutions for U.S. national defense, homeland security and safety of navigation.

Headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland, NGA has major facilities in the Washington, D.C., Northern Virginia and St. Louis, Missouri, areas. NGA also provides global support to IC mission partners through NGA representatives stationed around the world.

Mission

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

GEOINT

Geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) 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.

GEOINT answers the questions “When?” and “Where?” It uses imagery to make sense of volumes of data and information. GEOINT builds the bridge from information to intelligence—from decision to action.

NGA’s Role in the Intelligence Community

NGA is the IC’s principal producer of and adviser for GEOINT. During the 20th century, NGA took a leadership role in collaborating with mission partners. In the 21st century, NGA is building on that tradition as it develops more efficient ways to exchange information and broaden access to all GEOINT sources and data to enable the production of high-quality intelligence throughout the IC.

Know the Earth...Show the Way

NGA supports the vision “Know the Earth...Show the Way” by developing and disseminating GEOINT in all its forms—including imagery, imagery intelligence and geospatial information—to policymakers, decision-makers and warfighters, and by working alongside them to ensure their effective use of the specific GEOINT they need to carry out their missions.

Combat and Humanitarian Support

As a Department of Defense combat support agency, NGA provides the warfighter with precise, timely GEOINT data, information and products.

Accessibility and usability are the watchwords as NGA continues to focus on moving data to people, instead of moving people to data.

In addition to supporting combat operations, NGA also supports disaster relief and homeland defense operations by providing GEOINT data, products and analyses to lead federal agencies and first responders.

National System for Geospatial Intelligence

The National System for Geospatial Intelligence is a unified community of GEOINT experts, producers and users organized around the goal of integrating technology, policies, capabilities and doctrine to produce GEOINT in a multi-intelligence environment.

NGA, as the Functional Manager for the National System for Geospatial Intelligence, provides strategic thinking, guidance and direction to the IC concerning all aspects of GEOINT, from its acquisition to its utilization. NGA collaborates with mission partners to ensure that accurate and timely GEOINT is a part of decision making and operations where it is needed and when it is needed.

The Future

NGA is developing new partnerships, strengthening existing collaborations and advancing the agency's mission within the context of the larger IC to meet the challenges of the post-9/11 world.

As part of that effort, NGA continues to advance from a hardcopy orientation to a data-centric digital environment in which mission partners will have ready access to GEOINT databases through an open architecture of interoperable systems.



National Reconnaissance Office

The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) was established in September 1961 as a classified agency of the Department of Defense. The existence of the NRO and its mission of overhead reconnaissance were declassified in September 1992. The NRO is the “nation’s eyes and ears in space.” Headquartered in Chantilly, Virginia, the NRO is a joint organization engaged in the research and development, acquisition, launch, and operation of overhead reconnaissance systems necessary to meet the needs of the IC and the Department of Defense. The NRO conducts other activities as directed by the Secretary of Defense and/or the DNI. The Director of the National Reconnaissance Office is selected by the Secretary of Defense with the concurrence of the DNI and also serves as the Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force (Intelligence Space Technology).

The NRO’s workforce includes personnel assigned to the NRO primarily from the Air Force, the CIA, and the Navy. However, the other uniformed services and other elements of the Department of Defense and the IC 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; and
- Provide intelligence on timelines that are responsive to user needs.

The 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.

Information collected using NRO satellites is used for intelligence and analysis for a variety of tasks, such as warning of potential foreign military aggression, monitoring weapons of mass destruction programs, enforcing arms control and environmental treaties, and assessing the impact of natural and manmade disasters.



National Security Agency

The National Security Agency (NSA) is the U.S.'s cryptologic organization, with responsibility for protecting U.S. National Security information systems and collecting and disseminating foreign signals intelligence. Areas of expertise include cryptanalysis, cryptography, mathematics, computer science, and foreign language analysis. NSA is part of the Department of Defense, and is staffed by a combination of civilian and military personnel.

NSA has an extensive customer outreach system, with representatives in many intelligence customer organizations in the Washington, DC, area, in other parts of the U.S., and around the world. NSA's headquarters is at Fort Meade, Maryland.

The **Signals Intelligence Directorate** is responsible for understanding customers' intelligence information needs, and for the collection, analysis and production, and dissemination of Signals Intelligence (SIGINT).

Operating under the authority of the Secretary of Defense, the **Information Assurance Directorate** ensures the availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation of national security and telecommunications and information systems (national security systems).

The **Central Security Service (CSS)** oversees the function of the military cryptologic system, develops policy and guidance on the contributions of military cryptology to the Signals Intelligence / Information Security (SIGINT/INFOSEC) enterprise, and manages the partnership of NSA and the Service Cryptologic Components. NSA as a whole is known as "NSA/CSS."

The **NSA/CSS Threat Operations Center** monitors the operations of the global network to identify network-based threats and protect U.S. and allied networks.

The **National Security Operations Center** is a 24 hours a day/7 days a week operations center that, on behalf of the NSA/CSS, provides total situational awareness across the NSA/CSS enterprise for both foreign Signals Intelligence and Information Assurance, maintains cognizance of national security information needs, and monitors unfolding world events.

The **Research Directorate** conducts research on signals intelligence and on information assurance for the U.S. Government.



Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
Office of National Security Intelligence

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is responsible for enforcing the controlled substance laws and regulations of the U.S. It brings to the criminal and civil justice system of the U.S., or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and the principal members of those organizations, involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the U.S. In addition, DEA recommends and supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

DEA has 21 field divisions in the U.S. and more than 80 offices in over 60 countries worldwide.

DEA's **Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI)** became a member of the IC in 2006. Located at DEA Headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, ONSI facilitates full and appropriate intelligence coordination and information sharing with other members of the U.S. Intelligence Community and homeland security elements. ONSI leverages the global law enforcement drug intelligence assets of DEA to report on matters relating to national security. Its goal is to enhance U.S. efforts to protect national security, and combat global terrorism, as well as facilitate IC support to DEA's law enforcement mission.



Department of Energy

Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence

The Department of Energy's (DoE) Office of Intelligence is the Intelligence Community's premier technical intelligence resource in four core areas: nuclear weapons and nonproliferation; energy security; science and technology; and nuclear energy, safety, and waste. Tapping the broad technology base of DoE's national laboratories and the international reach of the DoE complex as a whole, the Office of Intelligence accomplishes a three-part mission:

- To provide DoE, other U.S. Government policymakers, and the Intelligence Community with timely, accurate, high-impact foreign intelligence analyses.
- To ensure that DoE's technical, analytical, and research expertise is made available to the intelligence, law enforcement, and special operations communities.
- To provide quick-turnaround, specialized technology applications and operational support based on DoE technological expertise to the intelligence, law enforcement, and special operations communities.

DoE's intelligence program traces its origins to the days of the Manhattan Project, when the former Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was tasked to provide specialized analysis of the nascent atomic weapons program of the Soviet Union. Since then, that program--like the functions of the old AEC--has come to reside within DoE. It continues 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 growing concerns over nuclear proliferation and energy security in this decade.



Department of Homeland Security
Office of Intelligence & Analysis

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for leading the unified national effort to secure the United States by preventing and deterring terrorist attacks and responding to threats and hazards.

The **Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A)** is DHS's headquarters intelligence element and is led by the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, with guidance from the Homeland Security Council and Homeland Security Intelligence Council. As a member of the IC, I&A is responsible for using information and intelligence from multiple sources to identify and assess current and future threats to the United States. The Office of Intelligence and Analysis provides actionable intelligence to support national and DHS decision-makers while working closely with state, local, tribal, and private sector partners. The Office of Intelligence and Analysis focuses on threats related to border security; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear issues, to include explosives and infectious diseases; critical infrastructure protection; extremists within the homeland; and travelers entering the homeland.

Although they are not part of the Intelligence Community, several of DHS's other subcomponents have extensive interactions with the Intelligence Community, including U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, Transportation Security Administration, Secret Service, and Citizenship and Immigration Services.



Department of State
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provides expert intelligence analysis to the Secretary of State and senior policymakers, giving them "decision advantage" as they seek to protect and advance American interests around the world. INR 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 as appropriate. 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. In support of the statutory authority of the Secretary of State and Chiefs of Mission for the conduct of foreign policy and oversight of U.S. 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 U.S. policy. Acting to ensure that collection resources and priorities accord with U.S. 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 coordination, INR's third core activity is to serve as the DNI's recently named Executive Agent for Outreach. In this role, INR leverages community resources to tap into the expertise of academia,

think tanks, research councils, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to expand the universe of knowledge available to policymakers and the intelligence community. INR also 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 U.S. Government, the UN, non-governmental organizations, 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

The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) was established by the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 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**.

OIA's 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 Qa'ida now pose a serious threat to U.S. national security.
- *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 co-lead with the Department of Defense.
- *Rogue Regimes/Proliferation Financing*: OIA has assumed an increasingly important role in Treasury's effort to combat other national security threats, including rogue regimes involved in WMD proliferation. OIA will continue to build on its efforts in these critical areas.



United States Army

The Department of the Army's IC component is **Army Military Intelligence (Army MI)**. The **Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS)**, G-2 is the Army Staff Principal responsible for Army MI. The mission of the DCS G-2 is to formulate Army intelligence policy, plans, programs, and budgets and is responsible for Army-level oversight of multidisciplined intelligence operations, intelligence support to Computer Network Operations, MI personnel, training, readiness and equipping (with the DCS, G-8), security, foreign liaison and future threats. The DCS G-2 plans and executes the Army Intelligence Campaign Plan in support of Army transformation, enabling effective all-source intelligence at Brigade Combat Team, Battalion, and Company levels, as well as other tactical Army organizations and activities.

The **vision of the DCS** G-2 is to transform Army intelligence capabilities to enable decisive action by Army and Joint Commanders in an era of persistent conflict, complex environments, and asymmetric challenges; integrate advanced fusion and "find, fix, finish, exploit, analyze and disseminate" capabilities into Battle Command processes; and holistically adapt how we equip, train, share information, grow leaders and improve reasoning skills to generate actionable intelligence at the lowest possible level.

The Army's operational-level intelligence organization is the **U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)** located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

The Army's principal intelligence training organization is the **U.S. Army Intelligence Center (USAIC)** located at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. The USAIC reports to the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

The Army's **Military Intelligence Readiness Command (MIRC)** is responsible for overseeing Army Reserve intelligence activities and is co-located with INSCOM at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The MIRC reports to the U.S. Army Reserve Command.

The National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC) provides the Army with military, scientific and technical intelligence. The NGIC is located in Charlottesville, Virginia, and reports to INSCOM.

Army MI efforts are fully integrated with the Army Campaign Plan and focused on six key initiatives:

- Increasing MI Capacity and Advanced Skills Readiness
- Growing Army Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Capabilities
- Force-wide Employment of Distributed Common Ground System-Army
- Increasing Capacity of Army Cyberspace Operations
- Expanding Persistent Surveillance & Exploitation Capabilities
- Changing the Culture.



United States Navy

Naval Intelligence is the oldest continuous serving U.S. intelligence service, established on March 23, 1882. Its mission today is to enable decision superiority for Navy commanders and operational forces by harmonizing intelligence and information operations efforts, and by achieving a penetrating knowledge of adversaries and a profound understanding of the maritime environment.

The Director of Naval Intelligence, located in the Pentagon, is responsible for the oversight, planning, programming, strategy and policy of all Navy Intelligence organizations and activities. The Navy's lead intelligence center, the **Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI)**, is headquartered at the **National Maritime Intelligence Center (NMIC)** in Suitland, Maryland. ONI is a major IC production center for maritime intelligence, analyzing and producing assessments of foreign naval capabilities, trends, operations and tactics, global civil maritime activity, and an extensive array of all-source analytical products.

Naval Intelligence supports Joint Military Operations through embedded personnel in operational units or Expeditionary Intelligence teams. Naval Intelligence also provides a maritime intelligence reach-back capability from ONI and an emerging network of Fleet intelligence centers, as well as Joint Task Force and Combatant Command Joint Intelligence Operations Centers.



United States Air Force

The Headquarters Air Force A2 is the **Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR)**. He or she provides policy, oversight, and guidance to all Air Force intelligence organizations.

The Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency (AF ISR Agency), with headquarters at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, was activated on June 8, 2007. Formerly, the Air Intelligence Agency, the Air Force ISR Agency is aligned under the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for ISR as a Field Operating Agency.

The Agency's mission is to organize, train, equip and present assigned forces and capabilities to conduct ISR for Combatant Commanders and the Nation. It implements and oversees the execution of Air Force headquarters policy and guidance to expand Air Force ISR capabilities to meet current and future challenges. The Agency's 14,500 assigned personnel serve at 70 locations worldwide including the **70th Intelligence Wing** at Ft. Meade, Maryland, and the **National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC)** at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The AF ISR Agency commander serves as the Service Cryptologic Component under NSA, and oversees Air Force Signals Intelligence activities.



United States Marine Corps

The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) produces tactical and operational intelligence for tactical and operational commanders and their staffs, as well as for other customers. Its IC component is comprised of all intelligence professionals in the Marine Corps. Most Marine Corps intelligence professionals are integrated into operating forces at all echelons of command from battalion/squadron to Marine Expeditionary Force.

The Marine Corps' **Director of Intelligence (DIRINT)** is its principal intelligence staff officer and is the service's functional manager for intelligence, counterintelligence, and cryptologic matters.

Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA), Quantico, Virginia, is the Marine Corps' service production center. In addition, MCIA supports other services and government organizations as appropriate. It provides the Marine Corps with intelligence for planning, training, operations, systems development, and exercises. MCIA can be tasked to provide expeditionary warfare intelligence to support any national, theater, or operational command in the U.S. Armed Forces. MCIA's analysis and production supports not only the Marine Corps, but also the national decision-maker, theater commander, and tactical warfighter.



Department of Homeland Security 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. A unique blend of humanitarian, law enforcement, regulatory, diplomatic, Intelligence Community, and military capabilities encompasses the five fundamental Coast Guard roles: maritime security, maritime safety, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility and national defense. 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 waterways. 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**.

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, the Intelligence Coordination Center (the Coast Guard's production center) 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 Coast Guard Intelligence and Criminal Investigations Enterprise also supports the National Strategy for Homeland Security and applicable National Security objectives.

The Coast Guard has fully implemented rigorous policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the mandatory information sharing provisions of Section 905(a) of the USA PATRIOT Act and Section 202 of the Homeland Security Act. It continues to capture and share law enforcement information that is relevant to homeland security and national security with the Department of Homeland Security, Intelligence and Analysis Directorate and the Intelligence Community, where appropriate.

Support to Coast Guard operations are also bolstered with the following intelligence and law enforcement activities:

- Coast Guard Area Maritime Intelligence Fusion Centers (Pacific and Atlantic);
- Sector Intelligence Officers at 26 Coast Guard Sectors;
- Field Intelligence Support Offices at Coast Guard Sectors;
- COASTWATCH and Targeting Programs at the ICC;
- Global Maritime Intelligence Integration capability (partnering with the U.S. Navy and other key Intelligence Community members);
- Permanent presence on the FBI's National Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTFs) Offices and ad hoc JTTFs providing a maritime nexus and expertise;
- Expanded participation in the Defense Attaché System that provides unique access to non-traditional foreign partners;
- National Tactical Integration Office – a TENCAP-like program that has increased the Coast Guard's maritime awareness in areas including fusion, identification of ships with imagery, anomaly detection and information sharing;
- Operation Drydock, an interagency operation reviewing personnel holding Coast Guard-issued merchant mariner licenses and documents; and
- Project Scorpion, a national-level collaborative effort with the Departments of Justice, Defense and Homeland Security to identify, track and intercept aliens of interest with possible terrorist or affiliate ties before they arrive in the United States via maritime means.

Intelligence Community Legislative Affairs Points of Contact

	Telephone	Fax
Office of the Director of National Intelligence Office of Legislative Affairs	(703) 275-2474	(703) 275-1279
Central Intelligence Agency Office of Congressional Affairs	(703) 482-4151	(703) 482-0672
Defense Intelligence Agency Congressional Affairs Staff	(703) 697-0012	(703) 697-3687
Federal Bureau of Investigation Congressional Affairs	(202) 324-4510	(202) 324-6490
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Congressional Affairs Office	(301) 227-7392	(301) 227-7638
National Reconnaissance Office Congressional and Public Affairs	(703) 808-1105	(703) 808-1109
National Security Agency Legislative Affairs Office	(301) 688-7246	(443) 479-2888
Drug Enforcement Administration Congressional Affairs	(202) 307-7423	(202) 307-5512
Department of Energy Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	(202) 586-5450	(202) 586-4891
Department of Homeland Security Intelligence and Analysis Legislative Affairs	(202) 447-5439	(202) 772-9734
Department of State Bureau of Intelligence and Research	(202) 647-2921	(202) 647-2285
Department of the Treasury Intelligence Support	(202) 622-1900	(202) 622-0534
U.S. Army Intelligence Legislative Liaison	(703) 695-3918	(703) 614-7599
U.S. Navy Intelligence Legislative Liaison	(703) 695-4156	(703) 693-0656
U.S. Air Force Intelligence Legislative Liaison	(703) 693-9125	(703) 697-8623
U.S. Marine Corps Intelligence Legislative Liaison	(703) 614-2522	(703) 614-5888
U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence Legislative Liaison	(202) 372-2700	(202) 372-2973