

ANNEX

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF MISSION AND FUNCTIONS OF COMPONENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

1. Presented herein are brief summary statements of the mission and functions of the various organizational components of the Intelligence Community.

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February 18, 1975

Copy No.

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION/AUTHORITIES

1. The Central Intelligence Agency was established under the National Security Council by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat 495, 50 U.S.C.A. 403). The Director and Deputy Director are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

2. The National Security Act of 1947 provides that, "for the purpose of coordinating the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security," the Central Intelligence Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council, has the following duties:

a. "To advise the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

b. "To make recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;

c. "To correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security and provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government using where appropriate existing agencies and facilities:

Provided, That the Agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers or internal security functions:

Provided further, That the departments and other agencies of the Government shall continue to collect, evaluate, correlate and disseminate departmental intelligence:

And provided further, That the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure;

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d. "To perform for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

e. "To perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct."

3. Specific functions of the Central Intelligence Agency, particularly with respect to services of common concern, are delineated in a number of National Security Council Intelligence Directives.

#### MISSION

4. It is the mission of the CIA to support the Director of Central Intelligence in his responsibilities as principal advisor to the President and the National Security Council on all matters of foreign intelligence related to the national security, and to perform intelligence services of common concern as directed by the National Security Council.

#### INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

5. The Central Intelligence Agency is organized into four principal directorates, each headed by a deputy director, and four offices (General Counsel, Legislative Counsel, Inspector General, and Comptroller).

The directorates are:

Intelligence--which is responsible for the production of current intelligence, political, economic and strategic (military) intelligence, and basic and geographic intelligence, and for the collection of information from foreign broadcast and press media.

Science and Technology--which is involved with collection utilizing technical sensors, research and development in support of collection activities, and the production of intelligence on foreign weapons systems and other S&T topics. The National Photographic Interpretation Center is a part of this directorate.

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Operations--which is the clandestine arm of CIA.

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Administration--which embraces such services as communications, finance, medical services, logistics, personnel, security, training, and joint computer support.

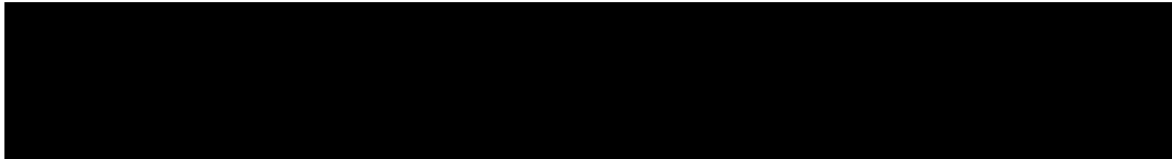
COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

6. The Central Intelligence Agency has primary responsibility for U.S. clandestine intelligence activities abroad. As services of common concern, it is responsible for the conduct of clandestine collection activities outside the United States and its possessions to meet the needs of all departments and agencies; for the conduct of clandestine counterintelligence outside the United States and its possessions; and the conduct of liaison with foreign clandestine services, or, concerning clandestine activities, with foreign intelligence or security services. The CIA also conducts clandestine and special technical collection operations abroad.

7. Supplementary clandestine collection by other Government organizations with installations or commands located outside the United States and its possessions to satisfy departmental or tactical needs, and clandestine counterintelligence activities required for the security of personnel, installations and activities, are subject to coordination with the CIA as prescribed by the Director of Central Intelligence.

8. As services of common concern, the Central Intelligence Agency:

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b. Has the primary responsibility for the coordination and conduct of all activities relating to the U.S. defector program overseas.

c. Is responsible for signals intelligence arrangements with the intelligence services of foreign governments. This is done in consultation with the Director, National Security Agency, who provides appropriate technical advise and assistance.

d. Provides to the departments and agencies of the United States Intelligence Board required support for foreign intelligence purposes in the field of clandestine equipment and related matters.

e. Maintains for the benefit of the Intelligence Community central indices and records of foreign counter-intelligence information.

#### PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

9. The CIA is charged to produce such finished substantive foreign intelligence as may be necessary to discharge the responsibilities of the Director of Central Intelligence.

10. The Agency makes a major contribution to the writing and review of National Intelligence Estimates and other national products. It also prepares a large number of CIA memoranda and studies on political, economic, military and scientific and technical subjects for use by the Director of Central Intelligence.

#### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

11. The Director of Central Intelligence serves as chairman of the United States Intelligence Board and the Intelligence Resources Advisory Committee. The Deputy Director of CIA serves as the CIA member of each of these advisory groups and functions as chairman in the absence of the DCI.

12. Nearly all of the chairmen of USIB committees are CIA officers, and eight of the 11 National Intelligence Officers came from CIA. The Agency also provides a considerable portion of the personnel in the Intelligence Community Staff.

13. The CIA is actively involved in the drafting and development of national intelligence estimates and other national intelligence products and has major responsibility for the publication of the National Intelligence Bulletin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH (INR)

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION

1. INR is organizationally co-equal with the geographic bureaus of the State Department. The Director of Intelligence and Research is at the Assistant Secretary level.

MISSION

2. The Director, INR, is responsible for developing and implementing a comprehensive program to produce foreign intelligence for the Department of State and for the member agencies of USIB. He participates in the substantive and executive decisions and recommendations of the United States Intelligence Board and the Intelligence Resources Advisory Committee. He provides the intelligence support required by the Secretary of State.

INTERNAL STRUCTURE

3. A separate intelligence organization in the Department of State was created by Executive Order 9621, 20 September 1945, and eventually became the present Bureau of Intelligence and Research. The bureau currently has four senior officers: a Director, Deputy Director, a Deputy Director for Research and a Deputy Director for Coordination. Within INR, the geographical and functional offices parallel the policy bureaus of the Department of State.

COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

x 4. INR does not have its own representatives at overseas posts, but it serves as a coordinating point for the intelligence community's requirements for Foreign Service reporting of information on subjects of intelligence interest.

PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

5. INR is responsible for the production of intelligence needed by policy offices of the Department of State

and for contributing to the national intelligence produced under auspices of the Director of Central Intelligence.

ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

6. The INR staff works closely with other elements of the Intelligence Community in the production of national intelligence on political, politico-military, and economic topics. INR also provides intelligence support for U.S. position papers for international estimates such as those prepared for the NATO Military Committee. INR collaborates on interagency products, primarily national intelligence estimates, and coordinates on papers prepared by USIB committees. INR is represented on all USIB and IRAC committees concerned with collection programs and allocation of resources as well as those involved in substantive intelligence. INR also coordinates within the Department and with other agencies on the foreign affairs aspects of intelligence programs and activities.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE (NSA/CSS)

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION/AUTHORITIES

1. The National Security Agency was established in 1952 by Presidential Directive as a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense. The President designated the Secretary of Defense as executive agent for the communications intelligence and communications security activities of the United States Government. The communications intelligence function was expanded to signals intelligence, including electronics intelligence, in 1958.

2. Responsibilities of the National Security Agency are set forth in National Security Council Intelligence Directive No. 6, the latest version of which (reflecting a Presidential memorandum of 5 November 1971) provided for establishment of a Central Security Service under the Director, NSA, which would be principally collection oriented and include SIGINT functions previously performed by the military departments and other elements of the U.S. Government. The Director, NSA, serves as Chief of the CSS. The headquarters of both organizations are at Fort Meade, Maryland.

3. On the basis of NSCID No. 6, the Department of Defense issued DoD Directive S-5100.20, "The National Security Agency and the Central Security Service," dated 23 December 1971, and DoD Directive S-3115.7, "Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)," dated 25 January 1973.

MISSION

4. Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) and the activities pertaining thereto have been designated by the National Security Council as national responsibilities which must be so organized and managed as to exploit to the maximum the available resources of the Government to satisfy the intelligence needs of the NSC and the departments and agencies of the Government, and to provide for efficiency and economy in the use of technical resources.



5. The mission assigned by the NSC to the Director of NSA is to provide for the SIGINT mission of the United States, to establish an effective unified organization and control of all SIGINT collection and processing activities of the United States and to produce SIGINT in accordance with the objectives, requirements and priorities established by the Director of Central Intelligence with the advice of the United States Intelligence Board. As a related mission, NSA is to provide for the security of communication systems used by all agencies and departments of the Government.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

6. The National Security Agency has nine major elements in its headquarters organization, four headed by deputy directors and four by assistant directors. The ninth element is operated by the Commandant, National Cryptologic School/Training Director, NSA/CSS.

a. The activities headed by deputy directors are:

SIGINT Operations  
Communications Security  
Research and Engineering  
Field Management and Evaluation (the deputy director for this function also serves as Deputy Chief, CSS, under the Director, NSA/Chief, CSS.)

b. The activities headed by assistant directors include:

Plans and Resources  
Personnel and Security  
Installations and Logistics  
Telecommunications

7. The Central Security Service is a jointly staffed headquarters with Army, Navy/Marine Corps and Air Force operating elements.

8. The NSA/CSS has area headquarters for Europe in West Germany and for the Pacific in Honolulu.

9. Most of the field stations involved with acquisition of SIGINT information are operated by the service cryptologic organizations of the military services--the Army Security Agency, the Naval Security Group and the Air Force Security Service--but NSA/CSS operates five field stations, three in Europe, and two in the western United States.

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COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

10. Primary responsibility of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service is the collection and processing of signals intelligence information. The bulk of NSA's effort is devoted to defense-related information, but NSA also is responsive to the political and economic intelligence requirements of the various Federal departments and agencies.

11. The Director, NSA/Chief, CSS, is charged to provide for the SIGINT mission of the United States and to manage SIGINT resources, personnel and programs except that:

--Control of the operation of mobile SIGINT platforms will normally be exercised through appropriate elements of the military command structure.

--The Director of Central Intelligence is responsible for the conduct of SIGINT collection and processing (other than cryptanalysis) which he considered essential and integral to the operation of clandestine intelligence and counterintelligence activities abroad.

--The Federal Bureau of Investigation controls conducts such intercept and processing activities as are essential to its unique responsibilities in the field of internal security.

12. The Director, NSA, is responsible for the conduct of such SIGINT activities as are required to support electronic warfare activities.

13. In responding to requests by the Armed Forces and other departments and agencies for timely SIGINT, the Director, NSA, can provide the requested information either through the direction of activities under his control or through the delegation to an appropriate agency of specified SIGINT facilities and resources from under the elements under his direction for such periods and for such tasks as are appropriate.

14. The intelligence components of individual departments and agencies conduct direct liaison with NSA in the interpretation and amplification of objectives, requirements and priorities established by the Director of Central Intelligence.

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PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

15. The National Security Agency is precluded by NSCID No. 6 from engaging in the production and dissemination of finished intelligence, and is limited to the production and dissemination of communications intelligence and electronics intelligence.

16. NSA does, however, contribute SIGINT interpretations to the development of national intelligence products and significant intercepts are disseminated directly to the users of intelligence.

17. SIGINT is produced and disseminated by NSA/CSS in accordance with the objectives, requirements and priorities established by the Director of Central Intelligence with the advice of the United States Intelligence Board.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

18. The Director, NSA/Chief, CSS, is the principal SIGINT advisor to the Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

19. He sits as a member of the United States Intelligence Board, and NSA representatives participate in the committee and working group structure of the USIB. NSA personnel are assigned to the DCI's Intelligence Community Staff.

20. The NSA is actively involved in the drafting, development and coordination of various national intelligence products, including estimates and current intelligence reporting.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (DIA)

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION

1. The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established as a separate agency of the Department of Defense by DoD Directive 5105.21, dated 1 August 1961. Under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the DIA operates under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defense. Upon establishment of DIA, the J-2 organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was abolished, and DIA assumed this responsibility. The chain of command is from the Secretary of Defense, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the Director, DIA. Guidance is provided the Director, DIA, by the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff acting under the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence in his Presidentially-directed role as head of the U.S. Intelligence Community.

2. The Director and Deputy Director of DIA are three-star officers designated by the Secretary of Defense. It is customary for the Director, Deputy Director and Chief of Staff of DIA to include one flag officer from each of the military departments.

3. The Director, DIA, acts as the principal substantive intelligence advisor to the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

4. The DIA Director also serves as chairman of the Military Intelligence Board (MIB) on which the Service Intelligence Chiefs are members.

MISSION

5. The basic mission of the Defense Intelligence Agency is to ensure that all elements of the Department of Defense are provided with the substantive intelligence necessary for the national security.

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6. In support of this mission, DoD Directive 5105.21 assigns to DIA responsibilities for:

- a. The organization, direction, management and control of all DoD intelligence resources within the DIA.
- b. Review and coordination of those DoD intelligence functions retained by or assigned to the Military Departments.
- c. Supervision of the execution of all approved plans, programs, policies and procedures for intelligence functions not assigned to the DIA.
- d. Responding directly to priority requests levied upon the DIA by the USIB.
- e. Satisfying the intelligence requirements of the major components of the DoD.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

7. The Defense Intelligence Agency has eight deputy directors who head up the following directorates:

Attache Affairs  
Collection and Surveillance  
Estimates  
Intelligence  
Plans  
Personnel Career Development and Training  
Scientific and Technical Intelligence  
Support

8. Other major staff elements are the Defense Intelligence School, the Comptroller, the Inspector General, and the JCS Liaison Division.

COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

9. DIA directs, operates and maintains the Defense Attache System worldwide. The Defense Attaches are the only overseas representatives of the DIA.

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10. Management control over all DoD clandestine intelligence collection activities is exercised by the DIA, except as otherwise provided by the Secretary of Defense. DIA also exercises technical direction and coordination of overt human source collection activities through the Military Departments, Services and the Unified and Specified Commands. In coordination with the Military Departments and Services, the DIA provides the DoD focal point for relationships with foreign intelligence services.

#### PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

11. The Defense Intelligence Agency is charged with providing all Department of Defense intelligence estimates for departmental, joint and national use. It produces military intelligence, including scientific, technical, economic, and other military-related intelligence required for the performance of the missions of the Department of Defense and provides the departmental input to national intelligence products. For these purposes, the Director, DIA, is assisted by the intelligence organizations within the military departments and commands.

12. In the field of warning, DIA maintains and operates the National Military Intelligence Center and supervises and coordinates the Department of Defense Indications System in support of the National Military Command and Control System.

13. DIA also develops, coordinates and reviews plans, programs and policies for Department of Defense intelligence production programs. It provides for the assembly, integration and validation of all Department of Defense requests for intelligence and the assignment of relative production priorities thereto. For the production of scientific and technical intelligence, DIA is charged with establishing a single DoD technical intelligence program and acting as its overall manager.

#### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

14. The Director of DIA is a member of the United States Intelligence Board and DIA representatives participate in the activities of all USIB committees and sub-committees.

15. The DIA is actively involved in the drafting and development of national intelligence estimates and other national intelligence products, including the daily publication of the National Intelligence Bulletin.

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INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF THE MILITARY  
DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICES

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Each military department has responsibility to:
  - a. Collect intelligence information within its specialized fields of competence--including strategic and tactical warning data--in response to established national, departmental and operational command requirements.
  - b. Provide substantive all-source foreign intelligence relating to the Service mission, its weapons system acquisition, its research and development efforts, and its force development and employment.
  - c. Provide substantive all-source foreign intelligence inputs to departmental, joint and Unified and Specified Command planning, programming and operational documentation regarding foreign threats to the security of the United States and its Allies.
  - d. Program and provide intelligence resources to combat commands in support of their missions and operational readiness.
  - e. Formulate policies for and guide the planning, programming, management and operation of Service intelligence activities.
  - f. Contribute to the formulation of departmental, joint and national intelligence policies and programs through participation in national and Department of Defense boards, committees and working groups.
  - g. Provide support and personnel to the Defense Attache System.
  - h. Develop and supervise a counterintelligence and security capability adequate, in coordination with the activities of other organizations, for the needs of its headquarters and operational elements.

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AUTHORITIES

2. The National Security Act of 1947, as amended by the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958, provides that the Military Departments shall continue to collect, evaluate, correlate and disseminate departmental intelligence.

3. DoD Directive 5100.1 charges the Military Departments to "provide adequate, timely, and reliable departmental intelligence for use within the Department of Defense." These responsibilities are accomplished primarily by the Military Services. DoD Directive 5100.1 tasks the Army and Air Force to each "provide an organization capable of furnishing adequate, timely and reliable intelligence." The directive also states that a primary Navy and Marine Corps function is to "furnish adequate timely and reliable intelligence for the Navy and Marine Corps." An intelligence organization and possession of intelligence capabilities are viewed as necessary for the operations, preparedness and effectiveness of a military force.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

4. The intelligence senior intelligence officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force participate actively as observers at sessions of the United States Intelligence Board, and each of the military services is fully represented on committees and working groups of the USIB. The Service intelligence chiefs also sit with the Director of DIA as members of the Defense Department Military Intelligence Board.

5. Service inputs to national intelligence products are provided through the Defense Intelligence Agency, but representatives of the military services participate in the review and development of the final documents.

6. Each of the military services has officers assigned to the DCI's Intelligence Community Staff, and Army and Navy have officers in the DCI National Intelligence Officer structure.

7. All of the military services work closely with the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency on matters of joint interest.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION

8. The senior intelligence officer (ACS/I) of the Army is the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, who reports directly to the Chief of Staff of the Army. The ASC/I position calls for a major general, which is one cut below the lieutenant general level provided for other senior staff elements of the Army headquarters--Comptroller, Deputy Chiefs of Staff for Logistics, Operations and Plans, and Personnel, the Chief of the Office of Research, Development and Acquisition.

9. The ACS/I is directly responsible to the Army Chief of Staff of the Army for supervision of Army intelligence activities, and for provision of the intelligence required by the Department of the Army.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

10. The ACS/I organization includes three directorates--Intelligence Operations, Foreign Intelligence, and Foreign Liaison--a Program, Budget and Management Office, the U.S. Army Special Security Group, and three U.S. Army detachments--Intelligence Systems Support, Intelligence Support, and Counterintelligence Analysis.

11. The ACS/I also supervises the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency, a field operating agency, located at Fort Meade, Indiana.

COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

12. The U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (USAIA) conducts human source collection activities on a world-wide basis in support of Department of the Army and national requirements.

13. The Army Security Agency (ASA) conducts specialized SIGINT collection activities. ASA activities related to national intelligence needs are managed and controlled by the Director, National Security Agency/Central Security Service. ASA collection activities in direct support of Army field forces are under Army control. The Army has responsibility for administrative and logistic support of ASA.

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PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

14. The ASC/I is responsible for substantive intelligence support for the Army staff and for the U.S.-based major Army commands and field activities.

15. Scientific and technical intelligence analysis and production in the Army is accomplished by:

a. The U.S. Army Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC) of the U.S. Army Material Command, and

b. The Missile Intelligence Agency of the U.S. Army Missile Command.

16. Guidance and tasking on S&T production is provided to the Army by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION

17. The senior intelligence officer of the Navy has two assignments--as Director of Naval Intelligence he is on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations and reports directly to the CNO, and as Commander of the Naval Intelligence Command he is responsible for ensuring the fulfillment of the intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative and security requirements and responsibilities of the Department of the Navy.

18. The Office of Naval Intelligence is one of the major staff offices under the Chief of Naval Operations. The post of Director of Naval Intelligence is held by a Rear Admiral, which is a step below the Vice Admiral rank of the six Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

19. The Office of Naval Intelligence in the Department of Navy headquarters has four major staff elements: the Security of Military Information Division, the Estimates, USIB Matters and Departmental Support Division, the Foreign Attache Affairs and Protocol Division, and the Undersea Warfare Division.

20. The heads of the Naval Investigative Service, the Naval Intelligence Support Center and the Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center report directly to the Director of Naval Intelligence.

21. The Naval Intelligence Command has a variety of intelligence elements under its jurisdiction, including an Intelligence Operations Department (which includes divisions for Collection Operations Management, Collection Requirements Management, Foreign Operations, and Production and Dissemination); a Systems and Sensor Support Department, a Reserve Program Department, a Program Budget Department, a Personnel Training Department, a Nuclear Intelligence Division, a Special Security Office, and a Naval Intelligence Processing Systems Support Activity.

COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

22. Human source collection activities using Navy resources are the responsibility of the Naval Intelligence Command.

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23. The Naval Security Group Activity conducts specialized SIGINT collection activities in fleet support. Other NSG activities related to national intelligence needs are managed and controlled by the Director NSA/CSS. NSG collection activities in direct support of the forces afloat are under Navy control. The Navy has responsibility for administrative and logistic support of NSG.

#### PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

24. The Director of Naval Intelligence is responsible for substantive intelligence support for the Navy staff and for the fleets. The Office of Naval Intelligence provides information and intelligence to the fleets through the Ocean Surveillance Information System (OSIS) and its five fleet components in coordination with the Fleet Intelligence Centers (FICEURLANT and FICPAC).

25. The Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office (NFOIO) at Fort Meade, Maryland, is responsible for exploiting and evaluating special intelligence information on a daily basis for Navy purposes. NFOIO provides the Navy interface with the National Security Agency.

26. Scientific and technical intelligence of national and naval interest is produced by the Naval Intelligence Support Center at Suitland, Maryland. Tasking guidance is provided by the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Director of Naval Intelligence.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION

27. The senior intelligence officer of the Air Force serves as both the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, on the staff of the Air Force Chief of Staff, and as the Commander, Air Force Intelligence Service, located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The ASC/I is responsible for fulfillment of the intelligence responsibilities of the Department of the Air Force. The Air Force Intelligence Service was established to assist him in this task.

28. The USAF Chief of Staff has five Deputy Chiefs of Staff, a Comptroller, Surgeon General and Inspector General at the Lieutenant General level, and four special staff officers at the Major General level, of which the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, is one.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

29. Major staff elements within the headquarters organization of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, are the Directorate of Policy and Resource Management and the Directorate of Threat Applications. The ACS/I also has an Assistant for Joint Matters, a Foreign Disclosure Policy Group and a Special Advisory Group.

30. The Air Force Intelligence Service has six staff directorates: Operational Intelligence, Intelligence Reserve Forces, Attache Affairs, Personnel, Security and Communications Management, and Support.

COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

31. Human source collection activities are conducted by the 7602nd Air Intelligence Group of the AFIS in support of Department of the Air Force and national requirements.

32. The Air Force Security Service (AFSS) conducts specialized SIGINT collection activities. AFSS activities which relate to national intelligence needs are managed and controlled by the Director, National Security Agency/Central Security Service. Such AFSS activities as are in direct support of Air Force field elements in an operational situation are under Air Force control. The USAF has responsibility for administrative and logistic support of AFSS.

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TOP SECRET

33. Aircraft reconnaissance for collection of intelligence information is conducted by the field commands of the Air Force on the basis of approval from Washington of programmed missions.

34. The Air Force Technical Sensor program provides assets for the collection of radar and optical data to assess Soviet and Peoples Republic of China strategic and defensive missile capability. (Secret, NFD)

35. The Air Force Technical Applications Center operates the Atomic Energy Detection System to satisfy the national requirement to assess the nuclear capability of foreign powers and to provide information to satisfy congressional safeguards to the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) and other safeguards that may result from the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT). (Secret, NFD)

#### PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

36. The ACS/I is responsible for substantive intelligence support for the Secretary of the Air Force and his staff, for the Air Force Chief of Staff and his staff, and for the U.S.-based Air Force commands and field activities.

37. The Air Force organization for scientific and technical intelligence analysis is the Foreign Technology Division of the Air Force Systems Command at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

38. Guidance and tasking on S&T production is provided to the Air Force by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION

1. The primary Treasury Department interface with the United States Intelligence Board is provided by the Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury for National Security.

2. The Secret Service, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms engage in certain investigatory activities in carrying out their statutory responsibilities and maintain working level contacts with other intelligence agencies for mutual support purposes. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, Operations, and Tariff Affairs supervises these relationships and represents Treasury on several interagency committees, such as those supporting the Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism and the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control which receive direct intelligence community support.

MISSION

3. The office of the Special Assistant for National Security manages Treasury's participation in the USIB and its committees. It is responsible for informing the intelligence community of Treasury's requirements for foreign intelligence to meet its departmental needs and interdepartmental responsibilities in the formulation and implementation of international economic policy.

4. The investigatory activities of the Secret Service, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, Operations, and Tariff Affairs are in direct support of the enforcement of various U.S. laws for which they have statutory responsibility. They have no collection or production mission for the intelligence community.

COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

5. The Department of the Treasury is responsible for the overt collection abroad of financial and monetary information in countries where a Treasury Attache is posted. The department also participates with the Department of State in the overt collection of general foreign economic information.

PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

6. In addition to producing internal reports for departmental use, Treasury, especially the Office of International Affairs and the Office of Trade, Energy, and Financial Resources, disseminates economic reports and studies to interested members of the intelligence community and to other U.S. Government agencies concerned with international economic policy.

7. The Office of the Special Assistant for National Security also provides a daily all-source intelligence briefing to alert senior Treasury and other economic policy officers to developments of interest to them.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

8. The Under Secretary of Treasury for Monetary Affairs was made a member of the National Security Council Intelligence Committee on 24 April 1974. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs is Chairman of the Economic Intelligence Subcommittee of this Committee.

9. Since December 1971, when a Treasury Representative was added to the United States Intelligence Board per the President's memorandum of 5 November 1971 on Organization and Management of the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Community, this representation has been provided by the Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury for National Security. This same officer also is the Treasury representative on the Working Group of the National Security Council Intelligence Committee.

10. Treasury representatives participate in most USIB committees and working groups and Treasury inputs are provided, as appropriate, in the development of national intelligence estimates, studies and memoranda.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1. Participation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the foreign positive intelligence activities of the U.S. Intelligence Community is essentially a spin-off from the information gathering involved in pursuit by the FBI of its counterintelligence and security responsibilities. The FBI provides to other elements of the Community, as appropriate, positive intelligence information which it obtains from its investigative operations, but the collection of such information is not a major FBI program.

2. An Assistant Director of the Bureau represents the FBI as a member of the United States Intelligence Board. The FBI abstains from participation in those USIB matters which it does not consider to fall within its area of responsibility. The Bureau, for instance, normally abstains when National Intelligence Estimates are considered by the USIB. The FBI takes part in USIB committee activities related to its interests, primarily within the Security Committee, the Interagency Defector Committee and the Human Sources Committee.

3. Close continuing liaison is maintained between the FBI and several individual organizations of the Intelligence Community, particularly the CIA and the counterintelligence offices of the military services, on matters calling for coordination.

THE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (ERDA)

ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION

1. The Deputy Assistant Administrator for National Security of ERDA provides the primary interface between the Intelligence Community and the Energy Research and Development Administration.

MISSION

2. The staff of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for National Security produces energy intelligence to meet needs of the ERDA in its responsibilities for formulating and implementing national policies for all forms of energy research and development.

COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

3. The ERDA is responsible for the overt collection of energy research and development information through technical exchange programs and wherever ERDA representatives are posted abroad. ERDA participates with the Department of State in formulating energy research and development requirements for collection by State's scientific attaches. ERDA representatives participate with other USIB agencies and departments in the formulation of collection requirements where the special technical expertise of ERDA can provide a contribution.

PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

4. In addition to producing internal intelligence reports for ERDA use, the staff of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for National Security provides inputs as appropriate for national intelligence products.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

5. The ERDA Deputy Assistant Administrator for National Security has succeeded the Atomic Energy Commission representative as a member of the United States Intelligence Board. ERDA representatives participate in USIB committees and working groups which deal with foreign economic intelligence.

6. The ERDA Deputy Assistant Administrator for National Security also is a member of the Economic Intelligence Subcommittee of the National Security Council Intelligence Committee.