

The President's Intelligence Organization

A Presidential Executive Order assigns to the Director of Central Intelligence the responsibility to act as the primary adviser to the President and the National Security Council on national foreign intelligence. To discharge this and other assigned duties, the Director is the appointed—with the advice and consent of the Senate—head of both the Central Intelligence Agency and the Intelligence Community. These relationships and the mechanisms established to sustain them are discussed on the next page.

President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB)

The PFIAB is maintained within the Executive Office of the President. Its several members serve at the pleasure of the President and are appointed from among trustworthy and distinguished citizens outside of Government who are qualified on the basis of achievement, experience, and independence. They serve without compensation. The Board continually reviews the performance of all Government agencies engaged in the collection, evaluation, or production of intelligence or in the execution of intelligence policy. It also assesses the adequacy of management, personnel, and organization in intelligence agencies; and advises the President concerning the objectives, conduct, and coordination of the activities of these agencies. The PFIAB is specifically charged to make appropriate recommendations for actions to improve and enhance the performance of the intelligence efforts of the United States; this advice may be passed directly to the Director of Central Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, or other agencies engaged in intelligence activities.

Intelligence Oversight Board (IOB)

The President's Intelligence Oversight Board functions within the White House. The IOB consists of three members from outside the government who are appointed by the President. One of these, who serves as chairman, is also a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. The IOB is responsible for discovering and reporting to the President any intelligence activities that raise questions of propriety or legality in terms of the Constitution, the laws of the U.S., or Presidential Executive Order. The Board is also charged with reviewing the internal guidelines and direction of the Intelligence Community. The IOB is a permanent, non-partisan body.

National Security Council (NSC)

The NSC was established by the National Security Act of 1947 to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. The NSC is the highest Executive Branch entity providing review of, guidance for, and direction to the conduct of all national foreign intelligence and counter-intelligence activities. The statutory members of the NSC are the President, Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense. The Director of Central Intelligence and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff participate as advisers. The same 1947 Act also established the CIA as an independent agency subordinate to the NSC.

Senior Interagency Group (SIG)

This committee of the NSC is composed variously of the Director of Central Intelligence, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Deputy Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Deputy Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Director of the National Security Agency. The SIG chairman varies according to the meeting agenda, e.g., the Director of Central Intelligence is chairman when the body addresses intelligence matters. The SIG (Intelligence) is charged to advise and assist the NSC in discharging its authority and responsibility for intelligence policy and intelligence matters. It ensures that important intelligence policy issues requiring interagency attention receive full, prompt, and systematic coordination. It also monitors the execution of previously approved policies and decisions.

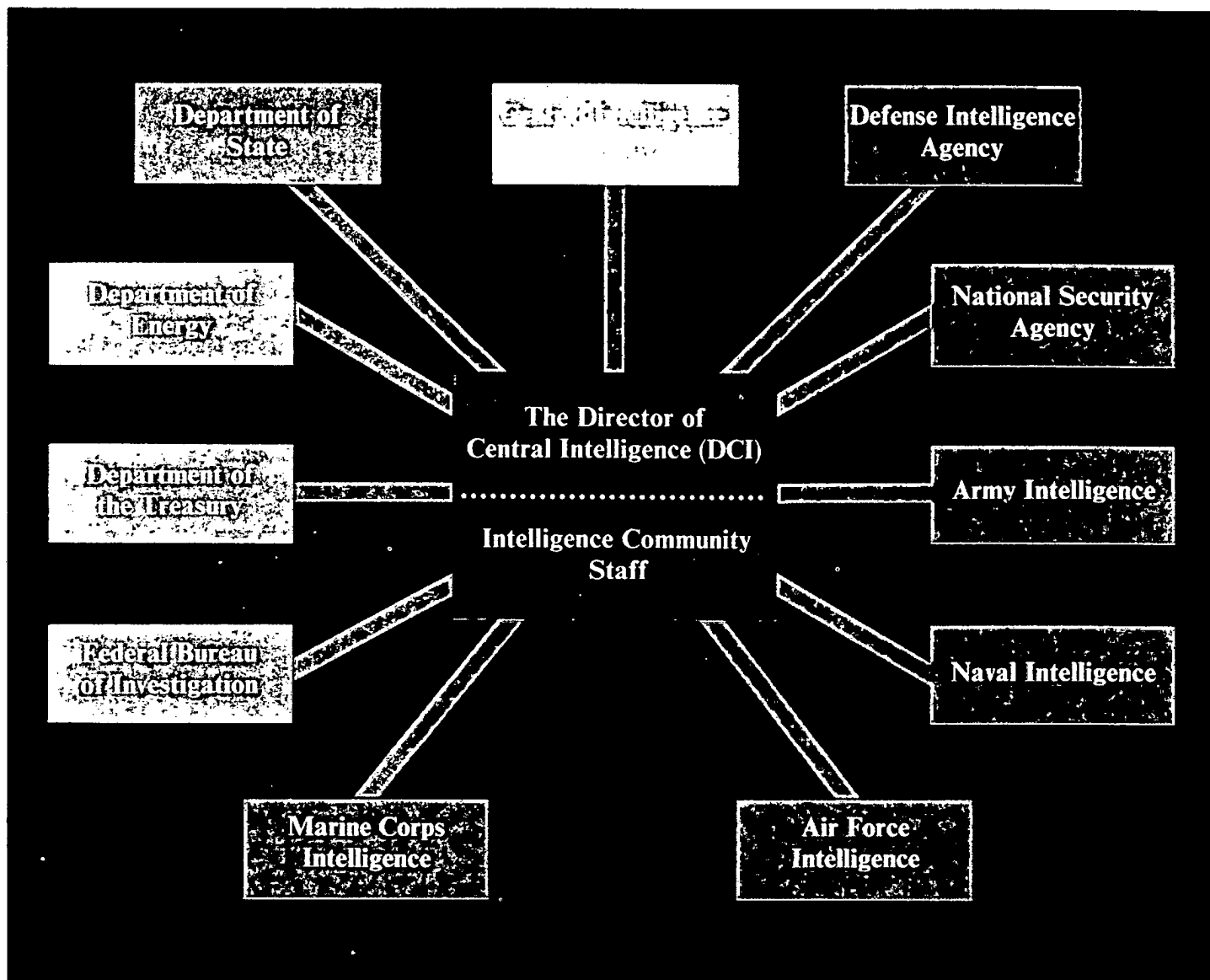
Interagency Groups (IGs)

To assist the SIG (Intelligence), Interagency Groups have been established to consider individual policy issues. Each IG consists of representatives of the SIG members and, upon invitation of the IG chairman, others with specific responsibilities for matters being considered. A representative of the Director of Central Intelligence chairs meetings dealing with national foreign intelligence. A representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation chairs meetings dealing with counterintelligence, except for international terrorism, which is divided between a State Department representative for terrorism abroad and an Attorney General representative for terrorism in the U.S. An indeterminate number of IGs may be designated by the SIG to address such policy issues. The IGs, in turn, may establish working groups as needed to provide support to the approved mechanisms of the NSC for such matters.

The Intelligence Community

The concept of an Intelligence Community is unique in the Government in that it is composed for the most part of elements which have their primary institutional homes in various departments and agencies of the Executive Branch. Many of these elements differ from each other in significant ways. Together they conduct the variety of activities that add up to the entire U.S. national foreign intelligence effort. What binds these diverse components is their common goal: to provide national leaders with the most reliable and accurate intelligence to serve as a sound basis for making timely, informed decisions.

It is the job of the Director of Central Intelligence to make certain that this goal is constantly and successfully pursued. Members of the Intelligence Community advise the Director of Central Intelligence through their representation on a



The Intelligence Community

- Department of Defense Elements
- Departmental Intelligence Elements (Other than DOD)
- Independent Agency

number of specialized committees that deal with intelligence matters of common concern. Chief among these is the National Foreign Intelligence Board, which the Director chairs and which is composed of the heads of Community components and, as observers, heads of the military intelligence services.

The Director of Central Intelligence (DCI)

The DCI is the primary adviser to the President and the National Security Council on national intelligence matters. He is the head of the Central Intelligence Agency and of such other

staff elements as are required for the discharge of his Intelligence Community responsibilities.

An Executive Order gives the DCI authority to develop the consolidated National Foreign Intelligence Program budget and to direct the analytic and collection tasking of all Intelligence Community elements.

In addition to staff elements of the Office of the DCI, the Intelligence Community consists of the Central Intelligence Agency; the National Security Agency; the Defense Intelligence Agency; the offices within the Department of Defense responsible for collection of specialized national

foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs; the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State; and the intelligence elements of the military services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Departments of Treasury and Energy.

The DCI also serves as chairman of the NSC's Senior Interagency Group when it meets to consider intelligence matters. This committee establishes requirements and priorities, relates these priorities to resources, and reviews the intelligence product for quality and responsiveness.

Intelligence Community Staff—provides primary staff support to the Director of Central Intelligence in his role as senior intelligence officer responsible for a coordinated intelligence effort. The staff carefully coordinates the collection activities of all agencies and departmental elements to minimize duplication and to ensure coverage of major targets and to assure that emphasis is placed on topics of priority interest. It also monitors the dissemination of collected intelligence and consumer satisfaction. The staff provides advice on all matters pertaining to the National Foreign Intelligence Program budget prior to its presentation to Congress. It develops the actual presentation for Congress and monitors the implementation of the budget process.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)—has primary responsibility for the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence, for conducting counterintelligence abroad, and for the research and development of technical collection systems. CIA exploits new technology for this purpose. Further, it is responsible for the production of political, military, economic, biographic, sociological, and scientific and technical intelligence to meet the needs of national policymakers. CIA also supports the Director of Central Intelligence in his role as coordinator of the Intelligence Community.

Department of Defense (DOD) Defense Intelligence Agency—satisfies the foreign intelligence and counterintelligence requirements of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified and Specified Commands, Defense Department components, and other authorized agencies and provides the military intelligence contribution to national intelligence. It is also responsible for coordinating the intelligence activities of the military services and managing the Defense Attache System, which assigns military attaches to U.S. embassies around the world.

National Security Agency—is responsible for the centralized coordination, direction, and performance of highly specialized technical operations in support of U.S. Government activities to protect U.S. communications and produce foreign intelligence information.

Army Intelligence—provides specialized intelligence support to the Army worldwide and to DOD. Responsibilities include: the collection, production, and dissemination of military and military-related foreign intelligence, including information on indications and warning, capabilities, plans, and weapon systems and equipment; the conduct of counterintelligence activities and the production and dissemination of counterintelligence studies and reports; and the development, procurement and management of tactical intelligence systems and equipment.

Naval Intelligence—works to fulfill the intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative and security requirements and responsibilities of the Department of the Navy. It also provides highly specialized collection and analysis related to the Naval environment.

Air Force Intelligence—conducts and manages collection, processing, and analysis, and dissemination activities to meet worldwide Air Force and national intelligence needs. Among the Services, the Air Force has the largest intelligence program, and its Foreign Technology Division is a leading national source of analysis of foreign aircraft and missiles.

Marine Corps Intelligence—focuses on providing responsive intelligence support to Marine Corps tactical commanders, primarily in the amphibious warfare mission area, but also across the full spectrum of Marine Corps worldwide contingency missions. Marine Corps intelligence coordinates closely with and receives extensive support from other Service, theater, and national agencies but, particularly, Naval Intelligence elements, both at the Fleet and National levels.

Department of State—the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research produces political and some economic intelligence to meet the State Department's needs. It also coordinates State's relations with other foreign intelligence operations, disseminates reports received from U.S. diplomatic and consular posts abroad, and participates in the preparation of National Intelligence Estimates.

Department of Energy—openly collects political, economic and technical information concerning foreign energy matters. While DOE does produce and disseminate some foreign intelligence and provides technical and analytical research capabilities to other intelligence operations, it remains primarily a consumer of intelligence.

Department of Treasury—openly collects foreign financial and monetary information and assists the Department of State in collecting economic data. It produces analysis to support the Secretary of the Treasury in carrying out his responsibilities for U.S. economic policy and assists in the production of national intelligence for the President and other senior U.S. officials.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)—has primary responsibility for counterintelligence *within* the United States. This includes the detection, penetration, prevention and neutralization, by lawful means, of espionage, sabotage and other clandestine intelligence activities directed against the U.S. by hostile foreign intelligence services. FBI works closely with the Central Intelligence Agency which has primary responsibility for counterintelligence *outside* the United States.

The Intelligence Community

