

DCI/IC 77-6403

20 December 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Members, Intelligence Definitions
Working Group

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FROM:

[Redacted]
Office of Policy and Planning
Intelligence Community Staff

SUBJECT: Minutes of 20 December 1977 Meeting

1. A summary of the 20 December 1977 meeting of the Intelligence Definitions Working Group is attached for your information. Also attached is a complete list of definitions approved by the Group to date. The most recent additions and or changes are asterisked.

2. The next meeting of the Working Group will begin at 1330, 10 January 1977, CHB Room 5S09.

Attachments
As stated

[Redacted]
Executive Secretary

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ATTENDEES
DEFINITIONS WORKING GROUP
20 December 1977

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[Redacted]

Acting Chairman

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NAME

ORGANIZATION

[Redacted]

Mr. R. P. Watson

[Redacted]

Maj. Jack W. Wolfe
Mr. Hugh Smith
Mr. Donald Paschal

CIA
FBI
DIA
NSA
Army (OACSI)
Navy
SECOM

MINUTES

INTELLIGENCE DEFINITIONS WORKING GROUP

20 December 1977

PROCEDURAL ITEMS:

1. The previous minutes were corrected to substitute Consolidated for Combined in CCP in both the glossary and the list of acronyms and abbreviations.

2. The Group was asked to consider whether CCP, CIAP, and GDIP needed separate definitions apart from mere reference to the NFIP.

3. The CIA member noted that General Camm, in a recent briefing on the NITC, had announced his intention to define collection-related terms. It was suggested that he be informed of the activity of the Intelligence Definitions Working Group. A copy of these Minutes will be forwarded to him.

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MINUTES:

1. In the absence of opened the meeting by calling for consideration of terms from the "Airborne Mix Report." Adopted definitions are shown in the updated attached list. NSA asked for additional time to coordinate the terms Electronic Warfare Support Measures and SIGINT Operational Tasking Authority. The terms Line of Sight, Mobile Processing Center, and Moving Target Indicator were deleted as candidates based on their general inapplicability to an intelligence glossary.

2. The Group adopted the previously deferred definition of Medical Intelligence, as shown in the updated list, noting that GMI and CBR would be added to the acronym list.

3. The Group considered the list of definitions proposed by the Security Committee (SECOM) and adopted those shown on the updated list. The term Security was passed to NSA for development as a generic term to which several specific types of security will relate. All others were adopted set or as modified by the Group. The SECOM representative then raised three additional matters relating to definitions already adopted by the Group:

a. Decontrol: it was pointed out that the definition for this term actually described Decompartmentation, the preferred term in any event. The Group elected to drop Decontrol because it is an inoperative and confusing term, and to adopt the SECOM definition of Decompartmentation.

b. National Security: noting that the Group had previously adopted a definition for this term, the SECOM representative stated that a simpler and more cogent definition had been developed and approved by the SCC and NSC in connection with the evolution of the new Executive Order on classification systems (the outcome of PRM-29). That definition states that national security is "a collective term encompassing both the national defense and the foreign policy of the United States." Recognizing that (1) its definitions were not constrained by those developed for other purposes elsewhere, that (2) prudence might suggest compatibility among definitions of such a fundamental term, and that (3) a number of its members were not available to participate in the deliberations at this meeting, the Group elected to table further consideration of this item until its next meeting.

c. Sensitive Sources and Methods: The SECOM representative registered his dissatisfaction with the definition for this term previously adopted. After considerable discussion, SECOM was asked to submit new candidate definitions for Intelligence Sources, Intelligence Methods, and Sensitive Sources and Methods.

4. For the benefit of those unable to attend, attached are State's candidate definition of Political Intelligence, and an information copy of the "Huddleston definitions."

5. The next meeting of the Working Group will begin at 1330, 10 January 1977, CHB Room 5S09.



Executive Secretary

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DEFINITIONS WORKING GROUP
APPROVED DEFINITIONS AS OF 20 DECEMBER 1977

ACTIONABLE INTELLIGENCE: Intelligence information that is directly useful to consumers without having to go through the full intelligence production process. It may address strategic or tactical needs, or close-support of US negotiating teams or action elements dealing with such matters as international terrorism or narcotics.

ADVISORY TASKING: A non-directive statement of intelligence interest or a request for intelligence information which is addressed by an authorized element of the Intelligence Community to departments or agencies having information collection capabilities or intelligence assets not a part of the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

AGENT: A person other than an officer, employee or co-opted worker of an intelligence service who under the direction of that service engages in clandestine intelligence activity.

AGENT OF INFLUENCE: A person who is manipulated by an intelligence service to use his position to influence public opinion or decisionmaking in a manner which will advance the objective of the country for which that service operates.

ALERT MEMORANDUM: A document issued by the DCI to NSC-level policymakers to warn them of possible developments abroad, often of a crisis nature, of major concern to the US. Alert Memoranda are coordinated within the Intelligence Community to the extent time permits.

ANALYSIS: A process in the intelligence cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts and derive conclusions therefrom.

ASSESS: To appraise the worth of an intelligence activity, information, or product in terms of its contribution to a specific goal, or the credibility, reliability, pertinency, accuracy, usefulness of information in terms of an intelligence need. When used in contrast with "evaluate," assess implies a weighing against resource allocation, expenditure, or risk (See Evaluate).

BASIC INTELLIGENCE: Comprises general reference material of a factual nature which results from a collection of encyclopedic information relating to the political, economic and military structure, resources, capabilities and vulnerabilities of foreign nations.

BIOGRAPHIC(AL) INTELLIGENCE: Foreign intelligence on the views, traits, habits, skills, importance, relationships and curriculum vitae of those foreign personalities of actual or potential interest to the United States Government.

CARTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE: Intelligence primarily manifested in maps and charts of areas outside the United States and its territorial waters.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY PROGRAM (CIAP): See National Foreign Intelligence Program.

CIPHER: A cryptosystem in which the cryptographic treatment (i.e., the method of transforming plain-text by predetermined rules to obscure or conceal its meaning) is applied to plain-text elements (such as letters, digits, polygraphs or bits) which either have no intrinsic meaning or are treated without regard to their meaning (e.g., if the element is a natural-language word).

CLANDESTINE: Secret or hidden; conducted with secrecy by design.

CLANDESTINE ACTIVITY: Secret or hidden activity conducted with secrecy by design. (The phrase "clandestine operation" is preferred. Operations are pre-planned activities).

CLANDESTINE COLLECTION: The acquisition of intelligence information in ways designed to assure the secrecy of the operation.

CLANDESTINE OPERATION: An intelligence information collection activity or covert political, economic, propaganda and paramilitary activity conducted so as to assure the secrecy of the operation. Encompasses both clandestine collection and covert action.

CLANDESTINE SERVICES: That portion of the CIA that engages in clandestine activity; sometimes used as synonymous with the CIA Operations Directorate.

- * CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY: Those officials within the Executive Branch who have been authorized pursuant to an Executive Order to originally classify information or material.

CODE: A cryptosystem in which the cryptographic equivalents (usually called "code groups"), typically consisting of letters or digits (or both) in otherwise meaningless combinations, are substituted for plain text elements such as words, phrases, or sentences.

COLLECTION: See Intelligence Cycle.

COLLECTION REQUIREMENT: An expression of intelligence information needs which has been sanctioned by the resource manager and carries at least an implicit authorization to the field collector to commit resources in acquiring the needed information. (Also see Intelligence Requirement).

COMBAT INTELLIGENCE: That knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of combat operations.

* CONSOLIDATED CRYPTOLOGIC PROGRAM (CCP): See National Foreign Intelligence Program.

COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGES (COMEX): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

COMMITTEE ON IMAGERY REQUIREMENTS AND EXPLOITATION (COMIREX): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE (COMINT): Technical and intelligence information derived from intercept of foreign communications by other than the intended recipients. COMINT does not include the monitoring of foreign public media nor the intercept of oral or written communication obtained during the course of foreign counterintelligence investigations within the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC): The protection resulting from the application of any measures taken to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from telecommunications or to ensure the authenticity of such telecommunications.

* COMPARTMENTATION: Formal systems of restricted access established and/or managed by the DCI to protect the sensitive aspects of sources, methods, and analytical procedures of foreign intelligence programs.

* COMPROMISE: The exposure of classified official information or activities to persons not authorized access thereto.

* COMPUTER SECURITY: The means and procedures to provide protection for information processed and/or stored in Automated Data Processing (ADP) systems and networks.

CONSOLIDATED INTELLIGENCE RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (CIRIS): The automated management information system used to identify and display the expected distribution of all intelligence resources within the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

CONSUMER: See Customer.

CO-OPTED WORKER: A national of a country but not an officer or employee of the country's intelligence service who assists that service on a temporary or regular basis. (In most circumstances a co-opted worker is an official of the country but can also be a tourist, student, etc.)

COORDINATION: The process of seeking concurrence from one or more groups, organizations, and agencies regarding a proposal or an activity for which they share some responsibility, and which may result in contributions, concurrences or dissents. In the production of intelligence, the process by which producers gain the views or other producers on the adequacy of a specific draft assessment, estimate, or report. Coordination is intended to increase a product's factual accuracy, clarify its judgments, resolve disagreement on issues that permit, and sharpen statements of disagreement on major unresolved issues.

COVER: Protective guise used by a person, organization, or installation to prevent identification with clandestine activities.

COVERT: See Clandestine. Covert Action has special meaning. See below.

COVERT ACTION: A clandestine operation designed to influence foreign governments, events, organizations, or persons in support of United States foreign policy. Covert action may include political and economic action, propaganda, and paramilitary activities.

COVERT OPERATION: See "clandestine operation" (preferred term). A covert operation encompasses covert action and clandestine collection.

CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES: The activities and operations involved in the production of signals intelligence and the maintenance of communications security.

CRYPTOLOGY: The branch of knowledge which treats the principles of cryptography and cryptanalytics and is used to produce signals intelligence and maintain communications security.

CRITICAL COLLECTION PROBLEMS COMMITTEE (CCPC): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

CRYPTOSEcurity: The component of communications security that results from the provision of technically sound cryptosystems and for their proper use.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM: All associated items of cryptomaterial (e.g., equipments and their removable components which perform cryptographic functions, operating instructions, maintenance manuals) that are used as a unit to provide a single means of encryption and decryption of plain text, so that its meaning may be concealed. (In addition, code, cipher, and cryptographic systems include any mechanical or electrical device or method used for the purpose of disguising, authenticating, or concealing the contents, significance, or meanings of communications.)

CRYPTOSYSTEM: See Cryptographic System.

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE: Intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest to the users of intelligence; it is usually disseminated without the delays incident to complete evaluation or interpretation.

CUSTOMER: A person who uses intelligence or intelligence information either to produce other intelligence or directly in the decisionmaking process. Synonymous with Consumer and User.

DCID 1/2 ATTACHMENT: An annual publication by the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) which establishes a priorities classification system. The publication presents requirements categories and foreign countries in a geotopical matrix, against which priorities are assigned which provide the Intelligence Community with basic substantive priorities guidance for the conduct of all U.S. foreign intelligence activities. The document includes a system for adjusting priorities between annual publications. Priorities are approved by the DCI with the advice of the National Foreign Intelligence Board. (See Priority.)

DECEPTION: Those measures designed to mislead a foreign power, organization or person by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests.

- * DECLASSIFY: To remove official information from the protective status afforded by security classification.
- * DECOMPARTMENTATION: The removal of information from a compartmentation system without attempting to conceal the source.

DEFECTOR: A national of a designated country who has escaped from the control of such country, or who, being outside such jurisdiction and control, is unwilling to return thereto and is of special value to another government because he is able to add valuable new or confirmatory information to existing knowledge about his country.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY: Refers to Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), National Security Agency (NSA) and the Military Services Intelligence offices including Department of Defense (DoD) collectors of specialized intelligence through reconnaissance programs.

DEPARTMENT(AL) INTELLIGENCE: Foreign intelligence produced and used within a governmental department or agency in order to meet unique requirements of the department or agency mission.

- * DIRECTION FINDING (DF): A procedure for obtaining bearings on radio frequency emitters with the use of a directional antenna and a display unit on an intercept receiver of ancillary equipment.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE (DCI): The President's principal foreign intelligence adviser appointed by him with the consent of the Senate to be the head of the Intelligence Community and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and to discharge those authorities and responsibilities as they are prescribed by law and by Presidential and National Security Council directives.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE: A committee established by the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) to advise him and to perform whatever functions he shall determine. DCI Committees usually deal with Intelligence Community concerns, and their terms of reference ordinarily are specified in DCI Directives (See DCID).

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE (DCID): A directive issued by the DCI which outlines general policies and procedures to be followed by intelligence agencies and organizations which are under his direction or overview.

DISAFFECTED PERSON: A person who is a potential defector and who either through inducement or voluntary action has indicated the willingness or desire to defect.

DISSEMINATION: See Intelligence Cycle.

DOMESTIC COLLECTION: The acquisition of foreign intelligence information within the United States from governmental or nongovernmental organizations or individuals who are witting sources and choose to cooperate by sharing such information.

DOMESTIC SECURITY MEASURE: An internal activity undertaken by the United States Government to protect the nation from acts of force or violence (not conducted pursuant to the direction of a foreign entity) in violation of Federal law and intended to overthrow or substantially impair the functioning of the United States Government or the government of a state; to substantially interfere with the legal activities of a foreign government in the United States; or to deprive persons of their civil rights.

DOUBLE AGENT: An agent who is cooperating with an intelligence service of one government on behalf of and under the control of an intelligence or security service of another government, and is manipulated by one to the detriment of the other.

- * DOWNGRADE: To change the security classification of official information from a higher to a lower level.

ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE: Foreign Intelligence concerning the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services, labor, finance, taxation, and other aspects of the international economic system.

ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE (EIC): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

ELECTRO-OPTICAL INTELLIGENCE (ELECTRO-OPTINT): See Optical Intelligence.

- * ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES (ECM): That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum. ECM includes electronic jamming, which is the deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the uses of electronic equipment used by an enemy; and electronic deception, which is similar but is intended to mislead an enemy in the interpretation of information received by his electronic system.

ELECTRONICS INTELLIGENCE (ELINT): Technical and intelligence information derived from foreign noncommunications electromagnetic radiations emanating from other than atomic detonation or radioactive sources.

- * ELECTRONIC ORDER OF BATTLE (EOB): A listing of non-communications electronic devices including site designation, nomenclature, location, site function and any other pertinent information obtained from any source which has military significance when related to the foreign devices.
- * ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW): Military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and action which retains friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

EMIGRE: A person who departs from his country for any lawful reason with the intention of resettling elsewhere.

EMISSION SECURITY: The component of communications security which results from all measures taken to deny to unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from interception and analysis of compromising emanations from crypto-equipment and telecommunications systems.

END PRODUCT: Finished intelligence (See Product).

ENERGY INTELLIGENCE: Foreign intelligence relating to the technical, economic and political capabilities and programs of foreign countries to engage in development, utilization and commerce of basic and advanced energy technologies. Energy intelligence includes the location and extent of foreign energy resources and their allocation; foreign government energy policies, plans and programs; new and improved foreign energy technologies; and economic and security aspects of foreign energy supply, demand, production distribution, and utilization.

ESPIONAGE: Intelligence activity directed toward the acquisition of information through clandestine means.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEI): Those items of information regarding a foreign power, forces or targets and their environment essential for timely decisions.

ESTIMATIVE INTELLIGENCE: A category of intelligence production which attempts to project future foreign developments and their implications for US interests, whether of a national or departmental character. Estimative Intelligence may or may not be coordinated.

EVALUATE: To appraise the worth of an intelligence activity, information, or product in terms of its contribution to a specific goal, or the credibility, reliability, pertinency, accuracy, usefulness of information in terms of an intelligence need. Evaluation may be used without reference to cost or risk, particularly when used in contrast with "assess." (See Assess).

EVASION AND ESCAPE (E&E): The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from enemy-held or hostile areas under friendly control.

EVASION AND ESCAPE INTELLIGENCE: Processed information prepared to assist personnel to evade capture if lost in enemy-dominated territory or to escape if captured.

FINISHED INTELLIGENCE: The result of the Production step of the Intelligence Cycle. (See Intelligence Cycle.)

FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE (FCI): Intelligence activity, with its resultant product, devoted to countering the effectiveness of foreign intelligence activities and undertaken to protect the security of the United States, its personnel, information and installations against espionage, sabotage, and terrorism. Foreign counterintelligence does not include personnel, physical, document, or communications security programs.

FOREIGN INSTRUMENTATION SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE (FISINT): Information derived from the collection and processing of foreign telemetry, beaconry, and associated signals.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE (FI): The product of collection, processing, and analysis of foreign intelligence information relating to the national security, to the foreign relations or economic interests of the United States by a government agency that is assigned an intelligence mission.

FOREIGN MATERIEL (FORMAT) INTELLIGENCE: Intelligence derived from the exploitation of foreign materiel.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL: A foreign national acting in an official capacity on behalf of a foreign power, attached to a foreign diplomatic establishment or an establishment under the control of a foreign power, or employed by a public international organization.

* FORWARD LOOKING INFRARED (FLIR): An airborne system used for producing infrared ground images the dimensions of which are determined by the forward motion of the aircraft and by scanning across its flight path.

FUSION: In the military operational context, the blending of intelligence with operational information; or, in the tactical intelligence context, the blending of information from multiple sources to produce a single intelligence product.

FUSION CENTER: A term referring to an organizational activity, associated with the Department of Defense and under the control and supervision of a field commander, having the responsibility of blending both compartmented intelligence with all other available intelligence in order to support military operations. (See Actionable Intelligence and Tactical Intelligence.)

GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (GDIP): See National Foreign Intelligence Program.

GEOGRAPHIC(AL) INTELLIGENCE: Foreign intelligence dealing with the location, description, and analysis of physical and cultural factors of the world, (e.g., terrain, climate, natural resources, transportation, boundaries, population distribution) and their changes through time.

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE (HRC): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

ILLEGAL: An officer or employee of an intelligence service dispatched abroad who has no overt connection with the intelligence service with which he is connected or with the government operating that intelligence service.

ILLEGAL AGENT: An agent operated by an illegal residency or directly from the headquarters of an intelligence service.

ILLEGAL RESIDENCY: An intelligence establishment in a foreign country composed of one or more intelligence officers and possibly one or more employees which has no overt connection with the intelligence service involved or with the government of the country operating the intelligence service.

IMAGERY: Representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media.

IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE: The collected products of imagery interpretation processed for intelligence use.

IMAGERY INTERPRETATION: The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented by imagery.

INFORMATION HANDLING COMMITTEE (IHC): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

INFORMATION(AL) NEED: The requirement of an official involved in the policymaking process or the intelligence production process of the US Government for the best available information and intelligence on which to base policy decisions, recommendations, or intelligence production.

* INFRARED IMAGERY: That imagery produced as a result of sensing electromagnetic radiations emitted or reflected from a given target surface in the infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.

INFRARED INTELLIGENCE: See Optical Intelligence.

INTEGRATION: A process in the intelligence cycle in which a pattern is formed through the selection and combination of evaluated information.

INTELLIGENCE: A generic term which includes foreign intelligence and foreign counterintelligence.

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES: A generic term used to describe the efforts and endeavors undertaken by intelligence organizations.

INTELLIGENCE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (IRA): Those activities specifically excluded from the National Foreign Intelligence Program which respond to departmental or agency tasking for time-sensitive information on foreign activities; respond to national Intelligence Community advisory tasking of collection capabilities which have a primary mission to support departmental or agency missions or operational forces; train personnel for intelligence duties; or are devoted to research and development of intelligence or related capabilities.

INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT: A category of intelligence production that encompasses most analytical studies dealing with subjects of some policy significance. Assessments are thorough in their treatment of subject matter, as distinct from building-block papers, research projects, and reference aids; but assessments unlike estimates may not attempt to project future developments and their implications. Assessments may or may not be coordinated.

INTELLIGENCE ASSET: Any resource--person, group, instrument, installation, or technical system--at the disposal of an intelligence organization.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY: A term which, in the aggregate, refers to those Executive Branch organizations and activities composed of: the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); the National Security Agency (NSA); the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA); offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs; the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) of the Department of State; intelligence elements of the military services; intelligence elements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); intelligence elements of the Department of Treasury; intelligence elements of the Department of Energy; intelligence elements of the Drug Enforcement Administration; and staff elements of the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF (IC STAFF): A term referring to an organization under the direction and control of the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) formed to assist the DCI in discharging his responsibilities relating to the Intelligence Community.

INTELLIGENCE CONSUMER: See Customer.

INTELLIGENCE CYCLE: The processes by which information is converted into intelligence and made available to users. There are usually five steps in the cycle:

- a. PLANNING AND DIRECTION--determination of intelligence requirements, preparation of a collection plan, issuance of orders and requests to information collection agencies, and a continuous check on the productivity of collection agencies.
- b. COLLECTION--acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing and/or production elements.
- c. PROCESSING--conversion of collected information into a form suitable to the production of intelligence.
- d. PRODUCTION--conversion of information into intelligence through the integration, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of all source data and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated user requirements.

e. DISSEMINATION--conveyance of intelligence to users in a suitable form.

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE: The product of Estimative Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION: Information of potential intelligence value concerning the capabilities, intentions and activities of any foreign power or organization or any associated non-United States person.

INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT: A report which disseminates foreign intelligence information.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT: A product of the analysis of foreign intelligence information.

INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENT: Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information, or the production of intelligence. (Also see Collection Requirement)

INTELLIGENCE USER: See Customer.

INTERAGENCY DEFECTOR COMMITTEE (IDC): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

INTERAGENCY INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM (IIM): A national intelligence assessment or estimate issued by the DCI with the advice of appropriate National Foreign Intelligence Board agencies.

INTERDEPARTMENT(AL) INTELLIGENCE: Integrated department(al) intelligence required by departments and agencies of the U.S. government for the execution of their missions but which transcends the competence or interest of a single department or agency.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTIVITIES: Terrorism is the calculated use of violence, or the threat of violence, to attain political goals through fear, intimidation or coercion. It usually involves a criminal act, often symbolic in nature, and is intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims. International terrorism is terrorism transcending national boundaries in the carrying out of the act, the purpose of the act, the nationalities of the victims, or the resolution of the incident. These acts are usually designed to attract wide publicity in order to focus attention on the existence, cause, or demands of the perpetrators.

JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE (JAEIC): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE: (Military Context) Intelligence produced by elements of more than one Service of the same nation. (Intelligence Community Context) Intelligence produced by intelligence organizations of more than one country.

KEY INTELLIGENCE QUESTION (KIQ): A question, issued by the Director of Central Intelligence and part of the Intelligence Community Planning System, which identifies a most important gap or weakness in the intelligence information holdings of the Intelligence Community. A Key Intelligence Question serves to notify the Intelligence Community of a shortcoming which, by its selection and illumination, requires a period of special operational attention. KIQs are usually published annually in a DCI guidance document.

LASER INTELLIGENCE (LASINT): See Optical Intelligence.

LEGAL RESIDENCY: An intelligence establishment in a foreign country composed of intelligence officers and employees assigned as overt representatives of their government.

* MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE (MEDINT): Foreign intelligence related to all aspects of foreign natural and man-made environments which could influence the health of military forces. It incorporates General Medical Intelligence (GMI), which is concerned with foreign biological medical capabilities and health situations, and medical Scientific and Technical Intelligence which assesses and predicts technological advances of medical significance, to include defense against Chemical, Biological, Radiological (CBR) Warfare. MEDINT is applied to both tactical and strategic planning and operations, including military and humanitarian efforts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE (MI): Current, basic, or estimative intelligence on any foreign military or military-related situation or activity.

MONITOR: To observe, listen to, intercept, record, or transcribe any form of communication or media for intelligence collection or communications security purposes; either overtly or covertly.

NATIONAL ESTIMATE: (See National Intelligence Estimate.)

NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER (NFAC): An organization established by, and under the control and supervision of, the Director of Central Intelligence, which is responsible for production of national intelligence.

NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BOARD (NFIB): A body formed to provide the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) with advice concerning: production, review, and coordination of national foreign intelligence; the National Foreign Intelligence Program budget; interagency exchanges of foreign intelligence information; arrangements with foreign governments on intelligence matters; the protection of intelligence sources and methods; activities of common concerns; and such other matters as are referred to it by the DCI. The NFIB is composed of the DCI (chairman), and the appropriate officers of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Treasury, Department of Energy, the offices within the Department of Defense for reconnaissance programs, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The senior intelligence officer of the Army, Navy, and Air Force participate in NFIB matters as observers.

NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (NFIP): A program aggregating the programs of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Consolidated Cryptologic Program, and the programs of the offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance (except such elements as the DCI and the Secretary of Defense agree should be excluded); the elements of the General Defense Intelligence Program and other programs of agencies within the Intelligence Community designated by the Director of Central Intelligence and the head of the department as national foreign intelligence or national foreign counterintelligence activities: and activities of the staff elements of the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE: Foreign intelligence produced under the aegis of the Director of Central Intelligence and intended primarily to be responsive to the needs of the President, the National Security Council and other Federal officials involved in the formulation and execution of national security, foreign political and/or economic policy.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ASSET: An intelligence asset, the primary purpose of which is the collection, processing or production of national intelligence. (See National Intelligence.)

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE (NIE): A thorough assessment of a situation in the foreign environment which is relevant to the formulation of foreign, economic, and national security policy, and which projects probable future courses of action and developments. It is structured to illuminate differences

of view within the Intelligence Community, and is issued by the Director of Central Intelligence with the advice of the National Foreign Intelligence Board.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TASKING CENTER (NITC): The central organizational mechanism established under the direction, control and management of the Director of Central Intelligence for coordinating and tasking within the National Foreign Intelligence Program activities, and for providing advisory tasking to other intelligence and information gathering activities.

NATIONAL SECURITY: The territorial integrity, sovereignty, and international freedom of action of the United States. Intelligence activities relating to national security encompass all the military, economic, political, scientific and technological and other aspects of foreign developments which pose actual or potential threats to U.S. national interests.

NATIONAL/TACTICAL INTERFACE: A relationship between national and tactical intelligence activities encompassing the full range of fiscal, technical, operational, and programmatic matters.

NEAR-REAL-TIME: The brief interval between the collection of information regarding an event and reception of the data at some other location, caused by the time required for automated processing, communications and display.

NET ASSESSMENT: A comparative review and analysis of opposing national strengths, capabilities, vulnerabilities and weaknesses. An intelligence net assessment involves only foreign countries.

NONCOMMUNICATIONS EMANATIONS: That class of radiations which are emitted intentionally or unintentionally by electrical or electronic equipments for purposes other than communications, e.g., by radars, navigational aids, jammers, or remote control systems.

NUCLEAR INTELLIGENCE (NUCINT): Intelligence derived from the collection and analysis of radiation and other effects resulting from the detonation of nuclear devices or from radioactive sources.

OFFICIAL: See Foreign Official.

OPEN SOURCE INFORMATION: A generic term describing information of potential intelligence value derived from data available to the general public.

OPERATIONAL CONTROL (OPCON): (Military Context) The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy the forces concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those forces. It does not, of itself, include administrative or logistic control.

OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE (OPINTEL): Intelligence required for planning and executing operations.

OPTICAL INTELLIGENCE (OPTINT): Intelligence derived from data on optical applications using that portion of the electromagnetic spectrum from ultraviolet (0.01 micrometers) through far (long wave length) infrared (1,000 micrometers).

ORDER OF BATTLE (OB): Intelligence pertaining to identification, strength, command structure and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any foreign military force.

OVERT: Open; done without attempt at concealment.

OVERT COLLECTION: The acquisition of intelligence information from public media, observation, government-to-government dialogue, elicitation, and from the sharing of data openly acquired. The collection process may be classified or unclassified. The target and host governments as well as the sources involved normally are aware of the general collection activity although the specific acquisition, sites, and processes may be successfully concealed.

PERSONNEL SECURITY: The means or procedures, such as selective investigations, record checks, personal interviews, supervisory controls, designed to provide reasonable assurance that persons being considered for, or granted access to, classified information are loyal and trustworthy.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE (PHOTINT): The collected products of photographic interpretation classified and evaluated for intelligence use. Photographic intelligence is a category of Imagery Interpretation.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION (PI): The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented on photography. Photographic interpretation is a category of Imagery Interpretation.

PHYSICAL SECURITY: Physical measures--such as safes, vaults, perimeter barriers, guard systems, alarms and access controls--designed to safeguard installations against damage, disruption or unauthorized entry; information or material against unauthorized access or theft; and specified personnel against harm.

PLANNING AND DIRECTION: See Intelligence Cycle.

POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE (As pertains to intelligence matters) (PRC(I)): A committee established under the National Security Council which when meeting under the chairmanship of the Director of Central Intelligence is empowered to define and prioritize substantive intelligence requirements and evaluate analytical product performance. This is sometimes referred to as the Policy Review Committee (Intelligence).

PRIORITY: A value denoting a preferential rating or precedence in position, used to discriminate among like entities. The term is normally used in conjunction with intelligence requirements in order to illuminate importance and to guide the actions planned, being planned, or in use, to respond to the requirements.

PROCESSING: See Intelligence Cycle.

PRODUCT: (1) Finished intelligence reports disseminated by intelligence agencies. (2) In SIGINT usage, intelligence information derived from analysis of SIGINT materials and published as a report or translation for dissemination to customers.

PRODUCTION: See Intelligence Cycle.

PROLIFERATION INTELLIGENCE: Foreign intelligence relating to (a) scientific, technical and economic capabilities and programs and the political plans and intentions of non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS) or foreign organizations to acquire nuclear weapons and/or to acquire the requisite special nuclear materials (SNM) and to carry on research, development and manufacture of nuclear explosive devices, and; (b) the attitudes, policies and actions of foreign nuclear supplier countries or organizations within these countries toward provision of technologies, facilities or SNM which could assist NNWS or foreign organizations to acquire or develop nuclear explosive devices.

RADAR INTELLIGENCE (RADINT): Intelligence derived from information collected by radar.

RADIATION INTELLIGENCE (RINT): Intelligence derived from information obtained from unintentional electro-magnetic energy emanating from foreign devices to determine their function and characteristics, excluding nuclear detonations or radioactive sources. (See Noncommunications Emanations.)

RAW INTELLIGENCE: A colloquial term meaning collected intelligence information. (See Intelligence Information).

RECONNAISSANCE (RECCE): A mission undertaken to obtain by visual observation or other detection methods, information relating to the activities, resources or forces of a foreign nation; or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

RECRUITMENT-IN-PLACE: A term pertaining to a person who has been recruited and agrees to retain his position in his organization or government while reporting thereon to an intelligence or security service of a foreign country.

REFUGEE: A person who is outside the country of his former habitual residence, and who, because of fear of being persecuted in that country, is unwilling to return to it.

REPORT: See Intelligence Report and Intelligence Information Report.

REQUIREMENT: See Intelligence Requirement or Collection Requirement.

RESIDENCY: See Illegal Residency and Legal Residency.

SABOTAGE: Action against material, premises or utilities, or other production, which injures, interferes with or obstructs the national security or ability of a nation to prepare for or carry on a war.

- * SANITIZATION: The process of concealing sensitive intelligence sources, methods, and analytical procedures in order to permit wider dissemination of information.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL (S&T) INTELLIGENCE: Intelligence concerning foreign developments in basic and applied scientific and technical research and development, including engineering and production techniques, new technology, and weapon systems and their capabilities and characteristics. Also included is intelligence which requires scientific or technical expertise on the part of the analyst, such as physical health studies and behavioral analyses.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE (STIC): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

SECURITY COMMITTEE (SECOM): See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

SENSITIVE: Requiring special protection from disclosure to avoid compromise or threat to the security of the sponsor.

- * SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION (SCI): All information and material requiring special controls for restricted handling within compartmented foreign intelligence systems.

SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS: A source is a person, device, system or activity which provides intelligence information. A method is a technique or procedure used by a source. Sensitive Sources and Methods require special protection from disclosure.

- * SIDE-LOOKING AIRBORNE RADAR (SLAR): An airborne radar, viewing at right angles to the axis of the vehicle, which produces a presentation of terrain or moving targets.

SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE (SIGINT): A category of intelligence information comprising all communications intelligence, electronics intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, either individually or in combination, including as well nonimagery infrared and coherent light signals.

SOURCE: A person, device, system or activity from which intelligence information is obtained.

SPECIAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE (SCC): A committee established under the National Security Council which deals with such matters as the oversight of sensitive intelligence activities-- such as covert action--which are undertaken on Presidential authority.

SPECIAL NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE (SNIE): National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) which are relevant to specific policy problems that need to be addressed in the immediate future. SNIEs are generally unscheduled, shorter, and prepared more quickly than NIEs and are coordinated within the Intelligence Community only to the extent that time permits.

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE: Intelligence which is required for the formulation of policy and military plans at national and

international levels. Strategic intelligence and tactical intelligence differ primarily in level of use, but may also vary in terms of scope and detail.

STRATEGIC WARNING: Intelligence regarding the threat of the initiation of hostilities against the U.S. or in which U.S. forces may become involved. Strategic Warning may be received at any time, prior to the initiation of hostilities.

SURVEILLANCE: The systematic observation or monitoring of aerospace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means.

TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE: That intelligence required by military commanders in the field to maintain the readiness of operating forces for combat operations and to support the planning and conduct of military operations under combat conditions.

TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE ASSET: An intelligence asset, the primary purpose of which is the collection, processing or production of tactical intelligence. (See Tactical Intelligence.)

TARGET: A country, area, installation, organization, weapon system, military force, situation (political or economic), person or other entity against which intelligence operations are directed.

TARGET INTELLIGENCE: Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its identification, vulnerability and relative importance.

TASKING: The assignment or direction of an individual or activity to perform in a specified way for achievement of a specified end, objective, or goal.

TELEMETRY INTELLIGENCE (TELINT): Technical and general intelligence information derived from information obtained through the intercept, processing and analysis of foreign telemetry.

TERRORIST ORGANIZATION: A group or organization that engages in terrorist activities. (See International Terrorist Activities).

TRANSMISSION SECURITY (TRANSEC): The component of communications security which results from all measures designed to protect transmissions from interception and from exploitation by means other than cryptanalysis.

UNITED STATES SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM: An entity that is comprised of the National Security Agency (including assigned military personnel); those elements of the military departments and the Central Intelligence Agency performing signals intelligence activities; and those elements of any other department or agency which may from time-to-time be authorized by the National Security Council to perform signals intelligence activities during the time when such elements are so authorized.

USER: See Customer.

VALIDATION: A process normally associated with intelligence collection, which provides official status to an identified requirement and confirms that the requirement is appropriate for a given collector and has not previously been satisfied. (See Collection Requirement.)

WALK-IN: A person who on his own initiative makes contact with a representative of a foreign country and who volunteers information and/or requests political asylum.

WEAPON AND SPACE SYSTEMS INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE (WSSIC):
See Director of Central Intelligence Committee.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAMS	COMIREX Automated Management System
CBR	Chemical, Biological, Radiological Warfare
CCF	Collection Coordination Facility
CCP	Consolidated Cryptologic Program
CCPC	Critical Collection Problems Committee
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIAP	Central Intelligence Agency Program
CIRIS	Consolidated Intelligence Resources Information System
COMEX	Committee on Exchanges
COMINT	Communications Intelligence
COMIREX	Committee on Imagery Requirements and Exploitation
COMSEC	Communications Security
DCI	Director of Central Intelligence
DCID	Director of Central Intelligence Directive
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DF	Direction Finding
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
EEl	Essential Elements of Information
E&E	Evasion and Escape
EIC	Economic Intelligence Committee
ELECTRO-OPTINT	Electro-optical Intelligence
ELINT	Electronics Intelligence
EMSEC	Emanations Security
EOB	Electronic Order of Battle
EW	Electronic Warfare
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCI	Foreign Counterintelligence
FI	Foreign Intelligence
FISINT	Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence
FORMAT	Foreign Material
GDIP	General Defense Intelligence Program
GMI	General Medical Intelligence
HRC	Human Resources Committee

ICRS	Imagery Collection Requirements Subcommittee (COMIREX)
IDC	Interagency Defector Committee
IHC	Information Handling Committee
IIM	Interagency Intelligence Memorandum
INR	Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State
IRA	Intelligence-Related Activities
JAEIC	Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee
LASINT	Laser Intelligence
MEDINT	Medical Intelligence
NIE	National Intelligence Estimate
NITC	National Intelligence Tasking Center
NMIC	National Military Intelligence Center
NNWS	Non-Nuclear Weapon States
NPIC	National Photographic Interpretation Center
NSA	National Security Agency
NUCINT	Nuclear Intelligence
OB	Order of Battle
OPCON	Operational Control
OPINTEL	Operational Intelligence
OPTINT	Optical Intelligence
PHOTINT	Photographic Intelligence
PI	Photographic Interpretation or Photographic Interpreter
PRC(I)	Policy Review Committee (Intelligence)
RADINT	Radar Intelligence
RECCE	Reconnaissance
RINT	Radiation Intelligence
S&T	Scientific and Technical
SAO	Special Activities Office
SCC	Special Coordination Committee
SCI	Sensitive Compartmented Information or Source Code Indicator
SECOM	Security Committee
SIGINT	Signals Intelligence
SIGINT Committee	Signals Intelligence Committee
SLAR	Side-Looking Airborne Radar
SNIE	Special National Intelligence Estimate
SNM	Special Nuclear Materials
SSO	Special Security Officer
STIC	Scientific and Technical Intelligence Committee

TELINT
TRANSEC

Telemetry Intelligence
Transmission Security

WSSIC

Weapon and Space Systems Intelligence
Committee