

DCI/IC 77-6395

6 December 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Members, Intelligence Definitions
Working Group

FROM: [REDACTED]
Office of Policy and Planning
Intelligence Community Staff

SUBJECT: Minutes of 6 December 1977 Meeting

1. A summary of the 6 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 are asterisked.

2. The next meeting of the Working Group will begin at 1330, Tuesday, 13 December 1977, CHB Room 5S09.

Attachments
As stated

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ATTENDEES
DEFINITIONS WORKING GROUP
6 December 1977

[Redacted]

Acting Chairman

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NAME

ORGANIZATION

STAT

[Redacted]

NFAC
CIA
STATE/INR/DDC

Capt. L.D. Dahl
Mr. R.P. Watson

FBI

STAT

[Redacted]

DIA
NSA (IHC)
NSA

Maj. Jack W. Wolfe
Mr. Hugh Smith

ARMY (OACSI)

STAT

[Redacted]

Navy
NSA (Observer)

MINUTES

INTELLIGENCE DEFINITIONS WORKING GROUP

6 December 1977

PROCEDURAL ITEMS

1. New Working Group members include Mr. Hugh Smith, Navy, and [redacted] DIA, the latter replacing [redacted]

2. The Working Group agreed to meet on 13 December, 20 December, and 10 January, which allows for a holiday recess.

3. Final candidate definitions were received from NSA, DIA, and NIO and were distributed to attendees. These are attached to these Minutes and will be mailed to those unable to attend.

4. The Acting Chairman was asked to separate asterisks from new or altered definitions on future lists of agreed definitions.

MINUTES

1. The Group reviewed the list of agreed terms and further agreed on a wide variety of changes. These changes were made largely for consistency of form, to correct typographical errors, or to add clarity or continuity to the existing list. The Acronym/Abbreviation list was also reviewed and several corrections made. It was decided that acronyms or abbreviations of component organizations of the Community and of DCI Committees would be included on this list.

2. The Group reviewed the "OPP Proposed Definitions" down through National Foreign Intelligence Program, whence it will continue at the next meeting. Those terms not adopted as written or modified include:

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- Acoustical Intelligence--sent to NSA for technical clarification and compatibility with ACINT.
- Advisory Tasking--sent back to ICS/OPP for development with DCI collection committees.
- DCID 1/2 Attachment--sent back to ICS/OPP for expansion.
- Medical Intelligence--sent to DIA for validation and clarification if necessary.

STAT 3. is continuing development of taxonomic graphics. All Group members were reminded to contribute to the compilation of an index of existing intelligence glossaries.

4. The next meeting of the Working Group will begin at 1330 on Tuesday, 13 December 1977, Room 5S09 CHB.

Executive Secretary

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DEFINITIONS WORKING GROUP
APPROVED DEFINITIONS AS OF 6 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.

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.

* 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.

* 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.

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.

* 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.

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.

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.

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.

DECONTROL: The removal of compartmented material from special security controls stipulated by the compartment. The decontrolled material is unchanged and remains in its original form except that the control and accountability markings for the specific compartment are removed.

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.

* 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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.)

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.

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(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 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 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)

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 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.
- * 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 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 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.

* 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.

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).

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.

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.

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

SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION (SCI): All information and materials subject to special national intelligence community controls requiring restricted handling within present and future community intelligence collection programs and their end products for which community systems of compartmentation have been or will be formally established.

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.

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 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 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.

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.

- * 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.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCPC	Critical Collection Problems Committee
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
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
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
EEI	Essential Elements of Information
E&E	Evasion and Escape
EIC	Economic Intelligence Committee
ELECTRO-OPTINT	Electro-optical Intelligence
ELINT	Electronics Intelligence
EMSEC	Emanations Security
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCI	Foreign Counterintelligence
FI	Foreign Intelligence
FISINT	Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence
FORMAT	Foreign Material
HRC	Human Resources Committee
IDC	Interagency Defector Committee
IHC	Information Handling Committee
IIM	Interagency Intelligence Memorandum
INR	Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Depart- ment of State
IRA	Intelligence-Related Activities

JAEIC	Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee
LASINT	Laser Intelligence
NIE	National Intelligence Estimate
NNWS	Non-Nuclear Weapon States
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
RADINT	Radar Intelligence
RECCE	Reconnaissance
RINT	Radiation Intelligence
S&T	Scientific and Technical
SAO	Special Activities Office
SCI	Sensitive Compartmented Information
SECOM	Security Committee
SIGINT	Signals Intelligence
SIGINT Committee	Signals Intelligence Committee
SNIE	Special National Intelligence Estimate
SNM	Special Nuclear Materials
SSO	Special Security Officer
STIC	Scientific and Technical Intelligence Committee
TRANSEC	Transmission Security
WSSIC	Weapon and Space Systems Intelligence Committee

NLO

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National Intelligence Officer: A National Intelligence Officer is the senior substantive staff officer of the DCI and the DCI's Deputy for National Intelligence for the NIO's assigned area of substantive responsibility. He also manages estimative and inter-agency intelligence production on behalf of the DCI and D/DCI/NI in fulfillment of the DCI's charter to produce national intelligence. An NIO is, further, the principal point of contact between the DCI and intelligence consumers below the cabinet level. An NIO is also charged with monitoring and coordinating that portion of the production of the National Foreign Assessment Center that involves more than one production office or that is interdisciplinary in character. Finally, an NIO is the primary source of national-level substantive guidance to Intelligence Community planners, collectors, and resource managers.

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DIA

Special Activities Office (SAO): A term and its abbreviation often used with reference to the TANGO and/or BRAVO information, material, security administration, areas, etc. The term has evolved into the unclassified means of identifying TANGO and BRAVO information or controls.

Indications and Warning: That area of intelligence concerned with time-sensitive information on foreign developments that could involve a threat to U.S. or allied military, political, or economic interests, including threats to U.S. citizens. It covers indications of enemy hostile actions or intentions; imminence of hostilities; serious insurgency; nuclear/non-nuclear attack on the U.S., its overseas forces, or allied nations; hostile reactions to U.S. reconnaissance activities; terrorist attacks; and any other events significantly threatening U.S. security interests.

Special Activities Office (SAO): A term and its abbreviation often used with reference to the TANGO and/or BRAVO information, material, security administration, areas, etc. The term has evolved into the unclassified means of identifying TANGO and BRAVO information or controls.

Special Security Officer (SSO): The officer specifically designated for the implementation of the COMINT security and administrative instructions within any activity authorized COMINT material. Provides the command or activity with four basic services:

- a. Operates a COMINT facility.
- b. Operates a Communications Terminal for receipt of SI (Special Intelligence).
- c. Advises on COMINT security matters, including sanitization and use.
- d. Assists command intelligence office in production of Intelligence within resource limitations. Can refer also to the officer where the officer works.

OPP PROPOSED DEFINITIONS

ACOUSTICAL INTELLIGENCE (ACOUSTINT):

The technical and general intelligence derived from information obtained from foreign sources which generate acoustical waves.

ADVISORY TASKING:

A non-directive request for collection action emanating from competent authority within the Intelligence Community to an agency or organization having the capability of responding or satisfying the request. Advisory tasking refers to the collection of foreign information by assets not under the control of the requestor and is accepted and acted upon by the agency or organization concerned after full consideration of extant capabilities and other departmental assignments. (See "Tasking" and "Requirement".)

BASIC INTELLIGENCE:

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

DCID 1/2 ATTACHMENT:

The document, published annually by the Director of Central Intelligence, which provides to the Intelligence Community the basic substantive priorities guidance for conducting U.S. foreign intelligence activities. (See "Priority".)

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY (IC):

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 (ICS):

A term referring to an obsolete 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.

KEY INTELLIGENCE QUESTIONS (KIQS):

A document, issued by the Director of Central Intelligence and part of the Intelligence Community Planning System, which describes broadly ^{includes a number of the} the most important gaps and weaknesses in the intelligence information holdings of the Intelligence Community. Key Intelligence Questions serve to notify the Intelligence Community of these shortcomings which, by their selection and illumination, require a period of special operational attention.

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE:

That intelligence derived from foreign medical, bio-scientific and environmental information which is of interest to strategic and military planning and operations.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE (MI):

Current, basic, or estimative intelligence on any foreign military or military-related situation or activity, ~~which may~~ include armed forces capabilities, targets, and physical vulnerabilities, indications and warning, terrain and urban areas, coasts and landing beaches, telecommunications, logistics, transportation, health, sanitation, meteorology, escape and evasion, mapping, charting and godesy, military economics, military material production, foreign military assistance and ~~factory markings~~.

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 ~~all aspects related to~~ ^{the} production of national intelligence.

NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BOARD (NFIB):

A body formed to provide the Director of Central Intelligence 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 concern; 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 CIA, 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 National Security Agency, and the FBI. The senior intelligence officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force participate in NFIB matters as observers.

NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (NFIP):

A collective term which aggregates the programs of the CIA; 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 DCI 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 collected and/or 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 policy, foreign policy or economic policy.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TASKING CENTER (NITC):

The central organizational mechanism established under the direction, control and management of the DCI, for coordinating and tasking national foreign intelligence collection activities.

NATIONAL SECURITY:

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

NATIONAL/TACTICAL INTERFACE:

The full range of fiscal, technical and operational activities necessary to ensure the most efficient use of national and tactical intelligence assets or systems to meet the needs of national and tactical intelligence consumers. These actions include the process of articulating and validating intelligence requirements, developing appropriate capabilities to satisfy these requirements, ensuring the existence of doctrine and concepts for the utilization of these capabilities,

verifying the adequacy of command and control systems (e.g., tasking, processing, and dissemination procedures; the related concerns of security; system survivability; and exercise parameters in conjunction with threat and/or scenario utility evaluations). (See "National Intelligence," "Tactical Intelligence," and "Consumer.")

POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE (INTELLIGENCE) (PRC(I)):

A committee established under the National Security Council to define requirements for national foreign intelligence; establish priorities among the national foreign intelligence priorities it has defined; and to conduct periodic reviews of national foreign intelligence products, evaluate analytical intelligence product performance, develop policy for assuring high quality intelligence products, and provide guidance in areas requiring change.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE:

Intelligence concerning foreign and domestic policies of foreign governments and the activities of political movements.

a. PRIORITY:

A value (or a system of values) to denote a preferential rating or precedence in position, used to discriminate among like entities and thus requiring or meriting attention before others in the same general category. 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 requirement. (See "Requirement.")

(b) PRIORITY:

A preferential rating according to established criteria which reflect relative importance among requirements.

RADIATION INTELLIGENCE (RADINT):

Intelligence derived from the collection and analysis of non-information-bearing elements extracted from the electromagnetic energy unintentionally emanated by foreign devices, equipment and systems, excluding nuclear detonation or radioactive sources.

(a) REQUIREMENT:

An essential condition, normally related to one or more aspects of the intelligence cycle (collection, production, processing, dissemination, planning, etc.), which describes a specific need to be satisfied by activities assigned an intelligence mission. (See "Tasking.")

(b) REQUIREMENT:

A generic term which refers to an established need justifying the timely allocation of assets for accomplishing an intelligence mission or task.

SPECIAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE (SCC):

A committee established under the National Security Council to consider, develop, and submit to the President policy recommendations on each special activity in support of national foreign policy objectives and, under standards established by the President, on sensitive foreign intelligence collection operations, or approve such operations. The SCC also develops

policy with respect to the objectives, priorities, direction and conduct of national foreign counterintelligence activities of the U.S. and conducts annual reviews of ongoing special activities in support of national foreign policy objectives and sensitive national foreign intelligence collection operations.

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 employment, but may also vary in terms of scope and detail.

TARGET INTELLIGENCE:

Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance.

TASKING:

The act of prescribing a specific action for accomplishment upon the components of the Intelligence Community by a superior authority. The term is generally associated with the assignment of requirements upon intelligence collection systems; however, it applies equally to all aspects of the intelligence cycle. (See "Requirement.")

TELEMETRY INTELLIGENCE (TELINT):

Technical and general intelligence derived from information obtained through the intercept, processing and analysis of foreign telemetry.