

DCI/IC 77-6386
8 November 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 8 November 1977 Meeting

1. A summary of the 8 November 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.

2. The next meeting of the Working Group will begin at 1330, Tuesday, 15 November 1977, CHB Room 5S09.

Attachment
As stated

[Redacted]

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ATTENDEES
DEFINITIONS WORKING GROUP
8 November 1977

STAT [redacted] USA
Chairman

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	
	Capt. L.D. Dahl	State/INR/DDC	632-9032	
	Mr. Arthur Long	Treasury	566-5988	
STAT	[redacted]	CIA	[redacted]	STAT
	Mr. Lawrence McWilliams	FBI	324-4591	
	Mr. R. P. Watson	FBI	324-5483	
STAT	[redacted]	DIA	695-6669	
	Mr. William Kenworthy	IHC	688-7608	
STAT	[redacted]	NSA	688-6527	
	Maj. Jack W. Wolfe	Army (OACSI)	695-4469	
STAT	[redacted]	IC Staff (OPP)	376-5587	

MINUTES

INTELLIGENCE DEFINITIONS WORKING GROUP

8 November 1977

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1. [redacted] opened the meeting by noting his pleasure at the progress made by the Group to date, expressing his hope and expectation that the task at hand would continue to be met in such a reasonable and disciplined way. He further put into perspective the definitions produced by the Working Group versus definitions resulting from other Community activities external to the Working Group, such as the "Huddleston 26" which have recently been circulated to NFIB for comment. [redacted]

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[redacted] view is that the Working Group must continue to progress unimpeded by other "definitions" activities until it has produced a complete glossary of agreed-upon Intelligence Community terms for formal NFIB consideration. In accordance with this clarification by the Chairman, the attached list of approved Working Group definitions again includes the Group's definitions for the four terms substituted for earlier by the E.O. drafters. The integrity of the Working Group's definitions will be maintained henceforth.

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2. The definition of the term Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), which was proposed in the 1 November 1977 minutes, was amended and approved as it appears in the attachment.

3. The NIO list of candidate definitions was completed with agreement on the terms assessment and information(al) needs, also shown in the attachment.

4. The OPP candidate term foreign intelligence information was discussed at length. It was tentatively determined that intelligence information, foreign intelligence information, and foreign counterintelligence information each needed separate definitions. The FBI was asked to assist in clarifying these terms.

5. Three previously agreed-upon terms have been deleted at NSA's request, pending modification. The three are: Global SIGINT System, Local SIGINT System, and Direct Support Unit.

6. The DIA candidate list was considered down to Intelligence Requirement. All were asked to address this definition and to be prepared to discuss it and the remainder of the DIA list at the next meeting.

7. After considerable discussion, CIA was asked to provide candidate definitions of clandestine, clandestine operations, covert operations, and covert action. These will be discussed at the next meeting.

8. Based on a discussion of intelligence definitions versus other existing definitions of certain intelligence terms, the Chairman recorded the need to note in the eventual Working Group glossary that the definitions contained therein would not necessarily coincide with definitions used elsewhere for legal purposes. This thought will be included in the "escape clause" drafted at an earlier meeting.

9. The next meeting of the Working Group will begin at 1330 on Tuesday, 15 November 1977.



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DEFINITIONS WORKING GROUP
APPROVED DEFINITIONS AS OF 8 NOVEMBER 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.

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.

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).

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.

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

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 of 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.

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

CRYPTOLOGY (CRYPTO): 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 from their proper use.

CRYPTOSYSTEM: 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.)

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.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY: Refers to DIA, NSA and the Military Services Intelligence offices including 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 Director of Central Intelligence is 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 directives.

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

EMISSION SECURITY (EMSEC): 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.

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: Actions 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.

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.

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.

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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.")

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.

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 the departments, agencies, and elements comprising the Intelligence Community.

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 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.

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

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.

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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.

NATIONAL ESTIMATES: (See National Intelligence Estimate.)

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 ESTIMATES (NIEs): Thorough assessments of situations in the foreign environment that are relevant to the formulation of foreign, economic, and national security policy, and project probable future courses of action and developments. They are structured to illuminate differences of view within the Intelligence Community, and are 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 ASSESSMENTS: Comparative reviews and analyses of opposing national strengths, capabilities, vulnerabilities and weaknesses. Intelligence net assessments involve 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.

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.

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.

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PHYSICAL SECURITY: Physical measures such as 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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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.

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




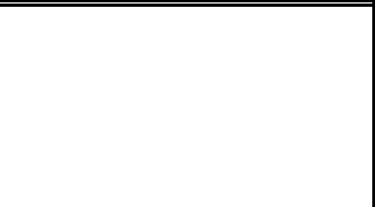
UNITED STATES SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM: An entity that is comprised of the National Security Agency (including assigned military personnel); those elements of the military departments and the Central Intelligence Agency performing signals intelligence activities; and those elements of any other department 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 Requirement.)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIRIS	Consolidated Intelligence Resources Information System
COMINT	Communications Intelligence
COMSEC	Communications Security
CRYPTO	Cryptology
DCI	Director of Central Intelligence
EEI	Essential Elements of Information
E&E	Evasion and Escape
ELINT	Electronics Intelligence
EMSEC	Emission Security
FCI	Foreign Counterintelligence
FI	Foreign Intelligence
FISINT	Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence
IIM	Interagency Intelligence Memorandum
IRA	Intelligence-Related Activities
NIE	National Intelligence Estimate
NNWS	Non-Nuclear Weapon States
OPCON	Operational Control
RECCE	Reconnaissance
SIGINT	Signals Intelligence
SNIE	Special National Intelligence Estimate
SNM	Special Nuclear Materials
TRANSSEC	Transmission Security

ATTENDEES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
R. Patrick Watson	FBI	324-4583
L. D. Dahl	State/INR	632-9032
	NSA	688-6527
	DIA	OX5-6669
Art Long	Treasury	566-5988
Lee Martin	DoE	376-1748
Capt. Harley Macleod	USAF	695-7266
Lawrence McWilliams	FBI	
Maj. Jack W. Wolfe	ACSI (Army)	695-4469
	NIO	
	CIA	
	ICS/HRD	
	NSA	
	NSA	688-8156

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TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO:		7/17/77
ROOM NO.	SA/NIC/SUPPORT	
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AS/NFAC		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

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