

## **Study Guide for Chapter 8, Intelligence**

1. For purposes of our course we use the following definition of “intelligence” (taken from the CIA World Fact Book):

"Intelligence- The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, collation, interpretation, [and] analysis of all available information concerning the intentions, capabilities and objectives of other countries [and international terrorist groups] which are significant to a government's development and execution of plans, policies, decisions, and courses of action."

2. The term “Intelligence cycle” is defined as: the process of developing raw information into finished intelligence for policy makers to use in decision making and action.

3. There are five steps that constitute the Intelligence Cycle:

Planning and Direction – establishing the consumer’s intelligence requirements and plan intelligence activities accordingly.

Collection – gathering the raw data required to produce the finished product.

Processing and Exploitation – converting the raw data into a comprehensible format that is usable for production of the finished product.

Analysis and Production – integrating, evaluating, analyzing, and preparing the processed information for inclusion in the finished product.

Dissemination – delivering the finished product to the consumer that requested it and to others as applicable.

4. Nemeth makes the following points about the importance of intelligence to DHS:

- a. Intelligence is, at its base, nothing more than information assessment.
- b. Without intelligence and shared distribution of the same, homeland security officials work in the dark.
- c. Intelligence helps take the guesswork out of homeland security.

5. DHS promotes the integrative approach to intelligence, whereby information is gathered by the various arms of government, including the military; federal departments and agencies, and state and local governments.

6. DHS encourages cooperation among historic competitors in the bureaucratic sense. It calls upon agencies of government to shun traditional turf systems and parochial protection mechanisms that hardly promoted a policy of sharing.

7. The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) is the Intelligence arm of DHS.

8. The DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A):

a. serves as the information conduit and intelligence advocate for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

b. supports the “National Network of Fusion Centers” which DHS considers the hub of much of the two-way intelligence and information flow between the federal government and its state, local, tribal, and territorial partners.

9. The Fusion Centers are instrumental to the DHS Suspicious Activity Report(SAR) Initiative.

10. DHS defines “Suspicious activity” as “observed behavior reasonably indicative of pre-operational planning associated with terrorism or other criminal activity.”

11. The National Security Council’s (NSC) primary function is to advise and assist the president on national security and foreign policies. The Council also serves as the president's principal arm for coordinating these policies among various government agencies.

12. The primary agencies in the Intelligence Community include:

- Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- National Security Agency (NSA)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Department of State

13. Federal statutes define the responsibilities of the CIA. These responsibilities include:

- a. collecting intelligence through human sources (HUMINT) and by other appropriate means.
- b. correlating and evaluating intelligence related to the national security and providing appropriate dissemination of such intelligence.
- c. performing such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the President or the Director of National Intelligence may direct.

14. The federal statutes governing the CIA specifically provide that the Central Intelligence Agency shall have no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions.

15. The CIA conducts clandestine (that is, undercover) operations. Examples of CIA clandestine operations are the Bay of Pigs failed invasion of Cuba, and the CIA operating secret prisons for the interrogation of terrorists.

16. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) was created in response to a recommendation by the 9/11 Commission. That recommendation sought to cure the lack of coordination among USintelligence agencies that was thought to be one of the reasons why the 9/11 attacks were not detected.

17. By federal statute, ODNI responsibilities include:

- a. Ensuring that timely and objective national intelligence is provided to the president, the heads of departments and agencies of the executive branch, the military, and the Congress;
- b. Establishing objectives and priorities for collection, analysis, production, and dissemination of national intelligence;
- c. Ensuring maximum availability of and access to intelligence information within the Intelligence Community.

18. Within ODNI, the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) was created to be a central clearinghouse for integrating and analyzing terrorism information. NCTC comprises people from its many partner agencies and is a center based on cooperation, collaboration, and partnership.

19. The FBI National Security Branch is charged with protecting the US against:

- a. terrorist attacks,
- b. foreign intelligence operations, and
- c. espionage.

20. The FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) are comprised of federal, state, and local law enforcement in major American cities. JTTFs are instrumental in investigating terrorist threats.

21. JTTF personnel responsibilities include:

- a. chasing down leads;
- b. gathering evidence and making arrests;
- c. collecting and sharing intelligence; and
- d. responding to threats and incidents.

22. The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) collects and produces foreign military intelligence for the Department of Defense. DIA reports to the defense agencies as well as the NSC, Congress, and military commanders.

23. DIA intelligence covers a broad spectrum of topics, including:

- Foreign military and paramilitary forces
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- International terrorism
- International narcotics trafficking
- Information operations
- Defense-related foreign political, economic, industrial, geographic, and medical and health issues

24. The National Security Agency (NSA), part of the Department of Defense, is responsible for conducting signals intelligence activities and disseminating the product to authorized recipients, including the President, the NSC, Department of Defense officials, and military commanders.

25. Signals intelligence (SIGINT) is defined as intelligence derived from electronic signals and systems (such as communication systems, radars, and weapons systems) used by foreign targets.

26. Generally speaking, members of the Intelligence Community (IC) can conduct authorized intelligence activities only against:

a. foreign persons, foreign organizations, and foreign powers (foreign powers include: foreign nations, foreign political parties, foreign military groups, international drug trafficking organizations, and foreign-based terrorist groups), and

b. agents of foreign powers (that is, persons working for or at the direction of a foreign nation).

27. Generally speaking, and subject to some limited exceptions, members of the Intelligence Community (IC) are prohibited from conducting intelligence activities against a U.S. person (a citizen, permanent resident, or U.S. corporation) unless the U.S. person is working for or at the direction of a foreign power, person, or an international terrorist group.

The three items below are a Supplement to this Study Guide:

1. The Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) is an organization administered by the FBI that maintains and operates the U.S. Government's consolidated Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), often referred to as the "Terrorist Watchlist."

2. TSC serves as a bridge between law enforcement, Homeland Security (including CBP and TSA) and the Intelligence Community.

3. The TSDB is the unclassified database that is derived from TIDE (Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment). TIDE is the classified terrorist database maintained by the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC).

**Intelligence Agencies:** Keep secrets and do not want the information leaked while law enforcement prosecutes and wants information public. Generally, these agencies are not involved with domestic issues but foreign issues such as foreign powers and foreign people.

**Office of the Director of Intelligence (ODNI)**--The Director of National Intelligence serves as the head of the Intelligence Community, overseeing and directing the implementation of the National Intelligence Program budget and serving as the principal advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council for intelligence matters related to national security.

Provides coordination between the intelligence agencies.

--- Within is the **National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)** a Terrorist Threat Integration Center to merge and analyze all threat information in a single location. In charge of Classified (TIDE--**Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment** of the National Counterterrorism Office

**Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)**--The CIA is an independent agency responsible for providing national security intelligence to senior US policymakers. [Human intelligence gathering HUMINT] They have NO domestic authority. Clandestine operations.

The CIA is separated into five basic components: the Directorate of Operations, the Directorate of Analysis, the Directorate of Science & Technology, the Directorate of Support, and the Directorate of Digital Innovation. They carry out “the intelligence cycle,” the process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence information to top US government officials.

**Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)**--specializing in defense and military intelligence. DIA is a part of the Department of Defense. Broad spectrum of coverage: military, WMD, International Terrorism, Information Operations.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)**--is the domestic intelligence and security service of the United States, and its principal federal law enforcement agency. [both a law enforcement and intelligence agency]

--- Within is the **National Security Branch (NSB)**--combines the missions, capabilities, and resources of the FBI's counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and intelligence elements under the leadership of a senior FBI official for terrorist attacks, foreign intelligence operations, and espionage.

--- Within is the **Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)**--The JTTFs provide one-stop shopping for information regarding terrorist activities. They enable a shared intelligence base across many agencies.

--- **Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)** The terrorist watch list. Two: Classified (TIDE--Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment of the National Counterterrorism Office) Unclassified: (TSDB--Terrorist Screening Data Base)

**National Security Agency (NSA)**--leads the U.S. Government in cryptology that encompasses both Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) such as electronic signals, radars, communication systems, etc. and Information Assurance (IA) products and services, and enables Computer Network Operations (CNO) in order to gain a decision advantage for the Nation and our allies under all circumstances. It is part of the Department of Defense.

**Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**--to secure the nation from the many threats we face.



Department of State--is to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere.