

**THE
EXECUTIVE AGENCY
TRAINING PROGRAM**

**THE
INTELLIGENCE
COMMUNITY**





Intelligence 101

➤ Role in the National Security Process

- Identify national security threats and foreign policy challenges.
- Collect and convey information to help “consumers” - policymakers, the military and law enforcement - better understand a situation, for example:
 - Nature of the issue/conditions on the ground.
 - Nature of the actors involved, their intentions and likely actions
 - Plausible consequences of potential U.S. policies.
- Conduct special activities (sometimes clandestine or covert) to promote U.S. interests.

➤ Intelligence Cycle

- 1) **Planning and Direction:** A need for intelligence (intelligence requirement) arises among consumers, who request this intelligence from the intelligence community (IC)
- 2) **Collection:** The IC initiates activities to collect information.
- 3) **Processing and Reporting:** Raw data is converted – through translation, decryption, decoding & interpretation – into usable format and reported to consumers & analysts.
- 4) **Analysis and Production:** Analysts within the intelligence community assess all collected information related to the intelligence requirement and compile reports.
- 5) **Dissemination:** Polished reports are disseminated to the consumer.
- 6) **Feedback:** If consumers assess a need for further information, process repeats.

Intelligence (as opposed to raw information) is that which is produced by the intelligence cycle



Intelligence 101: U.S. Intelligence Community

➤ **Managing/Oversight Offices (also analysis)**

- Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)
- Department of Defense, Office of the Under Secretary for Intelligence (OUSD(I))

➤ **Major Agencies (collection, processing, analysis)**

- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), National Security Branch (NSB)
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)
- National Reconnaissance Office (NRO)
- National Security Agency (NSA)

➤ **Departmental Components (mostly analysis)**

- Department of Energy, Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (OIC)
- Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI)
- Department of Homeland Security, Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A)
- Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)
- Department of the Treasury, Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA)

➤ **Service Components (mostly capacity building, some collection, processing, analysis)**

- Air Force Intelligence
- Army Intelligence
- Coast Guard Intelligence
- Marine Corps Intelligence
- Navy Intelligence

➤ **Unified Command Components (collection, processing, analysis)**

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ➤ AFRICOM | ➤ SOUTHCOM |
| ➤ CENTCOM | ➤ JFCOM |
| ➤ EUCOM | ➤ SOCOM |
| ➤ PACOM | ➤ STRATCOM |
| ➤ NORTHCOM | ➤ TRANSCOM |



Intelligence 101: Collection Categories

Human Intelligence (HUMINT): Information gathered from human sources.

- Ex., from conversations with government officials, foreign defectors, businesspeople or travelers; detainee interrogations; or clandestine espionage.
- Main IC sources: **CIA, DIA, FBI**

Signals Intelligence (SIGINT): Information gathered from intercepted communications (COMINT) or electronic signals (ELINT).

- Ex., from telephone, radio or email communications or from the electronic signals that emanate from defense systems, such as radars, surface-to-air missiles or aircraft.
- Main IC source: **NSA, NRO**

Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT): Information gathered from imagery (IMINT) and mapping data, pertaining to the geographic location and characteristics of natural or man-made features on, above, or below the earth's surface.

- Collected by satellite, aircraft, maps and census information.
- Main IC sources: **NGA, NRO**

Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT): Information recorded by remote sensors; used to characterize events (ex. nuclear explosions) or to locate & characterize military targets.

- Technically derived from remote sensors – ex. radar, radio, radiation, acoustic or seismic.
- Main IC sources: **DIA, NGA**

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT): Information from publicly available sources

- Ex., from the media, the internet or publicly available government or business data.



Intelligence 101: Classification

Sensitive information is classified according to the degree to which its release would cause damage to national security (ex. to specific foreign relations, military plans, intelligence operations, or technological advantages). In some cases this is because the content is sensitive. However, in most cases, it is the sensitivity of the collection method, source, or tools used to process the information that causes it to be classified at a particular level.

There are three levels of classification (Note: Energy Dept. refers to these as Q, L and C clearance, respectively)

- **Top Secret (TS)** information would cause "exceptionally grave damage" to national security if disclosed. A small percentage of classified information is at the TS level.
- **Secret (S)** information would cause "serious damage" to national security if disclosed. Most classified information is held at the secret level.
- **Confidential (C)** information would cause "damage" to national security if disclosed.
- **Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)** is not classified, but its dissemination is still restricted. CUI is an umbrella term for all restricted categories, including Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU), For Official Use Only (FOUO) & Law Enforcement Sensitive (LES).

There are also caveats that may further limit access and dissemination. These include:

- **Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI)** is information concerning intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes or information of which the content is so sensitive that it requires further restrictions on access.
- **NOFORN (No Foreign Nationals)** may be released only to Americans;
- "Distribution D" may only be released to DoD employees/contractors.
- **ORCON (Originator Controlled)** may not be shared without permission of the source.



Intelligence 101: Classification (Con't)

Need to Know: Holding a security clearance does not allow the viewing of all materials at that classification level. Dissemination is restricted to those who “need to know” the information.

Handling Classified Materials:

- Areas where classified material is handled have security and restricted access. Only those cleared to the level of the most sensitive material may move unescorted in these areas.
- Special computer systems are used for classified information. These may be entirely distinct from unclassified computers or may simply involve switching out the hard drive. Classified work may not be done on unclassified systems.
- There are also special networks for sharing classified information – NIPRNet for CUI; SIPRNet for SECRET information; JWICS for TS/SCI information.
- SCI material may only be used w/in a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF).
- Classified material must be destroyed at designated facilities, not simply thrown in the trash.

Documentation: In a typical classified document, each paragraph, title and caption will bear a classification marking signaling the highest classification-level of any information it contains – “(C)”, “(S)” or “(TS)” or “(U)” if it is unclassified “(U)”. The classification of the document as a whole is determined by the highest classification of any single piece of information in the document. Thus, if the content of a document is unclassified, except for one sentence of TS information, the document is classified at the TS level.





Intelligence 101: Products

Current Intelligence products pertain to issues of immediate interest:

- ***President's Daily Briefing (PDB)*** - daily compilation of high significance intelligence for President and very senior officials (VP, APNSA, CJCS, SecState, SecDef and often select others). PDB is overseen by the DNI with the input of 100s of IC analysts.
- ***Senior Executive Intelligence Brief (SEIB)*** is a longer version of the PDB. It may omit the more sensitive intelligence as it is for a few hundred senior policymakers.
- ***Secretary's Morning Summary*** (by INR); ***Defense Intelligence Digest*** (by DIA).

Estimative Intelligence products aim to project political, military and economic trends:

- ***National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs)*** - high-level formal reports on trends related to a specific subject or area of the world. Produced by the NIC with IC-wide input.
- Also shorter ***Special Estimates*** and DIA written ***Defense Intelligence Assessments***.

Analytical Intelligence (IAs) products are research reports focused on analysis of political, military, economic and social issues related to a specific functional or regional issue:

- ***Intelligence Community Assessments, Special Intelligence Reports*** and numerous other unnamed studies.

Warning Intelligence focuses on issues that could have sudden, major effects on security:

- ***Warning Watchlist*** (by interagency Strategic Warning Committee), ***Weekly Intelligence Forecast*** (by DIA), ***Weekly Warning Forecast*** (by DIA), and others.

Periodicals – A large portion of intel analysis is published in weekly or monthly periodicals:

- ***Economic Intelligence Weekly*** (by CIA), ***Terrorism Review*** (by DIA), ***Proliferation Digest*** (by CIA) and many others.

Some products are “coordinated” across the IC, others are produced by a single agency.



Intelligence 101: Counter-intelligence & Covert Action

Counter-intelligence (CI) refers to efforts to neutralize the hostile intelligence operations of foreign nations or enemy groups. This involves both defense steps, such as the shoring up of one's own vulnerabilities and offensive steps (counter-espionage) to detect and eliminate or exploit hostile operatives or other intelligence activities.

- FBI is the lead agency for domestic CI, while the CIA has primary responsibility abroad. Other IC members have CI arms to protect their own activities. DNI's National Counter-intelligence Executive (NCIX) is responsible for coordinating CI efforts across the IC.

Covert Action refers to an operation designed to promote U.S. interests but carried out in such a way that the involvement of the U.S. government (USG) is hidden. Most U.S. covert operations are related to counter-proliferation, counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics and cyber warfare. Common covert activities include the provision of political, financial or technical assistance, propaganda, security training, sabotage, assassinations and information warfare.

- By law, the CIA is the only USG agency that may conduct covert action and then may only do so with a "Presidential Finding" authorization and Congressional notification.
- A part of the CIA's National Clandestine Service (NCS) oversees covert activity.
- **Covert vs. Clandestine:** covert action is distinct from clandestine action in that, while covert operations hide the sponsor's identity, clandestine operations hide the existence of the operation itself. Most clandestine operations are related to intelligence gathering.



Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) coordinates IC activities, ensuring that quality intelligence is provided to the President and NSC, directs the National Intelligence Program (\$43.5 billion IC budget) and establishes priorities for intelligence collection and analysis. Most intelligence taskers and IC-related policy statements are routed through ODNI to ensure proper coordination. ODNI has ~1,500 employees and was established by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

The **Director of National Intelligence (DNI)** serves as the head of the IC and the principal intelligence adviser to the President and NSC.

DNI oversees four major offices and six integrated “mission managers.”

- **Office of the Deputy Director for Policy Plans and Requirements (DDNI/PPR)** coordinates IC-wide policy and planning in support of intelligence reform and cooperation with state, local and foreign governments.
- **Office of the Deputy Director for Collection (DDNI/C)** coordinates collection activities throughout the IC and ensures that DNI’s collection priorities related are reflected in future planning and systems acquisitions.
- **Office of the Deputy Director for Analysis (DDNI/A)** is responsible for the production of the PDB and for ensuring the quality, timeliness and utility of other intelligence products. DDNI/A also serves as Chairman of the National Intelligence Council (NIC).
- **Office of the Deputy Director for Future Capabilities/Acquisitions (DDNI/FC)** oversees IC-wide science and technology R&D, serves as DNI’s science and technology advisor and promotes financial management & acquisition best-practices.
- **Six Mission Managers** integrate IC-wide collection and analysis on North Korea, Iran, Cuba/Venezuela, Counter-terrorism, Counter-proliferation and Counter-Intelligence. The later three head respectively the NCTC, NCPC and the NCIX (see next page).



ODNI Components

Joint Intelligence Community Council (JICC) is the IC's NSC, consisting of the DNI and the heads of each cabinet department with an intelligence component. JICC meets twice a year to assist ODNI in developing and implementing a joint unified intelligence effort and to ensure the timely executive of IC-wide programs, policies and directives.

National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) is the primary organization for integrating and analyzing all-source intelligence relating to terrorism (except purely domestic terrorism). NCTC also conducts strategic and operational planning for (but not the execution of) interagency CT activities. NCTC is designed to ensure that all USG elements are coordinated in their CT efforts. It is populated by an interagency staff, mostly from CIA and FBI.

National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) is responsible for coordinating IC-wide strategic planning to enhance intelligence support for WMD non-proliferation efforts and for identifying counterproliferation intelligence gaps and developing solutions to overcome them. It does not have as much jurisdiction over counterproliferation efforts as NCTC does for counterterrorism.

Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive (NCIX) coordinates and integrates IC-wide CI activities and works to improve CI performance. NCIX chairs the National Counter-intelligence Policy Board, the CI community's principal inter-agency council.

National Intelligence Council (NIC) is the IC's center for mid- and long-term strategic thinking. NIC leads efforts to produce NIEs and other intelligence products, including a quadrennial report assessing long-term global drivers and scenarios.



Central Intelligence Agency

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is the USG's largest producer of all-source intelligence analysis and its principle collector of HUMINT. The CIA is also tasked with overseas counter-intelligence and with undertaking special (often covert) activities at the President's direction. Prior to the creation of ODNI, the CIA was the lead USG intelligence agency, tasked with IC-wide coordinating functions and the CIA Director was the Director of Central Intelligence.

CIA is divided into four major directorates:

- **National Clandestine Service (NCS)** is responsible for strategic foreign HUMINT collection (principally from clandestine sources), counterintelligence and covert action in support of U.S. interests. Special Activities Division (SAD) of NCS undertakes covert action, paramilitary operations and the collection of intelligence in hostile environments. NCS was created in October 2005 and absorbed the CIA's Directorate of Operations and the Defense HUMINT Service.
- **Directorate of Intelligence (DI)** is the main analytical branch of the CIA, responsible for all-source intelligence analysis and the production of most CIA reports and briefings. It is divided into four regional and six functional groups covering: Near East and South Asia; Russia and Europe; East Asia, Pacific, Latin America and Africa; Terrorism; Crime and Narcotics; Weapons, Nonproliferation and Arms Control; Counterintelligence; Transnational Threats; and Cyber Threats.
- **Directorate of Science and Technology (S&T)** conducts R&D on scientific, engineering and technical solutions for intelligence collection. Many of its innovations are transferred to other IC agencies.
- **Directorate of Support (DS)** provides administrative and support functions.



Defense Intelligence Agency

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is the primary agency responsible for foreign military intelligence for the President & other policymakers and for the services & deployed troops. DIA coordinates the collection and analysis activities of the services' intelligence arms on a wide range of issues, including counter-terrorism, WMD proliferation, foreign weapons systems, foreign military capabilities and activities characteristics, underground facilities and global health. It serves the IC as a lead collector of HUMINT and MASINT.

DIA is part of the Department of Defense and is led by a three-star officer who is the primary military intelligence adviser to the SecDef and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

DIA has three major directorates:

- **Directorate for Human Intelligence (DH)** manages HUMINT collection within DIA, including the embassy-based Defense Attaché Offices, and across the services in support of intelligence requirements and military operations.
- **Directorate for MASINT and Technical Collection (DT)** is the lead IC collector of MASINT and weapons systems technical intelligence.
- **Directorate for Analysis (DI)** analyzes and disseminates all-source intelligence on military-related issues and contributes to IC-wide products, such as the PDB & NIEs.

In addition, DIA has two operations support components:

- **Directorate of Intelligence Joint Staff (J2)** operates the intelligence component of the Joint Chiefs National Military Command Center, providing intelligence support to military operations.
- **Defense Intelligence Operations Coordination Center (DIOCC)** integrates all military intelligence resources in support of UCC intelligence requirements and serves as DoD's connection to DNI's National Intelligence Coordination Center.



National Security Agency

National Security Agency (NSA) is the USG's principal cryptologic organization, responsible for protecting government information systems and collecting, processing (decrypting), analyzing and disseminating SIGINT.

Central Security Service (CSS) is an inter-service, co-located agency created to coordinate SIGINT activities between NSA and the military services' cryptologic elements. CSS manages this relationship and oversees the SIGINT collection efforts of the services. NSA is formally known as NSA/CSS.

NSA is officially part of the Department of Defense and is directed by a three-star officer.

NSA is divided by its two major missions:

- **Signals Intelligence Directorate (SID)** is responsible for the production of SIGINT, through eavesdropping on foreign military, government and diplomatic communications (data networks, radio, telephone, etc). Because these communications are often encrypted, much of SID's work involves cryptanalysis.
- **Information Assurance Directorate (IAD)** is responsible for the protection of government telecommunications and information systems from hostile infiltration and disruption.

In addition, there are two operations center providing 24/7 monitoring of foreign SIGINT and USG information systems protection (**National Security Operations Center**) and of network-based threats to the global information system (**NSA/CSS Threat Operations Center**).

Intelligence Community: Major Agencies



National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) acts as the “nation’s eyes and ears in space,” designing, building, launching and operating reconnaissance satellites and collecting and distributing IMINT and SIGINT from a network of ground stations around the world. NRO produced intelligence is used to monitor foreign military movements, WMD and conventional arms programs and the impact of natural disasters. NRO is part of DoD and staffed by personnel from the military and across the IC.



National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) is the principle collector, analyzer and distributor of GEOINT (imagery and map-based intelligence). NGA is focused on surveillance – observation to collect whatever data is available – as opposed to reconnaissance – observation to collect specific data. NGA is part of DoD and staffed by cartographers, geospatial, imagery and marine analysts, physical scientists and computer engineering.



Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Security Branch (NSB) is responsible for domestic counterintelligence/counterespionage and the collection of intelligence related to domestic terrorism, cyber threats, transnational crime and other homeland security threats. Through Legal Attachés in embassies and agents on the ground, the FBI is one of the largest producers of HUMINT. NSB reports to the DNI, FBI Director and Attorney General.

Intelligence Community: Service & UCC Components

Each Unified Combatant Command maintains a substantial intelligence capability (“J2”), providing analysis & supervision of collection operations within its theater of responsibility.

Each military service has an intelligence arm that collects, analyzes & disseminates intelligence (mostly HUMINT, SIGINT, IMINT & MASINT), related to its particular missions and needs.

Air Force Intelligence

- **Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency (AFISR)** – organize, train and equip intelligence forces
- **Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC)** - nuclear monitoring

Army Intelligence

- **Army Military Intelligence (Army MI)** – organize, train and equip intelligence forces
- **Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)** – operational-level Army intelligence organization; collects MASINT and SIGINT.

Coast Guard Intelligence

- **Coast Guard Intelligence and Criminal Investigations Program** – collect, analyze and disseminate intelligence related to port security, counter-narcotics and immigration.

Marine Corps Intelligence

- **Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA)** - provides intelligence to the Marine Corps.

Navy Intelligence

- **Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI)** – produces maritime intelligence

Intelligence Community: Departmental Components



Department of Energy, Office of Intelligence and Counterterrorism (OIC) is the lead IC analyst on technical issues related to nuclear weapons and nonproliferation, energy security, science and technology and nuclear energy, safety and waste.



Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI) collects, analyzes and disseminates drug-related information from the global law enforcement assets of DEA.



Department of Homeland Security, Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) is responsible for collecting analyzing and disseminating intelligence-related to homeland security threats, including border security, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons, infectious diseases, critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and terrorism. I&A intelligence combines information from law enforcement and other IC sources. Fusion Centers around the country ensure robust intelligence sharing between I&A and state and local law enforcement.

Intelligence Community: Departmental Components



Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provides all-source analysis of foreign policy-related issues and events to State Department policymakers and embassies and contributes to the PDB, NIEs and other IC-wide products. INR also works to ensure that intelligence activities support foreign policies and national security goals. INR produces the *Secretary's Morning Summary* and other daily reports for Department principals.



Department of the Treasury, Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI), Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) collects, analyzes and disseminates intelligence relating to global financial and economic issues, terrorist financing, insurgency financing, rogue regime and WMD proliferation financing, and the financial and support networks of money launderers and drug kingpins.



Intelligence Community: Tricks of the Trade

The IC

- Don't worry - It's impossible for someone outside the IC to fully understand it, since most inside don't even understand it themselves!
- The IC is a collection of agencies that don't always agree on everything. Its culture is diverse, particularly between civilian agencies (like CIA and INR) and military agencies (like DIA and NSA).
- Many IC employees joined the IC after 9/11. They are patriots and increasingly a young bunch.
- Not everyone in the IC does the "cool" stuff. Many are analysts who sit in cubes and write all day.
- The nature of IC work means that only bad stories reach the media and that can have a negative impact on the morale.
- IC personnel want the freedom to do their job and hate it when politicians interfere with that.

Initiating the Intelligence Cycle

1. Policymakers – the President, NSC or other senior officials – initiate requests for intelligence.
2. IC issue coordinators interact with these officials to establish their core concerns and requirements. Is the need for a focused analysis from a specific agency? Or for a community-wide NIE?
3. These needs are used to guide collection strategies intelligence products.
(Note: sometimes, tasking is internally-driven, as opposed to customer-driven.)

Customers

- Every agency has one or more “customer,” who defines the mission and products created by that agency through “intelligence requirements.” CIA's main customer is the President; DIA's is the SecDef and combatant commanders; INR's is the Secretary of State. The intelligence components of cabinet agencies are each focused primarily on supporting their department's mission.
- Thus, the types of work IC agencies conduct is tied directly to the kinds of decisions its customers need to make. This helps explain the structure of the IC and why there are some many agencies.



Intelligence Community: Tricks of the Trade

Tips from the Experts

- The IC's role in the national security process is to assist policy makers by providing them with information and analysis of what the information means (both currently and prospectively). Ultimately, it is up to the policy maker to decide how to use intelligence.
- Policy makers like to pester analysts with demands for policy recommendations: "what should we DO about this?" That is not the IC's job -- no policy recommendations; just the facts. There's a great quote from the movie "Pearl Harbor": An intelligence briefer to Admiral Nimitz. "No, sir. I understand my job is to gather and interpret material. Making difficult decisions based on incomplete information from my limited decoding ability is your job, sir."
- Understand the role of intelligence and what it can and cannot do. Intelligence does not determine policy; it only provides information that is supposed to help clarify policy options and the costs and benefits of these options.
- You will often interact with representatives from the IC in interagency meetings (such as PCCs). Use these intelligence officials as a resource for the latest intel on the issue being discussed.
- If you are in a department with an intelligence component, that office/bureau is your connection to the IC and your source for intelligence. Get to know the people who deal with your issue areas. They will be your key resource for getting the intelligence you need.

Intelligence Acronyms

AFISR	Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency	DS&T	Directorate of Science & Technology (CIA)
AFTAC	Air Force Technical Applications Center	DT	Directorate for MASINT & Technical Collection (DIA)
Army MI	Army Military Intelligence	ELINT	Electronic intelligence (SIGNIT subset)
C	Confidential	FIS	Foreign intelligence service
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	FISA	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
CIFA	Counterintelligence Field Activity (DIA)	FISINT	Foreign instrumentation signals intelligence (SIGINT subset)
COMINT	Communications intelligence (SIGINT subset)	FOUO	For Official Use Only
CSS	Central Security Service	GEOINT	Geospatial Intelligence
CUI	Controlled Unclassified Information	HPSCI	House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
DAO/DATT	Defense Attaché Office/Defense Attaché (DIA)	HUMINT	Human-source intelligence
DCI	Director of Central Intelligence (CIA)	I&A	Office of Intelligence and Analysis (DHS)
DDNI/A	Deputy Director for Analysis (DNI)	I&W	Indications & Warning (intelligence warning of impending hostilities)
DDNI/C	Deputy Director for Collection (DNI)	IAD	Information Assurance Directorate (NSA)
DDNI/FC	Deputy Director for Future Capabilities (DNI)	IARPA	Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity
DDNI/PPR	Deputy Director for Policy, Plans and Requirements (DNI)	ICA	Intelligence Community Assessment
DH	Directorate for Human Intelligence (DIA)	ICOD	Information Cut Off Date (date of last information used in a product)
DI	Directorate for Analysis (DIA)	ICR	Intelligence Collection Requirement
DI	Directorate of Intelligence (CIA)	IIR	Intelligence Information Report (type of message traffic sent by DATT)
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency	IMINT	Imagery intelligence (GEOINT subset)
DIO	Defense Intelligence Officer (DIA) (top intel analyst on a topical area)	INSCOM	Army Intelligence and Security Command
DIOCC	Defense Intelligence Operations Coordination Center (DIA)	INR	Bureau of Intelligence and Research (State)
DIRNSA	Director, National Security Agency	IPB	Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (in dept study of a particular target set)
DNI	Director of National Intelligence	IRTPA	Intelligence Reform & Terrorism Prevention Act, 2004
DO	Directorate of Operations - now NCS (CIA)	ISB	Intelligence Science Board
DS	Directorate of Support (CIA)	ITL	Intelligence Task List (from UCC to support warplans)
DST	Directorate of Science & Technology (DIA)	J2	Directorate of Intelligence Joint Staff (DIA)
		JIOC	Joint Intelligence Operations Center (UCC)

Intelligence Acronyms (Con't)

JMIP	Joint Military Intelligence Program	OIC	Office of Intelligence & Counterterrorism (Energy)
JSOC	Joint Special Operations Command	ONSI	Office of National Security Intelligence (DEA)
JWICS	TS/SCI computer network	OSC	Open Source Center
LES	Law Enforcement Sensitive	OSINT	Open-source intelligence
MASINT	Measurement and signature intelligence	PDB	President's Daily Brief
MCIA	Marine Corps Intelligence Activity	PFIAB	President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
NCIX	National Counterintelligence Executive (DNI)	RADINT	RADAR intelligence (MASINT subset)
NCPC	National Counter-proliferation Center (DNI)	RO	Reporting Officer
NCS	National Clandestine Service (CIA)	S	Secret
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center (DNI)	SBU	Sensitive but Unclassified
NDIC	National Defense Intelligence College (DIA)	SCI	Sensitive Compartmented Information
NOFORN	Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals	SEIB	Senior Executive Intelligence Brief
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	SID	Signals Intelligence Directorate (NSA)
NIC	National Intelligence Council (DNI)	SIGINT	Signals intelligence
NIC-C	National Intelligence Coordination Center	SIO/SIA	Senior Intelligence Officer/Senior Intelligence Analyst (DIA)
NIE	National Intelligence Estimate	SIPRnet	Classified computer network
NIO	National Intelligence Officer (CIA) (top intel analyst on a topical area)	SSCI	Special Security Center
NIP	National Intelligence Program	SSCI	Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
NIPRnet	CUI computer network	S&T	Directorate of Science and Technology (CIA)
NIU	National Intelligence University	TELINT	Telemetry intelligence (SIGINT subset)
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office	TFI	Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (Treasury)
NSA	National Security Agency	TIARA	Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities
NSB	National Security Branch (FBI)	TPED	Tasking, Processing, Exploitation, Dissemination (Intelligence Cycle)
NSC	National Clandestine Service (CIA)	TS	Top Secret
ODNI	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	U	Unclassified
OGA	Other governmental agency (usually refers to the CIA)		
ONI	Office of Naval Intelligence		
OIA	Office of Intelligence and Analysis (Treasury)		

Additional Reading

Richard Betts, *Enemies of Intelligence: Knowledge and Power in American National Security*, Columbia University Press (2007)

Alfred Cumming, "Covert Action: Legislative Background and Possible Policy Questions," CRS Report to Congress, 9 February 2009, available at <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/intel/RL33715.pdf>

Jack Davis, "A Policymaker's Perspective on Intelligence Analysis," *CIA Studies in Intelligence* 38, no. 5 (1995), available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/95unclass/Davis.html>

Jack Davis, "Paul Wolfowitz on Intelligence Policy-Relations: The Challenge of Managing Uncertainty," *CIA Studies in Intelligence* (2008), available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/96unclass/davis.htm>

Michael S. Goodman, "Studying and Teaching About Intelligence: The Approach in the United Kingdom," *CIA Studies in Intelligence*, vol. 50, no. 2 (2008), available at https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/vol50no2/html_files/Studying_Teaching_6.htm

Amanda J. Gookins, "The Role of Intelligence in Policy Making," *SAIS Review*, vol. XXVII, no. 1 (Winter-Spring 2008), available at http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/sais_review/v028/28.1gookins.pdf

Ted Gup, *The Book of Honor: The Secret Lives and Deaths of CIA Operatives*, Anchor Books (2001)

Richard Haas, "Supporting US Foreign Policy in the Post-9/11 World", *CIA Studies in Intelligence* 46, no. 3 (2002), available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/vol46no3/article01.htm>

John G. Heidenrich, "The Intelligence Community's Neglect of Strategic Intelligence," *CIA Studies in Intelligence*, vol. 51, no. 2 (2007), available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/vol51no2/the-state-of-strategic-intelligence.html>

Mark Lowenthal, *Intelligence: From Secrets to Policy*, CQ Press (2009)

John Negroponte, "Intelligence Reform Progress Report," (2007), Transcript of Speech, available at http://www.dni.gov/speeches/20070119_speech.pdf

William Odom, *Fixing Intelligence: For a More Secure America*, Yale University (2003)

Paul Pilar, "Intelligence, Policy, and the War in Iraq," *Foreign Affairs* (March/April 2006), available at <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/articles/61503/paul-r-pillar/intelligence-policyand-the-war-in-iraq>