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Intelligence Community Reorganization: Potential Effects on DOD Intelligence Agencies

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Summary

Although the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is the best known member of the Intelligence Community, the bulk of the nation's intelligence effort is undertaken by the intelligence agencies of the Department of Defense (DOD). In particular, the National Security Agency (NSA), the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) (formerly known as the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)) are major collectors of information for DOD and non-DOD consumers and absorb a large percentage of the annual intelligence budget. (The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), albeit a large and important component of the Intelligence Community, is more directly focused on DOD requirements.)

Some Members of Congress and independent commissions, most recently the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, the 9/11 Commission, have argued that a lack of coordination among intelligence agencies contributed to the failure to provide warning of the terrorist attacks of September 2001. Legislation currently under consideration, including H.R. 10 and S. 2845, would modify current organization of the Intelligence Community to establish more centralized leadership under a newly established National Intelligence Director (NID).

Although there appears to be a consensus that the NID needs a stronger statutory base to ensure effective coordination of the national intelligence effort than the Director of Central Intelligence currently possesses, the extent of the NID's budgetary and administrative authorities is the subject of extensive debate. Significant concerns have been expressed by DOD officials, some Members of Congress, and various outside observers that some provisions that would provide the NID with greater authority and control of intelligence agencies in DOD could jeopardize the increasingly close relationship between these agencies and the operating military forces.

Some observers also question the extent to which provisions strengthening the authorities of the NID are required to alleviate problems with information sharing described by the 9/11 Commission. The USA Patriot Act (P.L. 107-56) removed most of the regulatory barriers to the exchange of foreign intelligence and law enforcement information. The Department of Homeland Security's Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection component and the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC) were specifically established to collate information from both foreign intelligence and law enforcement sources. In addition, new communications technologies and established operational practices in DOD's intelligence agencies and throughout the Intelligence Community have been designed to make information-sharing among working-level analysts in all agencies more feasible and more secure. Proponents of the legislation argue that the need for greater coordination within the Intelligence Community can be accommodated without jeopardizing intelligence support to military commanders. This report will be updated as circumstances warrant.

Contents

Intelligence Agencies of the Department of Defense	2
Defense Intelligence Agency	2
The National Reconnaissance Office	2
The National Security Agency	2
The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	2
Intelligence Elements of the Military Services	3
 National Intelligence Missions of Defense Agencies: The Role of the DCI	3
 National Intelligence Missions of Defense Agencies: The Role of the Secretary of Defense	4
 Impetus for Reform	6
Concerns About Reform Proposals	9
 Potential Implications of New Approaches	10
 Conclusion	14

Intelligence Community Reorganization: Potential Effects on DOD Intelligence Agencies

Although the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is the best known component of the U.S. Intelligence Community, the intelligence agencies of the Department of Defense (DOD) account for the bulk of intelligence spending and intelligence personnel. The National Security Agency (NSA), the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the intelligence elements of the four military services work around the world to collect and analyze information for consumers in the White House, federal agencies, the Congress, and DOD itself, including military units down to tactical levels. Collectively, their budgets are far larger than that of CIA because they are major collectors of electronic intelligence, which relies on multiple intercept sites and reconnaissance satellites. They employ many more personnel (military and civilian) and, at least in terms of quantity, produce far more intelligence reports and analyses than the CIA.¹

Although the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) currently has the statutory authority to establish priorities for collection and analysis for all national intelligence agencies and to forward an annual intelligence budget to the President, he does not have control of the execution of budgets (beyond that of the CIA) nor may he transfer funds or personnel from one agency to another over the objection of Cabinet officers.

For some years there have been proposals to give the DCI greater authority to manage the activities of all intelligence agencies, including those in DOD. Many observers have suggested that earlier proposals have not been enacted because of concerns by DOD and some Members of the Armed Services Committees that such an initiative would weaken the ability of the Secretary of Defense to manage resources considered essential to carrying out DOD's statutory missions.

In the wake of the September 11, 2001 attacks and flawed estimates about weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in Iraq, there have been calls for intelligence "reform" or reorganization to remedy perceived shortcomings in the performance of intelligence agencies. Some Members of Congress argue that there is a need to establish a Director of National Intelligence (DNI) or National Intelligence Director (NID), or to enhance the authorities of the DCI with the goal of ensuring better coordination. Similar recommendations have been strongly urged by the National

¹ The intelligence efforts of the State, Commerce, Homeland Security, and Energy Departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are much smaller and focused on analysis; they do not acquire or operate extensive and expensive technical collection systems.

Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (the 9/11 Commission). President Bush announced his support for creating the position of National Intelligence Director on August 2, 2004.

This report will briefly describe the intelligence agencies of the Defense Department, address their roles in the Intelligence Community and within DOD, and note the role of the recently established position of Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD(I)). It will look at current approaches to intelligence reorganization and discuss the possible implications of adopting them.

Intelligence Agencies of the Department of Defense

Defense Intelligence Agency

Established in 1961, DIA manages the Defense Attache System and other human intelligence (humint) collection efforts. In addition, DIA is responsible for the analysis of information from all sources in response to requirements established by the DCI, by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and other DOD officials. DIA provides analytical support to senior defense officials, to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, combatant commanders, and joint task forces worldwide.

The National Reconnaissance Office

Established in 1960, the NRO designs, builds, and operates the reconnaissance satellites that collect images of the earth's surface and signals information. While the NRO is a DOD agency, it is staffed by both DOD and CIA personnel.

The National Security Agency

Established in 1952, NSA has two primary missions — developing codes to protect the security of official U.S. communications and providing signals intelligence (sigint). NSA collects, processes, and analyzes foreign signals in order to support national policymakers and the operational forces.

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

The NGA, established in 1996 and originally known as the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), provides geospatial intelligence — imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial data and information to DOD users and other officials responsible for national security. Geospatial information includes topographic, hydrographic, and other data referenced to precise locations on the earth's surface.

Intelligence Elements of the Military Services

The Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps have their own intelligence components that are, in general, not intelligence collection agencies, but process and analyze data, and disseminate intelligence to their respective operating forces.

National Intelligence Missions of Defense Agencies: The Role of the DCI

Three of these agencies — the NRO, NSA, and the NGA — have significant responsibilities for collecting intelligence of concern to agencies outside DOD. These three agencies more directly support national-level decisionmakers than do the intelligence organizations of the four military services and even DIA. Their efforts are described as “national,” as opposed to departmental or tactical. Senior policymakers often have significantly different intelligence needs than military consumers, although there is considerable overlap. For instance, national policymakers are directly concerned with implications of nuclear test programs in countries that are of no immediate concern to military commanders, whereas the latter could be focused on tactical threats to operations long underway that are not the focus of high-level policymakers.

“National intelligence” is the term used for intelligence that is of concern to more than one department or agency and provides the basis for national security policymaking. Beginning in the 1960's, a generation of arms control agreements between the U.S. and the Soviet Union was based on satellite imagery that allowed U.S. policymakers to be confident of their estimates of Soviet military capabilities. More recently, national systems have permitted policymakers to monitor such crucial developments as transfers of WMDs, ethnic cleansing in various countries, and indications of narcotics traffic.

Inasmuch as national systems are expensive, and therefore not available in unlimited quantities, procedures have been developed to sort out priorities for coverage. The DCI has statutory authority to develop collection and analysis priorities in response to National Security Council (NSC) guidance. Generally, priorities are sorted out by inter-agency committees working through the DCI's Community Management Staff of the Intelligence Community and the Assistant DCI for Collection, to be implemented by national-level agencies, including NSA, the NRO, and the NGA.²

The efforts of NSA, the NRO, and the NGA are funded as parts of the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP)³ the annual budget for which the DCI annually

² 50 USC 403-4(d).

³ NFIP is defined at 50 USC 401a(6). Funding for CIA and DIA is also provided through the NFIP.

develops and presents to the President.⁴ The DCI also has authority to transfer funds and (for periods up to a year) personnel among NFIP programs with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and affected agency heads. The Secretary of Defense must obtain the concurrence of the DCI before recommending individuals for appointment as head of the NRO, NSA, and the NGA. If the DCI does not concur, the Secretary of Defense may still recommend an individual to the President, but he must include in the recommendation a statement that the DCI does not concur.⁵

National Intelligence Missions of Defense Agencies: The Role of the Secretary of Defense

In addition to responding to the DCI's tasking in support of national policymakers, all defense agencies are closely involved in directly supporting operating military forces. The Secretary of Defense has statutory responsibilities for the effective functioning of national intelligence agencies in DOD.⁶ In addition, statutes require that the agencies be prepared to participate in joint training exercises, and establish uniform reporting systems to strengthen their readiness to support operating forces with respect to a war or threat to national security.⁷

The Defense Department's view of the central role of intelligence is evident in its most recent planning document, *Joint Vision 2020*:

The evolution of information technology will increasingly permit us to integrate the traditional forms of information operations with sophisticated all-source intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance in a fully synchronized information campaign. The development of a concept labeled the global information grid will provide the network-centric environment required to achieve this goal. The grid will be the globally interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities, associated processes, and people to manage and provide information on demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel.⁸

National intelligence is now an essential part of DOD's planning and operational capabilities and, since the Persian Gulf War, has become thoroughly integrated into combat operations. One media account of the role of national-level agencies during recent hostilities in Iraq concluded:

⁴ 50 USC 403-3(c)(1)(A).

⁵ 50 USC 403-6(a). In the case of appointments of an individual as Director of DIA, the Secretary of Defense must consult with the DCI, but does not have to note any unwillingness by the DCI to concur in the appointment. 50 USC 403-6(b).

⁶ 50 USC 403-5.

⁷ 10 USC 193.

⁸ Department of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, *Joint Vision 2020*, pp. 9, 10-11.

As with imagery and early-warning [satellite] constellations, space-based signals intelligence was far more responsive to tactical users in Operation Iraqi Freedom than in earlier campaigns. National Security Agency teams and related Air Force cryptologic units were forward-deployed to the theater of operations to assist tactical commanders in accessing and interpreting signals intelligence from orbital and air-breathing sources.

The need to integrate intelligence resources has also become more important inasmuch as

The distinction between strategic and tactical ISR [intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance] systems gradually has melted away as military requirements shifted from the nuclear and conventional threat posed by Russia to more diverse dangers arising from rogue states and terrorists.⁹

Propelled largely by the need for precise locating data to target precision-guided munitions (PGMs), intelligence from national sources has been woven into military operations at all echelons. Senior DOD officials and military leaders emphasize their reliance on this stream of information and argue that the national agencies need to be more responsive to their direction.

Some observers have long argued that the focus on support to military operations by national agencies has led to reduced support for national-level policymakers at the State Department and the NSC. For instance, it has been suggested that this emphasis on supporting the military was a contributing factor in the Intelligence Community's failure to provide advance notice of the Indian nuclear test in May 1998, at a time when U.S. reconnaissance satellites were primarily tasked with the support of U.S. military forces operating in the Persian Gulf region.¹⁰

In recent years, DOD's intelligence effort was coordinated, loosely according to some observers, by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (ASD C3I). In 2002, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld sought congressional authorization to establish a more senior position, that of Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD(I)); a provision was included to that effect in the Defense Authorization Act for FY2003 (P.L. 107-314, section 901).

Subsequently, in March 2003, Stephen A. Cambone, who had previously served as Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, was appointed to the position and his appointment was confirmed by the Senate. His responsibilities include coordinating DOD intelligence, and intelligence-related policy, plans, programs, requirements and resource allocations. He is to "exercise authority, direction, and

⁹ Loren Thompson, "Satellites Over Iraq: A Report Card on Space-based ISR during Operation Iraqi Freedom," *ISR: Intelligence, Surveillance, & Reconnaissance Journal*, March 2004, pp. 20, 18.

¹⁰ See Jeremiah News Conference, CIA Press Release, June 2, 1998.

control” over DIA, NGA, the NRO, NSA, and other agencies.¹¹ He serves as a single point of contact between DOD and the DCI on intelligence resource and policy issues.¹²

A significant responsibility of the Secretary of Defense is ensuring that the national intelligence programs of the NFIP and the joint military and tactical intelligence programs (known as the Joint Military Intelligence Program (JMIP) and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA)) are mutually supportive and not duplicative.¹³ In recent years the various sets of programs have been brought into closer alignment to support national policymakers concerned with details of tactical intelligence and military commanders who need information from national systems such as satellites.

Impetus for Reform

In the aftermath of the attacks of September 11, 2001, a number of observers as well as the Joint Inquiry of the two congressional intelligence committees and the 9/11 Commission, concluded that the organization and management of the Intelligence Community was inadequate and that, as a result, the DCI was unable to ensure that crucial information about the plot was shared with analysts who might have been able to identify the threat in advance. The 9/11 Commission took note of

... some of the limitations of the DCI’s authority over the direction and priorities of the intelligence community, especially its elements within the Department of Defense. The DCI has to direct agencies without controlling them. He does not receive an appropriation for their activities, and therefore does not control their purse strings. He has little insight into how they spend their resources. Congress attempted to strengthen the DCI’s authority in 1996 by creating the positions of deputy DCI for community management and assistant DCIs for collection, analysis and production, and administration. But the authority of these positions is limited, and the vision of central management clearly has not been realized.¹⁴

The Joint Inquiry of the two intelligence committees concluded that the DCI was unable to establish a comprehensive intelligence effort against Al Qaeda even when the extent of the threat had become evident to the DCI at least by 1998. It reported:

¹¹ Paul Wolfowitz, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Memorandum for Secretaries of the Military Departments *et al.*, Implementation Guidance on Restructuring Defense Intelligence — and Related Matters, May 8, 2003.

¹² The Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence, consisting of some 120 officials, has no analytical role within the Intelligence Community. All source analysis within DOD is the responsibility of DIA and the intelligence organizations of the military services.

¹³ For background on this issue, see CRS Report RL32508, *Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Programs: Congressional Oversight Issues*.

¹⁴ *9/11 Commission Report*, p. 357.

Following the August 1998 bombings of two U.S. embassies, the DCI placed Bin Ladin's terrorist network among the Intelligence Community's highest priorities. The DCI raised the status of the threat further still when he announced to CIA senior managers in December 1998:

We are at war [with Bin Ladin].... I want no resources or people spared in this effort, either inside the CIA or the [Intelligence] Community.

These were strong words. Rather than having a galvanizing effect, however, the Joint Inquiry record reveals that the Intelligence Community continued to be fragmented without a comprehensive strategy for combating Bin Ladin. The record also shows that the DCI was either unable or unwilling to enforce consistent priorities and marshal resources across the Community.¹⁵

Simply put, the Joint Inquiry argued that, although DCI George Tenet put the Intelligence Community on a war footing against Al Qaeda, his writ did not run beyond the CIA to other parts of the Intelligence Community, including the major Pentagon agencies. Accordingly, the Joint Inquiry and the 9/11 Commission as well as others have urged that there should be a single senior official, having the title Director of National Intelligence or National Intelligence Director, responsible for managing the entire Intelligence Community, including NSA, the NRO, and the NGA along with the CIA and other intelligence entities.

Considerable emphasis has been given creating a single leader for the Intelligence Community with management and budgetary authority necessary to control national intelligence agencies of the Community. The Joint Inquiry recommended the creation of a statutory Director of National Intelligence with "the full range of management, budgetary and personnel responsibilities needed to make the entire U.S. Intelligence Community operate as a coherent whole." These responsibilities would include "establishment and enforcement of consistent priorities for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence throughout the Intelligence Community." The DNI would have responsibilities for the "review, approval, modification, and primary management and oversight of the execution of Intelligence Community budgets...."¹⁶

The 9/11 Commission recommended that the NID "manage the national intelligence program and oversee the agencies that contribute to it." The NID would:

submit a unified budget for national intelligence that reflects priorities chosen by the National Security Council.... He or she would receive an appropriation for national intelligence and apportion the funds to the appropriate agencies, in line with that budget, and with authority to reprogram funds among the national intelligence agencies to meet any new priority (as counterterrorism was in the

¹⁵ U.S. Congress, 107th Congress, 2d session, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, *Joint Inquiry into Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001*, S.Rept. 107-351, H.Rept. 107-792, December 2002, p. 236.

¹⁶ Joint Inquiry, Report, p.33. The recommendations were published separately on December 10, 2002.

1990s). The National Intelligence Director should approve and submit nominations to the president of the individuals who would lead the CIA, DIA, FBI Intelligence Office, NSA, NGA, NRO, Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security, and other national intelligence capabilities.¹⁷

There are a number of bills introduced or being drafted that are designed to a single director of the Intelligence Community.¹⁸ In some approaches, this individual would have operational control of all intelligence agencies, including those in DOD. Other approaches envision the person filling the USD(I) position simultaneously serving as a Deputy of the DNI/NID. Other versions do not precisely define the extent of the DNI's authorities.

On August 2, 2004 President Bush announced his intention to seek changes in the National Security Act to establish a National Intelligence Director, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, who “will oversee and coordinate the foreign and domestic activities of the intelligence [community].”¹⁹ The President indicated that the CIA will be managed by a separate director. The Administration plan apparently does not envision the NID having the authority to control the budgets of the various agencies nor would the NID singlehandedly submit nominations for agency head positions to the President.²⁰ It is anticipated that the Administration will submit draft legislation to Congress.

Congress is currently addressing two bills dealing with intelligence reorganization — H.R. 10, introduced by Representative Hastert, and S. 2845, sponsored by Senators Collins and Lieberman. Both would establish an NID with authorities to a yet undefined extent further than those given to the DCI by current legislation. Amendments to both bills are under consideration.²¹ Amendments are expected regarding the nature of the NID's authority to execute appropriations for foreign intelligence programs, to transfer funds and personnel among agencies, and to be involved in the designation of leaders for intelligence agencies within the Defense Department.

¹⁷ *9/11 Commission Report*, pp. 411, 412. The Report added that DOD's “military intelligence programs (JMIP) and the tactical intelligence and related activities program (TIARA) — would remain part of that department's responsibility.” (P. 412.)

¹⁸ For details on specific legislative proposals, see CRS Report RL32506, *The Position of Director of National Intelligence: Issues for Congress*.

¹⁹ U.S., President George W. Bush, *Remarks by the President on Intelligence Reform*, August 2, 2004.

²⁰ See Andrew Card, White House Briefing, August 2, 2004, Federal News Service.

²¹ For further information on specific provisions, see CRS Report RL32601, *Comparison of 9/11 Commission Recommended Intelligence Reforms, S. 2845, S. 2774, H.R. 5024, Administration Proposal, H.R. 10, Current Law*.

Concerns About Reform Proposals

Whereas there appears to be no question that a failure to fully correlate information in the possession of intelligence and law enforcement agencies hindered the effort to uncover the 9/11 plot before it occurred, some observers argue that the remedy is not necessarily new organizational arrangements. They maintain, moreover, that the main obstacle prior to 9/11 was the regulatory framework that created a “wall” between foreign intelligence and law enforcement analysts — and not organizational arrangements *per se*. From their perspective, the problem in large measure involved the CIA and the FBI and, among DOD agencies, primarily NSA which had to work within the constraints of the “wall” in regard to surveillance of U.S. persons. The 9/11 Commission criticized NSA’s “almost obsessive protection of sources and methods, and its focus on foreign intelligence, and its avoidance of anything domestic....”²² It is noteworthy, nevertheless, that the 9/11 Commission’s list of ten missed opportunities for stopping the plot does not cite a misstep by NSA or any other DOD agency.²³

Proposals to establish a DNI/NID would affect the control of the Secretary of Defense over agencies that are closely integrated into the operational capabilities of the military services. Few observers doubt that senior DOD officials and some Members of Congress would raise concerns about provisions to transfer management authority for DOD intelligence agencies to the newly created DNI/NID. Former DCI Robert Gates has argued that:

More than 80 percent of foreign intelligence dollars are spent by agencies under the control of the secretary of defense. Virtually all of those agencies have tactical, combat-related tasks to perform for the Pentagon and the military services, in addition to the roles they play under the guidance of the director of central intelligence. In the real world of Washington bureaucratic and Congressional politics, there is no way the secretary of defense or the armed services committees of Congress are simply going to hand those agencies over to an intelligence czar sitting in the White House. Indeed, for the last decade, intelligence authority has been quietly leaching from the C.I.A. and to the Pentagon, not the other way around.²⁴

Bruce Berkowitz of the Hoover Institution, has written:

Proposals to yank intelligence organizations out of the Defense Department also overlook the role they play in combat operations today. The ability to feed electronic data to units on the battlefield through digital pipelines is essential for the kind of network-style warfare that has proved so effective in Iraq and Afghanistan. Combat forces use more of this data than anyone else. It seems odd that anyone would want to drag several intelligence organizations out of the

²² *9/11 Commission Report*, p. 88.

²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 355-356.

²⁴ Robert M. Gates, “Racing to Ruin the C.I.A.,” *New York Times*, June 8, 2004, p. 25.

Defense Department simply to create a new mega-organization whose main mission would be ... supporting the Defense Department.²⁵

Another longtime observers of U.S. intelligence agencies, Richard Betts of Columbia University, recently wrote: “Trying to wrest the National Security Agency and like agencies from the Defense Department ... would leave Capitol Hill and Pennsylvania Avenue awash in blood.... The military services will never accept dependence on other departments for performance of their core functions, which include tactical intelligence collection, and politicians will not override military protests that their combat effectiveness is being put at risk.”²⁶

Such views are undoubtedly shared by some current and former DOD officials. In April 2004, months prior to the President’s August 2nd announcement, USD(I) Cambone testified that “we early concluded that the relationship between intelligence and operations was growing closer — so close, in fact, that it was beginning to become increasingly difficult to separate the two....” Expressing skepticism about plans to increase the role of the DCI or create a DNI, Cambone argued that, “...absent the [current] deep and abiding relationship between the DCI and the Secretary of Defense, it is easy to see the ways in which seams would begin to grow up between organizations and in which the Department of Defense would not be benefi[t]ed and in fact, the intelligence community as a whole be hurt by that split. So sustaining the existing relationship, we think, is essential.”²⁷

Cambone’s testimony clearly echoed testimony offered in 1996 by John P. White, then the Deputy Secretary of Defense in the Clinton Administration, in regard to earlier legislation to reorganize the Intelligence Community: “Confusing the clear lines of authority that currently exist would make it more difficult for DOD intelligence elements to perform their most important mission — support to the warfighter. In the drive to create a strong Intelligence Community, we must not damage the integration of military intelligence within the Defense Community.”²⁸

Potential Implications of New Approaches

Consideration of legislation to establish a DNI/NID will undoubtedly focus on the extent of this official’s authorities to coordinate all intelligence agencies, and, given their size and importance, the NSA, NRO, and NGA will receive close

²⁵ Bruce Berkowitz, “Intelligence Reform: Less is More,” *Hoover Digest*, Spring 2004.

²⁶ Richard K. Betts, “The New Politics of Intelligence: Will Reforms Work This Time?,” *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2004, p. 6.

²⁷ Testimony of Stephen Cambone, Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, Defense Department, before the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, Senate Armed Services Committee, April 7, 2004, FDCH Political Transcripts.

²⁸ Statement of Dr. John P. White, Deputy Secretary of Defense, before the House National Security Committee on Intelligence Community Reform, 11 July 1996, in U.S. Congress, 104th Congress, 2d session, House of Representatives, Committee on National Security, *H.R. 3237 — the Intelligence Community Act*, Hearing, H.N.S.C. No. 104-9, July 11, 1996, p. 10.

attention. As noted above, the DCI has for some years had certain authorities for the entire Intelligence Community.²⁹ Presumably, at least these authorities will be transferred to the DNI/NID. These existing authorities do not, however, include the authority to appoint and dismiss heads of intelligence agencies of the Defense Department, to execute all funds appropriated for the National Foreign Intelligence Program,³⁰ or to transfer funds and personnel among different intelligence activities over the objections of relevant department heads. Whether such authorities are to be added to those that the DCI currently possesses is likely to be controversial.

Depending on the approach taken, a DNI/NID could have only the current community-wide authorities of the DCI, in which case some observers would argue that the same tensions that have long existed would persist and the DNI/NID would lack authority to resolve differences and ensure necessary coordination. If the DNI/NID were to possess an expansive version of “authority, direction, and control” over defense agencies, the role of the Secretary of Defense could be significantly diminished and, some observers would argue, the relationship between defense intelligence agencies and the operating forces would be deleteriously affected. Proposals that would “double-hat” a subordinate to the DNI/NID to serve simultaneously as the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence could place this official in a difficult, if not untenable, position should the Secretary and DNI/NID have differing approaches to important issues.

Some observers assert, however, that even as there is increasing interest in reorganization, steps have already been taken to improve sharing of information. They assert that the Intelligence Community’s failure “to connect the dots” resulted in large measure from barriers to communications between foreign intelligence agencies (such as the CIA) and law enforcement agencies (especially the FBI).³¹ These barriers were in many cases purposefully erected in regulations in order to ensure that foreign intelligence agencies would not be used to target U.S. persons (as had occurred on earlier occasions when intelligence agencies zealously investigated groups and individuals opposed to the Vietnam War).

After 9/11, Congress adjusted these barriers through provisions in the USA-Patriot Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-56) and other legislation. The USA Patriot Act authorized the sharing of law enforcement and foreign intelligence information. In addition, the Homeland Security Act (P.L. 107-296) provided that the Intelligence Analysis and Infrastructure Protection component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) would receive and analyze foreign intelligence and law enforcement information relating to terrorist threats to the U.S. Subsequently, the Bush Administration established the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC) to perform

²⁹ 50 USC 403-3(c).

³⁰ The DCI currently has execution control of the CIA budget, but if there is to be a separate head of the CIA, in addition to the DNI/NID, it is unclear where execution authority would be placed.

³¹ See, for instance, Statement of Mary Jo White, former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, before the Joint Intelligence Committees, October 8, 2002; *Joint Inquiry Report*, pp. 363-368; *9/11 Commission Report*, pp. 78-80.

integrative analytical functions.³² Such initiatives have arguably torn down (or at least significantly lowered) the “wall” between foreign intelligence and law enforcement that may have contributed to the failure to detect the 9/11 plot in advance. These developments, according to some observers, affect the need for enhancing the powers of a proposed DNI/NID.

Ongoing technological innovations are also, according to some observers, working to remove long-established barriers. The phenomenon of “stovepiping” whereby imagery, humint, or sigint would be collected by separate agencies in the field and forwarded to respective Washington-area headquarters to be processed and analyzed before being made available to users has received much criticism. Stovepiping, in essence, means the control of information by collection agencies. Inevitably, processing, transmission and forwarding lead to delays and impede the effort to bring all available data to bear on the intelligence needs of all levels of government.

The dangers of “stovepiping” are now widely recognized. DIA Director Lowell Jacoby testified to the two intelligence committee’s Joint Inquiry:

... the more widely information is shared, the more likely its hidden meaning will be revealed. Information considered irrelevant noise by one set of analysts may provide critical clues or reveal significant relationships when subjected to analytic scrutiny by another. This process is critical for the terrorism issue where evidence is particularly scant, often separated by space and time.³³

Well before 9/11, the Defense Department was taking advantage of new technologies to provide intelligence support to its forces. Real-time intelligence has been especially important in the use of precision munitions, allowing targeting of specific targets while minimizing casualties. Defense intelligence agencies are acquiring capabilities to collect comprehensive data, to provide instantaneous transmission, data storage, and immediate retrieval at all echelons. In many cases processing and analysis is undertaken at sites within the U.S., even Washington-area headquarters (a process known as “reachback”), and can be directly accessed by military units around the world to support ongoing tactical operations.

Observers, such as Berkowitz, have suggested that, rather than undertaking revision of complex statutes, efforts should be focused on generating “the political will needed to make all intelligence organizations implement a truly common set of security standards that balance the importance of keeping secrets with the importance of sharing information.”³⁴ Berkowitz notes that Executive Order 12333, which serves a charter document for the Intelligence Community, is over 20 years old and needs revision, an effort that, in his view, “would be a faster, more effective vehicle for intelligence reform than a commission report or legislation. Such an order could

³² See CRS Report RS21283, *Homeland Security: Intelligence Support*, updated February 23, 2004.

³³ Rear Admiral Lowell E. Jacoby, USN, Statement for the Record for the Joint 9/11 Inquiry, 1 October 2002, p. 4.

³⁴ Berkowitz, “Intelligence Reform.”

also resolve the security barriers and other hurdles that currently keep intelligence agencies from working together more effectively.”

In October 2002 testimony before the Joint Inquiry, DIA Director Jacoby argued that a crucial need is “to create a new paradigm wherein ‘ownership’ of information belong[s] with the analysts and not the collectors.” Jacoby argued that the government should follow industry’s practice in adopting a standard for data storage that permit retrieval from multiple users at different agencies:

If we are to achieve an end state characterized by the ability to rapidly share and integrate information, we must move toward a common data framework and set of standards that will allow interoperability — at the data, not system, level.... And, the sooner the better, not just for a limited group of intelligence producers and subsets of data; it shouldn’t be an elective option. Interoperability at the data level is an absolutely necessary attribute of a transformed intelligence environment because it enables horizontal integration of information from all sources — not just intelligence — at all levels of classification.³⁵

Many observers believe that stovepiping can be gradually overcome because of the availability of technology for rapid dissemination of operational data and the press of operational requirements as occurred during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Outside observers argue that technological capabilities now permit increasing information sharing with reliable security protection.³⁶

The effort to promote wider sharing of information is widely supported, but there remain obstacles. Singling out NSA, the Senate Intelligence Community warned in 2003 of continuing resistance to such innovations:

The Committee has become increasingly concerned in recent years about bureaucratic and cultural obstacles to effective information and data sharing...

Cutting-edge analytical tools, many of which are already in use in the private sector, increasingly involve large-scale, multi-database analysis and pattern recognition. Using such approaches within the Intelligence Community, however, cannot proceed far without a significant revision of current orthodoxy as to information ‘ownership’ and control.³⁷

The Intelligence Authorization Act for FY2004 (P.L. 108-177, section 317) established a pilot program to assess the feasibility of permitting analysts throughout the Intelligence Community to access and analyze intelligence from the databases of other elements of the Community. In particular, the provision was intended to permit

³⁵ Jacoby, p. 8.

³⁶ See Markle Foundation, Task Force on National Security in the Information Age, *Creating a Trusted Information Network for Homeland Security*, December 2003.

³⁷ U.S. Congress, 108th Congress, 1st session, Senate, Select Committee on Intelligence, *Authorizing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2004 for Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System*, S.Rept. 108-44, May 8, 2003, p. 24.

analysts in CIA and DIA to access sigint contained in NSA databases, but not published in formal NSA reports.

The 9/11 Commission, taking note, of this ongoing process, urged that it be accelerated. It recommended that the President lead a “government-wide effort to bring the major national security institutions into the information revolution.”³⁸ The Commission indicated a role for the NID and the Secretary of Homeland Security, backed by the Office of Management and Budget, to set common standards for information in the Intelligence Community, other public agencies, and relevant parts of the private sector. The Commission did not specifically address the issue within DOD. Whether such information-sharing initiatives, if they are ultimately validated, can best be encouraged by a DNI/NID with enhanced managerial authorities or whether they can be implemented under current arrangements is a matter of debate. There will remain, of course, valid needs to protect intelligence sources and methods that will continue in any situation.

Conclusion

Congress has been considering a number of proposals, including S. 2845 and H.R. 10, to amend the National Security Act to change the management structure of the Intelligence Community. Virtually all of these proposals will affect the relationship of the head of the Intelligence Community to the intelligence agencies of the Defense Department. In considering these proposals, Congress may seek to balance effective coordination of the nation’s intelligence effort with the need to ensure that the military forces have the ongoing intelligence support that has become an integral component of military operations.

³⁸ *9/11 Commission Report*, p. 418.