



ROLE OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Placed under the management of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) (according to the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004), the Intelligence Community (IC) is a coalition of 17 agencies and institutions that work both independently and collaboratively within the executive branch to gather the intelligence necessary to conduct foreign relations and national security activities. The need for ODNI became evident in light of the numerous intelligence lapses that led to security breaches on 11 September 2001. A disjointed, discombobulated, highly segregated, highly dysfunctional intelligence “community” that refused to share information, sources, analyses, or reports with each other became a glaring problem that needed to be addressed; thus, the ODNI was stood up to unite this community, share resources, and maximize efficiency. While each individual agency acts under its own specific directive, the structure of the IC maximizes the efficiency of intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination.ⁱ The primary mission of the IC is to collect and convey essential information required for the President and members of the policymaking, law enforcement, and military communities to execute their appointed duties.ⁱⁱ

Generally speaking, the IC Primary Objectives are to:ⁱⁱⁱ

- Collect information for President, NSC, SecState, SecDef, and other executive branch officials for their duties and responsibilities

- Collect information concerning intelligence activities directed against the US and other hostile activities directed against the US by foreign powers, organizations, persons, and their agents
- Production and dissemination of intelligence
- Special activities covertly supporting US foreign policy objectives abroad
- Activities deemed necessary for performance of authorized activities
- Other intelligence activities as directed by the President

Broadly speaking, ‘intelligence’ is information that agencies collect, analyze and distribute in response to government leaders’ questions and requirements. Intelligence is a general term that entails:

Collection, analysis, and production of sensitive information to support national security leaders, including policymakers, military commanders and Members of Congress.^{iv}

While members of the IC normally do not make specific policy recommendations, they may be called upon to research long-term strategic threats or effects of policies. Some examples of these reports include “*estimative intelligence*” – assessments of potential developments and alternative scenarios that may affect US national security – and “*warning intelligence*” – forecasts of future incidents that necessitate a policy action response.^v

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From time to time, as the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) sees fit or is directed, a Joint Interagency Task Force (JIATF, pronounced ji-AT-if) may be coordinated to address specific issues facing the IC, the government, or the nation. Whether this is a regional-specific group (such as Yemen or Colombia), a threat-focused group (such as domestic extremism or immigration security), or a group with broader directives, these working groups bring together subject-matter experts (SME) and senior liaisons from the different agencies within the IC to create intelligence reports, author plans to implement national security strategy goals, and assess the implementation of those strategies.



Figure 1: State Department's Crisis Response Team meeting in a JIATF conference room.^{vi}

CURRENT SITUATION

Open-source information (OSI) –

18 March 2015: The President signed the Galton Accords, a United Nations treaty outlining universal standards for biometric-linked passports. To increase security in cross-border travel, the Galton Accords require passports be linked to biometric data

points^{vii} of – at a minimum – all fingerprints, iris scans, and vein geometry.

The rest of the story –

21 March 2015: Before ratifying the Galton Accords, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) and House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) have requested reports from the IC on the long-term strategic effects of these standards on covert human intelligence (HUMINT) operations.

Taskings –

This JIATF is scheduled to discuss the Galton Accords. Though it is unusual for the IC to provide national policy recommendations, at the request of the President, SSCI Chairman, and HPSCI Chairwoman, the DNI has specifically tasked this JIATF with providing an assessment of how ratifying the Galton Accords would affect HUMINT operations within the IC and – assuming the Accords are ratified – how the IC will negotiate these obstacles to maintain a robust intelligence program.



Figure 2: State Department's Crisis Response Team similar to a JIATF setup.^{viii}



COMMITTEE DETAILS^{ix}

While the structure, composition, tasks, and methodology of this simulated JIATF resemble the actual workings of the IC, significant changes to nomenclature, tactics, and intelligence reports will be made for obvious reasons. The flow of this JIATF will be an amalgamation of normal Model UN committees and actual JIATF proceedings. This simulation is unique in that it somewhat represents a GA-type committee with specific topics to address, however, this JIATF will be highly reactive to crises occurring throughout the rest of the WPSC simulation committees. It is essential that the committee react quickly and effectively as much of the other committees' crises will be affected by our actions.

Structure of debate –

This JIATF will operate in “perpetual moderated caucus” mode; at no time will there be a speaker’s list. The Chairman will call on agency liaisons who wish to speak; however, as per usual, a majority vote of the members of the JIATF will still decide speaking time and the subject of debate. In addition to moderated caucus, world leaders will be able to motion for unmoderated caucus, which will be used for writing reports. All other rules regarding parliamentary procedure will remain similar to traditional simulations, but may be modified at the discretion of the Chairman.

Voting procedures –

The ultimate goal of the JIATF is to produce a report responding to the request of DNI and policymakers. Since this report will represent

the position of the IC writ large, it is necessary to have unanimous approval to be sent before the SSCI and the HPSCI. It is imperative that the IC presents a unified message to these committees in order to enable coherent, comprehensive, and successful intelligence-related policies to be implemented at the legislative level. While different agencies have different approaches to, outlooks on, and stakes in these issues, it is necessary to negotiate through those differences so that the diverging interests of the varying agencies do not undermine the legitimacy of the IC when our intelligence leaders are called to testify before Congressional committees. Keeping in mind that “where you stand depends on where you sit,” significant negotiation will be needed to reach consensus amongst the diverse IC.

Activities may be conducted by individual or groups of agencies at any time without the need to find unanimity in the IC. While JIATF liaisons do not have the authority to unilaterally issue orders to their agency, based on new reports and developments, liaisons present at this JIATF may recommend to their principal that certain activities be conducted. The principal (Chairman/crisis staff) will be the final say on what activities may or may not be conducted.

Other information –

The JIATF will obviously include significant involvement with agency principals, government actors, HUMINT assets, and other actors and institutions. All JIATF liaisons will have myriad opportunity to request specific information, feedback, or reports from their agency. Also, additional representatives from

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different agency departments, government bodies, and SME's will be available to address the questions and needs of JIATF liaisons.

WPSC-specific guidance -

While policy recommendations are generally frowned upon (and often illegal) in the real IC, for the sake of the entertainment of this committee, we may be asked to make policy recommendations. While this should not become a question of legality or jurisdiction, the recommendations should be firmly grounded in intelligence and should emphasize the forecasting of long-range strategic impacts in order to adhere to real-life IC goals and objectives as closely as possible.



Figure 3: State Department's Operations Center.^x

List of agencies -

JIATF's are normally meetings of senior liaisons from each IC agency, with relevant SME's present. To keep the simulation exciting for all involved, not all agencies will be attending; only those agencies pertinent to the topics and potential crises will be seated at the table. Each delegate will be

representing a senior representative from his agency; as a result of this and because the HUMINT-focused CIA sees things differently than the signal intelligence (SIGINT)-focused NSA sees things differently than the imagery intelligence (IMINT)-focused NGA, all decisions made by delegates will have a significant impact on the development of the simulation. The relevant agencies that will participate in this JIATF are:

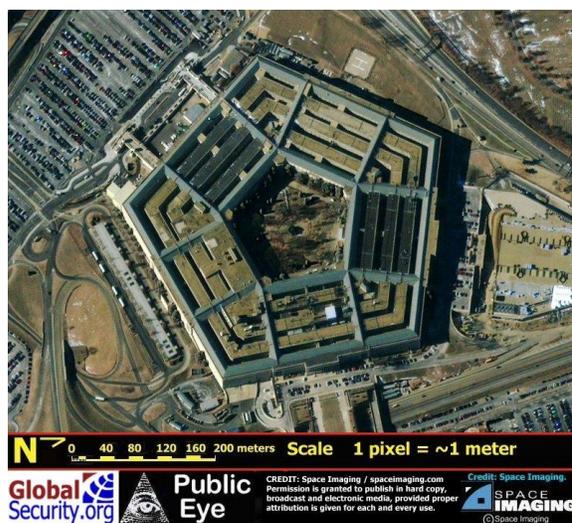


Figure 4: Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) of Pentagon.^{xi}



Figure 5: Chinese Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) platform: KJ-2000 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS).^{xiii}

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- AFISRA – Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency (“synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems”)
- CIA – Central Intelligence Agency (provides national security intelligence assessments, gathers intelligence, and oversees and engages in tactical and covert activities)
- DEA – Drug Enforcement Administration (combats drug smuggling and use while coordinating and pursuing US drug investigations abroad)
- DIA – Defense Intelligence Agency (produces and manages military intelligence for the DOD)
- INR –Bureau of Intelligence and Research (analyzes information for the State Department)
- INSCOM – Army Intelligence and Security Command (conducts the US Army’s intelligence, security, and information operations)
- FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation (coordinates criminal investigations and criminal intelligence in international offices and embassies)
- ONI – Office of Naval Intelligence (collects and records advancements in other nations’ navies and communications)
- CGI – Coast Guard Intelligence (secures and disseminates information to allow the Coast Guard to protect the public, environment, economic, and security interests in international waters)
- NGA – National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (collects, analyzes, and distributes geospatial intelligence)
- NRO – National Reconnaissance Office (collects and analyzes foreign communications and signals intelligence)
- NSA – National Security Agency (coordinates the analysis of aerial surveillance and satellite imagery)
- OICI – Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (gathers and analyzes intelligence for the Department of Energy)
- TFI – Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (coordinates the Treasury Department’s intelligence and enforcement functions)

Header image: http://www.thelivingmoon.com/45jack_files/04images/Intel/DNI-seal_small.jpg

ⁱ <http://intelligence.gov/about-the-intelligence-community/structure/>

ⁱⁱ <http://intelligence.gov/about-the-intelligence-community/>

ⁱⁱⁱ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Intelligence_Community

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^{iv} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Intelligence_Community

^v <http://intelligence.gov/about-the-intelligence-community/how-intelligence-works/distribution.html>

^{vi} <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/videoLibrary/showPicture.php?programid=117411&height=290&width=427>

^{vii} <http://science.howstuffworks.com/biometrics.htm>

^{viii} http://media.nj.com/ledgerupdates_impact/photo/state-department-employees-haiti-earthquakejpg-899c966f130f6fab_large.jpg

^{ix} Highly inspired by the SCSY33 rules for the G20 New Haven Summit 2010.

^x <http://media3.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/photo/gallery/100629/GAL-10Jun29-5014/media/PHO-10Jun29-235048.jpg>

^{xi} http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_9TdIWhfVI44/TloqA5WUjPI/AAAAAAAAABU/zkn2OovTi30/s1600/IMINT.jpg

^{xii} <http://defensetech.org/2010/08/11/chinas-new-eyes-in-the-skies/>