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# Transition 2000



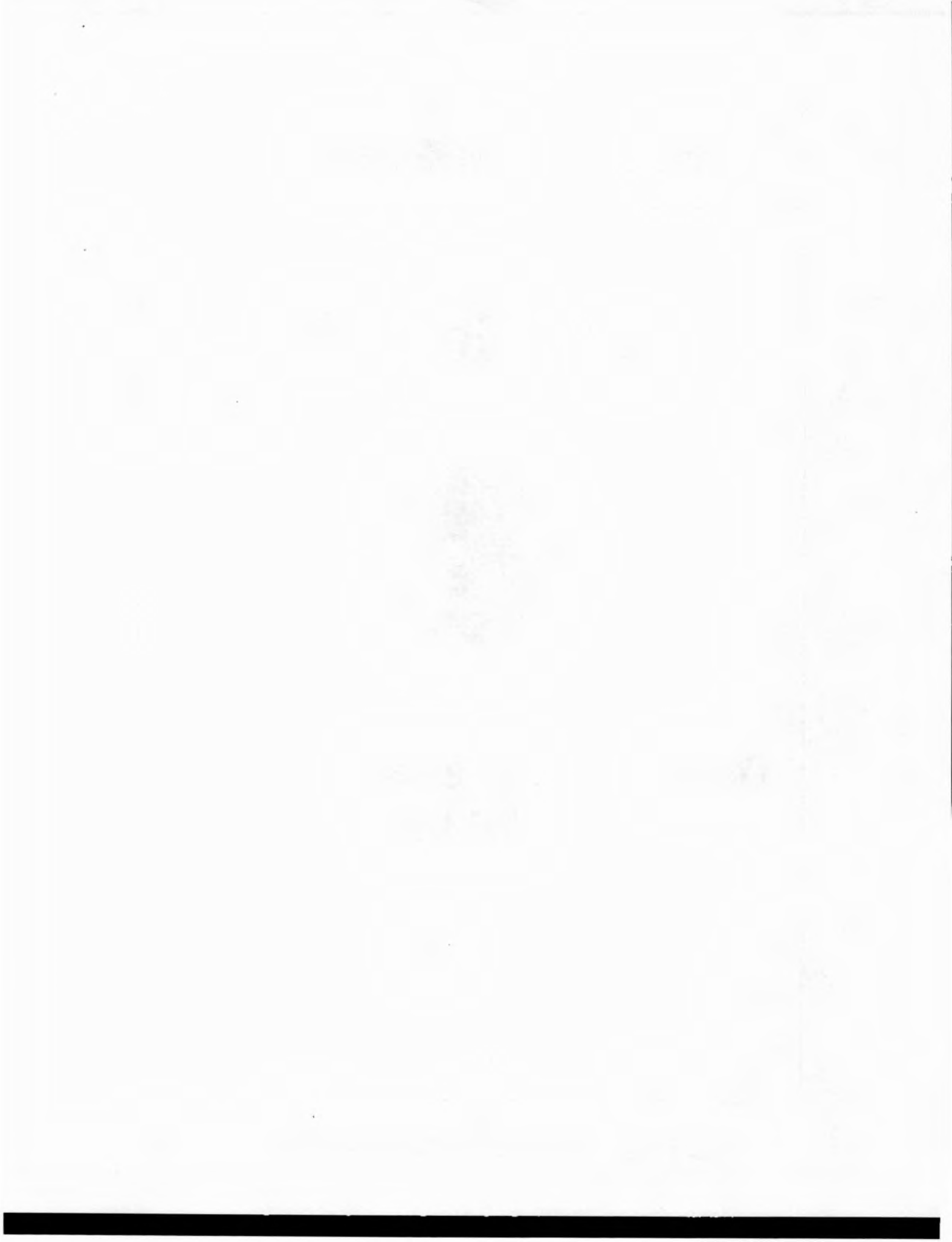
**Defense Intelligence Agency  
(DIA)**

Prepared by: CIA/

(b)(3):10  
USC §424

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Derived from: Multiple Sources  
Declassify on: X1



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22 December 2000

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(U) **Mission Statement:** To satisfy the full range of foreign military and military-related intelligence requirements of the Secretary of Defense; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS); Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD); Joint Staff; military departments; CINCs and combatant commands; United Nations coalition forces; other defense components; and non-defense consumers, as appropriate, in support of joint military operations in peacetime, crisis, contingency and combat, and support weapons acquisition and defense policymaking.

- Military Operations
  - Ongoing Operations
  - Plans & Contingencies
  
- National Policy Making
  - Defense Intelligence Perspective
  
- Weapons Acquisition
  - Weapons Exploitation
  - Threat Assessments



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(U) **Organization Structure:** The DIA consists of a Director, Deputy Director, and Chief of Staff. Subordinate organizational elements are organized along functional lines, reflecting the intelligence cycle of collection, analysis and production, and infrastructure.

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# DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



<b>COMMAND ELEMENT</b>	
<b>DIRECTOR (DR)</b> VADM Thomas R. Wilson, USN (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT</b> (ES) (b)(3);10 USC \$424
<b>DEPUTY DIRECTOR (DD)</b> Mr. Mark W. Ewing (b)(3);10 USC \$424	
<b>CHIEF OF STAFF (CS)</b> Mr. John K. Kohn (b)(3);10 USC \$424	

<b>CENTRAL MESSANT ORGANIZATION</b> (CM) (b)(3);10 USC \$424
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APPROVED

*Thomas R. Wilson*

Thomas R. Wilson  
Vice Admiral, USN  
Director

<b>DIRECTOR OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE STAFF</b> (DM) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>GENERAL COUNSEL</b> (GC) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>INSPECTOR GENERAL</b> (IG) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>MR. BELMONT ADVISOR</b> (BA) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>PLANS PROGRAMS &amp; OPERATIONS</b> (PO) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT &amp; EQUAL OPPORTUNITY</b> (DEO) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>COMPTROLLER</b> (C) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>SMALL &amp; DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION</b> (SDU) (b)(3);10 USC \$424
<b>CONCURRENCE STAFF</b> (CSA) (b)(3);10 USC \$424				<b>DEFENSE FOREIGN LIAISON PROGRAM</b> (DFLP) (b)(3);10 USC \$424			

<b>DIRECTORATE FOR ADMINISTRATION</b> (DA) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>DIRECTORATE FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS &amp; SERVICES</b> (DIS) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>JOINT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COLLEGE</b> (JMILCOL) (b)(3);10 USC \$424
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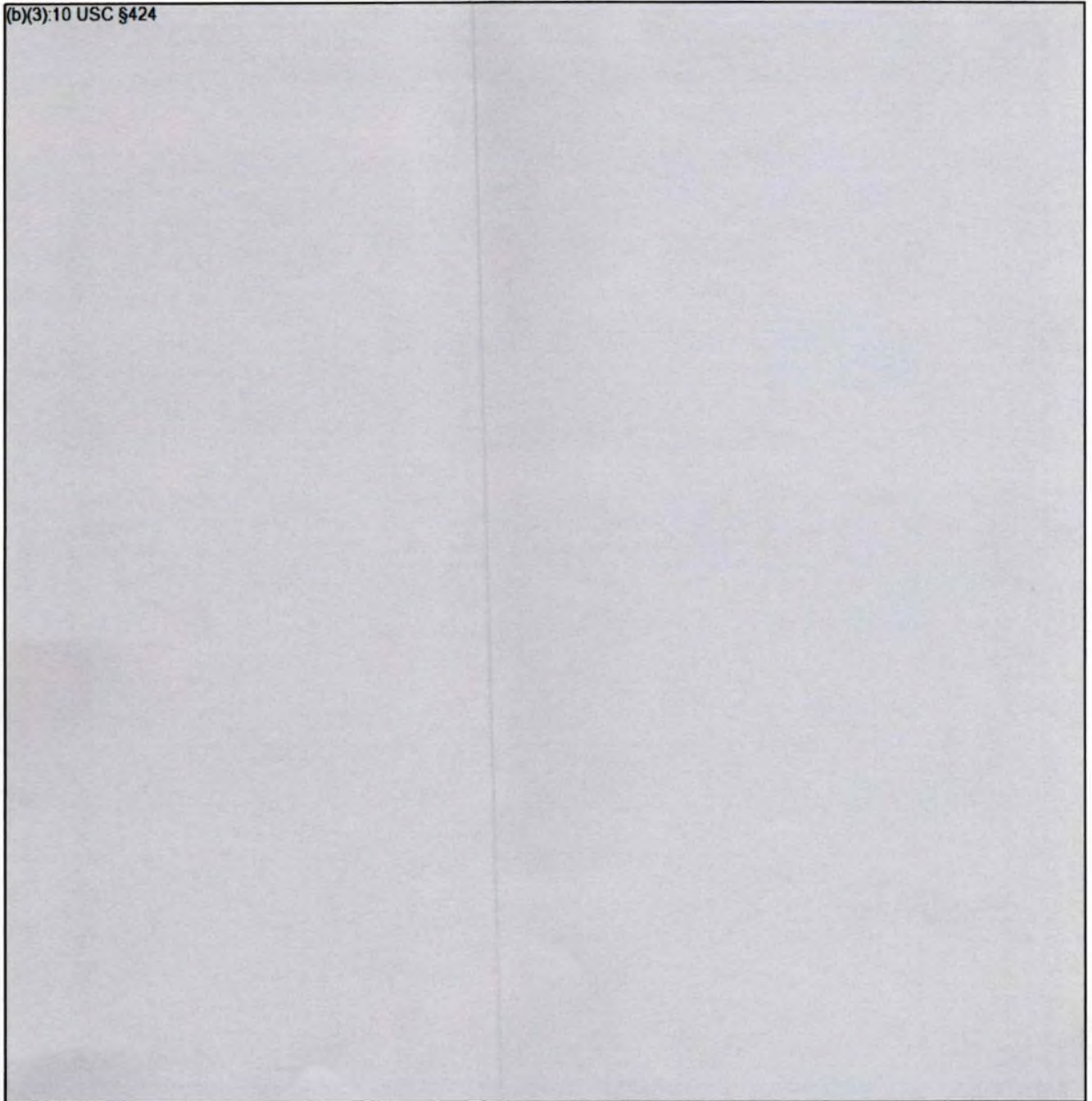
<b>DIRECTORATE FOR POLICY SUPPORT</b> (PS) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>DIRECTORATE FOR INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS</b> (IO) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>DIRECTORATE FOR ANALYSIS &amp; PRODUCTION</b> (AP) (b)(3);10 USC \$424	<b>DIRECTORATE FOR INTELLIGENCE, JOINT STAFF</b> (IJST) (b)(3);10 USC \$424
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(U) **Goals:** The Director, DIA as the de facto Director of Military Intelligence, has partnered with the service intelligence chiefs and the unified command J2s in focusing on four major areas, the defense intelligence community's *four thrusts*. A senior steering group has been established for each of the following areas to provide leadership in accomplishing these top priority goals.

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- (U) Revitalizing/Reshaping the Workforce. The workforce is the underpinning of the first three thrusts and must be both well trained and representative of the wide diversity of issues confronting US national security. This involves a major investment in training and education throughout each member's career. Community career tracks must be developed that promote interagency and national-to-operational level exchanges. Such training and organizational exposure will improve proficiency, efficiency, and interchangeability of the workforce.

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**(U) Functions:**

- (U) DIA is a combat support agency for the Department of Defense (DoD) that collects, analyzes, produces, and disseminates fused, all-source military intelligence in support of warfighters, policymakers, and the weapons acquisition community. The Director of DIA:
  - (U) is the principal advisor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commanders, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence on all matters concerning military and military-related intelligence and substantive intelligence matters; is the principal DoD intelligence representative in the national foreign intelligence process; and, with the agreement of the heads of the DoD intelligence components, is responsible for coordinating the employment of DoD intelligence components' personnel and resources to satisfy DoD intelligence requirements.
  - (U) Acts as Program Manager of the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP), which funds DIA; the service intelligence centers (National Air Intelligence Center, Wright Patterson AFB; National Ground Intelligence Center, Charlottesville, VA; the National Maritime Intelligence Center, Suitland, MD; US Marine Corps Intelligence Activity, Quantico, VA; the intelligence components of the unified command headquarters; and other intelligence activities).
  - (U) Serves as the defacto Director of Military Intelligence (DMI) by virtue of his responsibilities involving the coordination, tasking and use of resources across DoD intelligence organizations. In this position, chairs the Military Intelligence Board, composed of DIA, the service intelligence chiefs, unified command J2s, and chiefs of defense/intelligence agencies.
  - (U) Is the principal DoD intelligence representative in the national foreign intelligence process; and with the agreement of the heads of the DoD intelligence components, is responsible for coordinating the employment of DoD intelligence components' personnel and resources to satisfy DoD intelligence requirements.
- (U) DIA is organized along functional lines, reflecting the intelligence cycle of collection, analysis and production, and infrastructure.



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(U) **Chain of Command:** The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence exercises authority, direction, and control over the DIA, except in matters of substantive intelligence.

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(U) **Regulator Authority:** The DIA is established as a Defense Agency of the Department of Defense, and is designated as a combat support agency, pursuant to Title 10, United States Code. Title 10 USC Directive reissues DoD Directive 5105.21, "Defense Intelligence Agency," March 19, 1977 to update the responsibilities, functions, relationships and authorities of the DIA. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence exercises authority, direction, and control over the DIA, in accordance with DoD Directive 5137.1, "Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence," February 12, 1992.

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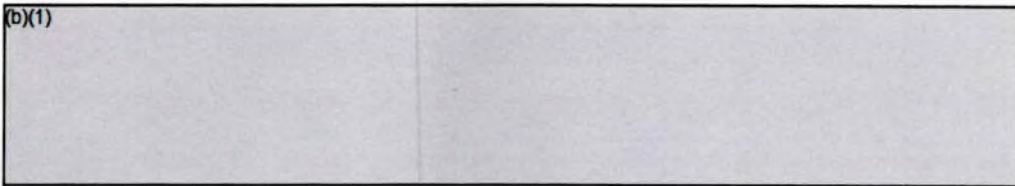
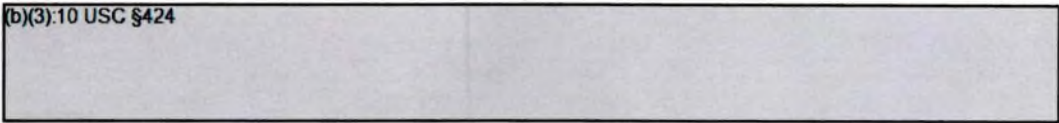
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**(U) Management Studies and Issues:**

- (U) The Combat Support Agency Review Team (CSART): Title 10, United States Code states that "periodically (and not less often than every two years) the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a report on the combat support agencies." The purpose of this review is to revalidate DIA as a combat support agency
  - (U) Objective: Determine agency readiness and responsiveness in supporting operating forces. The CSART assessed the degree to which DIA collects, processes, evaluates, analyzes, integrates, produces, and disseminates military intelligence that meets the needs of CMCs and joint task force commanders.
  - (U) Conclusion: The most recent review (October 1999) indicated that DIA is fulfilling the functions and tasks assigned by DoD and CJCS directives and is complying with the doctrine set forth in Joint Publication 2.0. It is ready and responsive in providing direct support to operating forces. DIA core business processes and personnel contribute significantly to overall unified command readiness and effectiveness. There were some systemic issues identified that will adversely impact DIA's support capability and the ability of the commands and components to take full advantage of DIA's capability. These issues are being addressed in a coordinated fashion with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff, services, selected defense agencies, and Intelligence Community.
- (U) Office of the Secretary of Defense Biennial Defense Review: Title 10, United States Code states that: "periodically (and not less often than every two years), the Secretary of Defense shall review the services and supplies provided by each Defense Agency and Department of Defense (DoD) Field Activity." The 1999 Biennial Review covered the 13 defense agencies and 7 DoD field activities. It included a survey to determine customer satisfaction with DIA.
  - (U) Objectives: Ensure there is a continuing need for each such agency and field activity. Ensure that the provision of those services and supplies by each such agency and field activity, rather than by the military departments, is a more effective, economical, or efficient manner of providing those services and supplies or of meeting the requirements for combat readiness of the armed forces.

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- (U) Conclusions: The findings show a strong continuing need for the DIA products and services evaluated; customers do not indicate alternative sources for the intelligence information, and military customers do not feel their own organizations can provide these products and services for themselves. DIA shows high levels of responsiveness to customers, and engages in several methods of coordination with its customers that they find satisfactory.
- (U) Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR), ongoing process
  - (U) Objective: The JMRR is the CJCS's system to assess and report current readiness of the armed forces. It is designed to provide DoD leadership a current, macro-level assessment of the military's readiness to execute the national security strategy as assessed by the CINCs, services, and combat support agencies.
  - (b)(1) 
- (U) 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), ongoing process
  - (b)(3):10 USC §424 
  - (U) DIA will participate in the OSD led QDR in early 2001. To date, DIA has assisted the Joint Staff's QDR preparations through participation on the information superiority panel. This panel identified issues relevant to the QDR in the domains of information transport and processing, information gain and exploitation and information operations. Additionally, DIA will manage the development of the QDR threat baseline -- to include assessments of future global and regional security environments and context, plus future threat scenarios, forces, weapons, concepts, and capabilities -- to support OSD, Joint Staff, and Service strategy, doctrine, force structure, and materiel development studies and analyses.

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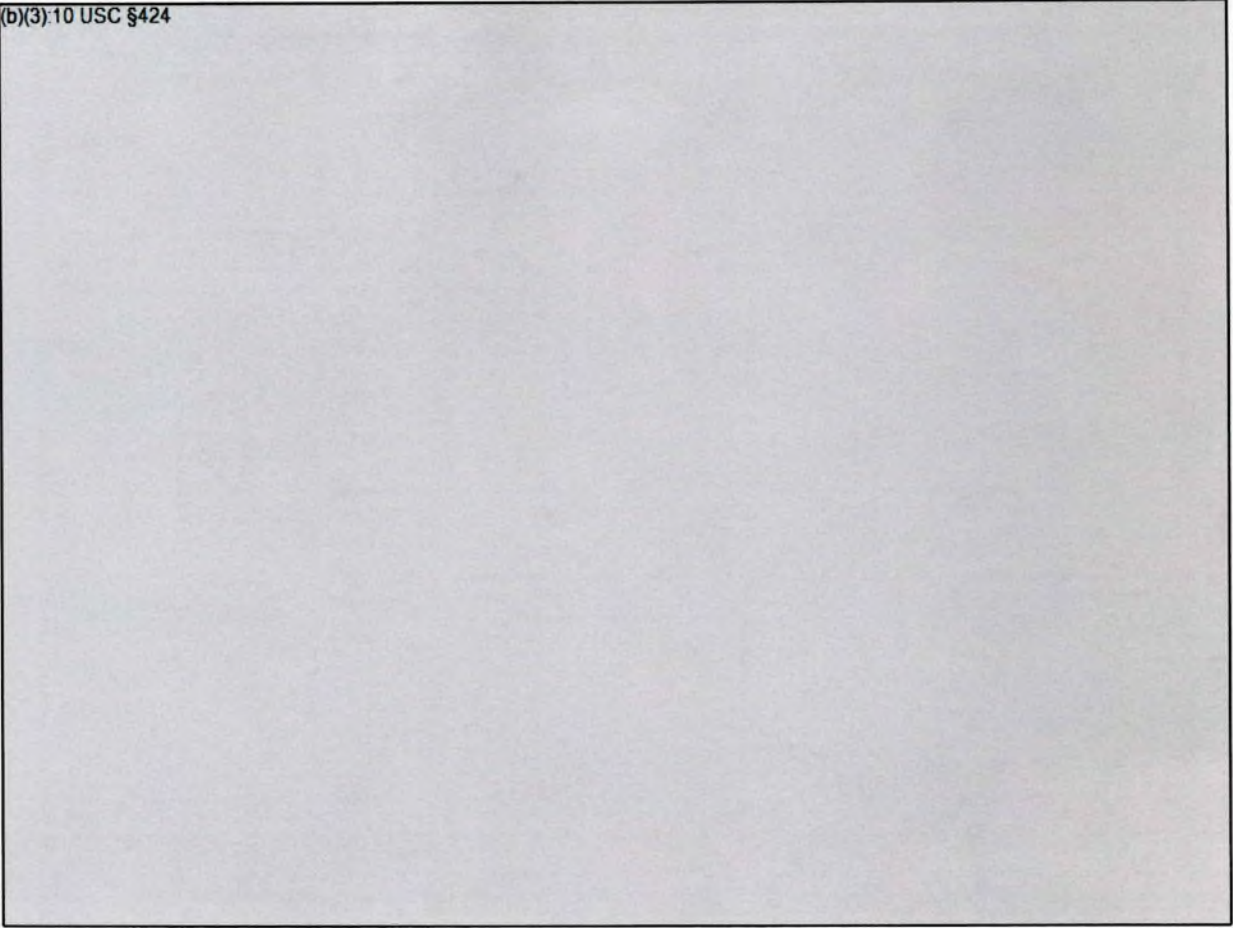
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(U) Executive - Key Interagency Relationships:

- (U) Programmatic Relationships:

(b)(3):10 USC §424



- (U) DIA also works with the ASD/C3I and other staff elements of the OSD on fiscal matters. DIA accomplishes this as both a defense agency and as the GDIP manager. For the GDIP, major interactions include those program and budget related activities cited above under CMS, including guidance formulation, issue cycle, and program and budget reviews. DIA also maintains relationships with the Office of Management and Budget, which, along with CMS, performs oversight of all intelligence activities within the NFP.

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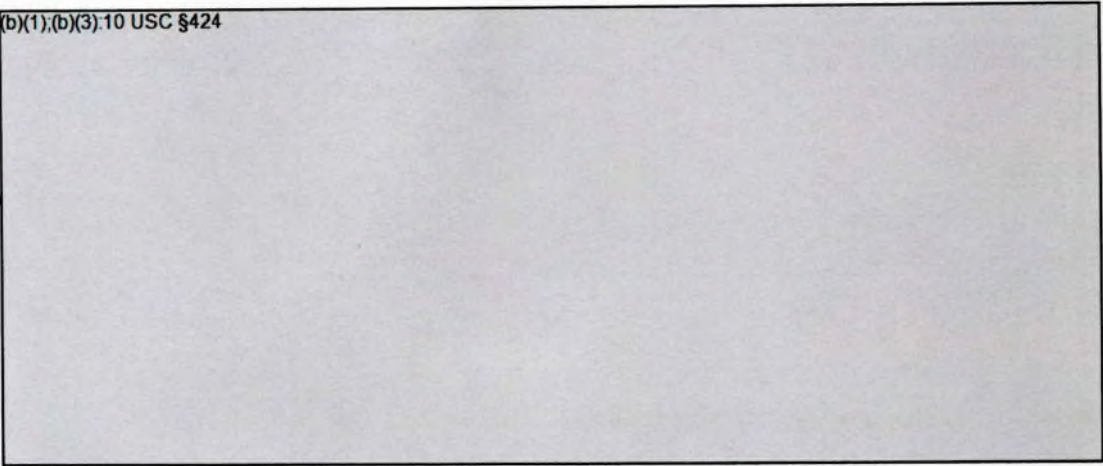




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(b)(1),(b)(3):10 USC §424



- (U) Support to the Office of the Secretary of Defense:
  - (U) Public Affairs Office: DIA and OSD Public Affairs (PA) assist each other in documenting intelligence issues for the public record; giving the print, radio and television media access to authoritative information that enhances their understanding of intelligence and national security issues; and carrying out these functions in a fashion that meets statutory requirements for protection of classified information and protection of individuals' privacy. DIA also manages security review responsibilities concerning public release of official DoD information. DIA coordinates with OSD privacy act, policy and security officials to develop positions on the releasability of information to the public.
  - (U) Support to the Immediate Office of the Secretary of Defense: DIA interfaces with the SecDef and senior OSD staffs on a daily basis providing DoD policymakers with tailored, timely intelligence that assists them in participating in the national policymaking process. Routine interface with policy consumers helps insure intelligence needs are understood to help guide and influence the focus of DIA collection, analysis and production to best meet policy consumers. DIA's Executive Support Office serves as the primary liaison on a daily and long-term basis. The J2 provides a morning intelligence briefing to SecDef and provides

(b)(3):10 USC §424



- (U) Other Relationships:
  - (U) National Security Council (NSC): DIA provides daily intelligence products and other special publications to the NSC, and briefings on various topics as requested.

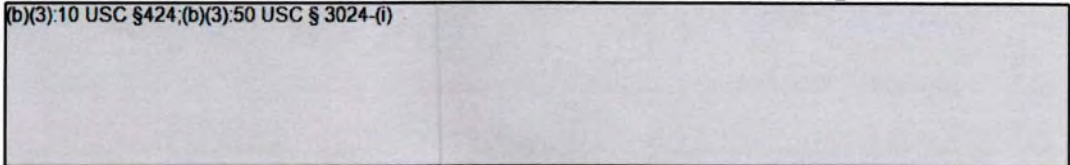
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- (U) State Department: DIA interfaces with State on all-source analytical support issues via State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR). DIA interaction also occurs with State Headquarters in coordinating issues/actions

(b)(3);10 USC §424;(b)(3);50 USC § 3024-(i)



- (U) Other Executive Branch Elements: Relationships include the Drug Enforcement Administration on counterdrug issues, the Federal Bureau of Investigation on terrorism matters and other security issues as appropriate, and the Coast Guard (Department of Transportation), which provides Coast Guard attachés for a limited number of countries and cooperates on counterdrug and related intelligence issues.

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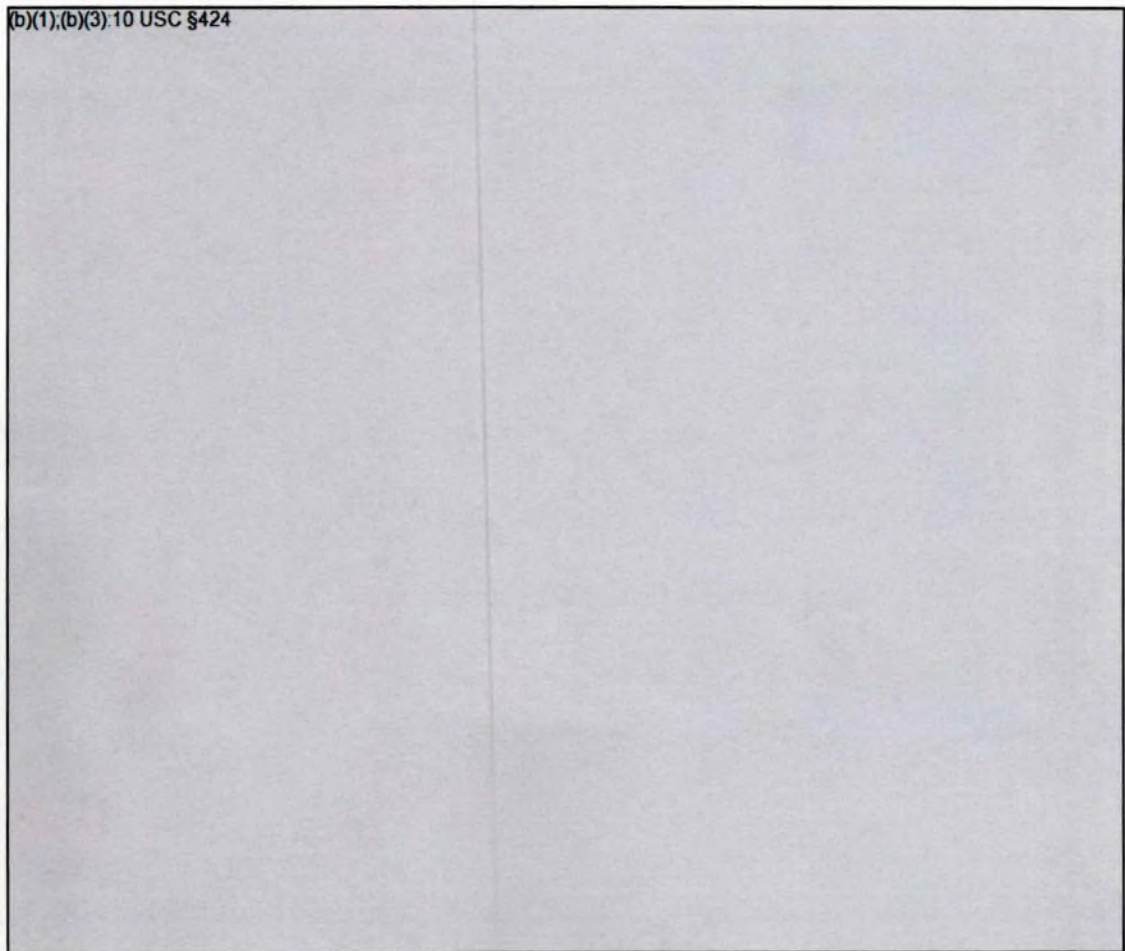
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(U) **Congressional Overview.** The Director, DIA in his GDIP Manager's hat, has responsibility for promoting defense intelligence to Capitol Hill through a corporate GDIP strategy that conveys the military intelligence community's priorities.

- (U) **Key Committees.** DIA interacts with all relevant committees, to include the House and Senate intelligence oversight committees (HPSCI, SSCI), armed services (SASC, HASC), appropriations (HAC, SAC), the foreign relations committees (HIRC, SFRC), and others such as the General Accounting Office, Congressional Budget Office, Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Research Service. DIA works closely with other defense and intelligence community legislative organizations, such as CIA, OSD, JCS, C3I and the defense agencies.
- (U) **Critical Reports to Congress:**

(b)(1),(b)(3):10 USC §424



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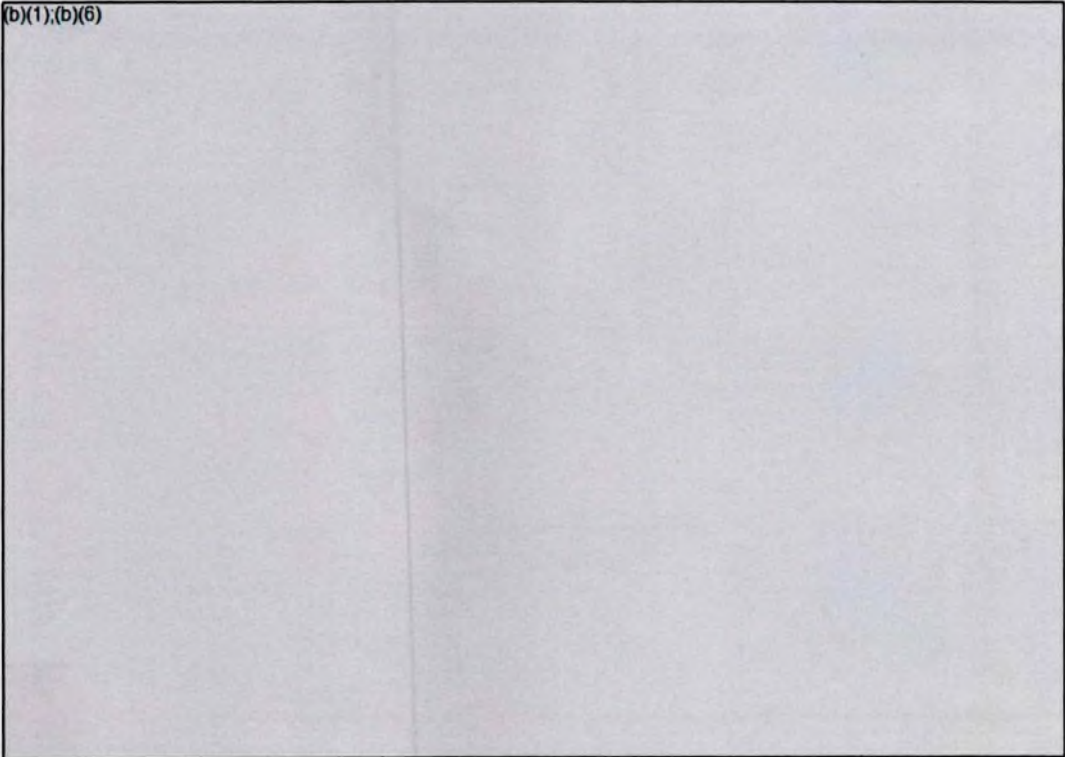
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congressional interest. Finally, the Four Thrusts initiatives are gaining momentum on Capitol Hill and have generated discussion of resource implications.

• (b)(1);(b)(6)



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**(U) Budget Overview:**

- (U) The Director, DIA also is the Program Manager of the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP), which funds the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), four military service production centers, and the joint intelligence centers at nine unified commands. The primary mission of the GDIP is to provide timely, usable military intelligence to warfighters and deployed forces, national policymakers, and the defense acquisition community. The program's mission also includes monitoring strategic arms control and force reduction agreements and conducting activities that contribute to countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In addition, a large portion of the defense-wide intelligence infrastructure (such as automated systems, communications, dissemination, professional training, and education) is funded within the GDIP as services of common concern. GDIP-funded units and activities provide intelligence to the National Command Authority, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, service force planners and weapon system developers, and unified commanders. GDIP products are used by all the military services and by all government departments, branches, and agencies that require military intelligence.

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(b)(1) ; (b)(3):10 USC §424 ; (b)(3):50 USC § 3024-(l)











































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they need to be recognized as a very real price to be paid for worldwide engagement. Therefore, top line increases will be required to both continue "engagement" and satisfy future requirements.

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