

THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

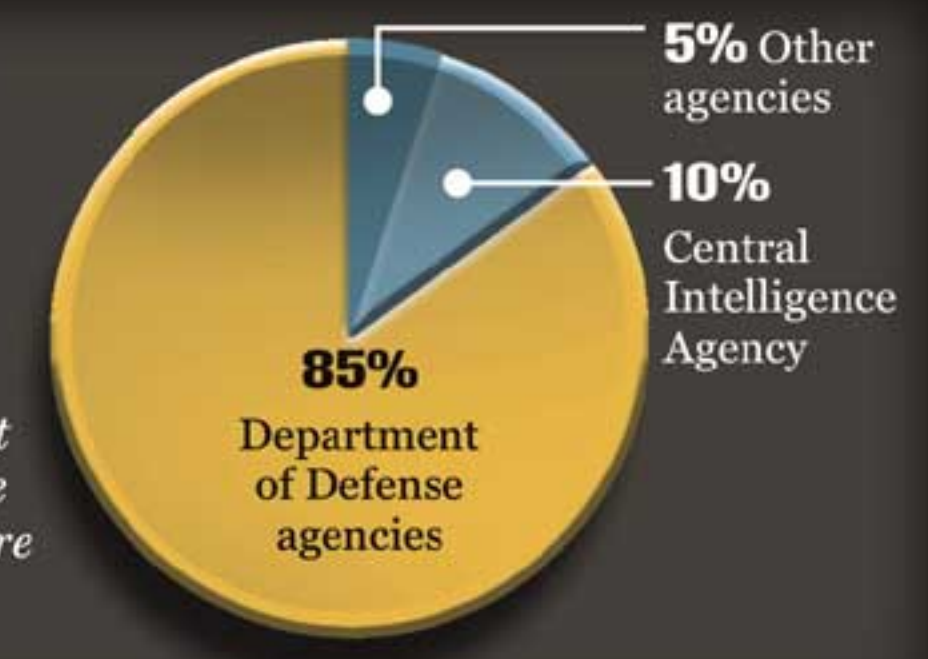
Fifteen agencies make up the sprawling U.S. intelligence community, ranging from the 300 staffers at the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research to the 38,000 people at the eavesdropping National Security Agency. The CIA chief also serves as director of central intelligence and is tasked with leading the community, but the DCI wields little actual influence outside the CIA. Eight of the agencies and most of the budget are run by the Department of Defense; other agencies, like the FBI and Homeland Security, run their own operations.



THE PRESIDENT

THE BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Although the precise figure is classified, the U.S. intelligence budget now stands at some \$40 billion annually, officials say. Growth has been explosive; the amount has jumped by 50 percent in the past six years. Much of the budget goes to high-tech hardware such as satellites and electronic listening posts.



DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

The DCI runs the CIA, serves as the president's chief intelligence adviser, and is charged with coordinating the entire intelligence community.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The secretary of defense coordinates the military's varied intelligence units. The Defense Department is home to huge agencies that handle spy satellites and electronic eavesdropping.

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence authorize the community's budgets and oversee its operations.

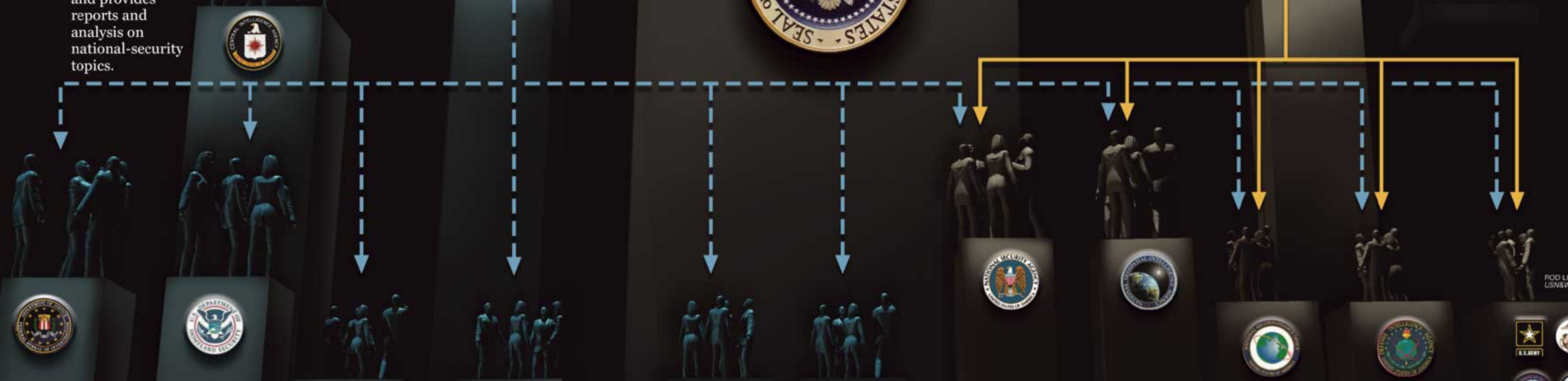
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The NSC is the president's principal body for setting and coordinating national-security policy.



Central Intelligence Agency

Leader of America's civilian intelligence community, the CIA collects foreign intelligence, runs covert operations, and provides reports and analysis on national-security topics.



Federal Bureau of Investigation

The FBI's National Security Division is responsible for thwarting foreign spies and terrorists within the United States.

Department of Homeland Security

Created in 2003, DHS runs an intelligence unit, the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate, charged with analyzing terrorism and other threats inside the United States.

Department of Treasury

Part of the intelligence community since the early 1970s, Treasury works through its Office of Intelligence Support, which collects and analyzes data that affect U.S. fiscal and monetary policy.

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard's intelligence program deals with information tied to safeguarding more than 95,000 miles of U.S. coastlines and other maritime issues. It joined the U.S. intelligence community in 2001.

Department of State

State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research analyzes foreign intelligence drawn from, among other sources, America's diplomatic missions abroad.

Department of Energy

DOE's small intelligence unit analyzes issues related to foreign nuclear weapons, nuclear non-proliferation, and energy security.

National Security Agency

The NSA collects and analyzes overseas electronic communications, such as phone calls, and runs the nation's codes and cryptography efforts.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

The NGA provides the United States and its allies with imagery and maps drawn from spy satellites, aircraft, and other means.

National Reconnaissance Office

Established in 1960, the NRO builds and operates the nation's spy satellites. Its existence was an official secret until 1992.

Defense Intelligence Agency

Created in 1961, the DIA's more than 7,000 staff provide intelligence on foreign armed forces, weapons systems, and military strategies.

Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps intelligence organizations

Each armed-service branch collects and processes relevant intelligence, focused heavily on tactical military operations.

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