
February 7, 2007

**U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE**

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**OVERSIGHT PLAN
FOR THE 110TH CONGRESS**

The following is the oversight plan for the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) for the 110th Congress.

History and Jurisdiction

The HPSCI authorizes funding for all intelligence activities of the United States government and ensures that those activities are effective, legal, and an appropriate use of taxpayer money.

House Rule X(11) outlines the HPSCI's jurisdiction and sets forth specific rules pertaining to its legislative and oversight functions and the handling of classified material.

The HPSCI was established in the 95th Congress through H. Res 658. The stated purpose of H. Res 658 was to establish a committee "to oversee and make continuing studies of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities and programs of the United States government, to submit to the House appropriate proposals for legislation, and to report to the House concerning such intelligence and intelligence-related activities and programs."

H.Res 658 also indicated that the Committee:

Shall make every effort to assure that appropriate departments and agencies of the United States provide informed and timely intelligence necessary for the executive and legislative branches to make sound decisions affecting the security and vital interest of the Nation. It is further the purpose of this resolution to provide vigilant legislative oversight over intelligence and intelligence-related

activities of the United States to assure that such activities are in conformity with the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

The HPSCI shares responsibilities in discrete areas with the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, and Homeland Security. The resolution establishing the HPSCI recognized this and provided that some HPSCI members be drawn from those Committees. This is a vital means of coordination, as are the daily activities of Committee staff with their counterparts, in keeping with the framework of Committee rules.

The HPSCI will work in conjunction with the Select Intelligence Oversight Panel (SIOP) of the Committee on Appropriations. At the start of the 110th Congress, Speaker Pelosi announced her intention to create the Panel to strengthen oversight of intelligence activities. On January 9, 2007, the House passed H. Res. 35 which established the SIOP and charged it with the following duties: “review and study on a continuing basis budget requests for and execution of intelligence activities; make recommendations to relevant subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations; and, on an annual basis, prepare a report to the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations containing budgetary and oversight observations and recommendations for use by such subcommittee in preparation of the classified annex to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense.” The HPSCI will continue to carry out its jurisdictional responsibilities, including authorizing funding for intelligence activities.

The HPSCI maintains jurisdiction over the National Intelligence Program, and all legislative activity affecting or relating to sources and methods of intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States. The HPSCI shares jurisdiction over the Military Intelligence Program with the Armed Services Committee.

The National Intelligence Program consists of intelligence activities in the following departments, agencies, or other elements of the government:

- 1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence;
- 2) The Central Intelligence Agency;
- 3) The Defense Intelligence Agency;
- 4) The National Security Agency;
- 5) The National Reconnaissance Office;
- 6) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;
- 7) The Office of the Secretary of Defense;
- 8) The Department of the Army;
- 9) The Department of the Navy;
- 10) The Department of the Air Force;
- 11) The Department of State;
- 12) The Department of the Treasury;
- 13) The Department of Energy;
- 14) The Department of Homeland Security;
- 15) The Coast Guard;

- 16) The Federal Bureau of Investigation; and
- 17) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

The Military Intelligence Program was established in 2005 and was designed to integrate the elements of the former Joint Military Intelligence Program (JMIP) and the Tactical Intelligence and Reconnaissance Activities (TIARA). The MIP provides integrated program management of Defense intelligence elements that support Defense-wide and theater- or component-level consumers. The MIP includes those military intelligence activities that respond to the requirements of military commanders for operational support, but may also satisfy national intelligence requirements.

The work of the Committee will encompass oversight of all aspects of the “intelligence cycle” – including requirements, collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of intelligence by policymakers. Intelligence is the “tip of the spear” in the effort to defend America’s vital national security interests. In its effort to sharpen the “tip of the spear,” the Committee will also work to protect the Constitution, laws, and liberties that the American people cherish.

America is a nation at war, and continuing the post-9/11 reforms is an urgent priority. Above all, the Committee will insist on the “sense of urgency” that the current threat environment requires.

Much of the work done by the Committee is highly classified and extremely sensitive. We intend, however, to seek opportunities to hold hearings in open session and conduct our work in a transparent and accountable manner.

Ability to Obtain Information from the Executive Branch

Congress has long recognized that the Committee cannot conduct effective oversight unless it is informed of intelligence activities carried out or planned by the Executive Branch. To that end, the National Security Act, 50 U.S.C. § 413 (as amended), provides that the President “shall ensure that the congressional intelligence committees are kept fully and currently informed of the intelligence activities of the United States, including any significant anticipated intelligence activity as required by this title.”

In previous Congresses, the Executive Branch has been hesitant – and in some cases, has refused – to fulfill this statutory obligation. It is the intention of this Committee in the 110th Congress to enforce this provision of law and help ensure that the Committee is kept “fully and currently” informed of all intelligence activities.

FULL COMMITTEE

1. *The Intelligence Authorization Act.* The Committee is responsible for annually producing an authorization bill, including a classified schedule of authorizations, for all elements of the Intelligence Community. The Committee will scrutinize whether the nation is making appropriate investments in intelligence and whether the American people are getting an adequate return on those investments. The National Security Act of 1947 requires, because of the sensitivity of the programs and operations involved, that intelligence and intelligence-related activities must have both an appropriation and a specific authorization. This vests the Committee with the responsibility for reviewing current activities and future plans of the Intelligence Community. We expect to have the Fiscal Year 2008 Intelligence Authorization Bill reported to the House by May 2007, and to follow the same timeline for the Fiscal Year 2009 Authorization Bill. Pursuant to clause 2(d)(1)(E) of House Rule X, this review will include steps to minimize duplication of federal programs.
2. *Iraq, Afghanistan, and Intelligence Support to the Policymaker and Warfighter.* With U.S. personnel engaged in combat in Iraq and Afghanistan, a major priority of the Committee will be to review the intelligence requirements, capabilities, and assessments related to those two theaters of operation. We will focus on both national-level intelligence for the policymaker, as well as tactical-level intelligence for the warfighter.
3. *Changing Nature of the Terrorist Threat.* Five and a half years after the tragic attacks of 9/11, the threat from Al Qaeda and other terror networks has become more diffuse and harder to track. The Committee will seek to understand the changing nature of the terrorist threat, particularly as it relates to attacks against the homeland, and will work to align Intelligence Community capabilities to defend against this threat. The Committee will focus particularly on the activities of the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), home of the Community's "mission manager" for counterterrorism.
4. *WMD proliferation, Iran, North Korea, and Other Hard Targets.* The key intelligence challenge in denied areas (or "hard targets" as the community often refers to them) is to collect and analyze information about the intentions and capabilities of often-secretive regimes with aggressive counterintelligence and denial/deception capabilities. These regimes include the major proliferating states of Iran and North Korea. In that vein, the Committee will continue to examine the Intelligence Community's efforts to track the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the

threat posed from unsecured nuclear material that could fall into the hands of terrorists.

5. *Africa, Latin America, and Other Regions Requiring Sustained Focus.* The Intelligence Community, and by extension the Committee, has focused much of its attention on the Near East over the past five years. It is, however, clear that the Committee must now help direct resources and attention to other areas of the world that impact U.S. national security interests. These areas include Africa (particularly the Horn of Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa) and Latin America (Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico, etc.) The Committee will work to correct this imbalance and maintain sustained focus on these important regions.
6. *Developing a Diverse Intelligence Workforce.* One of the Committee's highest priorities is to assist the Executive Branch in creating a diverse intelligence community workforce with the requisite language skills and cultural and ethnic diversity to penetrate and understand the most challenging intelligence targets across the globe.
7. *Review of Covert Action Programs.* The Committee has a special role in reviewing Presidential Findings and activities carried out to advance national security objectives where the role of the United States Government is unacknowledged. The Committee will conduct a review of existing covert action programs and assess the effectiveness and appropriateness of activities conducted pursuant to covert action authorities.
8. *NSA Surveillance Program.* The Committee will conduct an in-depth review of the President's NSA Surveillance Program, including the applications, court orders, and legal briefs related to the decision by the Executive Branch to seek court orders for surveillance under the program.
9. *Detention and Interrogation Programs.* The Committee will conduct an in-depth review of the CIA detention program disclosed by the President in September 2006. In addition, the Committee will review the intelligence-related aspects of the detention policies of the United States military -- in particular, the activities conducted at the U.S. detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba -- and the intelligence-related aspects of trying terror suspects under the Military Commissions Act of 2006.
10. *Border Intelligence and other Homeland Security Intelligence Capabilities.* The Committee will examine the intelligence capabilities on America's borders, particularly the Southern border with Mexico. The Committee will also review the efforts to collect, analyze, and disseminate Homeland Security-related intelligence and the intelligence activities of homeland security officials.

11. *Quality and Reliability of Sources.* The Committee will require that intelligence assessments be based on reliable sources and that analysts will continue to have access to information about sources. In addition, the Committee will insist that all assessments contain a discussion of the quality and reliability of sources.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, HUMINT, ANALYSIS, AND COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

The Subcommittee on Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence (“T-HACI”) will monitor the intelligence discipline of overt and clandestine human intelligence (HUMINT), all-source analysis, counterintelligence, and – in some cases – scientific and technical analysis. In general, this Subcommittee is responsible for the Central Intelligence Agency Program (the CIAP) and the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP), as well as counterintelligence programs.

Areas of specific interest include:

1. *Current International Developments Affecting National Security.* The Subcommittee will monitor the intelligence available to policymakers and the military covering developments in key areas. These include, but are not limited to: global terror networks; the whereabouts, capabilities, and intentions of Osama Bin Ladin and his key deputies and facilitators; the proliferation of WMD; homeland security threats; Iraq; Afghanistan-Pakistan; the Middle East; North Korea; Iran; Colombia; Venezuela; the Horn of Africa; Russia and the Central Eurasian States; China and the Pacific Rim.
2. *National Clandestine Service.* The Subcommittee will work to improve the Intelligence Community’s human intelligence activities across various agencies. In the past, clandestine human intelligence operations have not been adequately coordinated across agencies. In particular, the Committee will monitor the stand-up of the National Clandestine Service and community-wide efforts to recruit, train, develop, and deploy HUMINT officers.
3. *Defense HUMINT.* The Committee will monitor the activities of the Department of Defense as it seeks to strengthen and expand its clandestine human intelligence operations.
4. *Counterintelligence (CI) Resources and Coordination.* The Subcommittee will look at the CI vulnerabilities of key national security and intelligence assets and examine the issue of CI reform procedures, resources, and coordination.
5. *Quality of All-Source Intelligence.* The Subcommittee will examine the quality of intelligence analysis, particularly the finished analytical products produced by the National Intelligence Council and various community components. The Subcommittee will pay particular attention to the use of Open Source intelligence (OSINT); the degree to which dissenting views

and alternative analysis are utilized; and the need for constantly-refreshed estimates on areas of high interest, such as Iraq.

6. *National Security Branch at FBI.* The Subcommittee will review the current effort by the FBI to build an integrated capability to defend the nation against terrorism, espionage and other national security threats under the new National Security Branch.
7. *Counternarcotics.* The Subcommittee will continue its efforts to focus attention on the transnational issues of narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and their links to official government corruption and terrorism.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL AND TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE

The Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence (T&T) addresses the operations and activities of those agencies and offices charged with providing imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), measurement and signatures intelligence (MASINT), space-based collection, airborne collection, and intelligence from tactical military assets. In general, this Subcommittee is responsible for the Consolidated Cryptological Program (the CCP), the National Reconnaissance Program (NRP), the National Geospatial-Intelligence Program (NGP), and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

Areas of specific interest include:

1. *The Integrated Collection Architecture (ICA) Process – Next Steps.* The Intelligence Community has been in the process of integrating the collection efforts of the various intelligence agencies to ensure sufficiency, depth and an appropriate balance in the use of IMINT, SIGINT, and MASINT. This effort will be expanded to include Open Source intelligence (OSINT) and HUMINT. The Subcommittee will assess whether the U.S. Government is fully and effectively using all of its capabilities to operate existing systems while developing new capabilities and whether the ICA is adding value to these activities.
2. *Major Program Reviews.* Over the past several years, a number of major intelligence initiatives have been plagued with problems, and some have ended in failure. The Subcommittee will review the quality of internal agency assessments of problems/failures and the implementation of recommendations to ensure that past mistakes are not repeated and that technology needs are being met.
3. *Consideration of Space Radar.* The Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community are moving towards adoption of a joint program

for space radar. The Subcommittee will assess whether space-based radar meets the strategic intelligence needs of the United States.

4. *Future of Electro-Optical Issues.* The world of imagery intelligence collection has been undergoing a transition for the past several years, based on the changing nature of the imagery target and the technical capabilities of the systems being fielded. The Subcommittee will seek to determine what capabilities are needed and assess the means for acquiring those capabilities.
5. *Tactical Intelligence Needs of the Warfighter.* With so many U.S. military personnel working in the line of fire, providing timely, accurate, and actionable intelligence to the front lines has become one of our highest priorities. The Subcommittee will review the intelligence needs of the warfighter and ensure that the Intelligence Community is devoting appropriate resources to meet those needs.
6. *Information Operations.* As the world becomes more dependent upon computers, it becomes increasingly important for the Intelligence Community to understand the capabilities and vulnerabilities of information systems. The Subcommittee will review vulnerabilities and other issues to ensure that the Intelligence Community is fielding and developing the necessary capabilities.
7. *SIGINT Modernization.* The NSA faces significant challenges to monitor and transform the SIGINT system while effectively contributing to daily operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and in the Global War on Terror. The Subcommittee will examine NSA's extensive efforts to implement a new strategy to keep pace with evolving technology.
8. *NSA Infrastructure.* Modernization of NSA's world-wide infrastructure is a top priority to ensure SIGINT products are affordable and provide national decision makers and military leaders timely and accurate intelligence. The Subcommittee will examine multiple technical initiatives and funding necessary to facilitate signals intelligence and information assurance needs.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT

The Subcommittee on Intelligence Community Management (ICM) will be a new subcommittee in the 110th Congress. It will focus on community-wide policies and management challenges, particularly as they relate to integration of the 16 components of intelligence community. The aim of the Subcommittee will be to help the Community achieve what the 9/11 Commission termed "unity of effort" to collect, analyze, and disseminate policy-relevant intelligence.

Areas of specific interest include:

1. *Progress of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and Implementation of Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.* At the end of the 108th Congress, the Committee was responsible for drafting legislation to reform the Intelligence Community and its management, including the creation of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), and other Intelligence Community-wide “mission managers.” The Subcommittee will carefully monitor and, as necessary, adjust the authorities of these new entities to ensure that they are responsive to the intelligence needs of both civilian and military customers.
2. *Coordination and Collaboration Across the Intelligence Community.* The Subcommittee will help ensure greater coordination and collaboration across various Intelligence Community elements in the areas of tasking, collection, and analysis. Also, the Subcommittee review efforts to create a trusted information-sharing environment where intelligence can be disseminated across various agencies and with state and local governments and first responders without compromising information security. Particular attention will be given to unnecessary restrictions that limit information flow.
3. *Classification, Over-Classification, and Selective Declassification.* The Subcommittee will monitor trends in classification of executive branch material, the costs of over-classification, the practice of selective declassification, and the exclusive reliance on a variety of “sensitive but unclassified” designations by U.S. government agencies and departments. The Subcommittee will also examine the issue of unauthorized disclosure of classified information.
4. *Security Clearance Reform.* The process of granting clearances to qualified professionals remains a slow, cumbersome, and overly bureaucratic process that hinders efforts to create a unified Intelligence Community workforce. The Subcommittee will review the policies and practices that make this system inefficient.
5. *Acquisition Management and Reform.* The Subcommittee will examine the acquisition practices of the Intelligence Community and suggest needed reforms.

6. *Workforce Development.* The Subcommittee will focus on the development of a professional, trusted, highly-motivated, and diverse workforce that is dedicated to the national security mission.
7. *Physical Infrastructure.* The Subcommittee will review important aspects of the Intelligence Community's physical infrastructure needs, including major expenditures.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations (O & I) will expand the work of the Oversight Subcommittee, which was created in the 109th Congress. The Subcommittee will undertake targeted and in-depth investigations of discrete topics within the jurisdiction of the Committee. It is anticipated that the scope of these investigations will range from reviews of highly sensitive intelligence operations to current practices within the Intelligence Community that implicate legal, policy, or fiscal concerns. One area that will necessitate sustained oversight is the nature and scope of intelligence collection activities in the domestic arena and their impact on the privacy and civil liberties of the American people. More information about the scope of these investigations will be shared as they are developed by the Subcommittee.

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