
DIA Transition Book Index

I. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

A. Organization

1. Structure
2. Goals and Functions

B. Management

1. Chain of Command
2. Regulatory Authority
3. Management Studies and Issues

C. External Process

1. Executive -- Key Interagency Relationships
2. Legislative Liaison
3. Public Liaison

II. BUDGET ISSUES

III. PERSONNEL

A. Force Structure

B. Personnel Management Issues

IV. POLICY/ISSUES

A. Overview of Policy Development Process

B. Major Policy Issues Requiring Near-Term Attention

TRANSITION PAPER

SUBJECT: Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Organizational Structure

1. Purpose: Provide an overview of DIA's organizational structure.

2. Major Points:

- The agency is organized (Enclosure 1) on a functional basis that reflects DIA's basic missions: foreign military intelligence collection and production, information processing, military intelligence education and training, and agency and resource program management.

- DIA's organization is split in a normal line and staff structure:

Line Functions -

-- Collection: Human source and Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT) collection activities; includes interface with other collection activities, management of DoD Human Intelligence activities, and day-to-day operations of Defense Attache System (DAS) activities worldwide.

-- Production: All basic, current, estimative, and scientific and technical intelligence production, including direct intelligence support to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and to the joint military commands.

-- Information processing: All data processing, communications, photographic processing and retrieval, video operations, printing, graphics, and library services.

-- Facilities and "care and feeding": Human resources, security, contracting, logistics, and facilities operations.

-- Defense Intelligence College: Training and education for DIA and Intelligence Community personnel.

STAFF FUNCTIONS -

-- Liaison Support: Intelligence and support activities with the Congress and foreign military intelligence organizations.

-- Management Support: Support for the Director, DIA, in his role as the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) manager and Chairman of the Military Intelligence Board (MIB), which includes the Service Intelligence Chiefs. Additionally, the Special Office for PW/MIA reports directly to the Director.

-- Regulatory Oversight and Support: Support for the Director, DIA, including the Inspector General, General Counsel, Comptroller, and Equal Employment Opportunity Office.

1 Enclosure a/s



SUBJECT: Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Force Structure (U)

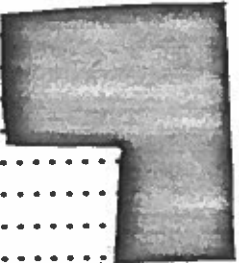
1. (U) Purpose: Provide an overview of DIA's force structure from the FY 1991 post cold war period through FY 1999 Program years.

2. Major Points:

- DIA is a fully integrated military-civilian combat support agency as designated in the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986.

- Current authorized manpower is distributed by principal functions as follows:

| | |
|---|------|
| -- Direct Policy and Military Operations support | |
| --- Military Intelligence Analysis Production | |
| --- HUMINT and Other Intelligence Collections | |
| --- Information Processing | |
| -- The Defense Intelligence College | |
| -- Facility Operations and Support Activities..... | |
| -- Management and Oversight..... | |
| -- OSD-Level Support Activities Assigned by SECDEF..... | |
| TOTAL..... | 100% |



- The DIA Personnel Workforce:

-- The four military Services provide 30 percent of all manpower. Most are used for intelligence production and collection activities, with military being essential for attache' operations. The military work force constantly changes due to the normal recurring reassignment of military personnel.

-- The civilian work force complements the military work force and provides continuity. Seventy-eight percent of DIA civilians hold bachelor degrees; 30 percent hold masters or higher level degrees.

-- The current civilian work force reflects a background normally expected in a highly professional research environment, depicted at enclosure. Currently, DIA has an aggressive minority recruiting strategy in place to bring the work force composition more in line with national population statistics.

-- Geographically, [redacted] positions are located as follows:

-- [redacted] At DIA's primary Washington, D.C., locations at the Pentagon, Bolling Air Force Base, and at 3100 Clarendon, Arlington.

-- [redacted] Other Washington, D.C., area locations, for example, Forts Detrick and Meade in Maryland, the Washington Navy Yard, and the White House.

-- [redacted] At the Missile and Space Intelligence Center in Huntsville, Al.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Various CONUS locations, mostly with the joint military commands.

[REDACTED] Overseas; 97 percent are in the DAS.

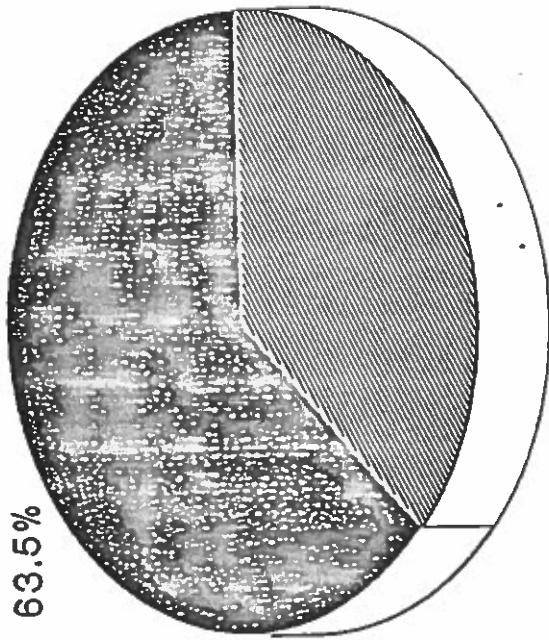
- During this period of drawdown, DIA's mission is being expanded in such areas as management of all defense HUMINT; oversight for two major Military Scientific & Technical Intelligence Centers; new OSD and joint operational support activities; and trans-national missions such as counternarcotics, counterterrorism, and arms control.

1 Enclosure
Civilian Work Force Profile

[REDACTED]

U.S. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKFORCE PROFILE BY RACE & SEX

TOTAL DIA U.S. CIVILIAN WORKFORCE



MALE 63.5%

FEMALE 36.5%

MALE

- 9.7% - BLACK
- 0.9% - ASIAN
- 0.3% - AMER. INDIAN
- 1.0% - HISPANIC
- 88.1% - WHITE/OTHER

TOTALS

- 16.2% - BLACK
- 1.1% - ASIAN
- 0.5% - AMER. INDIAN
- 1.0% - HISPANIC
- 81.2% - WHITE/OTHER

FEMALE

- 27.6% - BLACK
- 1.5% - ASIAN
- 0.7% - AMER. INDIAN
- 1.3% - HISPANIC
- 68.9% - WHITE/OTHER

Subject: Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Budget (U)

1. (U) Purpose: Provide an overview of DIA resources with emphasis on budget and budget issues.

2. Major Points:
[REDACTED]

b. (U) DIA's budget, which is 3.4 percent of the total DOD Defense Agencies FY 1993 budget, pays for operations in the Washington DC area, in Alabama, and at 96 Defense Attache Offices (of 99 authorized) in U.S. embassies overseas.

c. (U) Functionally, the budget is allocated to:

- Direct policy, weapons development, and military operations intelligence:
 - Military intelligence analysis and production
 - HUMINT and other intelligence collection
 - Information processing
- The Defense Intelligence College
- Facilities and related "care and feeding"
- Management and oversight
- OSD-level support activities assigned by SECDEF

Total

100 %

d. (U) Salient budget characteristics:

- About 12 cents of each dollar DIA receives pays for capital equipment replacement and research and development.
 - About 55 cents of each dollar -- the largest share -- is for pay because intelligence production and HUMINT collection are manpower intensive.
 - The remaining 33 cents of each dollar pays for facilities and operations here and overseas, including the sophisticated processing and
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

information systems operations without which analysts and collectors could not do their jobs nor could DIA disseminate or store collected information and intelligence.

-- Budget reductions for DIA will invariably mean manpower reductions because of the total funds devoted to paying people, housing them, and providing them with the information processing tools used to do their jobs. Intelligence is inherently manpower intensive.

e. (U) DIA's high fixed costs for pay and operations include a number of services of common concern not done elsewhere, for example:

-- Operating the Defense Attache System, which eliminates the separate duplicate support structures that were required when each Service operated its own attache offices.

-- Maintaining the US government's historical archive of all aerial photography taken overseas.

-- Providing all sensitive intelligence communications support for activities in the Pentagon.

-- Supporting such organizations as OSD/C3I's Intelligence Program Support Group, the Central Imagery Office, and the Central Documentation Office.

3. (U) Issue: Why can't DIA reduce its facilities and operations costs?

a. Because these costs are directly tied to operating over 100 locations where people collect or produce intelligence.

b. Facilities and operations costs can be reduced only by cutting missions and the people who do them.

1 Enclosure
Budget Allocation Chart


[REDACTED]

- DIA Support for POW/MIA Issues will continue in coming years but recent breakthroughs will require more emphasis on conventional, open-source research.

-- DIA has executive responsibility to pursue intelligence on the POW/MIA issue. Within DIA, the Special Office for Prisoners of War (PW) and Missing in Action (MIA) is tasked with that responsibility; 60 personnel are assigned to this office. Agency analysis of POW-MIA related intelligence is routinely used by the U.S. Government policy community as a basis for policy decisions.


-- DIA provides full support for the field activities of the Joint Task Force - Full Accounting, CINCPAC, in its efforts to provide the fullest-accounting of the 2,264 unaccounted for U.S. servicemen. The CINCPAC plan of operations, which intends to investigate each of these cases on the ground, is expected to take at least three to four years.

-- DIA analysts are a part of U.S. teams in Hanoi who are currently reviewing data, captured materials, and photographs in Vietnamese archives for information related to missing Americans. The DIA Special Office analyzes the data found by these archival research teams. Recent Vietnamese estimates of their archival holdings indicate more than 1.6 million potentially MIA related artifacts.



-- DIA responds regularly to several Congressional oversight committees, most recently, the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA. It also provides special analytical support to help MIA families understand the fate of their missing men.

-- DIA efforts to provide the fullest accounting of our missing U.S. servicemen and to normalize this painful issue for our country remains one of the most significant issues facing the Agency.



SUBJECT: The Defense Intelligence Agency's Legislative Liaison Activities

1. Purpose: To detail DIA's legislative liaison activities.

2. Major Points:

- Key Committees for DIA:

-- DIA's Legislative Liaison Staff's mission is to satisfy the military intelligence requirements of the U.S. Congress. Although DIA interfaces with a number of non-defense related committees in the discharge of its mission, the bulk of its effort is centered on the following committees:

- House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI)
- House Armed Services Committee (HASC)
- House Appropriations Committee (Defense Subcommittee)
- House Foreign Affairs Committee (HFAC)
- Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI)
- Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC)
- Senate Appropriations Committee (Defense Subcommittee)
- Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC)
- Senate Select Committee on PW-MIA Affairs (SSCPW-MIA)

- DIA's relationships with these committees is very close and in many cases, unique. DIA, as the premier Defense Department producer of military intelligence, provides these committees with expert military intelligence analysis on a world-wide basis. This support takes many forms, from the supply of daily intelligence products, to the distribution of all DIA hardcopy publications to the HPSCI and the SSCI, to responding rapidly to all congressional requests for formal briefings or informal discussions.

-- These activities provide members and staffers alike with the unique dimension of viewing a crisis or world event from a military perspective.

-- DIA recently instituted a new program where selected Defense Attache Office (DAO) personnel on rotation back to the Washington, D.C. area brief HPSCI and SSCI staffers on current political/military developments in country. This program has brought timely, incisive and unique details to these staffers.

- During the 102nd Congress, DIA developed a close working relationship with the Senate Select Committee on PW-MIA Affairs. DIA provided that committee with hundreds of linear feet of documentation to assist the committee in its efforts.

- The Director, DIA, as the GDIP Program Manager, also maintains close contact with intelligence, armed services and appropriation committees to insure that the GDIP budget is fully justified.

- Reports Due to Congress:

-- A report on Chinese technology transfer is being prepared by DIA for
OSD. [REDACTED]

-- Several dozen reports and budgetary actions are due to the Congress pursuant to congressional action on the FY 1993 GDIP budget request.

SUBJECT: External Process and Relationships

1. Purpose: Key Interagency Relationships.

2. Major Points:

- To accomplish his mission, the Director, DIA maintains close working relationships with his Service and other Intelligence Community counterparts. These key relationships are reflected by his participation in key interagency bodies.

-- Intelligence Community Executive Committee (IC/EXCOM). A senior corporate leadership body which meets regularly on policy and resource matters to provide top-level input and support for the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) to manage the Intelligence Community. The Director, DIA and Vice Chairman, JCS, represent the interests of military intelligence in this interagency forum.

--- Functions include intelligence policy and planning; National Foreign Intelligence Program and budget development, evaluation, justification, and monitoring; intelligence requirements management and evaluation; and performance of such other functions and duties as determined by the DCI.

-- National Foreign Intelligence Board (NFIB). The senior Intelligence Community advisory board on substantive aspects of national intelligence; interagency exchanges of foreign intelligence information; arrangements with foreign governments on intelligence matters; protection of intelligence sources and methods; activities of common concern; and other matters referred to the NFIB by the DCI.

-- Military Intelligence Board (MIB). Serves as The Senior "Board of Governors" for substantive and programmatic Military Intelligence issues. The Board is composed of the Service Intelligence Chiefs, the Director of the National Security Agency (NSA), the Director of the Central Imagery Office (CIO), the JCS J2, representatives from the OSD, and other key intelligence officials. It is chaired by the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, sitting in his de facto role as "Director of Military Intelligence", and meets as needed.

DIA COMMAND ELEMENT

DIRECTOR

Lieutenant General James R. Clapper, Jr.

Deputy Director
Mr. Dennis M. Nagy

Chief of Staff
Mr. A. Denis Clift



BIOGRAPHY DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES R. CLAPPER, JR. UNITED STATES AIR FORCE



Lieutenant General James R. Clapper, Jr., was appointed the 10th Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency on 18 November 1991.

General Clapper was born 14 March 1941 in Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1959, he graduated from the Nurnberg American High School, West Germany. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Political Science from the University of Maryland in 1963 and a Master of Science degree in Political Science from St. Mary's University in 1970. The general completed Squadron Officer School in 1967, Air Command and Staff College in 1973, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1974, Armed Forces Staff College as a distinguished graduate in 1975, Air War College in 1976, and the National War College in 1979. General Clapper completed the Harvard Program for Senior Executives in National and International Security and the Harvard Defense Policy Seminar in 1990.

The general enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve in February 1961 and completed the junior course of Marine Corps Platoon Leader Training before transferring to complete the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program. He graduated with distinction from the University of Maryland in 1963 and was commissioned in the U.S. Air Force. In March 1964, after completing the Signal Intelligence Officers Course at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, he served as an analytic branch chief at the Air Force Special Communications Center, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas.

In December 1965, the general was assigned to the 2d Air Division (later the 7th Air Force), Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, as a warning center watch officer and, later, as an air defense analyst.

After returning to the United States in December 1966, General Clapper was assigned as Aide to the Commander, Air Force Security Service, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas. From June 1970 to June 1971, he served as Commander of Detachment 3, 6994th Security Squadron, Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand. While assigned to the 6994th, he flew 73 combat support missions over Laos and Cambodia in EC-47s. In June 1971, General Clapper was assigned to the National Security Agency, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, as Military Assistant to the Director. In August 1973, the general transferred to Headquarters Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, as Aide to the Commander and, later, as an intelligence staff officer. After graduating from the Armed Forces Staff College in February 1975, he

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BIOGRAPHY

DENNIS M. NAGY DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Mr. Dennis M. Nagy was born in Indiana, Pennsylvania on 22 May 1943. He attended the United States Air Force Academy and graduated in 1965 with a Bachelor of Science degree in International Relations and a commission in the U.S. Air Force. He served as a pilot in the Air Force and attended graduate school at Georgetown University in International Relations from 1965 to 1966.

On 29 July 1991, Mr. Nagy was appointed Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. Mr. Nagy began his DIA career in July 1969 as an intelligence analyst. His first permanent assignment was in 1970 with the then newly formed Directorate for Estimates (DE). During a succession of progressively responsible assignments in DE, Mr. Nagy focused on Soviet strategic nuclear and space forces and on policy and doctrinal issues; he was the principal drafter of numerous Departmental and National Estimates. His service with DE culminated in being twice selected by the DCI's National Intelligence Officer for Strategic Programs as manager of the annual National Intelligence Estimate on Soviet strategic nuclear forces. In late 1980, Mr. Nagy became a DIA executive and was selected to be the first Deputy Vice Director for overall management of program development for estimative, basic, and scientific and technical intelligence production. During several extended periods Mr. Nagy served as the Acting Vice Director. In 1981, Mr. Nagy personally directed the development of the first issue of Soviet Military Power, the Department of Defense annual publication on Soviet military policies and forces. In September 1982, Mr. Nagy became a charter member of the Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service. In 1985, Mr. Nagy was appointed to the position of Assistant Deputy Director for Research. In this capacity, he held the position of Chief of the Directorate for Research (DB), DIA's largest single military intelligence production organization. He also served as the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) Functional Manager for General Military Intelligence and as the Chairman of the Council of Defense Intelligence Producers and the Military Targeting Committee.





BIOGRAPHY
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE

A. DENIS CLIFT
Chief of Staff, EP-5

A. Denis Clift was born in New York City, New York on April 24, 1937. He is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy (1954), Stanford University (A.B. 1958) and holds a Master of Science Degree, Political Science from the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London (1967).



Upon graduation from Stanford, Mr. Clift served as a naval officer on active duty: Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific (1959-1960); two Antarctic Expeditions-Operations Deep Freeze 60 and 61, including the 1961 Bellingshausen Sea Expedition; and Office of Naval Intelligence (1962). From 1963-1966, Mr. Clift was Editor, *United States Naval Institute Proceedings*, having joined the *Proceedings* staff as Assistant Editor in 1962. In 1967, he began 13 successive years of service in the Executive Office of the President and the White House as: Executive Secretary, Panel on International Programs, Committee on Marine Research, Education and Facilities (1967-1969); Executive Secretary, Committee for Policy Review, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development (1969-1971); Senior Staff Member, Europe, National Security Council (1971-1973); Senior Staff Member, Eastern and Western Europe and Soviet Union, National Security Council (1974-1976); and Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs, the White House (1977-1981).

Mr. Clift joined the Defense Intelligence Agency as Defense Intelligence Officer at Large in 1981. He was promoted to Assistant Deputy Director for External Affairs in 1982, and to Deputy Director for External Relations in 1985. Mr. Clift was appointed Chief of Staff in July 1991.

Mr. Clift holds the President's Award, Rank of Meritorious Executive (1986), Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award (1984), Secretary of Defense Meritorious Civilian Service Medal (1982), Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service (1981), Oceanographer of the Navy's Superior Achievement Award (1970), and Secretary of the Navy's Commendation for Achievement (1962). He is the author of numerous publications including the novel, *A Death in Geneva*, Ballantine Books of Random House (1988) and the book *Our World in Antarctica*, Rand McNally (1962).

Mr. Clift is married to the former Gretchen Anne Columbus and has two sons, Alexander and Tyrone. The Clifts reside in Annapolis, Maryland.

SUBJECT: Intelligence Support to Policy Development

1. PURPOSE: To provide an overview of the Directorate for Policy Support's mission to assist in the policy development process.

2. Major Points:

- The congressionally-mandated DoD Reorganization Act of 1989 and Secretary Cheney's 15 June 1991 Memorandum, "Strengthening of Defense Intelligence", highlighted the need for enhanced intelligence support for defense policy issues. The Policy Support Directorate was formed out of existing elements of DIA that were devoted to supporting policy requirements, but lacked an overall framework to ensure strong, substantively-based dialogue with senior policy positions in the Defense Department and the White House. The Directorate serves as the Defense Intelligence counterpart to the DCI's National Intelligence Council (NIC).

- The Directorate is organized around nine (9) senior Defense Intelligence Officers (DIO) who are responsible for insuring that the DIA intelligence-OSD policy dialogue is anticipatory, high quality, and orchestrated to satisfy requirements for intelligence support on a proactive basis. Each DIO is an experienced authority on a specific geographical region or functional area and interacts regularly with counterparts in the NIC and National Security Agency. Each is empowered to draw on resources of the Intelligence Community in support of OSD policy offices and the JCS through J2. The nine DIO portfolios are:

- Europe
- Russia and Eurasia
- Counterproliferation, Strategic Programs, and R&D
- East Asia and Pacific
- Middle East, South Asia, and Terrorism
- Africa
- Latin America
- General Purpose Forces
- Collection Issues

- Examples of intelligence support services provided include the following:

-- Weekly briefing provided to the Secretary of Defense and his principal advisers on developments in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Critical situations or issues elsewhere in the world are addressed as required. The briefing format is designed to permit informal dialogue between the SecDef, his policy advisers, and intelligence officers.

-- Weekly intelligence-policy roundtable, frequently led by a DIO, in which a variety of timely issues are discussed in depth at lower than the Assistant Secretary level. Regular NSA and occasional CIA participation occurs.

-- Weekly informal briefing to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy on developments or issues of critical policy interest. This briefing schedule is augmented in frequency and subject matter as events dictate.

-- Daily briefings and intelligence support packages for a wide variety of OSD officials at all levels on near- and longer-term issues of critical policy concern. The Policy Support Directorate arranges for briefings and other focused support from DIA or Community intelligence analysts or collection specialists as required.

-- In cooperation with DIA's Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, PS supports the Defense acquisition process with independent threat assessments and other intelligence data as required.

- Establishment of the Policy Support Directorate is intended to ensure DIA intelligence support to defense policy development in the Office of the Secretary of Defense is commensurate in quality, timeliness, and completeness with that provided to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SUBJECT: Defense Intelligence Agency Regulatory Authorities

1. Purpose: To identify the primary regulatory documents which establish and bound the actions and authorities of DIA.

2. Major Points: There is a substantial body of Executive Orders, legislation, Defense Department Directives and Instructions, Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications and Memorandums of Procedure, and Director of Central Intelligence Directives which authorize, assign, and/or govern the performance of the DIA mission. DIA, like NSA, in many instances has two "bosses" - the SecDef (ASD/C3I) and the DCI. The following are a few of the most basic and specific of those documents:

- Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Strengthening of Defense Intelligence," 15 March 1991, defined a number of areas for improving intelligence activities and centralizing management. Each of these proposals has stimulated changes to the existing structure and roles of military intelligence organizations:

-- Strengthen intelligence support to the Commands and enhance "jointness" through consolidation of existing Command and Component intelligence activities.

-- Reduce management overhead, overseas operating locations, stronger management of production, and a zero-based review to respond to post-Cold War requirements.

-- Strengthen the role and performance of the Defense Intelligence Agency as a Combat Support Agency.

-- Ensure an independent intelligence input in the acquisition process by establishing within DIA a capability to validate threat information in major weapons programs.

- FY 1992/93 Defense Authorization Act (PL 102-90), contains a series of provisions dealing with the organization and management of intelligence activities of the DOD. The Director of DIA was given the responsibility, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, for:

-- Providing intelligence support to the Secretary of Defense; the Director of Central Intelligence; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and the Commanders of the Unified and Specified Combatant Commands.

-- Managing the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP), including supervision of the execution of Budgets and Programs within the GDIP, with emphasis on science and technology, human intelligence, and imagery activities.

-- The Act also directed transfer of the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC) from the Army to DIA.

--- PL 102-90 contained a "Sunset Provision" which, with the exception of the transfer of the S&T centers, terminated the legal effectiveness of its provisions on 1 January 1993, unless acted on by Congress.

--- The Intelligence Authorization Act of 1993 has been enacted and the "Sunset Provision" was not addressed by the Congress. Effective 1 January 1993, therefore, the referenced provisions will lapse.

--- The Director, DIA and ASD/C³I are currently jointly proposing a DoD Policy Memorandum to compensate for these lapsed legislative authorities.

- E.O. 12333, United States Intelligence Activities, 4 December 1981, in setting forth overall responsibilities of each component of the U.S. Intelligence Community, assigns collection, production, tasking and coordination responsibilities for military and military-related intelligence to DIA.

- E.O. 12171, Exclusions From the Federal Labor Management Relations Program, 19 November 1979, exempts DIA from coverage under Chapter 71 of Title 5 of the United States Code.

- Department of Defense Directive 5105.21 "Defense Intelligence Agency," 19 May 1977, as amended established DIA with specific responsibilities, functions, and authorities.

- Department of Defense Directive 5240.1, "DoD Intelligence Activities," allocates selected responsibilities in the intelligence fields to DoD components including DIA.

- The Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 (Goldwater-Nichols Act) designates DIA as a "Combat-support Agency" for the U&S Commands.

- Department of Defense Directive S-5105.29, "Human Resource Intelligence (HUMINT) Activities" (U), has a security classification of SECRET and defines roles and limitations for the program.

- Department of Defense Directive C-5105.32, "Defense Attache System" (U), establishes the Defense Attache System under DIA with specific responsibilities, functions, and restrictions.

- Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum of Procedure SM 974-88 establishes parameters for functioning as the U.S. Military Representative to a foreign government, most of whom are Defense Attaches.

- Department of Defense Directive 5100.69, "DoD Enemy PW/Detainees Program," assigns selected duties and responsibilities to DIA.

- Department of Defense Directive 3305.1, "Defense Intelligence College," identifies the College as an element of DIA and defines specific missions, functions, and authorities for it.

- Department of Defense Directive 5240.2, "DoD Counterintelligence," identifies counterintelligence responsibilities within DoD, including a DIA role in counterintelligence analysis and threat assessment.

SUBJECT: DIA Public Liaison Role in DoD Public Affairs Program

1. Purpose: To describe DIA's intelligence support to ASD(Public Affairs) and staff by the Public Liaison Staff (PL)

2. Major Points:

- Serves as point of contact for intelligence support to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs and his office.

-- Responds to OASD(PA) for research and release of official responses to the news media, requests for background briefings, and preparation/dissemination of Agency news releases.

-- Advises and assists OASD(PA) and the DIA workforce on contacts with the news media and external issues affecting Agency operations.

- Serves as single point of contact for all unclassified information, declassification actions, and clearance guidance to support the public release of information for DIA.

-- Responds to requests for declassifiable/releasable information under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act programs.

-- Responds to tasking for security review from OASD(PA).

-- Supports OASD(PA) and DIA's Command Element in preparation of significant speeches, addresses, briefings and testimonies before Congress via the clearance process through OASD(PA).

-- Plays a major role in editing and production of DIA declassified/unclassified printed and video products.

- In general, DIA attempts to maintain a "low-profile" in public affairs situations.