

Study Questions for Gov't 139G Final Exam

- 1) US Intelligence Community
 - a) Intelligence community and policy making
 - i) What is a “policy maker?”
 - ii) In the US system, what is the relationship between policy makers and the Intelligence Community (IC)? What does the IC provide policy makers? What do policy makers provide the IC?
 - iii) Evaluate this statement: “Drawing on its expertise in foreign affairs, the IC explicitly encourages policy makers to enact good policies and reject bad ones.”
 - iv) An intelligence officer is expected to be professionally objective. Is this requirement compatible with strongly held personal opinions? Why or why not?
 - b) The *National Security Act of 1947* and the *National Intelligence Security Reform Act of 2004* both responded, at least in part, to previous intelligence failures. What were they, in each case?
 - i) Which Act created the Office of the Secretary of Defense? Office of the Director of National Intelligence? The Central Intelligence Agency? The National Security Council?
 - ii) What were the two main leadership roles of the Director of Central Intelligence?
 - iii) The head of CIA is no longer called the Director of Central Intelligence. What is that person now called?
 - iv) In today’s world, i.e., after the *National Intelligence Security Reform Act of 2004*:
 - (1) What office is at the head of the IC?

- (2) Who is the principal intelligence advisor to the President and the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council?
- (3) Who controls military intelligence, the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) or the Secretary of Defense (SecDef)?
- c) In which branch of government does the vast majority of America's national intelligence responsibilities reside?
 - i) What is the principal intelligence responsibility of the Congress?
 - ii) What are the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI)? What do they do? Why were they established?
- d) There are 16 members of the IC. Describe two of them.

2) Intelligence Analysis

- a) What is intelligence analysis?
- b) "The most important thing intelligence analysts can give policy makers is a list of relevant facts that have been checked for accuracy." True or false? If true, why? If false, what is the true value-add provided by intelligence analysts?
- c) What is the difference between *tactical* and *strategic* intelligence analysis?
- d) A well-crafted intelligence product is composed of four main elements. What are those elements and how do they fit together? Which is featured most prominently and why?
- e) What is *all-source* intelligence analysis?
- f) What is *mirror-imaging*? Why is it significant? Where does it come from? Give an example of mirror-imaging, either historical or a plausible scenario you made up.
- g) For decades, the US Intelligence Community has studied the cognitive traps that can lead intelligence analysts down the wrong path, or keep them from seeing

right path. Give an example of one of these traps, and suggest a way it might be avoided or mitigated.

3) Covert Action under the US system

- a) Distinguish between *covert* and *clandestine*, and then show why “covert action” carries the name it does.
- b) What is a *Presidential Finding*? What is its purpose? Why is it important?
- c) We discussed nine rules that Congress has laid down to govern covert action for the US government. Describe two, including the rationale behind them. For each one you choose, tell why (or why not) you believe it is good policy.
- d) Executive Order 12333 bans assassination. What are the problems associated with implementing EO 12333 in war time?