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Federal Bureau of Investigation
New Agents Training Program
Intelligence Sharing
Lesson Plan

Title of Lesson:	Intelligence Sharing
Date Lesson Plan Was Created or Last Updated:	31 May 2011
Lesson Plan Version Number:	1.2
Length of Lesson (in hours):	2
Instructional Designer(s):	IITU Staff
Contributing Subject Matter Experts (SMEs):	SSA [redacted] IAs [redacted]
Classification Level:	Unclassified
Instructional Strategies:	Lecture, Practical Exercise
Copyright Information*: [Please attach copies of grants for use.]	No copyrighted materials were used in the creation of this lesson plan.
Safety and Environmental Safeguards Required (if any):	N/A
Prerequisite Blocks of Instruction:	[redacted]
Prerequisite Web-Based Courses (if any):	N/A
Number of Role Players Needed:	N/A
Type of Room Needed:	Classroom containing Unclass or FBINET computer with connectivity to a projector; one easel with paper and permanent markers; one dry erase board with dry-erase markers.
Additional Information:	
Reviewed and Approved by:	
Date of Approval:	

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Goals and Objectives

Instructional Goal: Students will have a clear understanding of Intelligence Sharing, legal requirements for sharing information, mechanisms in place to facilitate the FBI's sharing of intelligence throughout the United States Intelligence Community (USIC) and with International, State, Local and Tribal law enforcement entities, how field offices are integral in the intelligence sharing process, the role of the Special Agent in Intelligence Sharing and how their investigations can benefit from effective Intelligence Sharing.

Learning Objectives:

After 2 hours of instruction, learners will:

1. Describe the need for a Special Agent to actively engage in Intelligence Sharing.
2. Describe the legislation and USIC guidance that drives the intelligence sharing requirement within the USIC.
3. Identify three internal FBI components aimed at facilitating intelligence sharing between Special Agents, Intelligence Analysts and other professional staff.
4. Describe the types of intelligence products that a Special Agent may contribute to or write.
5. Describe mechanisms in place to facilitate the intelligence sharing between a Special Agent and USIC counterparts.
6. Describe the authority required for a Special Agent to
7. Determine the appropriate use of intelligence sharing techniques and concepts during a practical exercise.

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Equipment and Materials

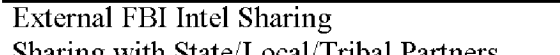
Equipment / Aids Required for Instructor:

One unclassified or FBINET computer with connectivity to an overhead projector
One easel with paper and permanent markers
One whiteboard with dry-erase markers

Equipment / Aids Required for Students:

PowerPoint Slide Handouts
Scenario Inject Handouts (see below)
Cardboard mounted Analyst Notebook Link Chart
Cardboard mounted map of the US
Cardboard mounted map of the 56 FBI field offices (also used for Intel 3 block)

PowerPoint Slides:

Slide 1: Intelligence Sharing
Slide 2: Agenda
Slide 3: Accountability Reminders
Slide 4: Why the Focus on Intelligence Sharing?
Slide 5: The Intelligence Process
Slide 6: Intelligence Sharing Legislation and USIC Guidance
Slide 7: What Intelligence Do We Share?
Slide 8: FBI Intelligence Sharing Strategies
Slide 9: Internal FBI Intelligence Sharing
Slide 10: FBI Intelligence Sharing Platforms
Slide 11: 
Slide 12:  Screenshot (or live demo)
Slide 13: 
Slide 14: External FBI Intel Sharing
Slide 15: Sharing with State/Local/Tribal Partners
Slide 16: LEO Screenshot
Slide 17: Sharing with USIC Partners
Slide 18:  Screenshot
Slide 19: 
Slide 20: Questions? Time for a scenario...
Slide 21: Map
Slide 22: 
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Slide 29:
Slide 30:
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Slide 36:
Slide 37:
Slide 38:



What We've Covered...
Questions?

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Handouts:

Power Point slide handouts
Exercise Iniects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 1.



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Outline of Activities

Content	Instructor Notes / Description of Activities
Grabber: Remember during your Domain and Collection Management presentation we discussed identifying your knowledge needs and gaps and conducting a domain assessment? You applied the lessons learned for both Domain and Collection Management in a practical exercise [REDACTED] Now, after having done your research and investigation, what do you do with this information? Who needs to see it? How do you transmit it to them? Are you going to pick up the phone? Draft an EC or an IIR? However you choose, there are a number of methods for sharing intelligence.	Slide 1: Intelligence Sharing
Introduction: Good Afternoon! My name is [REDACTED]. I am currently assigned to [REDACTED] and work as a/an [REDACTED] With me today are: (Introduce observers and co-presenter) This PowerPoint presentation is at the UNCLASSIFIED level.	
Goal: After this two hour block of instruction, students will have a clear understanding of FBI and United States Intelligence Community (USIC) -wide intelligence sharing, legal requirements for sharing information, mechanisms in place to facilitate the FBI's sharing of intelligence throughout the USIC, and [REDACTED] State, Local and Tribal law enforcement entities, how field offices are integral in the intelligence sharing process, the role of the Special Agent in intelligence sharing and how their investigations can benefit from effective intelligence sharing. Today, we are going to focus why it is important for <u>you</u> to actively engage in information sharing. We will discuss what information can be shared and the legislation and guidelines governing the sharing of information. We will talk about how to share intelligence information both inside and outside of the FBI. We will also take a break approximately midway through	Slide 2: Agenda

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the block of instruction.

We will have an interactive scenario which builds on the [REDACTED] scenario from the Domain and Collection Management scenario. And finally, we will conclude with takeaways from the presentation and exercise.

Objective #1: Describe the need for a Special Agent to actively engage in intelligence sharing.

There a few things to remember as we begin:

During prior presentations, you were given a copy of PAR Critical Element #8 – Intelligence. At that time, it was discussed how you as a Special Agent are held accountable for you participation in the Intelligence program no matter what your career path. *All Special Agents are Intelligence Agents.* Your file reviews will reflect how the information you are collecting is contributing to the intelligence base of your field office. For example, are contributing to IIRs or IBs or DINs? Are you claiming statistical accomplishments relative to intelligence? Your ability to collect intelligence information directly enables your SAC to address threats during an SPS or your supervisor when filling out the Semi-Annual Program Review (SAPR). It also helps focus the [REDACTED] panels. You have heard all about these earlier but it never hurts to remember you are collecting for more than just your cases.

Ask: So why are we focusing on active engagement in information sharing?

- The main reason we share information is to ensure we can disrupt, dismantle and defeat the threats we are investigating within our area of responsibility (AOR).
- We have an obligation and a responsibility as members of the FBI to share necessary intelligence with our partners – both internally in the FBI and with our partners outside the bureau.
- Remember from your earlier classes, you learned the importance of integrating intelligence and operations and learned how the FBI is becoming a more proactive intelligence-driven organization. Sharing intelligence is the key to successfully accomplishing this goal.
- By integration and sharing intelligence, investigators gain a broader perspective of their cases, this provides context. Sharing with our partners in local,

Slide 3: Accountability Reminders

Slide 4: Why the Focus on Intelligence Sharing?

state, and tribal law enforcement, with our partners in theUSIC [REDACTED] is a force multiplier and increases our chances of “success” as agents.

- Agents play a critical role in intelligence information sharing – you are both the customers of intelligence and collectors of intelligence.

Ask: What are the (potential) negative side effects of intelligence sharing? Is it possible to share too much intelligence information?

Let’s do a quick refresher before we begin as you need to understand how this all fits into the intelligence process. You’ve previously learned about the six processes that make the FBI a more effective and efficient organization:



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Bottom line: It does no good if you collect intelligence but fail to share it or fail to share it in a timely manner.

Objective #2: Describe the legislation andUSIC guidance that drives the intelligence sharing requirement within theUSIC.

Before we figure out what we can share, let’s first take a look at the legislation which guides sharing.

(U) Legislation &USIC Guidance

(U) Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act of 2004:

Established the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI)

Note: Wikileaks is a good discussion point here. Will we take two steps backwards now in the intel sharing realm?

Slide 5: The Intelligence Process

Note: Click ahead to highlight the fourth bullet: [REDACTED]



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Slide 6: Intelligence Sharing Legislation andUSIC Guidance

- EO 12333 (1981): Extend powers & responsibilities of the US Intelligence agencies and direct the leaders of the USIC
- Amended in 2004 (EO 13355: Strengthened Management of the Intelligence Community; roles & responsibilities of the DNI are formalized)
- Amended in 2008 (EO 13470: Strengthen the role of the DNI)

The 9/11 Commission Act of 2007: “Improving intelligence and information sharing within the Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Governments”.

- Identified 10 specific instances in which, had LE and Intel Agencies effectively shared information, the attacks may have been prevented.

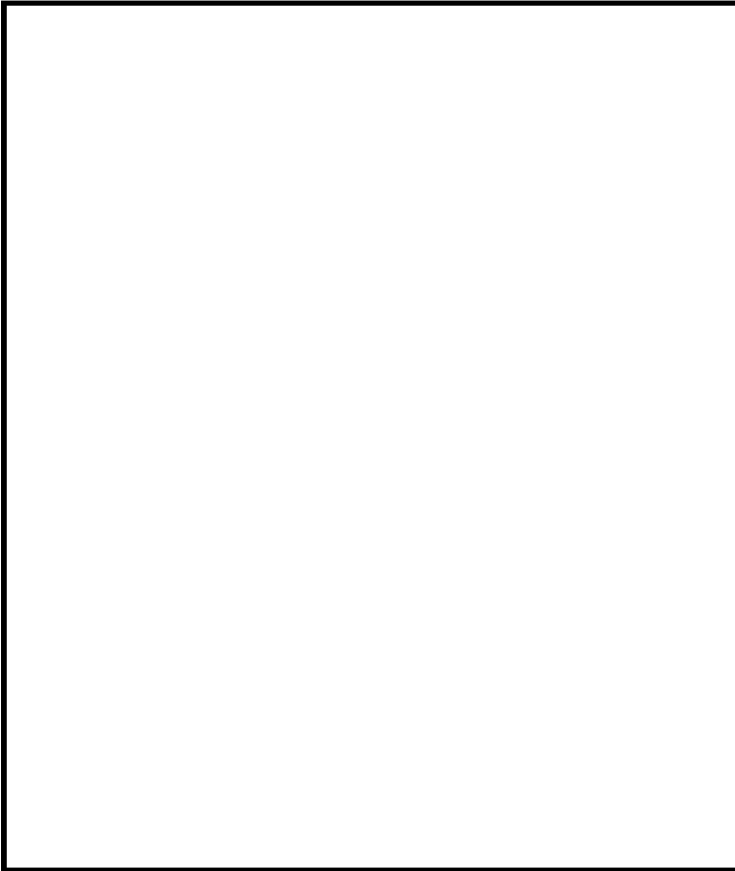
The WMD Commission Report of 2008: 74 recommendations were made, including extending powers of the DNI; this is particularly important for the FBI because the Commission ordered organizational reform within the FBI to effectively integrate the FBI into the USIC.

- Increase LE & USIC liaison with academia and private sector.

DNI’s National Intelligence Strategy of the USA, August 2009: 3 out of the 7 enterprise objectives in the National Strategy revolve around information sharing.

- Obj. 1: Adopt a mission approach that creates a unity of effort, ensures accountability, fosters agility, deepens relationships, and fosters mission management.
- Obj. 2: Strengthen existing and establish new partnerships with foreign and domestic, public and private entities to improve access to sources of information and intelligence, and ensure appropriate dissemination of Intelligence Community products and services
- Obj. 4: Radically improve the application of information technology – to include information management, integration and sharing practices, systems and architectures (both across the IC and with an expanded set of users and partners) – meeting the responsibility to provide information and intelligence, while at the same time protecting against the risk of compromise.

In addition, there have been several After Action Reports and Commissions that reviewed key “failures” and incidents that occurred in the US. For example:



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Ask: So, what do we share? Intelligence must be:

1. **New:** Has not been reported to the US Intelligence or LE communities and cannot be found in open sources. Information from a separate source that corroborates or contradicts prior reporting is also considered new.
2. **Detailed:** Sufficient detail to serve analytic and/or actionable purposes.
3. **Authoritative:** A human source’s access, reliability, and motivation should indicate he/she is knowledgeable about the topic. Info should not be easily disproven by minimal vetting/research or common sense.
4. **Of Interest:** Should be tied to a specified FBI or USIC intelligence requirement.
5. **Respectful of Civil Liberties** (IAW DIOG): Cannot consist solely of 1st Amendment activities.

The recipient must have proper clearance and a “need to

Slide 7: What Intelligence Do We Share?

know” as well.

Now that we know what we can share, do we have a strategy to do so? Here are two FBI strategies for sharing.

1. FBI’s Intelligence Program Strategy, 2010-2013
 - a. The FBI/DI’s ultimate goal is to provide a highly effective intelligence capability that informs the FBI’s investigations and serves the needs of internal and external partners.
 - i. *What we know*: What the FBI knows about the environment in which it operates depends on its ability to determine what the presence, activities, intentions, and capabilities of its adversaries are within its domain.
 - ii. *What we don’t know*: Where the FBI does not have a comprehensive understanding of its domain, it must be able to articulate its knowledge gaps and determine how to best fill those gaps through existing sources or the development of new sources.
 - iii. *Information sharing/dissemination*: Reporting this information both within the FBI and to its USIC and LE partners enhances the FBI’s capabilities for mitigating the threat and advancing efforts to protect the US from terrorist, foreign intelligence, and criminal activities.
 - b. The success of these efforts is dependent upon the entire FBI playing essential roles and being held accountable for the overall success of a mature and well-integrated Intelligence program; this is not done solely by some HQ/DI element or a single field office element.
2. FBI’s National Information Sharing Strategy (NISS), 2011
 - a. Reinforce the emerging culture of information sharing by emphasizing the benefits of active information and knowledge exchange.
 - b. Make information sharing easier through the focused use of information technology and policy.
 - c. Make information sharing more effective.

Slide 8: FBI Intelligence Sharing Strategies

NOTE: Reiterate that this involves “looking beyond your cases” and creating a better domain picture, including contributing to the USIC knowledge-base. It also emphasizes the need to integrate operations and intel.

Objective #3: Identify three internal FBI components aimed at facilitating intelligence sharing between Special Agents, Intelligence Analysts, and other professional staff.

Let's review something you've already learned . . .

This is a simplified illustration of the CM cycle. The "Collection" portion of the cycle is what you'll be primarily responsible for. In some offices, you may also be involved in the actual reporting aspect. In addition, you will work together with Intelligence Analysts to identify potential sources for recruitment.

Remember you have to collect information before you can share it! The important point here is: overlapping (gray) areas are key for intelligence sharing!

Note: Provide an overview of the CM cycle only if necessary.

- **Collection Requirements** – First you have to determine why do you need this intelligence?
- **Collection Planning and Direction** – Next, when looking for intelligence, you'll need to plan and prepare questions to ask, identifying the right sources, tasking the sources correctly, etc. You'll also determine if is the best route to that intelligence.
-
- **Collection:** this is you - the actual "collection" of intelligence.
- **Reporting and Evaluation:** Lastly, did you get the right intelligence? If not, let's determine what else you need to get, either through the same source or from other sources. This is the final phase – the result of which can tell us if the first phase, "Collection Requirements," need to be adjusted or if

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certain collection focus should be given to those hard-to-find information. Thus begins the entire cycle over again.

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How do we share intelligence within our organization?

We will first take a closer look at the structures in place and the intelligence entities that facilitate intelligence sharing in the FBI. Everything on this list should be familiar to you.

First of all, you need to share with your squad. Don't forget to share with the Embedded IA on your squad, not just the other agents.

Field Intelligence Group (FIG)

- FIGs are in all 56 field offices and perform intelligence functions through integrated teams of FBI analysts, agents, as well as individuals from other agencies. FIG personnel receive, analyze, and review information and make recommendations on sharing it within the FBI as well as with our partners at state, local, tribal and other federal agencies. And depending on the size of your field office, the FIG can actually be made up of a number of squads; for example a large office may have a couple [redacted] squads and a couple IA squads. Some of the largest offices may even have separate domain and collection squads.
- One of the most important people for you to get to know very well and early on is your squad's embedded analyst. They are there to help gather the information you need to "connect the dots" in your cases – they want to help so let them!!!
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- The Domain Management Coordinator – discussed in a previous slide (possibly summarize the info)
- The Chief Reports Officer is the final issuing authority for all IIRs released from the FO.

Slide 9: Internal FBI Intelligence Sharing

Note: Provide a refresher of the various internal entities and their respective roles/responsibilities if needed.

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Regional Intelligence Group (RIG)

- The purpose of the RIG is to create a picture of what is going on inside of a particular region.
- They will release intelligence products to field offices within the region to notify them of potential threats and/or trends.
- They will assist with regional field office collaboration.
- And finally, the RIGs will develop Geospatial products as appropriate for the region.

And finally, your office Executive Management, Supervisors and FBIHQ.

What entities facilitate this sharing of intelligence in your office?

It all starts with YOU! There are a number of ways to share intelligence information. Just remember that who ever you share with must have the appropriate clearances and a need to know.

These are some of the methods of intelligence sharing internally in the FBI.

Slide 10: FBI Intelligence Sharing Platforms

Remember that e-mails can be discoverable so be careful what you write.

You will be writing electronic communications (EC) and possibly setting leads. You will also be receiving leads and will respond via EC.

During the course of your investigations, you will be entering case information and intelligence in several different databases. You should receive training on [REDACTED] during a later class. You will also receive training on ACS, and you will be writing ECs throughout training.

Let's talk about the last two on the list: [REDACTED]

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Slide 11: [REDACTED]

NOTE: This slide can be hidden and the content just reviewed as part of Slide #12; this is especially true if you go "live" with the Newark [REDACTED] site to show functionality and site layout.

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Slide 12: [REDACTED] **Screenshot** (or live demo of Newark [REDACTED] site if time permits)

Objective #4: Describe the types of intelligence products that a Special Agent may contribute to or write.

Slide 13: [REDACTED]

Note: Provide quick overview of the types of products if necessary.

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- Intelligence Information Report: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Whereas Situational Information Reports are distributed to approved field office contacts within a particular domain, IIRs are generated in response to national intelligence collection requirements and are disseminated to the United States Intelligence Community, law enforcement entities, and foreign government partners.
 - [REDACTED] that is relevant, timely, and accurate, while appropriately protecting sources and methods.
 - Must be framed around existing standing or ad hoc intelligence requirements to address identified intelligence gaps.
 - Provides a mechanism for feedback/evaluation and RFIs from other intelligence consumers (internal and external)
 - IIRs are almost always disseminated to the IC – primarily external intelligence documents. They contain [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- Intelligence Study: Comprehensive analytical works on an intelligence topic or threat of some significance. These products are mainly intended to thoroughly convey the FBI's understanding of this particular topic or threat. Many studies will be recurring products that are updated on a periodic basis as our knowledge of the threat increases.
- Intelligence Assessment: A finished intelligence product containing evaluated intelligence. The assessment may address tactical, strategic or technical (e.g. cyber) intelligence requirements and are responsive to FBI and/or United States Intelligence Community Intelligence Requirements. [REDACTED] is a type of intelligence Assessment.
- Intelligence Bulletin: A finished intelligence product used to disseminate information of interest, such as

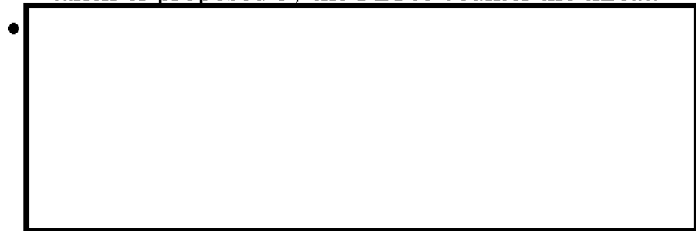
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NOTE: Intel Studies, Assessments and Bulletins (including Joint Bulletins) are typically disseminated to the widest audience possible, both inside and outside the FBI. Intel Memos are primarily disseminated internally for decision-makers, but may go to external policymakers on occasion. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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significant developments and trends. They are responsive to FBI Intelligence Requirements. Bulletins are generally shorter, contain less in-depth analysis than intelligence assessments, and are designed to address time-sensitive issues. These do not have to contain a great deal of analysis; however, they need to convey the “bottom line” of the topic discussed. (Readers should know why they should care about a given topic.) Intelligence bulletins can address threat warning information.

- Intelligence Memo: Used as texted-based briefing or information-sharing products, generally for more senior management personnel. Due to its brevity, much of the underlying reporting and analysis will have been condensed to provide the audience with an essential understanding of the threat and actions taken or proposed by the FBI to counter the threat.



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Objective #5: Describe mechanisms in place to facilitate the intelligence sharing between a Special Agent and USIC counterparts.

At this point, we’ve covered internal methods of intelligence sharing within the FBI. We’ve also discussed the types of intelligence products that an Agent may contribute to or write for dissemination within *and outside* the FBI. The DI’s newly formed (DEC 2010) Intelligence Integration Branch will focus on the FBI’s strategy for engagement with State and Local Fusion Centers, the FBI’s integration with the USIC, and overall information sharing strategy between the FBI, state and local partners and the USIC.

Let’s now focus on how the FBI shares intelligence with the following three types of entities:

- State/Local/Tribal Law Enforcement
- USIC Partners
- 

Sharing with State/Local/Tribal LE

Slide 14: External FBI Intel Sharing

Slide 15: Sharing with State/Local/Tribal Partners

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1. Fusion Centers: A collaborative effort of two or more agencies providing resources, expertise, and information to the fusion center with the goal of maximizing their ability to detect, prevent, investigate, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity. Disseminates federal alerts, warnings, and intelligence products to all state/local LE agencies
2. Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF)
3. Law Enforcement On-Line (LEO)
4. National Data Exchange (NDex) – available on LEO
5. [REDACTED]
6. Field Office outreach/liaison
7. Participation in multi-agency operations such as the Terrorism Screening Center (TSC), NCTC, ITACG, HIDTAs, OCDETFs, EPIC, Port Area Maritime Security Committees, and Joint Interagency Drug Task Forces. Participation in these types of groups provides excellent opportunities for outreach and intelligence sharing.
 - HIDTAs: Provide resources to federal, state, and local agencies in areas designated as a HIDTA to assist in disrupting and dismantling drug trafficking organizations.
 - As of 2006 (these #s should still be accurate), there were [REDACTED]
8. Can also mention a variety of other platforms for sharing at the state, local, and tribal levels:
 - Special Operations Division (SOD) in Chantilly, VA: Involves DEA, FBI and ATF.
 - FBI/Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG)/National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC): There is an NCAVC Coordinator in every field office that does outreach and also provides reachback capability to the NCAVC assets in Quantico, VA for assistance on cases.
 - Behavioral Analysis Unit (BAU) and Behavioral Science Unit (BSU): FBI assets located in Quantico, VA that conducts training and outreach to state, local, tribal officers re: behavioral characteristics of various offenders (i.e., “profiling”).
 - El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)

Sharing with USIC Partners

ODNI's Library of National Intelligence (LNI)

Slide 16: LEO Screenshot

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Slide 17: Sharing with USIC Partners

- A central electronic repository of raw and finished disseminated intelligence products produced by each of the intelligence community agencies. The LNI was created and is managed in accordance with "Intelligence Community Directive 501, *Discovery and Dissemination or Retrieval of Information within the Intelligence Community*. This document establishes Intelligence Community-wide policies to strengthen information sharing.

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

- Provides full text searches and immediate retrieval (attribute searches)
- The FBI reviews assessments, studies, bulletins, and IIRs for submission and inclusion in the LNI catalogue.
- As a result of Intelligence Community Directive (ICD) 501, law enforcement information is to be shared within the USIC if it also contains intelligence or intelligence-related information.

Exempt/not included are:

- Internal Products
- Domestic Intelligence
- Espionage
- Espionage Damage Assessments
- Sensitive source information and/or sensitive operational equities (restricted FBI case files, [REDACTED] defectors, undercover employees, etc.)
- CI investigations

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Slide 19: [REDACTED] Screenshot

- [REDACTED]
- Also available on SCION
- Contains [REDACTED] to look up contact info for personnel at other USIC agencies
- Instant messaging and chat rooms for use with USIC counterparts
- Links to other USIC agencies [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] where users can coordinate, communicate, and collaborate on national-level issues/topic-based articles. A downside is that anyone can post information on Intellipedia; some users are good about sourcing information, others are very careless and sometimes inaccurate. However, you can see who posted the

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info, so you immediately have a POC for any questions about a particular article. In [REDACTED] we used Intellipedia as an avenue to write technical articles about IED, WMD, and explosive materials/mixtures. This allowed for collaboration with other IC counterparts and led to the formation of several inter-agency working groups (i.e., Mexican drug cartels use of [REDACTED] [REDACTED]). Also used Intellipedia for posting information and intelligence injects/updates during our inter-agency, national-level WMD response exercises (unclassified codename: [REDACTED]). We could incrementally post the intelligence build-up and exercise updates throughout the exercise. [REDACTED] in the exercise could post RFIs and [REDACTED] could respond via the [REDACTED] page for that particular exercise. It later served as a tool to look back at the flow of intelligence during the exercise, which was useful for after action reports.

- [REDACTED] – A document management system on [REDACTED] that provides users with 100MB of storage space.
 - Upload documents and browse them up or down between SCION/JWICS and [REDACTED]
 - Share collaborate on large documents with counterparts at other USIC agencies (via email or direct web links)
- [REDACTED]
- Can set up subscriptions based on a topical area

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Objective #6: Describe the authority required for a Special Agent to disseminate intelligence to

[REDACTED]

Sharing with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- Designated Intelligence Disclosure Official (DIDO): Required for the dissemination of classified FBI intelligence products and investigative information [REDACTED] Delegated authority to certain FBIHQ Executive-level positions (AD, DAD, SC, and others.)
- The FBI currently has 63 Legal Attaché (Legat) offices around the world [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- Legats share physical space with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

We have covered a lot of material. Are there any questions before we take a 10 minute break and then jump into an exercise?

Slide 19: Sharing with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Slide 20: Questions? Time for a Scenario...

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Objective #7: Determine the appropriate use of intelligence sharing techniques and concepts during a practical exercise.

For this scenario, we are going to build upon the exercise you worked during the Domain and Collection Management block of instruction. So let's review what you know about your investigation so far.

[REDACTED]

Note: Elicit input from the students; have students provide information re: what was previously discovered during the [REDACTED] exercise for Domain & Collection Mgmt. (Intel 3). Refer to the cardboard mounted US map and FBI field

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Mgmt. block? Well, let's consider your case to be the MS-13 circle. Today, by asking questions, sharing information with others and getting shared information from others, you have filled in the other circles.

During this block of instruction, we've covered A LOT of material:

- The need for an SA to be an active participant in intelligence sharing
 - Accountability reminders!! Why an Agent should care about sharing intel...
- Legislation and USIC guidance
 - Intel Reform & Terrorism Act of 2004
 - 9/11 Commission
 - WMD Commission
 - National Intel Strategy of the USA
 - FBI's Intel Program Strategy
 - FBI's National Information Sharing Strategy
- Mechanisms to share internally and with USIC [redacted]
 - [redacted]
 - Squads within the FBI
 - FIG, CSCC, RIG, FBIHQ
 - Emails, phone calls, setting leads, ECs
 - [redacted]
 - [redacted]
 - Disseminated intel products (see below)
 - [redacted] and SCION
 - LEO (Unclass)
 - Liaison contacts, collaboration in joint ops, coordination on joint intel products
- Types of Intel products [redacted]
- Authority needed for sharing of intel [redacted]

In addition, what you need to take away from today's lesson are the following:

- Special Agents play a critical role in Intelligence Sharing
- Intelligence Sharing is:
 - Internal and External to the FBI;
 - Enables us to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat the threat;
 - Critical to the FBI's ability to mitigate criminal activity; and
 - Necessary for the integration of intelligence and operational functions within our organization

Slide 37: What we've covered...

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None of this is terribly difficult. It is time consuming to do things correctly and thoroughly, but in the long run, everyone is better served.

Any questions?

Slide 38: Questions?

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References[†]

[†] Please be sure to list all documents reviewed during the analysis, design, and development phases to verify that all content is accurate and up-to-date. Documents may include current FBI policies, procedures, and manuals; operational reports; technical/professional references; etc. For each document, please include the following: title of document, author(s) or editor(s), publisher, location, and date of publication.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 13

Page 2 ~ Duplicate

Page 22 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 23 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 24 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 25 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 26 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 27 ~ b7E

Page 28 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 29 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 30 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 31 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 32 ~ b6, b7C, b7E

Page 33 ~ b6, b7C, b7E