THE 'BLACK BUDGET' | How intelligence agencies spend $52 billion

All figures are in billions of dollars

0 $1.0 $2.0

	Central Intelligence Agency	National Security Agency	National Reconnaissance Program	National Geospatial-Intelligence Program	General Defense Intelligence Program	Justice Department	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Specialized Reconnaissance Programs	Defense Foreign Counterintelligence Program	Department of Homeland Security	Energy Department	State Department	Treasury Department
	Collects, evaluates, analyzes and disseminates foreign intelligence.	Protects the government's information systems and produces intelligence on foreign signals.	Designs, builds and operates the nation's signals and imagery reconnaissance satellites.	Collects and generates information about the world, which is used for national security, U.S. military operations, navigation and humanitarian aid efforts.	Provides assessments of foreign military intentions and capabilities to policymakers and military commanders. Conducts human and technical intelligence collection, and document and media management.	Oversees the foreign intelligence, counterintelligence and other national security activities of the intelligence community to ensure compliance with the U.S. Constitution, statutes and executive branch policies.	Oversees, coordinates and manages the efforts of all intelligence agencies. Promotes integration and collaboration. Advises the president and national and homeland security councils on national security issues.	Divided into two joint NSA-CIA programs. Conducts clandestine signals collection operations and runs covert operations to acquire foreign communications.	Provides the intelligence community with a counterintelligence program that identifies, assesses and or neutralizes foreign intelligence services or terrorist threats.	Analyzes, collects and shares intelligence about possible threats to the United States with the intelligence community; state, local, tribal and territorial governments; and the private sector.	Provides analysis on all aspects of foreign nuclear weapons, nuclear materials and global energy issues.	Handles intelligence analysis, policy and coordination of intelligence activities in support of diplomacy. Provides intelligence to the secretary of state, policymakers, ambassadors and others.	Advises policymakers on financial, monetary, economic, trade and tax policy. Also provides intelligence support to Treasury officials on economic, political and security issues.
AGENCY FISCAL YEAR BUDGET SINCE 2004, NOT INFLATION-ADJUSTED	$14.7 (of $12)	$10.8	$10.3	$4.9 (of $6)	$4.4	$3.0 (of $3)	$1.7 (of $2)	$1.1 (of $1)	$0.5	$0.3	$0.2	$0.07	$0.03
APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE GROWTH FROM 2004 TO 2013	+56%	+53%	+12%	+108%	+3%	+129%	+341%	+16%	+13%	+84%	+110%	+49%	+841%

Management and support

One square equals $10 million

	Central Intelligence Agency	National Security Agency	National Reconnaissance Program	National Geospatial-Intelligence Program	General Defense Intelligence Program	Justice Department	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Specialized Reconnaissance Programs	Defense Foreign Counterintelligence Program	Department of Homeland Security	Energy Department	State Department	Treasury Department
Enterprise IT systems	0.53	1.59	0.54	1.02	0.83	0.04	0.17		0.02			0.01	
Enterprise management	0.90	1.22	0.65	0.41	0.4	0.07	0.6	0.03	0.02	0.03			
Facilities and logistics	0.17	1.62	0.22	0.12	0.27	0.04			0.01				
Mission management, tasking	0.01	0.39		0.19	0.07		0.53						
Research and technology	0.13	0.43	0.4	0.22	0.1		0.33	0.54					
Reserve for contingencies	0.04												

Data collection

	Central Intelligence Agency	National Security Agency	National Reconnaissance Program	National Geospatial-Intelligence Program	General Defense Intelligence Program	Justice Department	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Specialized Reconnaissance Programs	Defense Foreign Counterintelligence Program	Department of Homeland Security	Energy Department	State Department	Treasury Department
Computer network operations	0.69	1.02											
Counterintelligence	0.16					0.49			0.45	0.02	0.05		
Covert action operations	2.56												
Geospatial intelligence data			2.12	0.54	0.41								
Geospatial intelligence (electro-optical and radar) Enhanced imagery gathered from government satellites, reconnaissance aircraft or other means.					0.3	0.92							
Human intelligence enabling	2.53												
Human intelligence operations	2.34												
Human intelligence technical tools	1.41												
Launch costs: infrastructure, operations, engineering and satellites			1.26										
Measurement and signature intelligence				0.54									
Midpoint radio frequency access		0.38											
Sensitive technical collection, including clandestine operations to gather signals intelligence	1.77	0.6	0.48	0.08				0.51					
Signals intelligence (high and low) The interception of signals between people, between machines, or a combination of both.			1.38										
Space communications			0.82										
Special source access		0.46						0.54					
Technical operations						0.46							

Data processing and exploitation

	Central Intelligence Agency	National Security Agency	National Reconnaissance Program	National Geospatial-Intelligence Program	General Defense Intelligence Program	Justice Department	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Specialized Reconnaissance Programs	Defense Foreign Counterintelligence Program	Department of Homeland Security	Energy Department	State Department	Treasury Department
Cryptanalysis and exploitation services		1.00											
Geospatial intelligence/signals intelligence			1.47										
Mission ground stations			1.01										
Mission processing and exploitation		0.30		1.42									
Open source	0.39				0.23								
Signals intelligence stations		0.27											

Data analysis

	Central Intelligence Agency	National Security Agency	National Reconnaissance Program	National Geospatial-Intelligence Program	General Defense Intelligence Program	Justice Department	Office of the Director of National Intelligence	Specialized Reconnaissance Programs	Defense Foreign Counterintelligence Program	Department of Homeland Security	Energy Department	State Department	Treasury Department
Analysis	0.66	0.65		0.97	0.93	0.85	0.05		0.04	0.23	0.14	0.05	0.02
Analysis enabling	0.42	0.82	0.25			0.15						0.01	

Includes **paramilitary activities** such as drone operations in Pakistan and Yemen, payments to militias in Afghanistan and Africa, and attempts to sabotage Iran's nuclear program.

The oldest method for collecting information is gathering **intelligence from human sources**. Collection includes clandestine acquisition of photography, documents and other material; overt collection by personnel in diplomatic and consular posts; debriefing foreign nationals and U.S. citizens who travel abroad; and official contacts with foreign governments.

Includes $190 million for **commercial satellite imagery** and **mapping data**.

Scientific and technical intelligence information is used to locate, identify or describe distinctive characteristics of specific targets by employing nuclear, optical, radio frequency, acoustics and other scientific methods.

The Justice Department has budgeted the most for **counterintelligence** operations, activities that include identifying, understanding, prioritizing and counteracting the intelligence threats from foreign powers directed against the United States.

$1 billion total will be spent on special source access in 2013, including $540 million that covers four top-secret SRP projects.

The NSA's **special source access** includes $278 million for "corporate partner access" and $56.6 million for "foreign partner access."

The department plans to spend about $170 million on computer intrusion operations. The remainder will fund "technical services" ops.

The CIA and GDIP will spend more than $620 million to process "open source" data, **publicly available information** appearing in print or electronic form, including material from radio, television, newspapers, journals, videos, commercial databases, graphics, drawings and the Internet.

The NSA includes $138.6 million budgets for **cyberanalysis**; $81 million for **military forces and weapons analysis**.

Includes $217.5 million for linguists and translators

Linguists and translators

Enabling the intelligence cycle

BY TODD LINDEMAN AND JULIE TATE

The details of the U.S. intelligence budget have been secret with a few notable exceptions. In 1994, a congressional subcommittee inadvertently released the top-line figures for agencies in what was then called the National Foreign Intelligence Program, including the total request for the CIA. The top-line figures were also released by then-CIA Director George J. Tenet in 1997 and 1998, when spending was $26.6 billion and $26.7 billion, respectively.

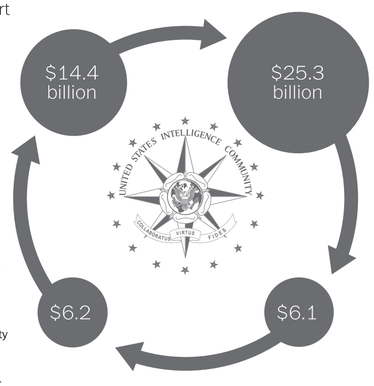
After the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, U.S. intelligence agencies were pressed to annually release a top-line number for total spending by all 16 agencies that make up the intelligence community. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence, created in 2004, has released the overall figure for the National Intelligence Program (NIP) each year since 2007. The release is always accompanied by a statement from the DNI: "Any and all subsidiary information concerning the NIP budget, whether the information concerns particular intelligence agencies or particular intelligence programs, will not be disclosed."

The intelligence budget is more than just numbers and spreadsheets. It lays out missions and objectives, funding and employment levels for every intelligence service. Transparency groups have sought the release of the budget through Freedom of Information Act requests each year. The government has complied by releasing a small selection of pages whose contents have been stripped of the most sensitive details. The release of the fiscal 2013 budget by The Washington Post represents the first time the public has been provided with a detailed a breakdown of spending by agency, activities and priorities.

Four major stages of spying and the costs to do so in 2013

1. Management and support

Nearly 28 percent of the 2013 intelligence budget will be used on the first stage of the intelligence cycle. During this phase, intelligence agencies determine what issues or tasks need to be addressed and what information must be gathered.



2. Data collection

The bulk of spending in 2013 — 49 percent of the budget — is for gathering raw information through activities such as interviews, technical and physical surveillance and human source operations. Information is gathered by various means, such as from open, covert, electronic and satellite sources.

3. Data processing and exploitation

The previous stage yields large amounts of unfiltered data, which must be processed into a form analysts can use. Nearly 12 percent of the $52 billion will be spent on information filtering techniques, such as decoding messages, translating broadcasts, exploiting imagery, preparing information for computer processing, storage and retrieval.

4. Data analysis

About 12 percent of the budget will be spent on analyzing and distilling data into intelligence "products." Information reviewed and correlated with other sources is called finished intelligence. Finished intelligence is hand-carried to the president and key national security advisers on a daily basis. Policymakers make decisions based on these reports. Finished intelligence may lead to further inquiries, which start the cycle over again.

Note: Data for CIA retirement and disability system not included.

Sources: FY 2013 Congressional Budget Justification, Intelligence.gov, Office of the Director of National Intelligence