

~~SECRET~~

MFR 04020383

Event: Douglas Naquin, Director of FBIS (Foreign Intelligence Broadcast Service), CIA

Type of Event: Interview

EO 12958 1.4(c) <25Yrs

622

Date: January 6, 2004

Special Access Issues: None

Prepared by: Lorry Fenner

Team Number: 2

Location: CIA HQ

Participants – non-Commission: Douglas Naquin, [redacted] CIA General Counsel Office's representative

Participants – Commission: Kevin Scheid, Lorry Fenner

(U) BACKGROUND

(U) Mr Naquin started in FBIS in 1979. He served at 4 overseas posts before 1992. Then he went to Deputy Chief of IT Support, then to Group Chief, and then to Chief of IT from 1997-1999. He was Deputy CIO for CIA 1999-2002 (then the office went to the Chief Information Officer). He became director of FBIS on September 30, 2002. On September 11, 2001 he was in watching TV discussing the state of the infrastructure and he didn't leave.

(U) The downsizing of FBIS started in 1995/1996 under Ruth David, DDS&T. The budget was reduced under Deutsch and Slatkin. Ruth David's vision was to have more IT rather than collection. The question was whether OSINT was really needed and whether it was really intelligence. The focus at the time was on IT development. The challenge was to be live on the internet. They got [redacted] to reengineer their operation and they'd have to then live with [redacted] decrease in 1998 with the same level of production expected. They had 7 lean years with a base around [redacted] The CIA used FBIS as a bill payer. The mission of FBIS under director Bob Shriner never had an audience with Deutsch. The IC thinks OSINT is even more important now but CIA thinks, "our business is secrets." Naquin thinks this is an understandable bias.

(S) The mission of FBIS has been expanding from broadcast to all open sources (OSINT) - newspaper, radio, TV (public information media), but they are still essentially a translation service. They do not do maps, grey literature, video, commercial databases, or the internet. At the end of the Cold War they went to more media and less controlled state information and they had to cope with the internet explosion and commercial databases. One issue is defining what "grey literature" really is. FBIS was opening new facilities in the early 1990s in Moscow, Warsaw and Brussels. They were expanding

~~SECRET~~

1

CIA 071

~~SECRET~~

mostly for the DI, but also somewhat for the DO. They were collecting everything and needed tools for sifting. It was their idea to develop technical tools for sifting. But FBIS isn't the only thing available to the DI. The DI also had [redacted] a library in 2001. Now this has all been moved to FBIS because the IG recommended the consolidation of all open source collection in FBIS programmatically. [redacted]

(S) Naquin charted the reengineering from 1996-2002. In 1996 they wanted to go to all softcopy dissemination in near-real time in Phase 1. They would have an intranet infrastructure (Wide Area Network - WAN) and would manage the translation pool and use independent contractors (the number of them went from about [redacted])

[redacted]

Their production went from 96 million words annually to 900 million.

[redacted]

[redacted] There was also a new emphasis on metadata. All of this was available to customers outside CIA and FBIS got good feedback from these other customers. In fact, sharing is their strategy. Their classified reporting now is the new thing.

(S) As far as specific tasking, the SECDEF gives them a lot [redacted] SecState wants metadata rather than content. FBIS supports all the other intelligence disciplines. It is unique to be in CIA, but that gives them access to policymakers and requirements processes [redacted] They are less likely to get the parameters they should work within if they are not housed in CIA. Their strategic plan has a part for the all-source analyst [redacted] FBIS provides the USG "service of common concern" where National Technical Information Service in Commerce can sell their product. Even though they are not IC it is still a matter of core business and they are included in programmatic tradeoffs.

[redacted]

[redacted] In the Middle East they have Tel Aviv, Amman, and then they also have London (BBC) and use Nicosia as a backup and mostly for Greece and Turkey. [redacted]

[redacted] They do not get tasking from the FBI for domestic collection. That is mostly for FBI to do.

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] was revised in 2000 due to Genton. [redacted]

[redacted] In October 2001, they expanded the intelligence initiative but it died on the vine. No one else was interested. Lowenthal and Allen charged Naquin with defining the problem. He said it is access because "I know it's out there." He tries to get economy of scale. But he said it's not a big problem in terms of economics, they just charge more.

(S) FBIS has tailored a portal for dissemination so that anyone from the DHS to a police department in Detroit or the President can access it. But they do focus on the foreign intelligence side. In the transition to portal they did lose some customers, but they gained a new customer base that has actually expanded. They have some direct relationships with TTIC and some through DS&T. They are avid consumers. FBIS might not be the sole collector [redacted] of OSINT, but they are charged with being the most systematic. [redacted]

[redacted] FBIS needs more context to give the "so what" for the PDBs. The State Department has a program (in opposition to the DI). Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz and Rice want FBIS material so FBIS has access to senior policy makers. FBIS has moved from research based long term analysis to real time product and services. They have gone from 1800 to 3400 customers with active accounts in government agencies, the military, and among government employees all over the world. Their material is protected by copyright. [redacted]

(U) Naquin considers Robert Steele of Open Source Solutions charismatic but not knowledgeable. He thinks Steele overstates open source possibilities and is about 15 years out of date on FBIS. Steele has a warfighter focus.

(U) The CT FBIS mission is global coverage. FBIS is the safety net and has to watch the backfield and tend goal. Their requirements come from PDD35 as superceded by NSPD 26/National Intelligence Priorities Framework. But that doesn't help much. The requirements are fungible to an extent, but he feels they have to work 5 years out.

[redacted] After 9/11 when they assessed where they were, on 20 September 2001 they were doing a policy analysis, rather than an analysis of collection.

(S) FBIS gets a warm reception from congressional staffers. Members ask about plusing-up FBIS as they know it's important. There are reformists and contractors in waiting. [redacted]