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Prepared by: Lorry Fenner	v
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Participants – non-Commission: Douglas Naquin, CIA General Counsel Office's representative	10 M
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 to reengineer their operation an they'd have to then live with the same level of production expected. They had 7 lean years with a base around they are their operation 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	

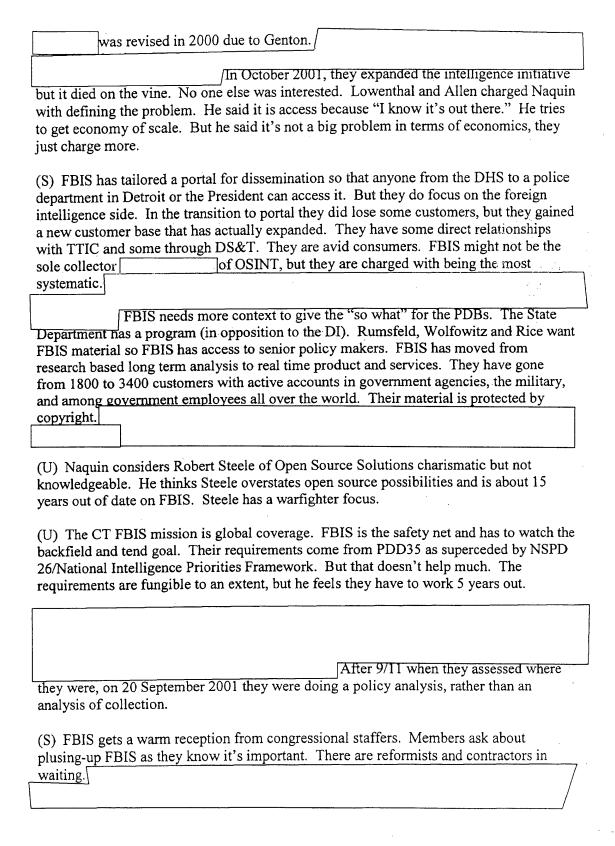
(S) The mission of FBIS has been expanding from broadcast to all open sources (OSINT) - newspaper, radio, TV (public information media), but they are still essentially a translation service. They do not do maps, grey literature, video, commercial databases, or the internet. At the end of the Cold War 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

business is secrets." Naquin thinks this is an understandable bias.

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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 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. (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
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infrastructure (Wide Area Network – WAN) and would manage the translation pool and use independent contractors (the number of them went from about
Their production went from 96 million words annually to 900 million.
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.
SecState wants metadata rather than content. FBIS supports an the other intelligence disciplines. It is unique to be in CIA, but that gives them access to policymakers and requirements processes likely to get the parameters they should work within if they are not noused in CIA. Their strategic plan has a part for the all-source analyst 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.
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