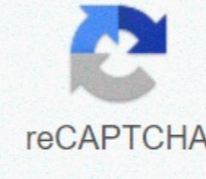




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World wide threat assessment 2019

The U.S. Intelligence Community's Global Threat Assessment, originally called the Annual Threat Assessment, is a U.S. Senate Select Intelligence Committee hearing that takes place every year from 2006 through 2020. [1] Each hearing includes at least one open or unclassified session and the release of a document detailing the high-level unclassified assessments of the U.S. intelligence community for a given year. The latest unclassified document released by Director of National Intelligence (DNI) Daniel R. Coats is dated January 29, 2019. [2] The assessment often looks at the perspective of the U.S. intelligence community and how it will affect U.S. actions. [5] The Trump administration, without explanation, postponed the DNI's annual global threat assessment, which warns that the U.S. remains unprepared for a global pandemic. The DNI office was scheduled to deliver the assessment to the House Intelligence Committee on February 12. [6] References * Negroponte, John D. Annual threat assessment of the Director of National Intelligence for the Senate Select Intelligence Committee (PDF). U.S. Federal Government. Retrieved June 19, 2017. ^ Coats, Daniel R. Statement for the Record Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community (PDF). ^ McQuade, Alex R. 2016 World Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community. LawfareBlog.com. Retrieved on June 19, 2017. Malakoff, David. NASA's U.S. spy agencies rely on the science of climate change, but they still say it's a security threat. Science. Aaas. Retrieved June 19, 2017. Werrell and Francesco. Climate Change in the U.S. Intelligence Community's Global Threat Assessment. The Climate and Security Center. ^ John Walcott The Trump administration is stopping an intel report that warns that the U.S. is not ready for a global pandemic March 9, 2020 TIME.com This article related to terrorism is a stub. 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You can see copy the source of this page:==References== {{Reflist}} [[Category:2006 establishments in the United States]] {{Terrorism-stub}} Return to The U.S. Intelligence Community's Worldwide Threat Assessment. Retrieved by CHDS · Posted on 5 February 2019 · Updated February 5, 2019 The World Threat Assessment was presented annually to Congress by the Director of National Intelligence; and before this office was created, he was introduced by the Director of the CIA in his position as Director of Central Intelligence. This annual threat assessment testimony, published as text, is one of the u.s. Intelligence Community's most informative, high-level products that is publicly available. Since 2014, the Center for Internal Defense and Security of the Naval Graduate School has produced and provided an enhanced and annotated version of various media of the text document. Watch Tags: CybersecurityIntelligenceSISTechnologyTerrorismTransnational CrimeWorldwide Threat Assessment Modules February 5, 2019 by CHDS · Published on February 5, 2019 The World Threat Assessment has been presented annually to Congress by the Director of National Intelligence; and before this office was created, it was presented by the Director of the CIA in his position as... Lecture Modules March 1, 2019 by CHDS · Posted on 1 March 2019 · Last modified on February 9, 2019 The World Threat Assessment was presented annually to Congress by the Director of National Intelligence; and before this office was created, it was presented by the Director of the CIA in his position as... The World Threat Assessment has been presented to Congress annually by the Director of National Intelligence; and before this office was created, he was introduced by the Director of the CIA in his position as the... 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What is the World Threat Assessment is launched annually by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and provides an overview of the national security threats facing the United States. The ODNi supports the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), a cabinet-level position reporting to the President, and leads the integration and coordination of the entire U.S. Intelligence Community (IC). The Global Threat Assessment prioritizes global threats facing the U.S. that may need to be addressed next year, providing decision makers with insight into IC threats and priorities that are likely to affect federal government operations. All IC agencies contribute to the assessment, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the National Security Agency (NSA), and the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA). Each year, the assessment is first provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in open and closed sessions, and then to other Senate and House Committees in the following weeks. Why prioritize and present threats from the IC's point of view ensures that the process begins apolitically. This allows the U.S. government to understand the most pressing issues and take a unified approach to combating them. Policymakers use World Threat Assessment to focus federal efforts and make decisions about legislation and funding. In addition, the World Threat Assessment provides awareness to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments (SLTT) and election offices about national threats affecting them, including cyber operations, online influence, terrorism, and nation-state activities. The Government and SLTT election offices work in coordination with all levels of government to prepare for and respond to security incidents. Raising awareness of common threats helps facilitate these partnerships. What you can do governments and election offices should read the World Threat Assessment and view congressional hearings to learn about the current threat landscape and compare relevant areas with their own opinions. The 2019 World Threat Assessment document is linked above and the 2019 U.S. Senate Intelligence Select Committee hearing is available here. A year ago, few Americans had ever heard of the annual threat assessment and briefing by the U.S. intelligence community to Congress. This year, the country must be paying close attention to them. We have outlined three areas of special interest and concern. But first, some background. Each year, usually in January or February, the intelligence community provides a comprehensive look at global threats to American interests, including in a way unknown to the intelligence community: unclassified form. Community leaders, including the Director of National Intelligence and director of the CIA, then brief Congress on this in an unclassified and public environment. In 2019, this annual tradition received more attention than usual, as intelligence community leaders provided outspoken assessments of Iran, North Korea, and ISIS that moved away from the president's characterizations of these threats to support his preferred policies. Trump dramatically summoned his intelligence chiefs into the Oval Office, took a picture with them on Twitter, and claimed that any apparent disagreement was the result of media mischaracterizations, not actual disagreement. This episode contributed to one concern we both discussed here at Just Security: that President Trump is denigrating his own intelligence community in ways he may find short-term benefit, but that will cause long-term damage to our nation's security. We explain that Trump deliberately blinded the intelligence community from certain insights, such as Trump's interactions with Russian President Vladimir Putin; that Trump has stubbornly sought to discredit the intelligence community, including after the 2019 global threat briefing last year; and that Trump recklessly replaced his intelligence professionals and their important protocols, such as apparently disclosing classified information to Russians in the Oval Office and later on Twitter. But the Qassem Soleimani saga of recent weeks has introduced a dangerous new dynamic between Trump and the intelligence community that we did not foresee: in an attempt to justify Soleimani's death, Trump and top advisers (including his vice president, national security adviser, secretary of state and secretary of defense) have publicly staked their legal and political defenses (changing) on their own intelligence whose guardians Trump spent much of his pre-presidency and presidency relentlessly impeaching. That leaves the stakes very high, in fact, as this year's report and global threat briefing emerges. There are three aspects to be observed, in particular. Iran's First Threat Assessment, how will the intelligence community characterize the threat posed by Iran? The written report will certainly discuss Iran's current assessment as a threat to national security, including the trajectory of its nuclear proliferation efforts, as well as its support for Shiite militias in Iraq that directly threaten American lives there. Measuring this threat after Soleimani's death will be important in itself. But it will be particularly interesting when, in the face-to-face hearing, the heads of the intelligence community are asked about the threat Iran posed before Trump made the decision to kill Soleimani. Was there an imminent threat to Americans, as Trump and his advisers have claimed a few times? It was the threat different from the long-standing threat posed by the brutality of Soleimani and What about the apparent U.S. operation to kill another Iranian military commander, Abdul Reza Shahlaei in Yemen, on the same day as Soleimani? What, for example, does the intelligence community assess to be the link between Iran and the Houthis, and between the Houthis' activities and threats to the Americans? More specifically, what risk did Shahlaei, as an apparent link between Iran and the Houthis, pose to U.S. interests, and where? And what did the killing do with the threat—reduce it or increase it? These will be critical issues as Americans and others continue to assess the legality and wisdom of eliminating Soleimani. Public misinformation about Iran Second, what will intelligence community leaders say about how real intelligence matches how Trump and his advisers characterized the intelligence that preceded Soleimani's attack? Media reports suggest that some within the U.S. government were shocked by Trump's decision -- and, moreover, that some within the government have been disturbed by the apparent mischaracterization of intelligence by Trump and his advisers since then. In addition, many members of Congress - including Republicans like Senator Mike Lee - expressed serious concern, even outrage, after being briefed on intelligence, with what they apparently saw as a thinner basis for Soleimani's attack than the public characterizations of Trump's team indicated. So in addition to the first set of questions about the actual content of what intelligence tells us, there's another important set of questions to be asked in the global threat audience about what Trump's team has said about intelligence -- and whether the intelligence community itself sees these characterizations as justified. This can be a simple task for members of Congress who can simply read aloud quotes from public statements from senior administration officials and then ask intelligence chiefs if they agree with each statement. National Security Decision-Making Processes Third, what intelligence community leaders will say about how the community is (or isn't) fitting into Trump's distinct approach to national security decision-making. As one of us has previously written here in Just Security, this approach is simply a casual mess—and by design. He privileges the instincts of Trump himself and the advisers who happen to have their ears at any time and demeans the intelligence, experience and range of perspectives that the typical interagency process provides. So how does the intelligence community work within a Trump-led organizational national security architecture? The community is invited to interagency meetings on extremely important decisions as the soleimani strike, invited to provide detailed written assessments to support those and given the chance to inform Trump and his top advisers at these meetings? Media reports suggest that CIA Director Gina Haspel played a role at some point in making a decision prior to Soleimani's strike, but this alone hardly speaks to whether a comprehensive intelligence assessment is informing the creation of American national security policy. Let's be clear: we both work in government on sensitive national security issues, and there's a lot that can't be said in public reports or hearings about them because it's confidential or privileged. But there is also much that can be said, especially when sources and methods are not in question. The upcoming release of the public report and then the testimony of the leadership of the American intelligence community comes at a particularly crucial time for the country and these officials. This limited but important aspect, aimed at the public, comes with much of the American public skeptical that the President is actually acting in the interests of the nation rather than his own. This won't be the last time in 2020 that we may need the leadership of the intelligence community to speak publicly: as one of us noted, if Trump makes false allegations of foreign election interference (as he did in 2018), it will be critical for the intelligence community to refute those allegations. So it's time for global threats to report getting a lot of attention—and for some difficult questions to be answered. Answered.

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