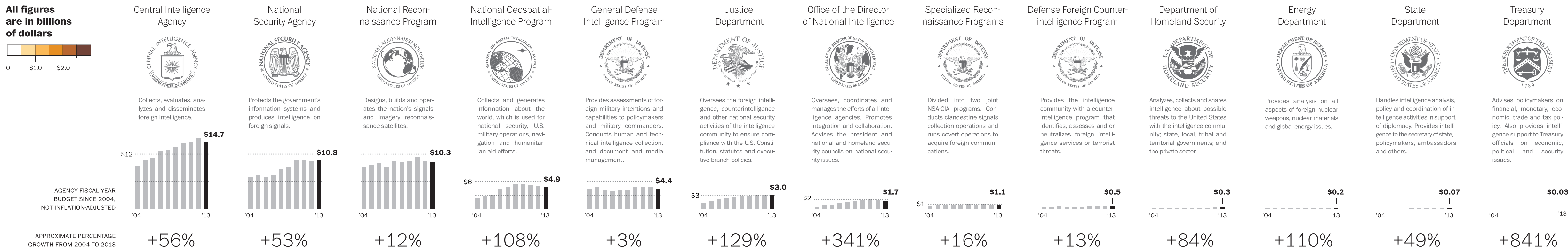
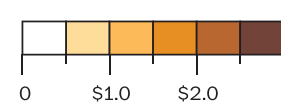
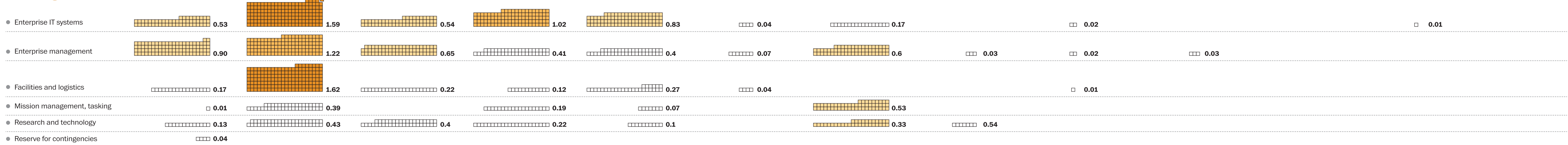


THE 'BLACK BUDGET' | How intelligence agencies spend \$52 billion

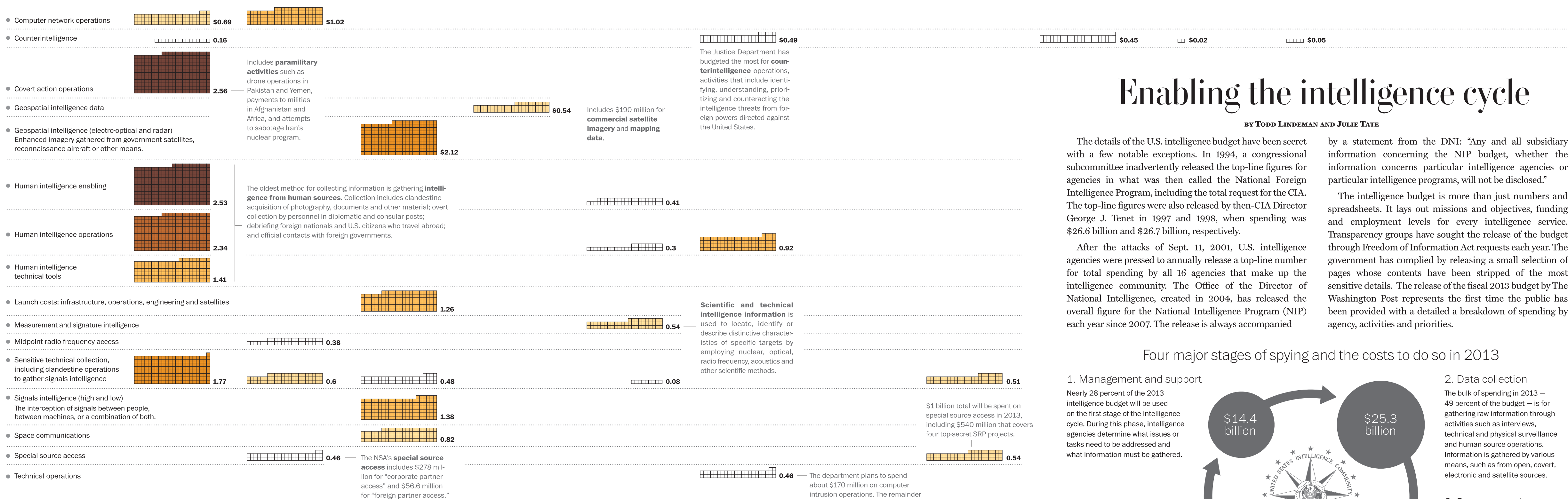
All figures are in billions of dollars



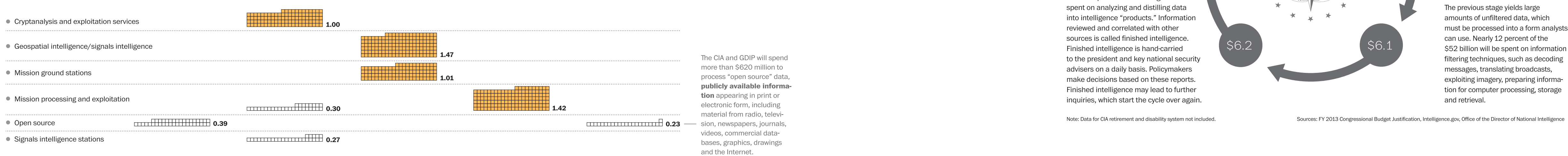
Management and support



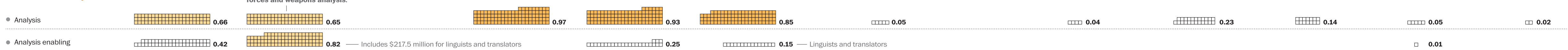
Data collection



Data processing and exploitation



Data analysis



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 breakdown of spending by agency, activities and priorities.

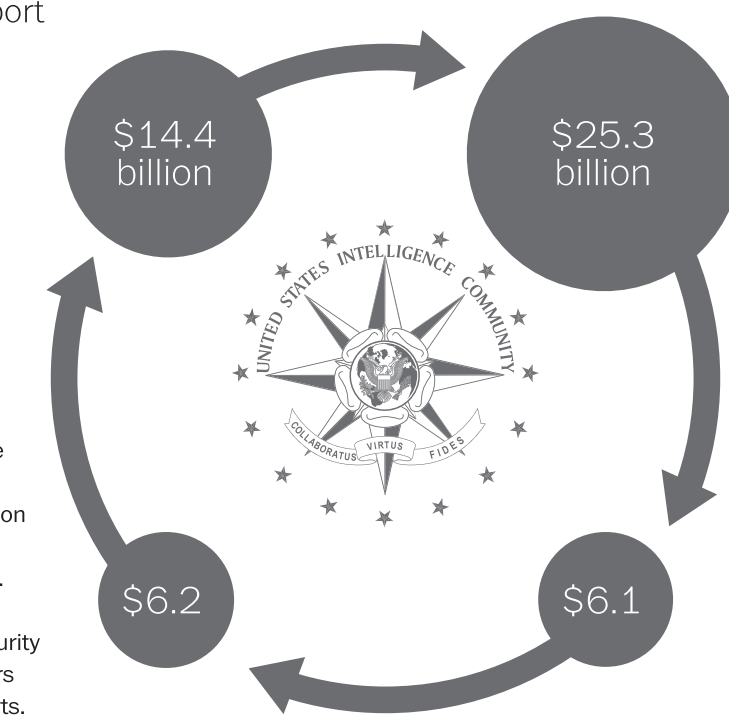
Four major stages of spying and the costs to do so in 2013

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.

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

