

How do you think
domestic and foreign
intelligence should
work in this country

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Domestic and Foreign Intelligence in America Domestic and Foreign Intelligence in America Introduction American intelligence service is most likely the World's most sophisticated and competent security surveillance. The National Security Agency, the nation's intelligence institution, works in autonomy to other forms and institutions of domestic security and defense such as the police and marine. The institution uses a complex network of information acquisition, analysis, storage and dissemination to the government. It has a sole task and or mandate of providing security surveillance information at the right time through the right channel for prior mitigative and vigilant action. Foreign intelligence encompasses security surveillance orchestrated by cross-border powers and personalities. The working relationship between domestic and foreign intelligence in the U. S

Intelligence service is the most sensitive national institution that must be accorded utmost autonomy to prevent the country from vulnerability to terrorist attack. America being the presumed global superpower is a target for terrorism and other forms of violent attacks. The U. S. depends on both its domestic and foreign intelligence information to fight and or contain the world's terrorism. It requires a highly confidential, competent and effective intelligence service both from domestic instruments and from foreign input (Marks, 2010).

After the September 11 attacks, cooperation and close coordination is required between national and international intelligence in America (Marks, 2010). However, there should not be complete merge of the two institutions. While they should cooperate to deliver coinciding information, their

individual autonomy should also have clear demarcation. The country's security management should establish a central coordinating body that harmonizes information dissemination from either side of the security institutions. The role of this body would be to provide further scrutiny to the intelligence information before delivering credible vigilant information to the government. The specific roles of these two institutions should also have distinct stipulations to avoid conflict and duplication of surveillance information. Furthermore, the authenticity of foreign intelligence surveillance is dully enshrined in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

References

Marks, R. A. (2010). *Spying in America in the post 9/11 world: Domestic threat and the need for change*. Santa Barbara, Calif: Praeger.