FACT SHEET ON THE PARALYZING INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REFORM BILL S-2525

In view of the growing number of serious leaks of very sensitive national security information to the press, many provisions of the 263-page draft bill — S-2525, would, if enacted, make it virtually impossible to safeguard vital intelligence information, protect FBI and CIA sources and methods of operation, carry out covert political actions in defense of American interests abroad with reasonable chance of success, or apprehend hostile foreign agents working to undermine our free society and defenses.

Here is a sampling of a few of the more alarming liberal sponsored provisions:

1. **If enacted**, the CIA, under S-2525, will be forbidden to undertake any clandestine action abroad, or any "special activity" in which the U.S. role would, of necessity, be hidden, merely on the full approval of the Director of the CIA, the National Security Council and the President himself. The action itself can be initiated **only** after "the facts and circumstances of such activity" have been laid before the large membership of both the Senate and House Intelligence Committees.

2. **If enacted**, the Director of the CIA will be required under S-2525 to report every six months to both Select Committees on the status of **all** ongoing "special" and clandestine collection activities being carried out abroad.

3. **If enacted**, the bill will require the President and the National Security Council to put into precise language the standards and procedures which are henceforth to govern counterintelligence and counterterrorism activities. The President's proposals are then to be submitted to the two intelligence committees, and they are to have a full 60 days to make up their minds about them. All regulations prescribed by the Executive, under these procedures, and any future changes thereof, are also to go back to the same committees for 60 more days of contemplation.

4. **If enacted**, the bill will forbid the FBI to conduct any form of electronic surveillance of a **foreign power** or **its agents** in the United States unless and until the following steps at the very minimum are taken, all to be written down for the record:

A. The federal officer seeking the authority must submit an application for a court order giving the reasons which, in his opinion, justify the surveillance.

B. Before the application goes to the judge, it first must take a detour to the Attorney General, who, if he approves, will certify that the application meets all provisions of the law, and that the target is a foreign power.

C. The application must then travel to the President's National Security Affairs advisor for his certification that the information sought is legitimate foreign intelligence, that the only purpose of the surveillance is to obtain such intelligence, and that the intelligence is important to our national security.

D. The Attorney General, if the application has meanwhile passed these hurdles, then sends it on to one of seven specially appointed Federal Judges. He and he alone in his wisdom will decide whether or not the President's needs in a matter affecting the national security are to be met. He has the power to authorize the surveillance or to deny it.

5. **If enacted,** the Attorney General will be required to supply both intelligence committees with full and complete reports every three months on all electronic surveillance. If the committees want more information they may demand it.

6. **If enacted,** all entities of the intelligence community will be **forbidden** to use in "special" or clandestine activities abroad, the services, whether undercover or not, of a wide variety of Americans— including journalists and editors, members of educational, artistic, cultured, or humanitarian groups sponsored by the U.S. government. The bill excludes as well, priests and missionaries, all scholars (unless [illegible]) all Peace Corps members, and it places restrictions on several other categories.