

## **Military Liaison Council Links**

[Air Force Security Police Association](#) The Air Force Security Police Association is a world-wide organization of security force professionals with local chapters. Since its birth in 1986 it has been a significant factor in preserving and enhancing the honor and pride that are inherent in the security forces career field. Our membership spans generations, encompassing the military policemen (air provost marshal) of World War II and continuing over the years to the men and women who are serving their first hitch today. Membership is open to anyone who has served honorably in the Army Air Corps MPs, USAF Air Police, Security Police, or is now serving in the Security Forces career field--or that component of the Air National Guard, Air Force Reserves, IMAs, or DoD police officers.

[Association of Former OSI Special Agents](#) The purpose of the Association of Former OSI Special Agents, Inc, is to maintain and further friendships emanating from service with or employment by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI); to assist one another through combined efforts and mutual association; to perpetuate the ideals and principles of AFOSI; to facilitate contact with members on a worldwide basis; and to unite former and present AFOSI Special Agents in the common interest of promoting the security and welfare of each other, AFOSISA, AFOSI, the United States Air Force and the United States.

[Canadian Armed Forces](#) The Canadian Forces protect Canada, assert Canada's sovereignty, and assume a leadership role in the world.

[Central Intelligence Agency](#) (CIA) collects, evaluates, and disseminates vital information on political, military, economic, scientific, and other developments abroad needed to safeguard national security.

[CID Agents Association](#) The CID Agents Association is a nonprofit organization primarily serving Active Duty, Reserve, Retired and Former US Army CID Agents.

[Civil Air Patrol](#) the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is the volunteer, non-profit auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. Its three missions are to develop its cadets, educate Americans on the importance of aviation and space, and perform live-saving humanitarian missions.

[Coast Guard Auxiliary](#) The overarching mission of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary is to contribute to the safety and security of our citizens, ports, waterways and coastal regions. We will balance our missions of Recreational Boating Safety and Coast Guard Support with Maritime Homeland Security and other challenges that emerge as a result of our growing understanding of changes required in the post-9/11 era.

[Counter-Intelligence Field Activity](#) The Counterintelligence Field Activity, also called CIFA, develops and manages Defense Department counterintelligence programs that protect the department by supporting the detection and neutralization of foreign espionage. CIFA contributes to the security of DoD personnel, resources, critical information and infrastructure.

[Defense Intelligence Agency](#) (DIA) was established in 1961. Its mission is to provide timely, objective, and cogent military intelligence to warfighters, force planners, and defense and national security policymakers. DIA obtains and reports information through its field sites worldwide and the Defense Attaché System.

[Department of Defense](#) The mission of the Department of Defense is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country.

[Federation of American Scientists](#) (FAS) was formed in 1945 by atomic scientists from the Manhattan Project. Endorsed by nearly 60 Nobel Laureates in biology, chemistry, economics, medicine and physics as sponsors, the Federation has addressed a broad spectrum of national security issues of the nuclear age in carrying out its mission to promote humanitarian uses of science and technology. Today, the FAS continues its research and education projects in nuclear arms control and global security; conventional arms transfers; proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; information technology for human health; and government information policy.

[Joint Chiefs of Staff](#) The Joint Staff assists the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accomplishing his responsibilities for: the unified strategic direction of the combatant forces; their operation under unified command; and for their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces.

[National Military Intelligence Association](#) (NMIA) was established in 1974 as an organization to provide intelligence professionals in the Military Services, Intelligence Agencies, Offices of the United States Government, Congress, industry, and academia with a professional forum to share and exchange ideas for their individual professional enhancement and the good of the entire Intelligence Community.

[National Reconnaissance Office](#) (NRO) designs, builds and operates the nation's reconnaissance satellites. NRO products, provided to an expanding list of customers like the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Department of Defense (DoD), can warn of potential trouble spots around the world, help plan military operations, and monitor the environment. As part of the 15-member Intelligence Community, the NRO plays a primary role in achieving information superiority for the U. S. Government and Armed Forces. A DoD agency, the NRO is staffed by DoD and CIA personnel. It is funded through the National Reconnaissance Program, part of the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

[Militarily Critical Technologies List](#) (MCTL) is a compendium of existing goods and technologies that DOD assesses would permit significant advances in the development, production and use of military capabilities of potential adversaries. Also includes the Developing Science and Technologies List (DSTL). This is a compendium of scientific and technological capabilities being developed worldwide that have the potential to significantly enhance or degrade US military capabilities in the future. It includes basic research, applied research and advanced technology development. This process provides a systematic, ongoing assessment and analysis of a wide spectrum of technologies of potential interest to the Department of Defense.

[Military Police Association](#) Association for current and former U.S. Army Military Police.

[Royal Military Police Association](#) The RMP Association was formed in 1946 from the amalgamation of the Old Comrades Association and the Old Comrades Association (War). There are currently 35 Branches of the Association throughout the World. The Association is an unincorporated association governed by rule, which are amended regularly to conform to the requirements of the Charities Act 1993. Membership of the RMP Association is open to all who are serving, or have served, in the Military Police; current active membership is about 2500, with a total membership approximately 16500.

[Society of Competitive Intelligence Professionals](#) (SCIP) is a global nonprofit membership organization for everyone involved in creating and managing business knowledge. Their mission is to enhance the skills of knowledge professionals in order to help their companies achieve and maintain a competitive advantage. SCIP provides education and networking opportunities for business professionals working in the rapidly growing field of competitive intelligence (the legal and ethical collection and analysis of information regarding the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions of business competitors).

[United States Air Force](#) The mission of the United States Air Force is to deliver sovereign options for the defense of the United States of America and its global interests -- to fly and fight in Air, Space, and Cyberspace. To achieve that mission, the Air Force has a vision of *Global Vigilance, Reach and Power*. That vision orbits around three core competencies: Developing Airmen, Technology-to-Warfighting and Integrating Operations.

[United States Army](#) The Army exists to serve the American people, to defend the Nation, to protect vital national interests, and to fulfill national military responsibilities. Our mission is enduring: to provide necessary forces and capabilities to the Combatant Commanders in support of the *National Security* and *Defense Strategies*. The Army recruits, organizes, trains, and equips Soldiers who, as vital members of their units and the Joint Team, conduct prompt, sustained combat and stability operations on land. The Army is also charged with providing logistics and support to enable the other Services to accomplish their missions, and supporting civil authorities in time of emergency, when directed.

[United States Coast Guard](#) The U.S. Coast Guard provides law and maritime safety enforcement, marine and environmental protection, and military naval support. Prior to the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, the U.S. Coast Guard was part of the Department of Transportation during peacetime and part of the Navy's force in times of war. However, since the attacks, it has become part of the Department of Homeland Security. The U.S. Coast Guard provides unique, critical maritime support, patrolling our shores, performing emergency rescue operations, containing and cleaning up oil spills, and keeping billions of dollars worth of illegal drugs from flooding American communities.

[United States Marine Corps](#) The U.S. Marine Corps maintains ready expeditionary forces, sea-based and integrated air-ground units for contingency and combat operations, and the means to stabilize or contain international disturbance.

[United States Navy](#) The Navy maintains, trains, and equips combat-ready maritime forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression, and maintaining freedom of the seas. The U.S. Navy is America's forward deployed force and is a major deterrent to aggression around the world. Our aircraft carriers, stationed in hotspots that include the Far East, the Persian Gulf, and the Mediterranean Sea, provide a quick response to crises worldwide.

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