**HOW U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY HAS EVOLVED**

The U.S. intelligence community is an executive federation branch of agencies that work separately and together to conduct foreign relations and the protection of United States national security. According to the research, the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is the most generally known branch of intelligence agencies worldwide in analyzing information intelligence information on issues to do with United States national security. The United States Intelligence Community agencies comprise; Intelligence agencies, military intelligence, and the civil intelligence and analysis offices which are in the Department of the Executive.

The United States Intelligence Community has been undergoing changes that in one way or the other have brought fluent operation and fast response in case of emergencies. This has reduced the rates of deaths that are brought by terror attacks and natural calamities. The United States government is doing whatever it can to improve the operations in this sector. Below is how this sector has evolved over the last eight years.

To strike a balance between readiness and immediate operations and contingencies, the Department has undertaken revolutionary reforms to global force management (Department of Defense, et al., 2020). We are examining the accessibility, disposition, and employment of high-demand/low-density items (such as Patriot air defense systems, RC-135 aircraft, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance platforms, and Anti-Submarine Warfare assets) globally, as well as minimizing deploy-to-dwell breaks for the Army and Marine Corps.

To fulfill our demands in the years to come, the Department reviewed the Future Naval Force and shipbuilding plan in great detail as part of our modernization efforts. By doing this, the department is working toward a fleet of at least 355 ships—and probably more—that is more lethal, resilient, adaptable, and sustainable, and that will guarantee continued U.S. dominance on the high seas. This fleet will likely include more and smaller surface combatants, a larger submarine force, and optionally/lightly unmanned vessels.

The Department has made enormous achievements in ensuring the strength and 3 reliability of our Nation's nuclear deterrent, and one of its major priorities is to recapitalize the strategic nuclear triad and our nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) system. We have fielded the brand-new W76-2 low-yield ballistic missile warhead over the past year. (Department of Defense et al., 2020). In less than a year after the United States withdrew from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty due to repeated violations by Russia, we also created experimental versions of two intermediate-range conventional strike weapons and conducted flight tests of them. To keep up with rival missile systems and provide our country with layered defense, we are also creating next-generation interceptor and ballistic missile defense systems.

The United States has approved the new Directed Readiness Tables for Immediate Response Force (IRF) and Contingency Response Force (CRF) forces, which assist the leadership team in making decisions on risks and readiness in ways that have never been done before by balancing the demand for forces from Combatant Commands with the supply of ready forces from the Military Departments (Department of Defense et al., 2020). This has also fueled the relief to the residents who stay in the high-risk areas because the quick response is taken by these forces. The intelligence community has organized the military medical system to put a greater emphasis on operational medicine for times of war and related needs, including appointing a change that guarantees operational forces have the kind and number of medical personnel required to support them in battle.

The procurement process is modernized and streamlined as part of reforms, which also make it simpler for the defense industrial base to do business with the DoD and enabled the gaining of equipment faster and more affordably. As part of that endeavor, the department has replaced a lengthy, decades-old procedure with six unique acquisition paths and delegated Milestone Decision Authority to the lowest practicable level for the majority of the key defense procurement programs (Department of Defense et al.,2020). This has fueled a fast and efficient supply of military weapons even in the fields of war.

By securing increases in NATO Allies' defense spending totaling more than $130 billion since 2015, doubling the number of nations that spend at least 2 percent of their GDP on defense, and giving the NATO Readiness Initiative top priority, among other things, there has been the improvement of NATO's readiness. Over the past eight years, the intelligence community has enhanced major nations' involvement in international military education and training (IMET) by 50%. The OSD Policy staff currently oversees the Department's first-ever comprehensive campaign strategy to strengthen alliances and relationships across the world (Department of Defense et al., 2020). The whole of DoD is created in an integrated approach that includes senior leader engagements with important countries and security cooperation programs. There has been establishment of the measures that both direct and assess how well the department is performing in this effort.

To protect the freedom of usage, commerce, and navigation in, too, and through space, there was the formation of the U.S. Space Command (SPACECOM) in August 2019 and the U.S. Space Force in December 2019, becoming the newest Combatant Command and the first new branch of the military since 1947. Both programs acknowledge the expanding significance of space as a theater of battle. Notably, the Space Force's first national security operation was carried out in March 2020 by launching a communications satellite. This operation has brought anonymous significance by enhancing the effectiveness of communication in this field. On the other hand, the US Special Operations Command (SOCOM) Conducted a comprehensive review of special operations forces (SOF) culture and ethics across the SOCOM enterprise, focused on recruiting; assessment and selection; leader selection, and validation. To forward this effort methodically, the Joint Warfighting Concept (JWC) qualities have been validated, and cross-Service JWC supporting concept teams have been established. In the upcoming months, workshops, wargames, and senior leader tabletop exercises are planned.

The Department's new Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2) initiative, which is essential for instantly connecting any sensor to any shooter on the battlefield, is being led by the Air Force as part of this endeavor (Department of Defense et al., 2020). While the Army develops and tests multi-domain operations, novel ideas have been put into practice like distributed maritime operations and expeditionary advanced base operations that enable the retainment of lethality across land and sea in anticipation of future conflict. Furthermore, the Defense Space Strategy was released and this has created fresh operating methods. In terms of Hypersonic, intending to have operational hypersonic weapons by 2023, the development of these weapons is accelerating. Over forty flight tests are scheduled over the next five years as part of our increased flight testing. A recent test of the Common Hypersonic Glide Body showed that we are ready when it struck its target after traveling more than 2,000 miles in less than 20 minutes and achieving a top speed of 17 times the speed of sound.

In an out-of-cycle review of the troops for document, the department revised advice for the assignment and allocation of troops globally as part of this objective. Additionally, there is reviewing of the Unified Command Plan. While this is going on, the Joint Staff has begun a thorough, months-long review of all missions, tasks, and other directives given to the combatant commands to make sure they are all pertinent in the current strategic environment, consistent with the National Security Strategy and NDS, and not wasting resources on non-NDS priorities. We are aware that our greatest asset is our workforce ( Galdorisi, G, 2019). Their dedication at home and abroad ensures the security of our country and impacts the NDS's effectiveness. Because of this, I continue to place a high priority on the health of our Service members and their families. I regularly host family and force town halls while traveling domestically and abroad to learn more about their concerns.

For the past eight years, the US intelligence community has been working towards improving the availability of childcare for our uniformed personnel, directed that spousal license reciprocity be a factor in basing decisions, and is implementing much-needed improvements to on-base housing, including starting to implement the Tenant Bill of Rights (Thomas B, 2022). These actions were taken to ensure that they continue to attract and retain the best warfighters. Recently, there was the introduction of three significant programs to encourage equality of opportunity, diversity, and inclusion in the ranks as well as to make sure all of our personnel have the best possible chance of succeeding in our military and reaching their full potential. The Intelligence Community has established high flexibility among service members, which has given them more time to establish and work on their part-time careers like football, mechanical work, and other occupations (Colby, 2020). The flexibility has created more time also for the service members to relate with their family members and address other livelihood circumstances.

As we can see, the US Intelligence Community has been undergoing tremendous changes to enhance the defense and security of the United States territories as well as other parts of the world. These strategic changes have been greatly fueled by the companionship of the US government and the Intelligence Community. By looking at the above evolvement facts, there is a clear prediction that more changes will continue occurring.

**References**

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