

Michael Hayden (general)

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Michael Vincent Hayden (born March 17, 1945) is a retired United States Air Force four-star general and former Director of the National Security Agency and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. From April 21, 2005 to May 26, 2006 he was the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence, a position which once made him "the highest-ranking military intelligence officer in the armed forces".^[1]

He was Director of the National Security Agency (NSA) from 1999 to 2005. During his tenure as director, he oversaw the controversial NSA surveillance of technological communications between persons in the United States and alleged foreign terrorist groups, which resulted in the NSA warrantless surveillance controversy.

On May 8, 2006, Hayden was nominated for the position of CIA Director and reappointment to the rank of general following the May 5 resignation of Porter J. Goss, and on May 23 the Senate Intelligence Committee voted 12–3 to send the nomination to the Senate floor. His nomination was confirmed by the United States Senate on May 26 by a vote of 78–15. On May 30, 2006 and again the following day at the CIA lobby with President George W. Bush in attendance, Hayden was sworn in as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

On July 1, 2008, Hayden retired from the Air Force after nearly 39 years of active-duty military service and continued to serve as Director of the CIA until 12 February 2009.^[2] He is currently a principal at the Chertoff Group, a security consultancy co-founded by former Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff.^[3] Hayden also serves as a Distinguished Visiting Professor at George Mason University School of Public Policy and was elected to the Board of Directors of Motorola Solutions effective January 4, 2011.^[4]

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Early life, career, and family

Michael Vincent Hayden was born on St. Patrick's Day in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to an Irish-American couple, Sadie and Harry Hayden, Jr. who worked as a welder for a Pennsylvania manufacturing company. He has a sister, Debby, and a brother, Harry.

He went to St. Peter's Elementary school where, in 7th and 8th grade he played quarterback on the school football team then being coached by Dan Rooney, the son of the founder of the Pittsburgh Steelers, and current Chairman of the team. One of Hayden's first jobs was as an equipment manager for the Steelers.^[5] Hayden went on to Duquesne University in Pittsburgh where he earned a B.A. in history in 1967 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. He then attended graduate school at Duquesne for an M.A. in modern American History. He continues to be an avid fan of the hometown Pittsburgh Steelers, since the 1990s commuting with his wife and family to at least 3–4 games a year.^[5]

He was commissioned through University of Pittsburgh's Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps

Michael Hayden



20th Director of the Central Intelligence Agency

In office

May 30, 2006 – February 12, 2009

President George W. Bush
Barack Obama

Preceded by Porter J. Goss

Succeeded by Leon Panetta

Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence

In office

2005–2006

President George W. Bush

Preceded by New Office

Succeeded by Donald Kerr

15th Director of the National Security Agency

In office

1999–2005

President Bill Clinton
George W. Bush

Preceded by Kenneth Minihan

Succeeded by Keith B. Alexander

Personal details

Born Michael Vincent Hayden
March 17, 1945
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
U.S.

Profession Intelligence officer

Military service

Service/branch United States Air Force

Years of service 1967–2008

program.^[6] Hayden entered active military service in 1969.

Hayden has served as commander of the Air Intelligence Agency and Director of the Joint Command and Control Warfare Center, both headquartered at Lackland Air Force Base. He also has served in senior staff positions in the Pentagon; Headquarters U.S. European Command, Stuttgart, Germany; the National Security Council, Washington, D.C., and the U.S. Embassy in the then-People's Republic of Bulgaria. Prior to his current assignment, the general served as deputy chief of staff for United Nations Command and U.S. Forces Korea, Yongsan Garrison. He has also worked in intelligence in Guam.

He is married to Jeanine Carrier, and they have a daughter and two sons, Margaret, Michael and Liam.

Intelligence career

Air Intelligence Agency

From 1996 to 1997, Hayden served as Commander of the AIA, an agency of 16,000 charged with defending and exploiting the "information domain."^[7]

National Security Agency

Hayden served as the Director of the National Security Agency and Chief of the Central Security Service at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland from March 1999 to April 2005. As the Director of NSA and Chief of CSS, he was responsible for a combat support agency of the Department of Defense with military and civilian personnel stationed worldwide.^[8]

Strategy for the NSA

Hayden came to the NSA at a time of great trouble in the agency. Internal government analysis indicated it suffered from a lack of quality management and an outdated information technology infrastructure. In fact soon after he came on board, a huge part of the NSA network system crashed and was down for several days. Part of his plan to revitalize the agency was to introduce more outside contractors, induce a lot of old managers to retire and get rid of old management structures. Part of his plan also included increased openness at the agency; it had historically been one of the most secretive organs of government. He notably allowed James Bamford access to his book *Body of Secrets*.^[9] Hayden was also initially extremely concerned with following the laws against domestic surveillance. Many reports say that after 9/11, he became more concerned with stopping terrorism, and allegedly softened his stance against domestic surveillance.^{[9][10][11][12]} Hayden however has said that he believed everything the agency was doing was "effective, appropriate, and lawful".^[13]

On 9/11, Hayden immediately evacuated all non-essential personnel from NSA headquarters. After 9/11, the agency greatly increased its activity. Details about its operations have been largely hidden, but it played a major role in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and the Global war on terror. One notable example is its relationship with the Unmanned aerial vehicle 'drone' program.^[14]

Wiretaps of domestic communication

In May 2006, *USA Today* reported that, under Hayden's leadership, the NSA created a domestic telephone call database. During his nomination hearings, Hayden defended his actions to Senator Russ Feingold and others, stating that he had relied upon legal advice that the White House order to build the database was supported by Article Two of the United States Constitution executive branch powers (in which the President must "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"), overriding legislative branch statutes forbidding warrantless surveillance of domestic calls, which included the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA). Previously, this action would have required a warrant from a FISA court. The stated purpose of the database was to eavesdrop on international communications between persons within the U.S. and individuals and groups overseas in order to locate terrorists.^[15]

Trailblazer

Hayden also championed the Trailblazer Project, a "transformation" project with a large Information Technology component. The project was criticized by several NSA staffers for not including privacy protections for US citizens and for being a waste of money. The critics included Diane S Roark, of the House Intelligence Committee, NSA workers Thomas Andrews Drake, Binney, Wiebe, and Loomis, and others. Hayden severely rebuked these critics. Several quit in protest. After investigations by the NSA inspector general, the DOD inspector general, and Congress, Trailblazer was shut down.^[13]

Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence

As part of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, the CIA chief no longer would run the intelligence community. Instead a new office was created for this purpose; the Director of National Intelligence. General Hayden became the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence from May 2005 to May 2006 under the first DNI, John Negroponte.

Civil liberties

Michael Hayden from 1999-2009 was chief for planning-executing excesses by NSA, DNI, CIA on privacy, secrecy, torture, drones. Prosecute.

On January 23, 2006, General Hayden participated in a news conference.^[16] A YouTube video^[17] was posted of Michael Hayden telling reporters at a press conference that "probable cause" is not in the Fourth Amendment .

Rank	General
Battles/wars	Global War on Terrorism
Awards	Defense Distinguished Service Medal (2) Defense Superior Service Medal (2) Legion of Merit Bronze Star Meritorious Service Medal (2)



Hayden speaking at the National Security Law Journal symposium on cybersecurity April 2, 2013, in Washington, D.C.



George W. Bush announces his nomination of Hayden as the next Director of the CIA as Director of National Intelligence John Negroponte looks on.

Hayden was also a supporter of "enhanced interrogation techniques".^[18]

Director of the Central Intelligence Agency

On May 8, 2006, Hayden was nominated by President George W. Bush to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency after the resignation of Porter J. Goss on May 5, 2006.^[19] He was later confirmed on May 26, 2006 as Director, 78-15, by full U.S. Senate vote.^[20]

Critics of the nomination and Hayden's attempts to increase domestic surveillance included Senator Dianne Feinstein who stated on May 11, 2006 that "I happen to believe we are on our way to a major constitutional confrontation on Fourth Amendment

guarantees of unreasonable search and seizure".^[21]

Hayden is not the first active member of the military to be appointed to run the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Those previously holding the position of Director of Central Intelligence while simultaneously holding a military rank were:

- Rear Admiral Sidney Souers, a Navy officer, who was the first man to hold the position when the nascent organization was known as the Central Intelligence Group; then-Lieutenant General (later General) Hoyt S. Vandenberg, an Air Force officer, also Director of the CIG; Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, a Navy officer who, just prior to his appointment, was a Captain and Commanding Officer of the USS *Missouri* and who was the first DCI of the CIA; General Walter Bedell Smith, an Army officer
- President Jimmy Carter appointed Admiral Stansfield Turner, a Navy officer and a classmate of President Carter at the United States Naval Academy.

In 2007, Hayden lobbied to allow the CIA to conduct drone strikes purely on the behavior of ground vehicles, with no further evidence of connection to terrorism.^[22]

In 2013, after the P5+1 reached a nuclear agreement with Iran, Hayden said, "We have accepted Iranian uranium enrichment."^[23]

Military career

Awards and decorations



Master Intelligence Badge



Presidential Service Badge



Defense Distinguished Service Medal



Defense Superior Service Medal with oak leaf cluster



Legion of Merit



Bronze Star Medal



Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters



Air Force Commendation Medal



Air Force Achievement Medal



Hayden is sworn in as Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence



Joint Meritorious Unit Award



Air Force Outstanding Unit Award



Air Force Organizational Excellence Award



National Security Medal^[24]



National Defense Service Medal with service star



Armed Forces Service Medal



Air Force Overseas Short Tour Service Ribbon with oak leaf cluster



Air Force Overseas Long Tour Service Ribbon with two oak leaf clusters



Air Force Longevity Service Award with five oak leaf clusters



Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon



Air Force Training Ribbon



Order of National Security Merit, Cheon-Su Medal (Republic of Korea)



Officer of the Order of Australia (1 July 2010, "For service to bilateral and international security relations between Australia and the United States")^[25]



Royal Norwegian Order of Merit (Commander with Star)^[26]

Effective dates of promotion

Promotions

Insignia	Rank	Date
	General	April 22, 2005
	Lieutenant General	May 1, 1999
	Major General	October 1, 1996
	Brigadier General	September 1, 1993
	Colonel	November 1, 1990
	Lieutenant Colonel	February 1, 1985
	Major	June 1, 1980
	Captain	December 7, 1971
	First Lieutenant	June 7, 1970
	Second Lieutenant	June 2, 1967

Quotes



- *We kill people based on metadata.* The Johns Hopkins Foreign Affairs Symposium - 01.04.2014 [3] (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kV2HDM86Xgl>)

Honors

His native Northside neighborhood of Pittsburgh renamed a major highway leading to Heinz Field in his honor.^[27]

On 26 July 2011, Hayden was inducted into the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Distinguished Alumni in a ceremony at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, officiated by Lt. Gen. Allen G. Peck, Commander, Air University.^[6]

See also

-  United States Air Force portal
-  Intelligence portal

References

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3. ^ Chertoff Group (2009). General Michael V. Hayden (<http://www.chertoffgroup.com/bios/michael-hayden.php>). Retrieved February 18, 2012.
4. ^ Motorola Solutions Announces New Board of Directors Effective Jan. 4 (<http://investor.motorola.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=533992>). Retrieved December 1, 2010.
5. ^ **a b** "Mike Wise – Mike Wise: The Spy Who Loved Rooney" (http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/11/02/AR2008110202621.html?sid=ST2008110202670&s_pos=). Washingtonpost.com. 2008-11-03. Retrieved 2012-03-06.
6. ^ **a b** Ceremony program, Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Distinguished Alumni Induction, Maxwell AFB, Alabama, 26 July 2011, page 5.
7. ^ [July 1997 *Popular Science*] Information Warriors of the 609th Popular Science July 1997 on Google Books (<http://books.google.com/books?id=ZXx0OIBtGEEC&lpg=PA70&dq=July%201997%20Popular%20Science%20Michael%20hayden&pg=PA71#v=onepage&q&f=false>) (needs expanding)
8. ^ Hayden Faces Senate and CIA Hurdles if Named: General Has Streak Of Independence And Nonconformity (http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/05/06/AR2006050601069.html?nav=rss_email/components) May 7, 2006
9. ^ **a b** James Bamford, *Body of Secrets*, Doubleday, 2001
10. ^ Gen. Hayden Statement to Congress – see section 27 (<http://intelligence.senate.gov/0210hr/021017/hayden.pdf>)
11. ^ EFF class action suit (<http://www.eff.org/legal/cases/att/>)
12. ^ [1] (<http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/library/news/2006/intell-060123-dni01.htm>) Remarks By General Michael V. Hayden: What American Intelligence & Especially The NSA Have Been Doing To Defend The Nation] Jan 23, 2006, his testimony that, "One senior executive confided that the data management needs we outlined to him were larger than any he had previously seen".
13. ^ **a b** The Secret Sharer (http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2011/05/23/110523fa_fact_mayer#ixzz1MXdUFeE9), Jane Mayer, The New Yorker, May 23, 2011, retrieved 2011 May 16
14. ^ James Bamford, *The Shadow Factory*, 2008, Doubleday
15. ^ Transcript of (<http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/library/news/2006/intell-060123-dni01.htm>) National Press Club interview of General Hayden regarding wiretaps
16. ^ Democracy Now! coverage of the January 23 National Press Club meeting. (<http://www.democracynow.org/article.pl?sid=06/01/24/1516258>), September 7, 2010
17. ^ *Michael Hayden: "probable cause" is not in the 4th Amendment* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cGhcECnWRGM>) on YouTube, September 7, 2010
18. ^ Birthers, Truthers and Interrogation Deniers (<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702303745304576359820767777538.html>), Michael Hayden, June 2011, Wall Street Journal
19. ^ Hayden named as Bush CIA choice (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/4750357.stm>) 8 May 2006
20. ^ U.S. Senate: Legislation & Records Home > Votes > Roll Call Vote (http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=109&session=2&vote=00160) May 26, 2006
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External links

- CFR.org: A Conversation with Michael V. Hayden (Audio) (<http://www.cfr.org/publication/14158/>)
- Official Air Force biography (<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/Biographies/Display/tabid/225/Article/104763/general-michael-v-hayden.aspx>)
- Official CIA Biography (<https://www.cia.gov/about-cia/leadership/hayden.html>)
- Official NSA biography (http://www.nsa.gov/about/leadership/bio_hayden.shtml)
- Appearances (<http://www.c-spanvideo.org/michaelhayden>) on C-SPAN
 - C-SPAN Q&A interview with Hayden, April 15, 2007 (<http://www.q-and-a.org/Program/?ProgramID=1123>)
- Michael Hayden (<http://www.imdb.com/name/nm2183471/>) at the Internet Movie Database
- Works by or about Michael Hayden (general) (<http://worldcat.org/identities/lccn-no2006-79540>) in libraries (WorldCat catalog)
- Michael V. Hayden (http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/people/h/michael_v_hayden/index.html) collected news and commentary at *The New York Times*
- Michael Hayden (<http://www.nndb.com/people/930/000058756>) at the Notable Names Database
- Michael Hayden (http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Michael_V._Hayden) at SourceWatch
- Statement for the record by Lieutenant General Michael V. Hayden, USAF, Director, National Security Agency / Chief, Central Security Service before the Joint inquiry of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (<http://intelligence.senate.gov/0210hr/021017/hayden.pdf>), 17 October 2002

Articles

- *Minneapolis StarTribune* biography (<http://www.startribune.com/stories/587/5247531.html>)
- *Baltimore Sun* article (<http://cryptome.org/dirnsa-shift.htm>) August 8, 2004
- *New York Times* article (<http://www.nytimes.com/2005/02/18/politics/18hayden.html>) February 17, 2005
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- Statement of Senator Dianne Feinstein On the Nomination of General Michael Hayden as Director of the CIA (<http://feinstein.senate.gov/06releases/r-hayden.htm>), 8 May 2006
- Unwarranted Criticism: General Hayden's reading of the Fourth Amendment is correct, and his critics are mistaken. (<http://article.nationalreview.com/?q=ODgxN2VkMzA3MTFjNWVmNzZjNzZiODVlYzI3YTdiZTc=>) May 10, 2006
- Thinker, Briefer, Soldier, Spy (<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1194019,00.html>), Time Magazine, May 15, 2006
- US Senate vote record of Hayden's nomination (http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=109&session=2&vote=00160), 26 May 2006

Government offices		
Preceded by Kenneth A. Minihan	Director of the National Security Agency 1999–2005	Succeeded by Keith B. Alexander
Preceded by Initial Principal Deputy Director	Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence 2005–2006	Succeeded by Ronald L. Burgess, Jr. (acting)
Preceded by Porter Goss	Director of the Central Intelligence Agency 2006–2009	Succeeded by Leon Panetta

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Categories: 1945 births | American people of Irish descent | Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency | Directors of the National Security Agency | Duquesne University alumni | George W. Bush Administration personnel | Honorary Officers of the Order of Australia | Living people | Order of National Security Merit members | Recipients of the Bronze Star Medal | Recipients of the Defense Superior Service Medal | Recipients of the Legion of Merit | United States Air Force generals | United States Deputy Directors of National Intelligence | Recipients of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal

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