



**INFORMATION SECURITY
OVERSIGHT OFFICE**

1997 REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

AUTHORITY

Executive Order 12958 "Classified National Security Information," and Executive Order 12829, "National Industrial Security Program." The Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) is a component of the National Archives and Records Administration and receives its policy and program guidance from the National Security Council (NSC).

MISSION

ISOO oversees the security classification programs in both Government and industry and reports to the President annually on their status.

FUNCTIONS

- Develops implementing directives and instructions.
- Maintains liaison with agency counterparts and conducts on-site inspections and special document reviews to monitor agency compliance.
- Develops and disseminates security education materials for Government and industry; monitors security education and training programs.
- Receives and takes action on complaints, appeals, and suggestions.
- Collects and analyzes relevant statistical data and reports them annually, along with other information, to the President.
- Serves as spokesperson to Congress, the media, special interest groups, professional organizations, and the public.
- Conducts special studies on identified or potential problem areas and develops remedial approaches for program improvement.
- Recommends policy changes to the President through the NSC.
- Provides program and administrative support for the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel (ISCAP).
- Provides program and administrative support for the Information Security Policy Advisory Council (ISPAC).

GOALS

- To hold classification activity to the minimum necessary to protect the national security.
- To ensure the safeguarding of classified national security information in both Government and industry in a cost-effective and efficient manner.
- To promote declassification and public access to information as soon as national security considerations permit.



Information Security Oversight Office

National Archives and Records Administration



700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20408

August 31, 1998

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are pleased to submit the Information Security Oversight Office's 1997 Report to the President.

In this, the second year of implementation of Executive Order 12958, the executive branch continues to report further achievements. Specifically, the program enjoyed a second straight year of unprecedented achievements in declassification and noted decreases in the number of original classifiers and the estimated costs of the system. In the declassification program, agencies of the executive branch reported declassifying over 204 million pages of records having permanent historical value. Combined with the figures reported for fiscal year 1996, the Order's first year of implementation, the executive branch has declassified over 400 million pages of records under this Order. This achievement is extraordinary. In two years under your Executive order, the agencies have declassified 56 percent more pages than in the prior 16 years combined.

When E.O. 12958 took effect in FY 1996, you called upon agency heads who have original classification authority to review carefully the number of officials within their agencies to whom they delegate this authority. In FY 1997 they again responded by reducing the number by over 400 individuals. We believe that some further reductions may be possible. However, it appears that some executive branch agencies are approaching the minimum necessary for effective operations.

We again report a decrease in the costs of implementing the security classification system. While Government agencies reported cost estimates 28 percent higher than in fiscal year 1996, industry achieved a dramatic 73 percent decrease in its cost estimates, thus creating an overall decrease in the program. We believe the increase for Government stems largely from the agencies' ability to estimate these costs more accurately. Moreover, a significant portion of the increase is reflected in the costs of information systems security. For industry, the dramatic decrease represents the affect that appears to be resulting from the consolidation of defense contractors.

Because of expressed interest in the declassification programs established under the Executive order, agencies also identified that portion of the cost estimates attributable to declassification programs. For FY 1997, the agencies reported declassification cost estimates of \$150,244,561, or slightly less than five percent of their total cost estimates.

Despite these very positive trends, we are concerned about the increase in classification activity for the second year in a row. While the reasons appear to be related to changes in the statistical collection methods rather than to increasing classified programs, we believe that the emphasis on declassification, combined with decreasing staff size, may be adversely limiting attention to classification standards and activity. Increased oversight and commitment by ISOO and the agencies are needed to curb this trend and to help ensure that the goals of the Order are met.

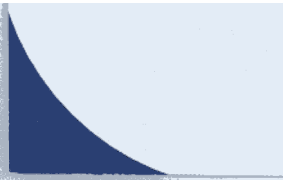
Respectfully,

Steven Garfinkel
Director



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Summary of FY 1997 Program Activity

The following FY 1997 Report to the President is the second report under E.O. 12958. The following data highlight ISOO's findings.

Classification

- The number of original classification authorities decreased by 410, to 4,010.
- Reported original classification decisions increased by more than 53,625, to 158,788.
- Reported derivative classification decisions increased by 676,904, to 6,361,366.
- The total of all classification actions reported for fiscal year 1997 increased by 13 percent, to 6,520,154.
- DOD accounted for 65 percent of all classification decisions; CIA, 31 percent; State, 1 percent; Justice, 1 percent; and all others, 1 percent.

Declassification

- Under Automatic and Systematic Review Declassification programs, agencies declassified 204,050,369 pages of historically valuable records.
- Agencies received 3,193 new mandatory review requests.
- Under mandatory review, agencies declassified in full 50,181 pages; declassified in part 41,961 pages; and retained classification in full on 19,753 pages.
- Agencies received 95 new mandatory review appeals.
- On appeal, agencies declassified in whole or in part 944 additional pages.



Implementation of the Automatic Declassification Provision of Executive Order 12958 — “Classified National Security Information”

I. BACKGROUND

Executive Order 12958, “Classified National Security Information,” signed by President Clinton on April 17, 1995, and effective on October 14, 1995, is a radical departure from the secrecy policies of the past. The first order to revise the security classification system since the end of the Cold War, E.O. 12958 includes major changes which should result in fewer new secrets and significantly more information being declassified. At the same time, the Order includes all of the necessary safeguards to protect appropriately classified information. Fiscal Year 1997 is the second full year of the Order’s policies.

The declassification provisions of Section 3.4 contain the most far-reaching reforms in the new security classification system. This section, entitled “Automatic Declassification,” requires the automatic declassification of most historically valuable information that is 25 years old. In the past, these older classified records remained classified indefinitely. Under E.O. 12958, these same records, including what may be billions of pages created over the past 50 years, will become automatically declassified five years from the issuance date of the Order, or April 17, 2000. In order to keep information classified beyond 25 years, agency heads must be able to demonstrate that particular information falls within a narrow exception to automatic declassification. That determination is then subject to outside review by an interagency panel of senior officials.

In effect, E.O. 12958 reverses the resource burden. Unlike the prior systems, in which agencies had to expend resources in order to declassify older information, under E.O. 12958, agencies must expend the resources necessary to demonstrate why older, historical information needs to remain classified.

II. PAGES DECLASSIFIED

Data collected and analyzed by ISOO, and reported in greater detail in the “Declassification” section of this report starting on page 27, show that the agencies of the executive branch continue to declassify historically valuable documents in numbers unprecedented before the issuance of Executive Order 12958, “Classified National Security Information.” E.O. 12958 went into effect early in fiscal year 1996. In FY 1997, executive branch agencies declassified over 204 million pages of historically valuable records. This represents more than a 4 percent increase from the 196 million pages that the agencies declassified in Fiscal Year 1996.

In other words, during the first two years that E.O. 12958 has been in effect, executive branch agencies have declassified more than 400 million pages of historically valuable documents. Added to the approximately 69 million pages declassified in FY 1995¹, in just the past three years, the executive branch has declassified more than 70 percent of the pages of historically valuable documents that have been declassified since 1980.

Interim Targets

To meet the President's declassification targets detailed in Executive Order 12958, executive branch agencies were to declassify during FY 1996 at least 15 percent of their total records subject to the Order's automatic declassification provisions, "and similar commitments for subsequent years until the effective date for automatic declassification," i.e., April 17, 2000. Existing records subject to automatic declassification have been appraised as historically valuable and will be at least 25 years old in April 2000.

The data provided to date continue to indicate uneven accomplishment among the agencies of the requirement to declassify significant portions of the subject records each year. Some of the larger classifying agencies are only now beginning to declassify records in significant numbers. However, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has done an extraordinary job in declassifying various agencies' records within the National Archives of the United States. From the data currently available, ISOO believes that the 400 million pages declassified by the executive branch in fiscal years 1996 and 1997 combined approach one-quarter of the total universe of classified pages subject to automatic declassification by April 2000.

File Series Exemptions from Automatic Declassification

E.O. 12958 authorized the heads of agencies that originate classified information to designate particular file series of classified information to be exempt from the Order's 25-year-old automatic declassification provision. These series were to be limited to records replete with information that "almost invariably" fell within one of the categorical exemptions to automatic declassification. These exempt file series are subject to presidential approval. Agency heads direct them to the President through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (National Security Adviser).

In June 1997, the National Security Adviser requested that ISOO review the agencies' proposed exempt file series, and advise him of ISOO's recommendations regarding their acceptance by the President. Assisted by staff members from NARA and the National Security Council, the ISOO team has nearly completed its review and is preparing to send its recommendations to the National Security Adviser as this report is being prepared.

As a result of the ISOO review, six agencies withdrew entirely their requests for file series exemptions. The remaining 10 agencies that requested such exemptions have significantly narrowed the scope of their requests. Perhaps most important, for each of the remaining file series proposed for exemption, the agencies have established fixed dates to review them for declassification.

¹In FY 1995, the agencies of the executive branch declassified 24 million pages, and the President, through an Executive order, declassified an additional 45 million pages of documents within the National Archives of the United States.

Other Positive Trends

- An unprecedented effort to declassify older historically valuable information is in place.
- Agencies that have had only minimal declassification programs in the past are now engaged in significant declassification efforts.
- Communication and coordination between agencies' security and records management staffs have improved tremendously from what was generally a very poor situation.
- A declassification infrastructure has been established in every agency that originates classified information.
- Communication among the agencies has increased significantly as they attempt to coordinate their declassification efforts.

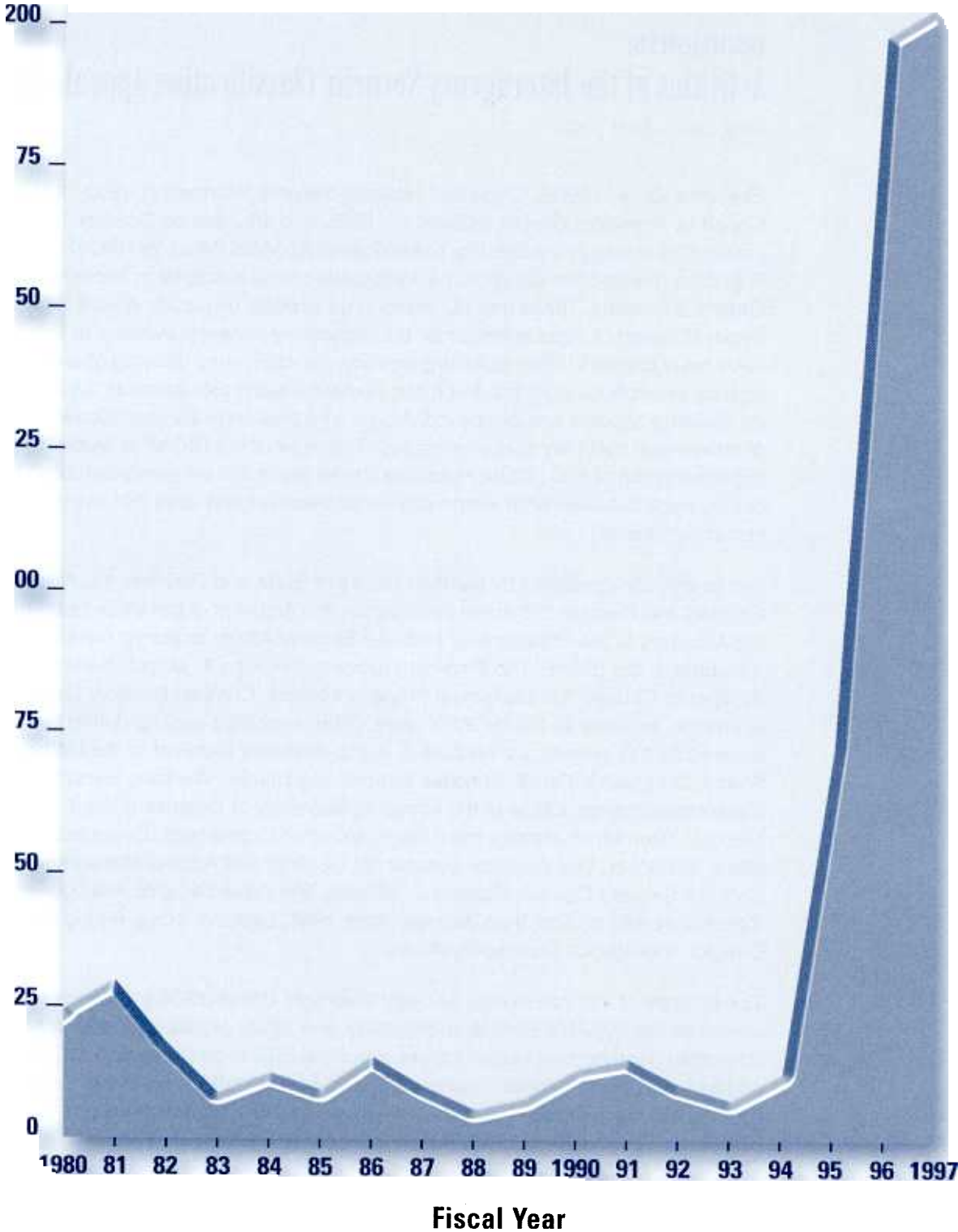
Lingering Problems or Pitfalls

- In practice, automatic declassification at 25 years (rather than at a later date) means that more information requires review, more information is proposed for exemption, less bulk declassification occurs, and the cost of compliance increases.
- Start-up and compliance among the major classifying agencies has been uneven. Several agencies were very slow in getting started, and they find themselves in a difficult catch-up situation. In addition, many agencies spent a year or more attempting to gain sufficient knowledge about the scope of their classified holdings.
- The rate of declassification at several agencies is lagging because of an apparent unwillingness to alter an extremely cautious approach to declassification. Several agencies will not declassify any information that has not undergone a line-by-line review by several reviewers, notwithstanding the age of the documents or their subject matter. This method of review is obviously the most time consuming and costly. As a result, a few agencies that to date have spent the most on their declassification programs have yet to declassify significant numbers of records, although substantial increases are anticipated.
- Resource limitations are having a clear impact on agency compliance and oversight.
- Agencies, on the whole, have been slow in providing NARA with the timely and complete declassification guidance that would permit NARA to declassify more information. Resource and records management limitations increase this tardiness.
- In many cases, documents contain the classified information of several agencies (agencies with equities in the document). Dealing with multiple equities greatly complicates and delays the declassification review process.
- In some instances, declassification activity has been so prolific that it exceeds the ability of agency systems and resources to process the records for public access, or even the ability to advise other agencies and the public about what information has been declassified.

Pages Declassified

FISCAL YEARS 1980-1997

Pages in Millions



Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel

The following is the verbatim text of "Highlights of Activities of the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel: May 1997–April 1998" issued by the ISCAP in the summer of 1998. Partial facsimiles of some of the documents declassified by the ISCAP follow.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Activities of the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel

May 1997–April 1998

Executive Order 12958, "Classified National Security Information" (E.O. 12958), signed by President Clinton on April 17, 1995, and effective on October 14, 1995, created the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel, or "ISCAP." The President directed the ISCAP to perform three critical functions in implementing the Order's provisions. These are: (a) deciding on appeals by parties whose requests for declassification of information under the mandatory review provisions of the Order have been denied by the classifying agency; (b) approving, denying or amending agency exemptions from the automatic declassification provisions of the Order; and (c) deciding appeals brought by individuals who challenge the classification status of information that they lawfully possess. The work of the ISCAP is crucial to the implementation of E.O. 12958, because its decisions will ultimately establish the cutting edge between what information is declassified and what information remains classified.

Senior officials appointed by the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Archivist of the United States, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs make up the six voting members of the ISCAP. The President appointed Roslyn A. Mazer, currently serving as Special Counsel for Intellectual Property Matters, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, to serve as the ISCAP's chair. Other members serving during the period covered by this release are Michael J. Kurtz, Assistant Archivist of the United States; Douglas G. Perritt, Principal Director, Information Warfare, Security and Counterintelligence, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (C3I); Frank M. Machak, Information Management Reorganization Coordinator, Department of State; William H. Leary, Senior Director for Records and Access Management, National Security Council; Richard J. Wilhelm, Executive Director, Intelligence Community Affairs; and, from January–April 1998, Letitia A. Long, Acting Executive Director, Intelligence Community Affairs.

The Director of the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO), Steven Garfinkel, serves as the ISCAP's Executive Secretary, and ISOO provides its staff support. Interested persons may communicate about the ISCAP by contacting ISOO at the address, telephone or telefax numbers [listed on the back cover of this Report or] by e-mail to the Executive Secretary at steven.garfinkel@arch1.nara.gov.

The ISCAP's first public release, issued on June 2, 1997, described ISCAP's activities from when it first convened at the end of May 1996 through April 1997. This release focuses on ISCAP's activities from May 1997 through April 1998.

To date, the entirety of the ISCAP's decision caseload has consisted of mandatory review appeals, most involving documents from presidential libraries. Since April 1997, the ISCAP has decided additional appeals seeking the declassification of 62 documents that remained fully or partially classified upon the completion of agency processing. Of these, the ISCAP has voted to declassify 32 documents in full, to declassify significant portions of 16 others, and to affirm the agency's classification action in its entirety for 14 documents.

Viewing the totality of its decision docket from May 1996 to date, the ISCAP has declassified significant information in 84.5% of the documents on which it has voted (59 documents in full, 61.5%; 22 documents in part, 23%). The ISCAP has voted to affirm the agency's classification action fully for 15 documents (15.5%).

ISCAP actions from May 1997 through February 1998 illustrate how faithful application of the declassification standards for 25-year-old information results in unprecedented access to historically valuable records.

Under the prior Executive Order, information could be classified in perpetuity if it had originated with and been classified by a foreign government. That is not the case under E.O. 12958. Applying the new Order, ISCAP declassified in full two 1966 letters to National Security Adviser Walt Rostow from Michael Palliser, Secretary to the British Prime Minister, which assessed Asian political developments. Classification of both letters in their entirety had been retained in 1994 because they involved foreign government information.

Similarly, 25-year-old information can now remain classified for diplomatic reasons only if disclosure would "seriously and demonstrably impair relations" with a foreign government or "seriously and demonstrably undermine ongoing diplomatic activities." Finding that this standard had not been met, the ISCAP declassified in their entirety two letters from Indian Prime Minister Nehru to President Kennedy that pertain to Indian concerns during the border conflict between India and the Peoples' Republic of China. The first letter was transmitted in mid-November 1962, while fighting continued. The second was transmitted on December 9, 1962, after a cease-fire had taken effect.

The ISCAP also declassified in full two Reports for the President's File, prepared by the American Embassy's interpreter, that summarize discussions on a variety of subjects between Japanese Prime Minister Sato and President Nixon in January 1972. These records came to the ISCAP with portions classified on foreign relations grounds.

Under E.O. 12958, the exemption from declassification after 25 years for information pertaining to the identity of an intelligence source is available only if disclosure also "would clearly and demonstrably damage" national security. The ISCAP resolved appeals involving eight documents pertaining to events in the Dominican Republic around the time of its presidential election of June 1966. Of these, the ISCAP retained classification of four of them in full, and very minor portions of two others, as intelligence source-revealing. Two documents were declassified in full that pertain chiefly to U.S.-maintained biographies of prominent Dominicans.

ISCAP appeals often involve several documents on the same subject that present multiple declassification issues. Among such cases were the following:

- The ISCAP declassified in full (with the exception of identified Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data, as noted below) eight documents from the Eisenhower Library, one document from the Kennedy Library, and three documents from the Johnson Library on a variety of issues pertaining to the deployment and potential use of nuclear weapons in Europe. Two other documents pertaining to this subject, one from the Eisenhower Library and one from the Kennedy Library, were declassified except for one small portion in each. Among the specific subjects addressed in these documents, which date from 1953, 1957–60, 1962, and 1963–64, are command and control, targeting, authorization for expenditure in emergency situations, and consultations with allied governments. Both military and foreign relations grounds were advanced for continued classification.
- The ISCAP acted upon six State Department messages sent during June and July, 1967, in the aftermath of the Middle East “Six Day War.” The ISCAP voted to declassify two messages in their entirety, which discussed the situation in the West Bank and Israeli capabilities and intentions concerning the acquisition of nuclear weapons. The ISCAP retained classification in full of two more messages and declassified in part the remaining two messages. Classification was retained where disclosure would have seriously and demonstrably undermined ongoing diplomatic activities in the Middle East or, in one instance, would have revealed an intelligence source requiring continued protection.
- The ISCAP likewise retained the classification in full of three telegrams relating to the health of a foreign official that were determined to be intelligence source-revealing, the disclosure of which would have clearly and demonstrably damaged the national security interests of the United States.
- The ISCAP acted upon copies of 17 State Department documents located in the Ford Library, dating from 1974–76. The documents pertain either to diplomatic initiatives about nuclear material processing or reprocessing by the Republic of Korea, or to diplomatic initiatives about the potential development of nuclear weapons and missiles by the Republic of Korea. Although the documents were less than 25 years old, the ISCAP members agreed to consider them in accordance with the standards of section 3.4 of E.O. 12958, which pertains to information over 25 years old. The reason for the ISCAP applying the more stringent standards for continued classification was the fact the information would be more than 25 years old, or almost 25 years old in the year 2000, when the automatic declassification provisions of the Order fully vest. Of the 17 documents, the ISCAP declassified four in their entirety, declassified significant portions of ten other documents, and retained the agency’s classification of four documents. It should be noted, however, that in two of these four documents, only one very brief reference in each document remained classified. The basis for continued classification primarily related to the serious and demonstrable impairment to U.S. relations with a foreign government or governments or to ongoing U.S. diplomatic activities. Secondly, several portions remained classified because they revealed the identity of a confidential source or an intelligence source.
- The ISCAP declassified in full a memorandum to President Johnson from his National Security Adviser, Walt Rostow, dated September 6, 1968, that speculates about military options then available to the North Vietnamese army. Portions of the memorandum had been classified to protect foreign relations and intelligence sources or methods.

- The ISCAP declassified in its entirety an eight-page document that lists the identifying number and title of selected National Intelligence Estimates issued between 1961 and 1964. In a separate appeal, the ISCAP also declassified a similar document issued by the Central Intelligence Agency Office of National Estimates proposing National Intelligence Estimates for the second half of calendar year 1965. Except for one small portion of the second document that remains classified, the ISCAP's vote rejected the contention that continued classification was necessary for portions of these particular documents on both foreign relations and intelligence sources and methods grounds.

During the period covered by this release, the Department of Energy (DOE) determined that six documents contained in appeals before the ISCAP referenced information classified as Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data under the Atomic Energy Act. Information classified under the Atomic Energy Act is outside the jurisdiction of the ISCAP. DOE determined that one document before the ISCAP contained Formerly Restricted Data exclusively; and that all of the remaining classified portions of another document before the ISCAP were Formerly Restricted Data. Therefore, the ISCAP took no action on these documents. Of the four documents that contained both classified national security information, subject to the ISCAP's jurisdiction, and Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data, outside its jurisdiction, the ISCAP declassified the entirety of those portions within its jurisdiction. With the approval of the ISCAP members, the ISCAP chair recommended that DOE initiate a review of those documents found to contain either Restricted Data or Formerly Restricted Data for purposes of determining any basis for their continued classification in those categories.

During its deliberations, the ISCAP has sometimes consulted, through the State Department, with officials of foreign governments to obtain their views concerning the prospective declassification of particular documents involving their equities. The Department of State has reported receiving significant cooperation from these governments in the course of these consultations.

The following benchmarks of the ISCAP's work are notable:

- Declassification of significant information in 84.5% of the documents in the appeals it has acted upon to date, including declassification in full of 61.5%.
- Declassification of substantial amounts of foreign government information, which almost certainly would have remained classified under previous orders.
- Continued classification of information that would be intelligence source revealing, or could jeopardize ongoing diplomatic activities.
- A demonstrated willingness to examine afresh the justification for continued classification of each category of information — even for information that previously, for all intents and purposes, was classified in perpetuity.
- Pragmatism has replaced reflexive use of classification categories. Balanced skepticism has replaced deference.

The database of decisions rendered by the ISCAP is available from ISOO on Microsoft Access 2.0 or in hard copy. Documents declassified by the ISCAP are usually made available to the requester through the custodial unit (e.g., a presidential library) that has permanent custody of them. Other interested persons may ordinarily obtain copies of declassified documents from the custodial units. ISOO may be contacted at the address and telephone number [listed on the back cover of this Report] for assistance in identifying and requesting copies of the documents discussed in this release.

a continuation and extension of existing procedures for consultation.

The Prime Minister next raised the question of reconnaissance flights that we both conduct of the periphery of the Soviet Union for intelligence purposes. He reported that agreement has been reached on procedures for consultation that have been under discussion, but the real question which remains is just what should be done in this program, what places should we go to, and what operations should we conduct there. On the one hand, we do not want to permit the Soviets to derive an away from free use of international waters and international air space, but on the other we must recognize that we are in a weak position when they can apparently do anything we can do about it. He suggested that the intelligence people of the two countries should get together on this. The President referred to certain rules he had put into effect after difficulties in the Far East, prescribing that the aircraft should keep a certain distance away from hostile shores at all times and avoid direct headings toward critical areas within the Soviet bloc such as major cities, naval bases, etc. He said that the information gathered is of great importance to our bomber planning. The Prime Minister asked that arrangements be made for Patrick Deane to meet with our people. He said there is also the question of what cover story we should use. He thinks it is foolish to say that we are conducting flights for electro-magnetic research and thought it better to say frankly that they are for reconnaissance purposes. The President agreed, stating that when we tell what we are doing, we should simply say that we are flying over the open ocean to see what the Soviets are doing that might have a bearing on military preparations, just as they do with their travelers. The Prime Minister stated that the difference is that they can about our planes down and conceal the facts as to location, etc., whereas if we were to do anything, our people talk so much that no details could be kept secret. The President commented that the only regret he had regarding the U-2 is that the cover story which was used did not fit the facts as they developed... on the assumption that the plane would be destroyed and the pilot probably lost. The Prime Minister said he does not plan to make a public statement.

Declassified under the authority of the Inter-Agency Security Classification Appeals Panel, Executive Order 12958, Section 5.4 (b).
Declassification Date: July 10, 1998

Memorandum of Conference between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan dated September 27, 1960.

The Prime Minister next raised the question of reconnaissance flights that we both conduct of the periphery of the Soviet Union for intelligence purposes.

Page 3 of telegram to Ambassador NEW DELHI 2167
~~TOP SECRET~~

named by Indian personnel.

9. Determined as we are to liberate all parts of our territory which may pass into the hands of the Chinese aggressors it is clear that sooner or later we would have to neutralize their bases and airfields by striking from the air. For this purpose I request you to consider assisting us with two Squadrons of Bombers of B-47 type. To man this indispensable arm we would like to send immediately our Pilots and Technicians for training in the United States.

10. The Chinese threat as it has developed involves not merely the survival of India, but the survival of free and independent Governments in the whole of this sub-Continent or in Asia. The domestic quarrels regarding small areas or territorial borders between the countries in this sub-Continent or in Asia have no relevance whatever in the context of the developing Chinese ~~XXXX~~ invasion. I would emphasize particularly that all the assistance or equipment given to us to meet our dire need will be used entirely for resistance against the Chinese. I have made this clear in a letter I sent to ~~XXXXXXXX~~ President Ayub Khan of Pakistan. I am asking our Ambassador to give you a copy of this letter.

11. We are confident that your great country will in this hour of our trial help us in our fight for survival and for the survival of freedom and independence in this sub-Continent as well as the rest of Asia. We on our part are determined to spare no effort until the threat posed by Chinese expansionist and aggressive militarism to freedom and independence is completely eliminated.

Declassified under the authority of the Inter-Agency Security Classification Appeals Panel, Executive Order 12958, Section 5.4 (b).
Declassification Date: July 10, 1998

We are confident that your great country will in this hour of our trial help us in our fight for survival and for the survival of freedom and independence in this sub-Continent as well as the rest of Asia. We on our part are determined to spare no effort until the threat posed by Chinese expansionist and aggressive militarism to freedom and independence is completely eliminated.

Letter to President Kennedy from Prime Minister Nehru dated November 19, 1962.

Page 3 of telegram to Ambassador NEW DELHI 2167
~~TOP SECRET~~

freedom and independence in this sub-Continent as well as the rest of Asia. We on our part are determined to spare no effort until the threat posed by Chinese expansionist and aggressive militarism to freedom and independence is completely eliminated.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
END

UNQUOTE

The JCS notified General Eisenhower that they would do his atomic planning. He, in turn, notified the JCS that such an arrangement was unacceptable to him...

Internal Memorandum dated September 2, 1960 Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Subject: Previous Conflict on JCS-SACEUR Relationships.

I would like to suggest several steps that the USG might consider to help move toward a solution of refugee problem: (A) We could encourage and assist GOI to make a beginning soonest to compensate, resettle and even repatriate limited numbers of palefres. (We do not rule out broadened family reunification program as a result of Israeli occupation of the west bank and Gaza, though the numbers involved would continue to be small.) We should make known to GOI our readiness to help support, financially if need be, any sound plan.

Cable from U.S. Ambassador to Israel dated June 25, 1967.

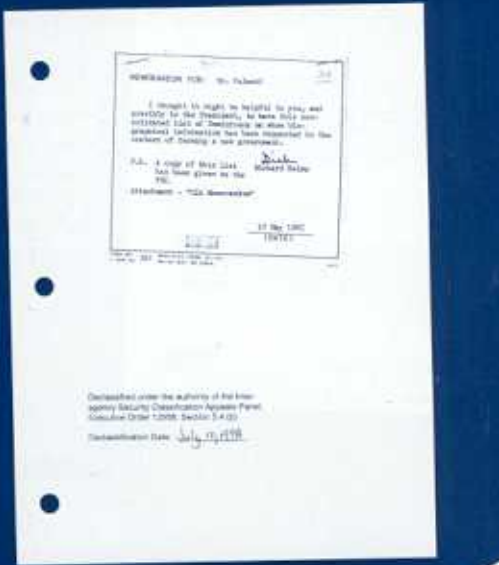
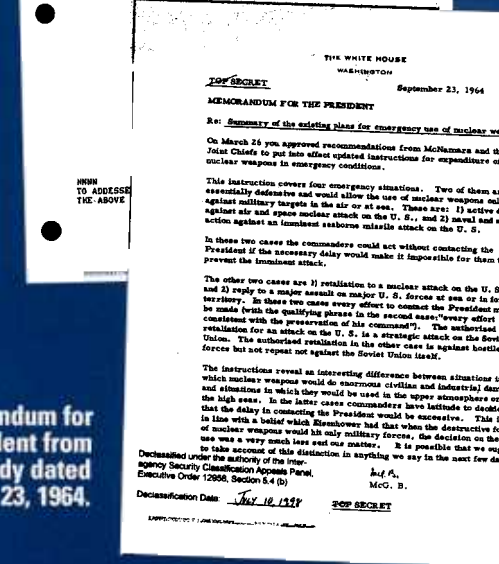
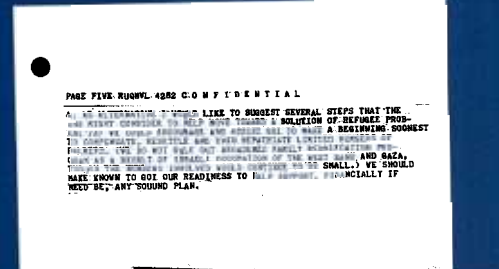
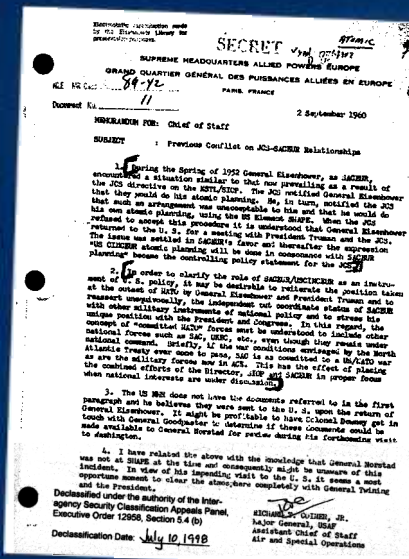
These are: 1) active defense against air and space nuclear attack on the U.S., and 2) naval and air action against an imminent seaborne missile attack on the U.S.

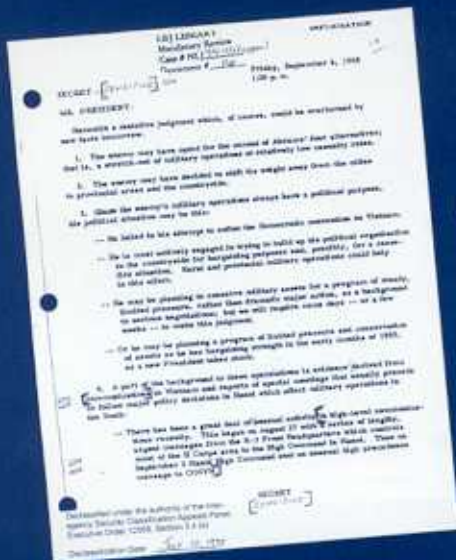
In these two cases the commanders could act without contacting the President if the necessary delay would make it impossible for them to prevent the imminent attack.

Memorandum for the President from McGeorge Bundy dated September 23, 1964.

I thought it might be helpful to you, and possibly to the President, to have this consolidated list of Dominicans on whom biographical information has been requested in the context of forming a new government. P.S. A copy of this list has been given to the FBI.

Memorandum for Mr. Valenti from Richard Helms dated May 17, 1965.





Memorandum from the National Security Advisor, W.W. Rostow to the President dated September 6, 1968.

There has been a great deal of unusual activity in high-level communications recently. This began on August 27 with a series of lengthy, urgent messages from the B-3 Front Headquarters which controls most of the II Corps area to the High Command in Hanoi. Then on September 2 Hanoi High Command sent an unusual high precedence message to COSVN.



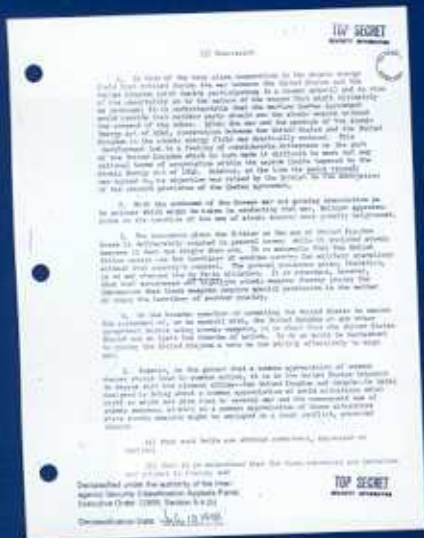
CIA Office of National Estimates dated May 24, 1965, Subject: Proposed Program of National Intelligence Estimates for Period 1 July 1965 to 31 December 1965.

Subject: Proposed Program on National Intelligence Estimates for Period 1 July 1965 to 31 December 1965
(Draft for Board Consideration)
(Asterisk indicates new proposal)

- A. Third Quarter 1965**
1. Political Problems and Prospects in Communist China (NIE 13-7-65)
Tentative Date for USIB Consideration, July

Note: This schedule assumes completion of the following estimates in the Second Quarter:

- a. SNIE 11-11-65
(Soviet Attitudes toward the US)
- b. NIE 22-65
(Main Trends in French Foreign Policy)
- c. NIE 91-65 (Prospects for Argentina)
- d. IAP-64, Section II
- e. SNIE 10-2-65 (Soviet and Chinese Communist Strategy and Tactics in the Middle East)
- f. NIE 88-65 (Prospects for Colombia)
- g. NIE 54/55-65 (Prospects for Malaysia/Indonesia)
- h. NIE 11-65 (Soviet Politics After Khrushchev)



White House Memorandum, Subject: Consultation with the United Kingdom on Use of Atomic Weapons dated June 10, 1953.

On the broader question of committing the United States to secure this agreement of, or to consult with, the United Kingdom or any other government before using atomic weapons, it is clear that the United States should not so limit its freedom of action.

The National Industrial Security Program: “Still In Transition and In Need of Renewed Commitment”

In 1991, the President formally established the National Industrial Security Program (NISP) through Executive Order 12829. Its ultimate goal then, to make the executive branch’s industrial security program more efficient and cost effective, remains obtainable only if there is a resurgence of commitment and support from senior officials within the agencies with large numbers of classified contracts.

The initial success of the NISP was a direct result of the shared commitment and interest exhibited by top management within the critical agencies and the outpouring of cooperation by key representatives from industry. Recently, however, there is a growing sentiment within Government and industry that the transition to a fully functional NISP is in dire need of renewed attention by senior management. Symptomatic of these concerns is mounting frustration over the inability, despite repeated efforts, to replace the current Chapter 8 of the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM), which provides guidance on information systems security. Despite a general consensus that the current Chapter 8 is deficient and out-of-date, the agencies have been struggling to reach agreement among themselves, much less with industry, over the form and substance of the prospective replacement. This chapter is crucial to the safeguarding and dissemination of almost all classified information, and these automated information systems constitute by far the most costly component of the information security program.

Consistent with ISOO’s responsibilities under Section 102(b) of the Order, ISOO began a series of surveys in the early summer of 1997. The initial survey began with contractors located in the Boston, Massachusetts area, and was expanded to include contractors in the Albuquerque, San Francisco, and Washington Metropolitan areas. The purpose of the survey was to assess the level of implementation achieved by contracting agencies and contractors with respect to the overall objectives of Executive Order 12829, including:

- Achieving uniformity in security procedures.
- Implementing the reciprocity principle in security procedures, particularly with regard to facility and personnel clearances.
- Eliminating duplicative or unnecessary requirements, particularly agency inspections of contractors’ programs.
- Achieving reductions in security costs.

Preliminary results indicate that some of the issues that were identified in the first NISP survey in the Boston area also exist for some contractors in the western regions, and in the Washington Metropolitan area. Some of these contractors expressed concerns about inconsistent application of reciprocity requirements for security clearances, the lack of specificity in some provisions of the NISPOM, and the reluctance by some user agencies or specific components to comply fully with the NISP. Despite these prevailing concerns, there is evidence of progress and program accomplishment, particularly in the area of cost savings, i.e., uniform physical security requirements; co-utilization of facilities; and better utilization of personnel resources formerly tied up with multiple agency inspections. ISOO expects to complete its analysis and issue its second survey report in FY 1998.

Despite a general acknowledgment that the initial momentum of the NISP has tapered off, there remains a genuine feeling, particularly at the grass roots level, that a revitalized NISP is essential to continuing the dialogue between Government and industry begun by Executive Order 12829.



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Security Classification — What Does it Cost?

The security classification program is now in its third year of reporting costs for both Government and industry. Congress first requested security classification cost estimates from the executive branch in 1994. The Office of Management and Budget reported those cost estimates to Congress while working with agencies to develop better sampling methodology for future years. Congress has continued to seek updated estimates. In addition, ISOO is tasked through Executive Order 12958 to report these costs to the President. Executive Order 12928, "National Industrial Security Program," also requires that industry or contractor costs be collected and reported by ISOO to the President.

Until the last few years, the costs for the security classification program were deemed non-quantifiable, intertwined with other somewhat amorphous overhead expenses. While many of its costs remain ambiguous, ISOO continues to ask questions about their makeup and is looking for ways to refine the methodology. ISOO can resolve some of the questions, but requiring exact responses to these cost collection efforts would be cost prohibitive. Consequently, ISOO relies on sampling and therefore the measurements of costs of the security classification system will be estimates. Nevertheless, by maintaining stability in methodology, ISOO should gain over time a good indication of the total cost burden and its upward and downward trends.

GOVERNMENT

The data presented below were collected by categories based on common definitions developed by an executive branch working group. The categories are defined below.

Personnel Security: A series of interlocking and mutually supporting program elements that initially establish a government or contractor employee's eligibility, and ensure suitability for the continued access to classified information.

Physical Security: That portion of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard and protect classified facilities and information, domestic or foreign.

Information Security: Includes two sub-categories: **Classification Management:** The system of administrative policies and procedures for identifying, controlling and protecting from unauthorized disclosure classified information, the protection of which is authorized by executive order or statute. Classification management encompasses those resources used to identify, control, transfer, transmit, retrieve, inventory, archive, declassify or destroy classified information. **Information Systems Security:** Measures and controls that ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability of the classified information processed and stored by a computer or information technology system. It can include the provision of all security features needed to provide an accredited system of protection for computer hardware and software, and classified information, material, or processes in automated systems.



Professional Education, Training and Awareness: The establishment, maintenance, direction, support and assessment of a security training and awareness program; the certification and approval of the training program; the development, management, and maintenance of training records; the training of personnel to perform tasks associated with their duties; and qualification and/or certification of personnel before assignment of security responsibilities related to classified information.

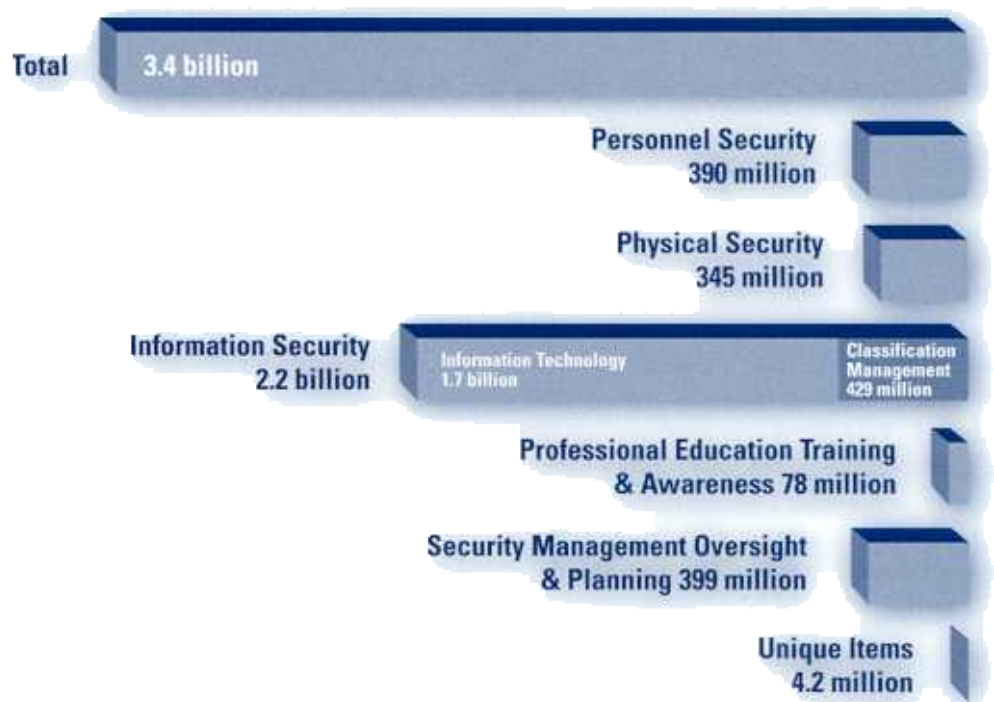
Security Management and Planning: Development and implementation of plans, procedures and actions to accomplish policy requirements, develop budget and resource requirements, oversee organizational activities and respond to management requests related to classified information.

Unique Items: Those department or agency-specific activities that are not reported in any of the primary categories but are nonetheless significant and need to be included.

Because of expressed interest in the declassification programs established under Executive Order 12958, ISOO also requested agencies to identify that portion of their cost estimates in the category of information security/classification management that was attributable to their declassification programs. For FY 1997, the agencies reported declassification cost estimates of \$150,244,561, or slightly less than five percent of their total cost estimates. This added sub-element will be included in future collections of security cost estimate data.

The total security classification costs estimate within Government for FY 1997 is \$3,380,631,170. This figure represents estimates provided by 30 executive branch agencies including the Department of Defense, whose estimate incorporates the National Foreign Intelligence Program. It does not include, however, the cost estimates of the CIA, which that agency has classified.

Government Security Classification Costs Estimate FISCAL YEAR 1997

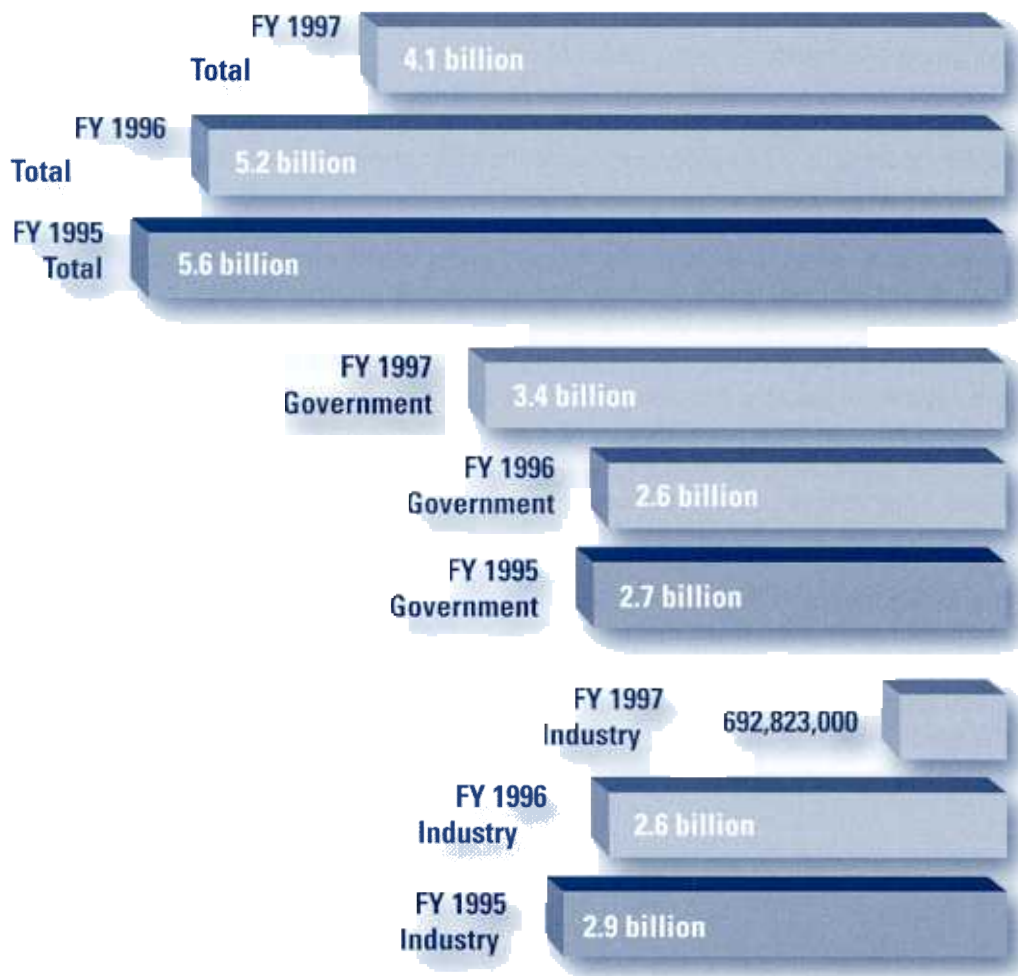


INDUSTRY

A joint Department of Defense and industry group developed a cost collection methodology for those costs associated with the use and protection of classified information within industry. Because industry accounts for its costs differently than Government, cost estimate data are not provided by category. Rather a sampling method was applied that included volunteer companies from four different categories of facilities. The category of facility is based on the complexity of security requirements that a particular company must meet in order to hold a classified contract with a Government agency.

The 1997 cost-estimate totals for industry pertain to the twelve month accounting period for the most recently completed fiscal year of each company that was part of the industry sample. For most of the companies included in the sample, December 31, 1997, was the end of their fiscal year. The estimate of total security costs for 1997 within industry was \$692,823,000.

Comparing Total Costs for Government and Industry FISCAL YEARS 1995–1997



The Government cost estimate shows a significant 28 percent increase above the cost estimate reported for FY 1996. Industry, on the other hand, reported a dramatic 73 percent reduction in its cost estimate. The total cost estimate for Government and industry for 1997 is \$4.1 billion, 21 percent below the total cost estimate for 1996 of \$5.2 billion.

The increased cost estimates do not appear to result from new classified programs. Rather, several agencies reported that they have improved their ability to estimate security costs more accurately. Also, a very significant proportion of the increase is reflected in the cost of information systems security, which is \$600 million more than reported for FY 1996. To be sure, information systems security already accounts for one-half of the cost estimates attributed to the security classification system, and are projected to be an ever increasing fraction in future years. Within DOD, initiatives related to such terms as "Information Warfare," "Information Superiority," or "Information Assurance," apply to information systems that process both classified information and other sensitive information. DOD has advised us that it is impossible for it to separate the costs of maintaining these systems based on classified vs. unclassified. Therefore, DOD has suggested that one-half or even more of its costs in the information systems security subcategory actually is expended on protecting sensitive but unclassified information. Of those agencies reporting, DOD represents 96 percent of the total in the Information Security category.

Contributing to the costs incurred and to be incurred in this area are recent concerns and initiatives in the areas of critical infrastructure, including automatic data processing and handling systems. Therefore, ISOO anticipates that Government costs associated with information systems security will continue to rise, while the costs of other programs associated with the security classification system will gradually decline.

Two reasons seem to explain why industry costs have decreased so markedly. First, the current estimate was based on data provided by a larger number of companies than has been included in past sampling, which suggests greater accuracy. Second, there has been significant consolidation within defense industry, especially among the largest contractors that account for the preponderance of the cost estimates. The reduction in their numbers has had a very significant impact on the total estimate. ISOO believes that the reported reductions represent both savings that result from consolidation of companies, as well as the impact that results from multiplying the average cost by a smaller number of large contractors.

It appears that both Government and industry efforts to refine their collection methods have paid off with more accurate data. The refining process seems to be a continuous one, as well it should be given the many variables in the security classification program. A better understanding of costs should help considerably in the management of the security classification program.

Classification

Original Classifiers

Original classification authorities, also called original classifiers, are those individuals designated in writing, either by the President or by selected agency heads, to classify information in the first instance. Under Executive Order 12958, only original classifiers determine what information, if disclosed without authority, could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security. Original classifiers must also be able to identify or describe the damage.

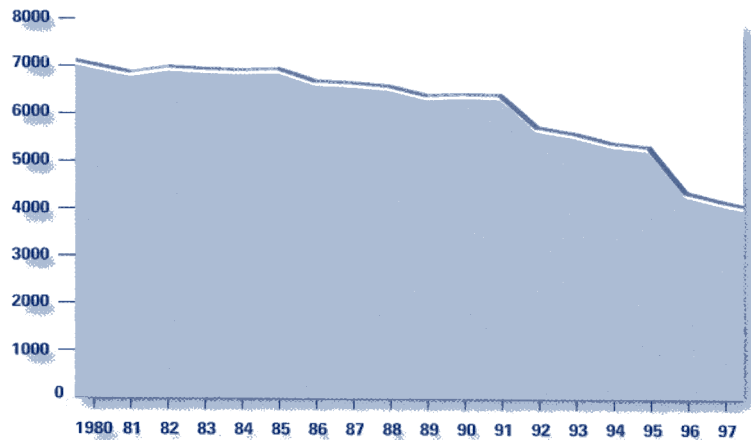
For fiscal year 1997, the number of original classifiers throughout the executive branch was 4,010, which represents a reduction of 410 classifiers from the previous year. This figure, for the seventh consecutive year, represents the lowest number of original classifiers ever reported by ISOO. Government downsizing and its attendant restructuring, along with the end of the Cold War continue to be factors contributing to this decrease. However, ISOO believes that Executive Order 12958's requirement that agency heads carefully scrutinize and re-issue delegations of original classification authority is the largest contributing factor to this further decrease. In ISOO's view, some agencies have reached a level in the number of original classification authorities that seems reasonable for the conduct of their missions. Last year ISOO noted some agencies that had comparable classification activity, but many more original classification authorities. Some of these agencies reported reductions in FY 1997.

In fiscal year 1997, agencies reported decreases in the number of original classifiers for the Top Secret and Confidential classification levels and an increase of original classifiers for the Secret classification level. At the Top Secret level, agencies reported a decrease of 23 percent, and a 73 percent decrease was reported by agencies at the Confidential level. The number of Secret original classifiers increased by 23 percent or 528 additional classifiers. The Department of State is responsible for 97 percent of the total decrease in Confidential original classifiers. However, at the same time that State decreased its Confidential original classifiers, it increased the number of Secret original classifiers by 60 percent, which more than accounts for the total increase in Secret original classifiers. Including its decrease in Top Secret original classifiers, overall, State still realized a 5 percent decrease in total original classifiers. In addition to the Department of State, ISOO wishes to recognize six other agencies for their efforts to reduce the number of original classifiers. Most impressive were the efforts of CIA and Justice, which reported decreases of 80 percent and 51 percent, respectively. Although the reductions in the number of original classifiers are not as significant as the CIA and Justice, ISOO wishes to recognize Commerce, AID, DOE, and ACDA for their efforts to reduce their number of original classifiers.

Original Classifiers FISCAL YEAR 1997



Original Classifiers FISCAL YEARS 1980–1997



Original Classification

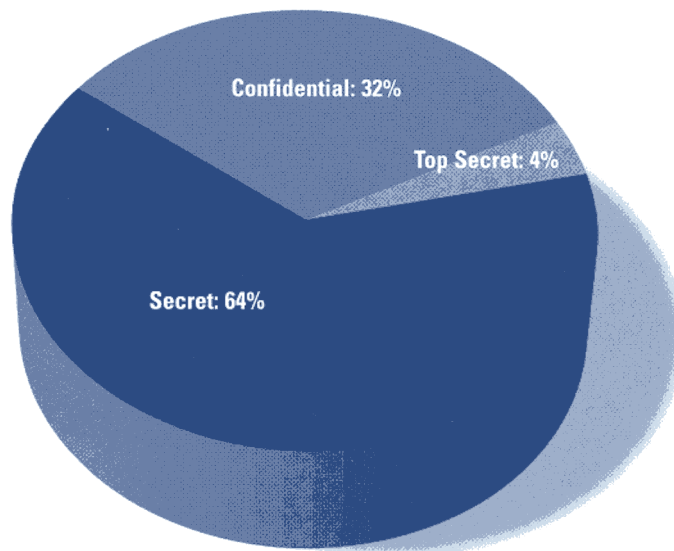
Original Classification is an initial determination by an authorized classifier that information requires extraordinary protection, because unauthorized disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security. The process of original classification ordinarily includes both the determination of the need to protect the information and the placement of markings to identify the information as classified. By definition, original classification precedes all other aspects of the security classification system, e.g., derivative classification, safeguarding and declassification. Therefore, ISOO often refers to the number of original classification actions as the most important figure that it reports.

For FY 1997, agencies reported a total of 158,788 original classification decisions. This figure represents an increase of 51 percent over the number of original classification decisions reported in FY 1996. By classification level, Top Secret decreased by 2 percent, while Secret increased by 81 percent and Confidential by 20 percent. Increased activity in military operations, the revision of classification guides, and improved counting systems for the data collection help to explain this increase. Although original classification increased significantly in FY 1997, the number of decisions made by original classifiers is lower than reported in previous fiscal years under prior executive orders. Executive branch classifiers are in the second year of implementation of this Order.

Original Activity FISCAL YEAR 1997

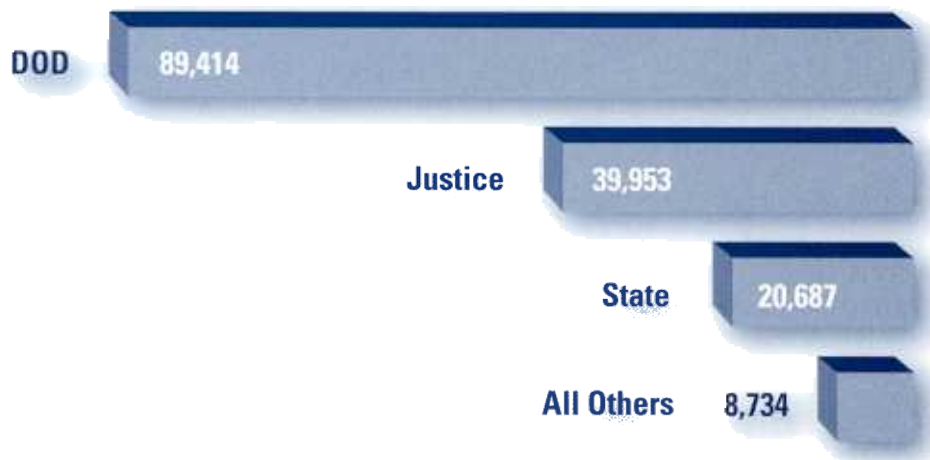


Original Classification Levels FISCAL YEAR 1997



Three agencies — DOD, Justice, and State — now account for 94 percent of all original classification decisions. DOD reported a total of 89,414 original classification decisions, which represents a 79 percent increase from the previous year. This increase can be attributed in part to the review and issuance of new security classification guides as part of the continuing implementation of the requirements of Executive Order 12958. Probably the most significant factor contributing to the increase is the number of military operations and exercises conducted by the services and components during fiscal year 1997. Justice also reported a large increase from fiscal year 1996 of 57 percent. State continued its downward trend in original classification activity by 4 percent.

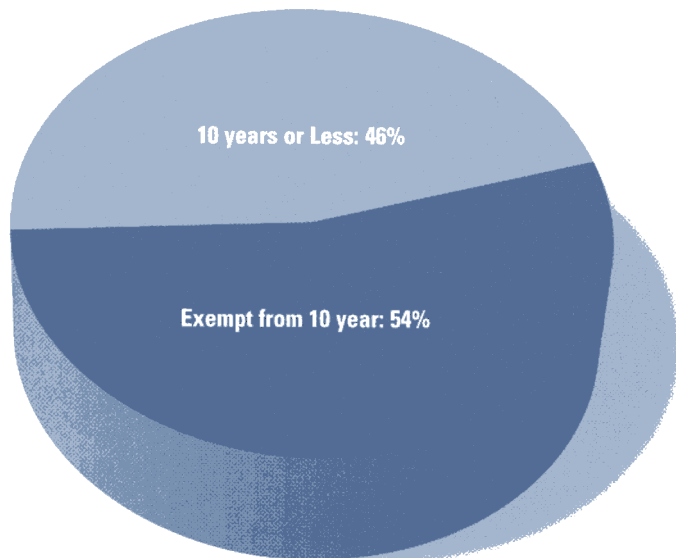
Original Activity by Agency



Several agencies with smaller security classification programs reported marked decreases in the number of original classification decisions. In particular, ISOO commends DOT, OSTP, and USTR, which reported decreases of 97 percent, 75 percent, and 76 percent, respectively, in the number of original classification decisions.

As part of the original classification process, the classifiers must determine a time frame for the protection of the information. This is commonly called the “duration” of classification. Executive Order 12958 creates three possible outcomes at the time of original classification. First, if applicable to the duration of the information’s national security sensitivity, information should be marked for declassification upon a specific date or event. For example, a classifier could determine that the information’s sensitivity will lapse upon the completion of a particular project. The event would be noted on the face of the document, and when the project had been completed, the information would automatically be declassified. Second, if the original classification authority could not determine an earlier specific date or event for declassification, information should ordinarily be marked for declassification 10 years from the date of the original decision. Third, if the specific information falls within one or more of eight categories, the classifier may exempt it from declassification at 10 years. In almost all instances, this will result in the information being subject to automatic declassification at 25 years. The indefinite duration marking used under Executive Order 12356, “Originating Agency’s Determination Required” or “OADR,” was eliminated with the issuance of E.O. 12958.

Duration of Classification FISCAL YEAR 1997



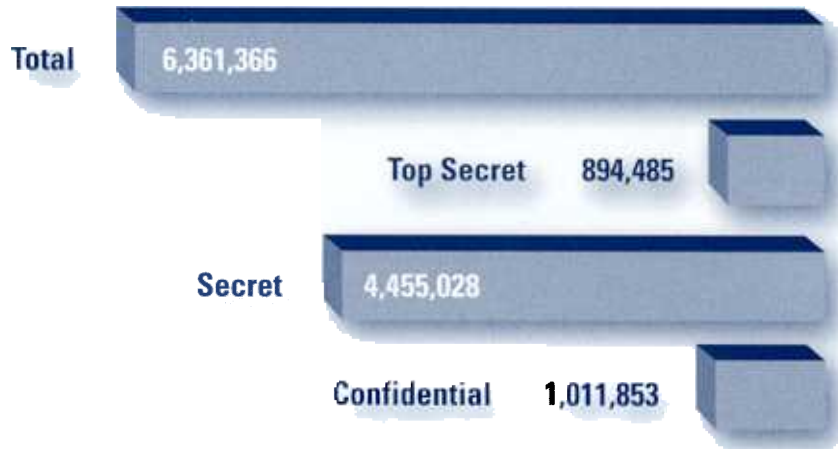
During fiscal year 1997, classifiers chose declassification upon a specific date or event less than 10 years, or upon the 10-year date for 73,250 original classification decisions. On the remaining 85,538 original classification decisions, original classifiers chose the exempted from 10-year declassification instruction. In both years under this new Order, approximately half of all original classification actions were marked for automatic declassification in 10 years or less. This represents a dramatic change from the figures reported under prior systems, when more than 90 percent of original decisions were marked for indefinite classification. ISOO will look closely at this aspect of the classification process as it monitors the security classification system in the coming years. The long-term effect of assigning a specific date, event or 10-year date bodes well for the classification system in that more information will be declassified earlier, without the need for costlier reviews in the future.

Derivative Classification

Derivative classification is the act of incorporating, paraphrasing, restating, or generating in new form classified source information. Information may be classified in two ways: (a) through the use of a source document, usually correspondence or publications generated by an original classification authority; or (b) through the use of a classification guide. A classification guide is a set of instructions issued by an original classification authority. It pertains to a particular subject and describes the elements of information about that subject that must be classified, and the level and duration of classification. Only executive branch or Government contractor employees with the appropriate security clearance, who are required by their work to restate classified source information, may classify derivatively.

Derivative Activity

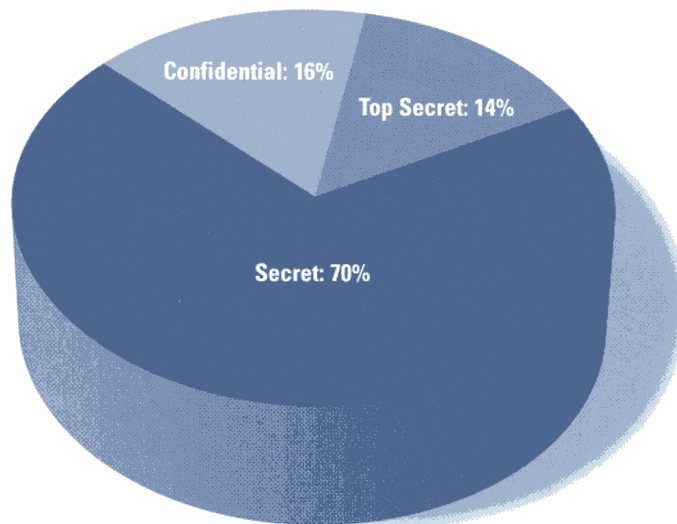
FISCAL YEAR 1997



For fiscal year 1997, agencies reported 6,361,366 derivative classification actions. This figure represents an increase of 12 percent from that reported in fiscal year 1996. The significant increase comes from two major classifying agencies, DOD and Justice.

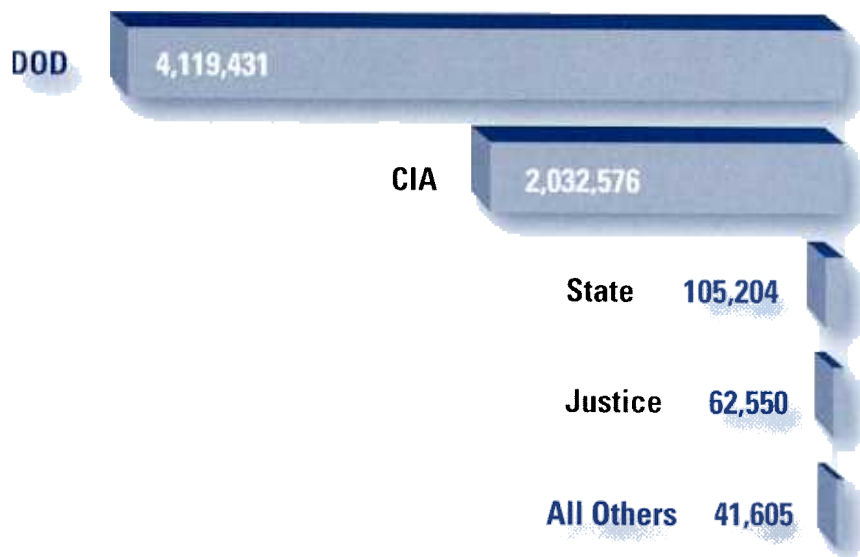
Derivative Classification Levels

FISCAL YEAR 1997



DOD's derivative classification activity increased by 67 percent for fiscal year 1997. However, the number of classification decisions, all derivative, reported by the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) for fiscal year 1997 but unreported in prior years, account for the entirety of the increase. Without NRO's decisions, DOD would have reported a 27 percent decrease in derivative classification decisions. NRO provides support for the missions of both the DOD and Intelligence Communities and generates significant amounts of generally short-lived classified information in support of those missions. The continuing military operations in Bosnia, the Gulf and elsewhere also contributed significantly to this total. In addition to NRO, the military services are responsible for most of the remaining DOD derivative classification activity. Army leads the way for the second straight year after previously classifying less information than either Air Force or Navy. Understandably, international conflicts or incidents affect classification activity more than any other stimulus. In ISOO's experience, this is especially true when a deployment is planned over a period of time, since that time frame will generate a large quantity of initial planning and intelligence information, much of which will be classified.

Derivative Activity by Agency FISCAL YEAR 1997



During fiscal year 1997, the four major classifying agencies reported very different results for derivative classification activity. This year DOD has the distinction of derivatively classifying the most information of the four agencies. CIA managed a significant 33 percent decrease in its derivative activity for FY 1997. State reported a modest four percent decrease, while Justice reported a 58 percent increase. All other agencies reported 41,605 derivative classification actions, a 31 percent increase from the year before.

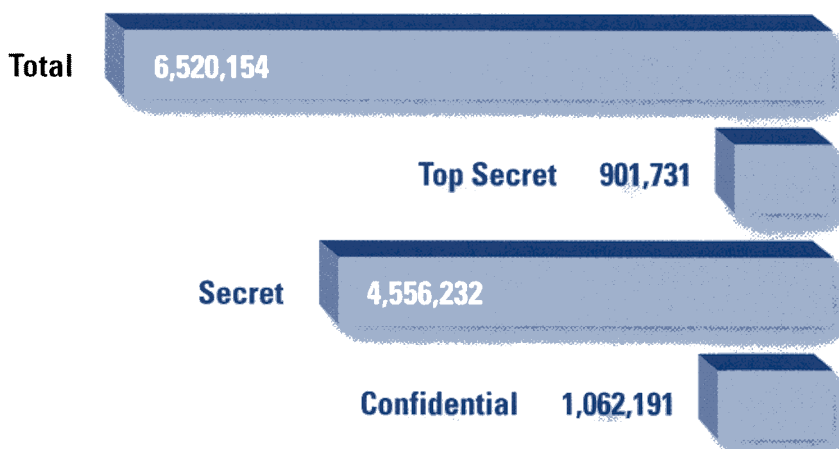
As noted last year, Justice, more specifically, the FBI, has instituted an automated system which collects its data on classification activity. This system, according to the FBI, provides more accurate automated sampling. Given the dramatic decrease (84% decrease from FY 1995) in derivative activity for Justice/FBI in fiscal year 1996, the dramatic increase for FY 1997 is puzzling. It is not clear that FBI's data from the first year of the automated sampling system provides the benchmark for the future. Rather, it seems the third year of data collection with this automated system may help to determine what is the true benchmark.

ISOO commends both CIA and State for their efforts to decrease their derivative classification activity. These decreases in derivative classification have translated into an overall decrease in classification activity for both agencies as noted below in the discussion on combined classification activity. Other agencies ISOO recognizes for decreasing their derivative activity include USTR (-96 percent), USDA (-85 percent), GSA (-59 percent), NSC (-35 percent) and NASA (-12 percent).

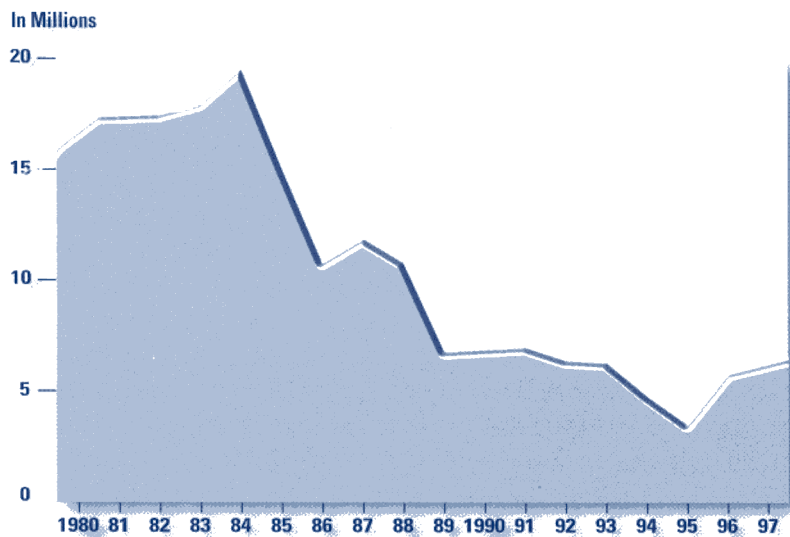
Combined Classification

Together, original and derivative classification decisions make up what is called combined classification activity. In fiscal year 1997, combined classification activity increased by 730,529 (13%), to a total of 6,520,154 actions. Since derivative actions outnumbered original actions by a ratio of more than 40:1, they had a much greater impact on combined classification activity.

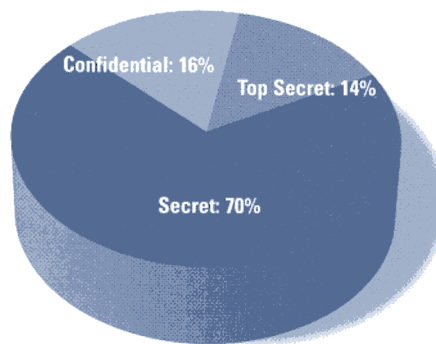
Combined Activity FISCAL YEAR 1997



Combined Classification FISCAL YEARS 1980–1997

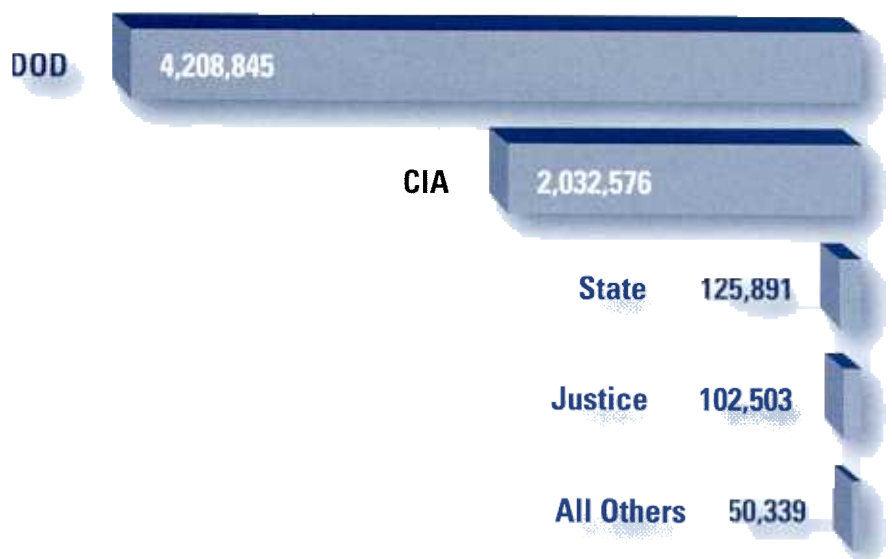


Combined Classification Levels FISCAL YEAR 1997



DOD accounted for 65 percent of all combined classification activity reported for fiscal year 1997, CIA, 31 percent, State, one percent and Justice, one percent. As in the past, the remaining agencies accounted for only one percent of the combined classification activity. CIA and State reported decreases in combined classification by 33 and 4 percent, respectively.

Combined Classification Activity by Agency FISCAL YEAR 1997



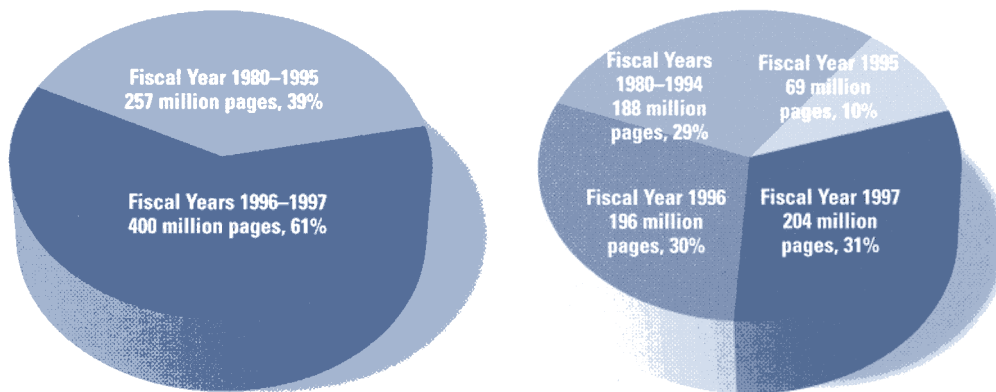
A closer look at the figures reported for combined classification by the executive branch shows that agencies increased overall classification by a smaller percentage in FY 1997 than in FY 1996 (67 percent increase in FY 1996 and 13 percent increase in FY 1997). Even though it is a smaller increase, it still constitutes the beginning of an upward trend in classification after a dramatic downward trend. ISOO is concerned that this upward trend not continue. While there may be valid reasons for increases in classification activity, ISOO believes the agencies may be putting the majority of their down-sized resources to their declassification programs, to the detriment of classification programs, including security education and training activities. ISOO understands the agencies' concerns and efforts to meet the declassification time frames set forth in E.O. 12958. However, giving little or no attention to the classification process itself will create problems for the future of declassification. In order to address this concern, ISOO plans to redirect its oversight activities to classification in FY 1999. In particular, ISOO will look at agencies' classified products through document reviews and look more closely at agency security education and training programs.

Declassification

During fiscal year 1997, declassification activity continued its dramatic upward trend. This upward trend can again be directly attributed to two declassification programs: (1) "Automatic Declassification," Section 3.4 of E.O. 12958; and (2) "Systematic Declassification Review," Section 3.5 of the Order, which has very clearly been driven by the onset of an automatic declassification program. The "Automatic Declassification" program began in mid-October 1995 with the effective date of Executive Order 12958. Under the "Automatic Declassification" program, information appraised as having permanent historical value is automatically declassified once it reaches 25 years of age unless an agency head has determined that it falls within a narrow exemption that permits continued classification. Fiscal year 1996 was the first full year of implementation for this program. Started in 1972, "Systematic Review for Declassification" is the program under which classified permanently valuable records are reviewed for the purpose of declassification after the records reach a specific age. Under E.O. 12356, NARA was the only agency required to conduct a systematic review of its classified holdings. Now E.O. 12958 requires all agencies that originate classified information to establish and conduct a systematic declassification review program.

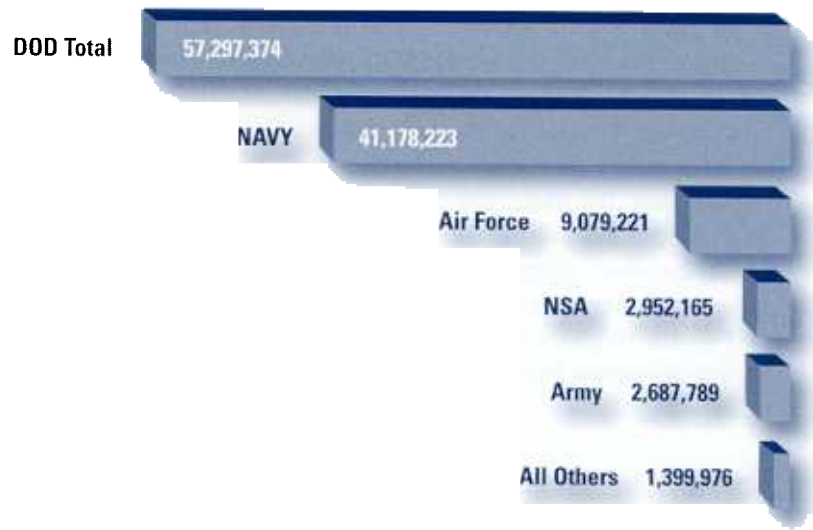
In effect, systematic review has become an appendage of the automatic declassification program. ISOO has collected data on declassification that does not distinguish between the two programs because they are now so interrelated. The continuing impact of the automatic declassification program is reflected in the amount of information declassified within the executive branch during FY 1997. In one year, the executive branch declassified over 204 million pages. In the two years that Executive Order 12958 has been in effect, over 400 million pages have been declassified. Compared to the total for the previous 16 years, 1980 to 1995, the executive branch declassified 56 percent more pages during FY 1996 and FY 1997. For the 18 years during which ISOO has been collecting data, declassification activity within the executive branch saw over 657 million pages declassified.

657 Million Pages Declassified FISCAL YEARS 1980–1997





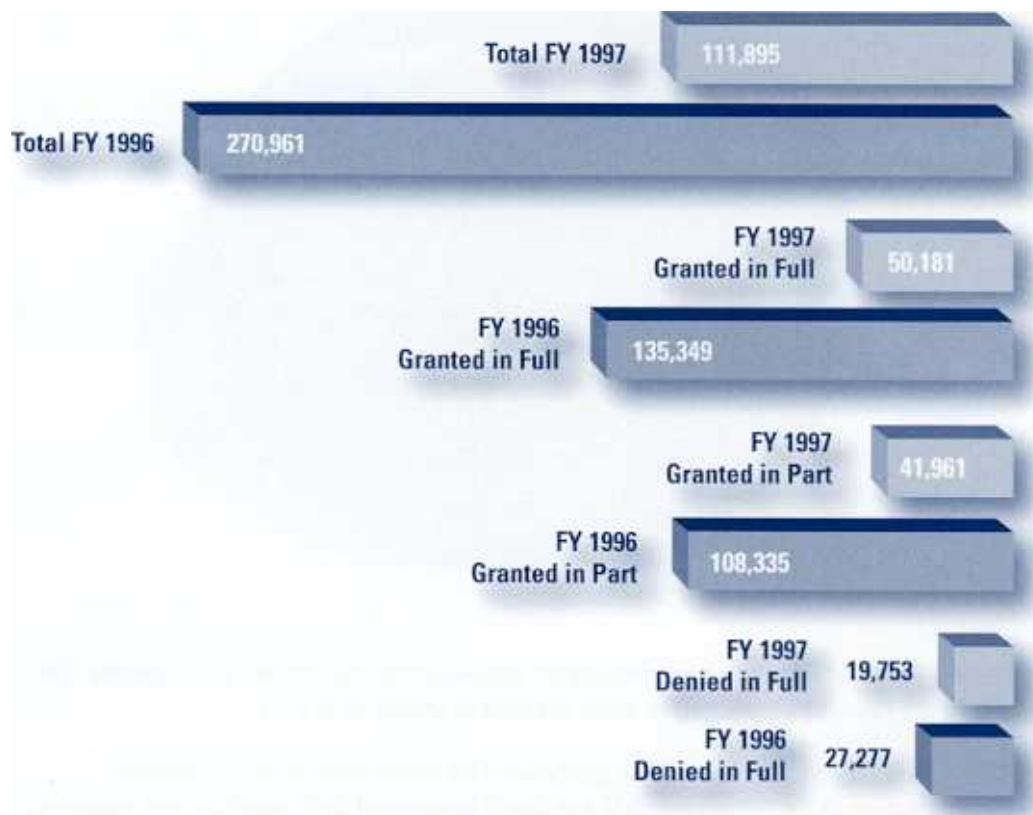
NARA is responsible for 57 percent and DOD 28 percent of the total declassified pages in FY 1997. State, USIA, and AID have also contributed substantially to the declassification results of FY 1997, by almost doubling the number of pages they declassified in FY 1996. In addition to the extraordinary contributions of these agencies, ISOO commends the efforts of DOE, FEMA, Treasury, ACDA, NASA, NSC, DOT and Eximbank.



MANDATORY REVIEW

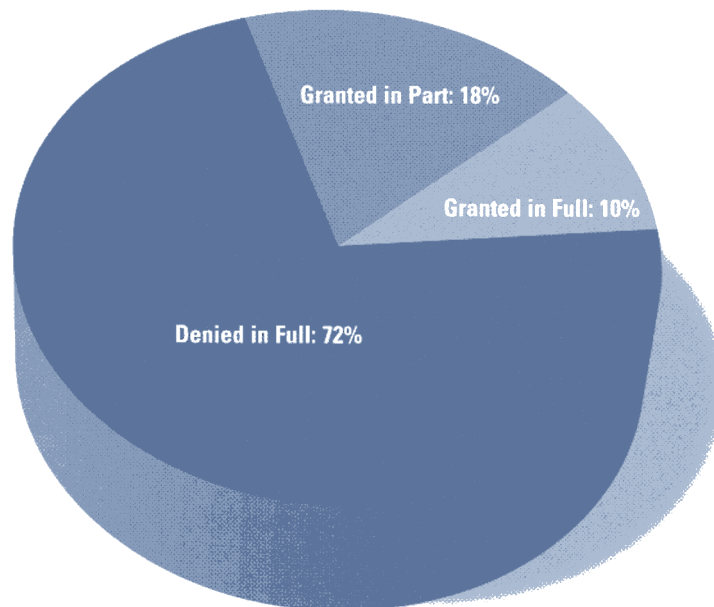
Under Executive Order 12958, the mandatory review process permits individuals or agencies to require an agency to review specified national security information for purposes of seeking its declassification. Requests must be in writing and describe the information with sufficient detail to permit the agency to retrieve it with a reasonable amount of effort. Mandatory review remains popular with some researchers as a less contentious alternative to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. It is also used to seek the declassification of presidential papers or records, which are not subject to the FOIA.

Mandatory Review Pages Processed FISCAL YEARS 1996–1997



During FY 1997 agencies processed 2,828 cases totaling 111,895 pages. The number of pages processed decreased by 59 percent from the previous year. The percentage of pages declassified in whole or in part (82 percent) also decreased from last year's rate (90 percent). Although the rate dropped by eight percent, the proportion and number of pages declassified is still enough to indicate that mandatory review remains a very successful means for declassifying information. With the establishment of the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel (ISCAP), created under Executive Order 12958 and discussed earlier in this report, mandatory review requests are likely to increase.

Mandatory Review Appeals Disposition FISCAL YEAR 1997



During FY 1997, agencies processed 87 appeals that comprised 3,333 pages. Of these, 28 percent of the pages were granted in whole or in part.

The rate is 32 percent lower than last year. The lower rate of declassification suggests that more recent records are being requested and agencies are retaining the classification because the sensitivity of the information continues to meet the criteria under the Order. It further suggests that the ISCAP may expect to see an increase in appeals from denied requesters.

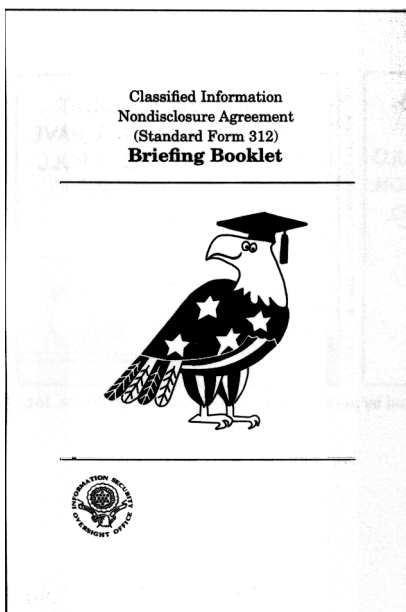
Security Training Aids

Executive Order 12958 brought many changes in principles, practice, and procedures. As we enter into our third year of implementation, security education is more critical than ever. Familiarizing and reminding those who have access to classified information with the requirements of the classification system is a major undertaking for security professionals in both Government and industry. ISOO continues to explore ways to coordinate the dissemination of as many security education tools as possible or to develop them within the context of budgetary considerations. For now, ISOO has available a marking pamphlet to serve as a general guide for use by both original and derivative classifiers. We have also revised our popular Standard Form (SF) 312 briefing booklet by including the new Executive Order and updating the "Questions and Answers" segment.



Marking Booklet

This booklet is a general, illustrated guide on how to mark classified documents in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 12958 and its implementing directives. Authorized original and derivative classifiers as well as administrative personnel who prepare classified documents can rely on this booklet whenever there is a question about the marking of a classified document.



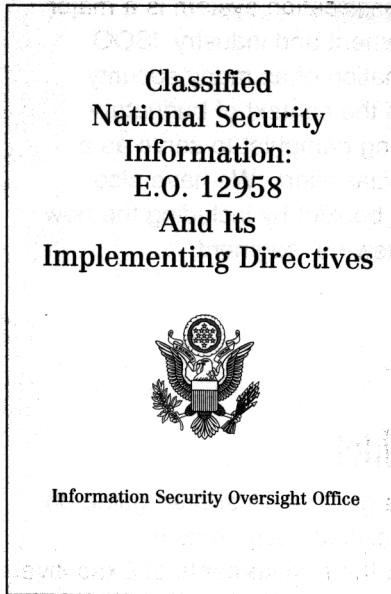
SF 312 Briefing Booklet

This booklet remains popular with agency and industry security managers who provide briefings on the SF 312, "Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement." It includes the complete text of all the laws and regulations that must be available if requested by someone signing the SF 312, including the text of Executive Order 12958, a copy of the SF 312 and updated answers to the most frequently asked questions about the nondisclosure agreement.



The SF 312 Video

This 13-minute video provides an entertaining but informative approach to answering most of the questions that employees raise about the purpose of the nondisclosure agreement and their obligations under it. It provides an excellent base for an employee briefing on the SF 312.

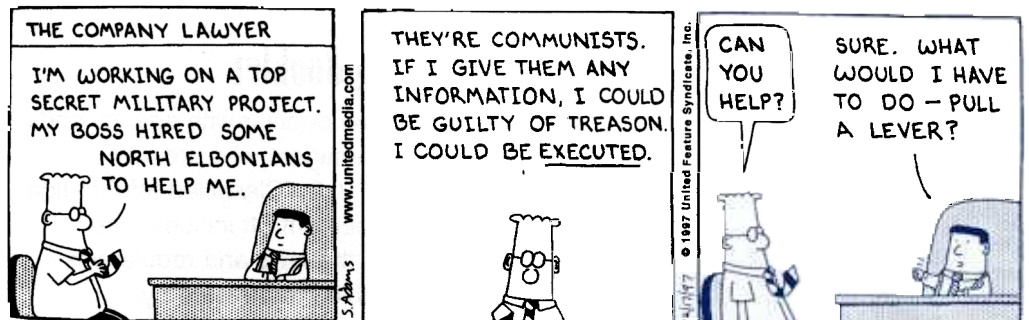


Executive Order 12958 and Implementing Directive Packet

This packet is a three-hole punched, shrink-wrapped document that includes Executive Order 12958, its implementing directives, the President's Original Classification Authority designations, and amendments. Tabs identify each of these items. They are printed in a very clear and a very easy to read format. This is one of the most "user-friendly" versions of the Order and its related documents.

For copies of these training aids, contact ISOO:

Telephone: (202) 219-5250
Fax: (202) 219-5385
E-mail: isoo@arch1.nara.gov



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Agency Acronyms or Abbreviations

ACDA:	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Agency for International Development
Air Force	Department of the Air Force
Army:	Department of the Army Council of Economic Advisers Central Intelligence Agency
Commerce:	Department of Commerce
DARPA:	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DCAA:	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DIA:	Defense Intelligence Agency
DISA:	Defense Information Systems Agency
DLA:	Defense Logistics Agency
DOD:	Department of Defense
DOE:	Department of Energy
DOT:	Department of Transportation
DSS:	Defense Security Service
DSWA:	Defense Special Weapons Agency Department of Education
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
EXIMBANK:	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FBI:	Federal Bureau of Investigation Farm Credit Administration Federal Communications Commission
FEMA:	Federal Emergency Management Agency Federal Maritime Commission Federal Reserve System
GSA:	General Services Administration
HHS:	Department of Health and Human Services
HUD:	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Interior:	Department of the Interior
ISOO:	Information Security Oversight Office International Trade Commission Joint Chiefs of Staff
Justice:	Department of Justice
Labor:	Department of Labor

MMC:	Marine Mammal Commission
MSPB:	Merit Systems Protection Board
NARA:	National Archives and Records Administration
NASA:	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Navy:	Department of the Navy
NISPPAC:	National Industrial Security Program Policy Advisory Committee
NIMA:	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
NRC:	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRO:	National Reconnaissance Office
NSA:	National Security Agency
NSC:	National Security Council
NSF:	National Science Foundation
OA, EOP:	Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President
OIG, DOD:	Office of the Inspector General, Department of Defense
OMB:	Office of Management and Budget
ONDCP:	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OPIC:	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
OPM:	Office of Personnel Management
OSD:	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSIA:	On-Site Inspection Agency
OSTP:	Office of Science and Technology Policy
OVP:	Office of the Vice President
PC:	Peace Corps
PFIAB:	President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
SBA:	Small Business Administration
SEC:	Securities and Exchange Commission
SSS:	Selective Service System
State:	Department of State
STB:	Surface Transportation Board
Treasury:	Department of the Treasury
TVA:	Tennessee Valley Authority
USDA:	Department of Agriculture
USIA:	United States Information Agency
USMC:	United States Marine Corps
USPS:	United States Postal Service
USTR:	Office of the United States Trade Representative
VA:	Department of Veterans Affairs



**INFORMATION SECURITY
OVERSIGHT OFFICE**

National Archives Building
Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408
Telephone: (202) 219-5250
Fax: (202) 219-5385
E-mail address: isoo@arch1.nara.gov