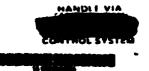
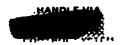
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WORDS AND MUSIC FOR NRO ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT CHART (1977)

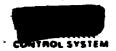
- 1. The best way to absorb this chart is to focus on the center block—the DNRO. The Director of the National Reconnaissance Office has generally been the Under Secretary of the Air Porce. I am the Deputy Director. The NRO is a separate DOD operating agency. Because the Air Porce manages the DOD space activities it has been natural to use the Under Secretary as a cover position. He spends approximately 50 percent of his time as DNRO.
- 2. The Secretary of Defense (Dr. Harold Brown) is the executive agent charged with conducting the National Reconnaissance Program.
- 3. and 4. The Director of Central Intelligence, working through the National Foreign Intelligence Board (NFIB), establishes intelligence collection requirements—in our case that means establishing the satellite targets. He also establishes and administer establishes because for the NRP.
- 5. Resource allocation decisions for the NRP are made by the Policy Review Committee of the National Security Council. When meeting to make NRP resource decisions the PRC(I) is chaired by the Director of Central Intelligence (Admiral Turner) with the Deputy Secretary of Defense (Mr. Charles Duncan), the Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (Mr. David Aaron) and the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (Mr. Philip Habib) as members.
- 6. The Intelligence Community Staff was created to assist the DCI in his role as head of the US Intelligence Community. Since we are a major intelligence collection agency, our interface with the IC Staff is substantial. The IC Staff also services the PRC when it is making intelligence resource decisions.
- 7. The Office of Management and Budget has in recent years become more involved with the NRP. While we are not in their direct management chain they did review our budget for this past fiscal year.
- 8. The Special Coordination Committee has subsumed the tasks previously accomplished by the Operations Advisory Group and before that, the 40 Committee. It is an NSC Committee, comprised of the President's National Security Advisor, the





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Secretary of State and Defense, the DCI and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The SCC reviews our flight schedule each month and has the power to hold or suspend a launch should world political conditions dictate.

- 9. The Intelligence Oversight Board was created by President Ford to insure that US intelligence agencies did not violate the rights of American citizens. Its members are Mr. Leo Cherne, Stephen Ailes, and Robert D. Murphy (Chairman). We file quarterly reports of our activities with the IOB.
- 10. The Attorney General is the final authority on issues of propriety in intelligence collection. As such, requirements which deviate from the norm could possibly be passed through the IOB to the Attorney General for approval.
- 11. Also as part of President Ford's efforts to insure that intelligence activities did not abuse their charters, the position of DOD Inspector General for Intelligence was created. We report our activities to the IG quarterly and respond to his periodic inspection or requests.
- 12. The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board has provided oversight to the NRO since our very inception. They have guided our organizational development and were responsible for recommending many of the tenets of our management style. This group of high level civilian advisors monitor NRO activities and generally keeps the President apprised of the future trends in satellite collection needs.
- 13. and 14. The NRO has its own, totally dedicated and a small staff whose chofe It Is to serve the DNRO. Brigadier General Shields is the Director of that staff. Again using the Air Force for a cover the staff has the unclassified title of Office of Space Systems.
- 15., 16., and 17. The NRO is divided into three programs. Each Program Director reports directly to the DNRO. Program A is under the cover of Secretary of the Air Force Special Projects and is located in Los Angeles. The Director of Program B is also the CIA's Deputy Director for Science and Technology, and the Director of Program C is covered with the title Director of Navy Space Activities.
 - 18. Congressional overview of the NRP has increased significantly over the past three years. With the establishment of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in 1976, the NRP is now subject to review by five Congressional committees. Other committees in space related activities (i.e., Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space) also request presentations on the program.





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