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NRO CHARTER CONSIDERATIONS

The Role of the NRP ExCom.

The NRP ExCom was established, and composition of its membership determined, by Presidential direction in 1964. The ExCom acts for the Secretary of Defense and is established to:

- a. Recommend to the Secretary of Defense the overall appropriate level of effort for the NRP in responding to requirements in light of technical capabilities and fiscal limitations.
- b. Approve or modify the consolidated NRP and its budget.
- c. Approve the allocation of responsibility and the associated funds for R&D for new systems.

The ExCom has recently been composed of the DCI, acting as Chairman, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) who represents the Secretary of Defense. In years past, the committee included the President's Scientific Advisor until that position was abolished. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) replaced the Deputy Secretary of Defense who was Chairman until 1971. Recently, consideration has been given to a member representing the National Security Council.

The Role of the DNRO.

By a DOD/CIA Agreement and DOD Directive, the DNRO is responsible for the day-to-day management and conduct of the NRP. The NRP is based upon a single charter which makes its mission unambiguous. The NRO is a separate operating agency of the DOD and can make use of DOD services. The DNRO's role in the NRP can be considered analogous to that of a corporate president of a company.

External to the NRO: Developing the corporation analogy, the DNRO responds to a "board of directors level" composed of three parts. In the first part, the DNRO looks to the Secretary of Defense for policy guidance and decisions since

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the Secretary of Defense is the NRP executive agent. In the second part, the DCI, through the USIB mechanism, provides to the DNRO national requirements which NRP space systems should fulfill. And third, the DNRO receives program resource allocation directives from the ExCom, as well as direction as to the pace to be maintained regarding various projects within the NRP.

Internal to the NRO: The DNRO has an interagency staff and his own Comptroller and three Program Offices to aid him. His line organizations (in the corporation analogy--and military sense--too) report directly to him. The variety of managerial tools that he has to fulfill his responsibilities are unique and essential (streamlined management) in order for the NRP to continue to fulfill its role effectively and efficiently.

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