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DDI-161-79

13 March 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Intelligence

SUBJECT : Release of Intelligence Documents
to Federal Contract Research Centers
(FCRCs)

1. This memorandum responds to your request for information on the routine dissemination of classified information to "Federal Contract Research Centers." The question was put to the DCI by Dr. George K. Tanham, a vice-president and trustee of the RAND Corporation. Attachment A is a short biography on Dr. Tanham.

2. The term Federal Contract Research Centers is jargon that was used primarily by the National Science Foundation prior to November 1967 when "Federally-Funded Research and Development Centers" (FFRDCs) was substituted. Attachment B is an extract from National Science Foundation survey listing the FFRDCs for FY 1971-73. Attachment C is an extract from a study of these institutions; it explains briefly their history and organization and provides a list of some 90 facilities that were funded by the Federal Government for some sort of R&D purposes between 1953-67.

3. The FFRDCs consist primarily of the Department of Defense "think tanks," the AEC and DoD labs and plants, the NASA labs, the NSC-funded observatories, and a group of educationally oriented research centers funded by HEW. Those that are concerned with defense are difficult to categorize without explicitly examining the current contracts

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with the sponsoring organization. Some are pure paper factories, some are pure materials facilities, and some are a mixture or neither. They currently include CNA, IDA, RAC, RAND, and MITRE. The current list excludes some traditional facilities, for example, Hudson Institute and the Logistics Management Institute. The list is constantly changing.

4. We cannot establish the existence of anything formally linking these federally-funded institutions together other than the National Science Foundation reports on federal expenditures for research. We cannot confirm the existence of any sort of trade association or other amalgamation for coordination of their efforts, exchange of information, or lobbying. There is, however, an anti-FFRDC organization; the National Council of Professional Service Firms in Free Enterprise is a Los Angeles-based lobbying organization whose purpose is to affect legislation governing procurement of professional services by the Federal Government. We have not been able to establish its membership.

5. Long existent and stringent USIB rules govern the release of classified data to all contractors. The rules do not distinguish between the so-called FFRDC and a contractor; e.g., presumably GE/TEMPO, that is in the business for profit. The USIB rules, over time, have been strengthened, and NSA and CIA have been among the leading advocates of this strengthening. The DDO has been primarily responsible for the CIA position in the USIB. The rules implicitly prohibit the regular passage of periodic intelligence to any contractor. Explicitly, the contracting federal agency has total responsibility for passing classified documents to a contractor. And, the contracting agency must vet each document to make sure that current contracts indeed require that the contracting development center has the need to know for the particular document. Contracting agency may


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not release groups of documents--each must be individually examined. There are a variety of dissemination controls that prohibit release of documents to contractors. These include, for State, LIMDIS and EXDIS. Controlled Dissem was instituted by CIA explicitly to prohibit release of information to contractors. The contracting federal institution has the responsibility of going to the originator of the classified document if and when it seems necessary for the contractor to have access to one of these nonreleasable documents.

6. These rules seem reasonable. Many of the so-called FFRDCs are changing their habits. MITRE, for example, has been trying to sell its services to the Government of Japan. The specific jobs that they have contracted to do vary drastically over time. The originator of the document cannot be reasonably expected to know the specifics of every federal contract for research and development. The responsibility for release, consequently, must lie with the contracting federal institution.

7. Reexamination of the rules does not seem necessary, but should it be desired, it should presumably occur in the USIB arena. Attachment D is a compilation of USIB papers concerned with release of documents to contractors.


Director, Central Reference Service

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TANEJA, VIDAY SAGAR, b India, Sept 7, 31, m 62; c 2. MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS, STATISTICS. Educ: Punjab Univ India, BA, 50, MA, 52; Univ Minn, MA, 63; Univ Conn, PhD (statist), 66. Prof Exp: Lectr math, Doak, Col, 53-59; instr, Univ Minn, Morris, 64-65; asst prof math statist, N Mex State Univ, 66-70; ASSOC PROF MATH STATIST, WESTERN ILL UNIV, 70-. Mem: Inst Math Statist; Opers Res Soc Am; Am Statist Assn. Res: Statistical inference; time series analysis; operations research. Publ: Co-auth. On tests of trend in a weekly stationary time series, Univ Conn, 8/66; auth. A surveillance model: two machine case, Proc Opers Res Around World, 8/67; co-auth. Some sequential procedures for multivariate ranking and shippage problems, N Mex State Univ, 6/70, The coefficients of cash X^2 cost X , Fibonacci Quart, 72 & Some sequential procedures for ranking multivariate normal populations, Ann Inst Statist Math, Tokyo, Japan, 3/73. Add: Dept of Mathematics, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455.

TANENHAUS, JOSEPH, b Binghamton, N Y, Feb 27, 24; m 50; c 4. POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC LAW. Educ: Cornell Univ, BA, 47, MA, 49, PhD (govt), 53. Postdoctoral Fels & Grants: Soc Sci Res Coun fcls, N Y Univ, 55-58 & 61-62; Nat Sci Found fel, Univ Iowa & State Univ N Y Stony Brook, 66-70; Soc Sci Res Coun fel, Univ Iowa, 67. Prof Exp: Instr polit sci, Wellesley Col, 51-52; instr, Wells Col, 52-53; asst prof, N Y Univ, 53-57, assoc prof, 57-63, prof, 63-65, asst dir instat res, Off Res Serv, 61-63; prof polit sci, Univ Iowa, 65-69; chmn dept, State Univ N Y Stony Brook, 69-72. PROF POLIT SCI, STATE UNIV N Y STONY BROOK, 69- Concurrent Pos: Vis assoc prof polit sci, Vanderbilt Univ, 58-59; mem coun, Inter-Univ Consortium Polit Res, 64-66, chmn coun, 65-66; mem adv panel, Int Encycl Soc Sci, 64-68; organizer, Shambaugh Conf Judicial Res, 67; mem ed bd, Midwest J Polit Sci, 68-69; mem adv bd, Law & Society Prog, Northwestern Univ Law Sch, 70-; mem adv panel, Prog Polit Sci, Nat Sci Found, 72-74. Mil Serv: Ord C, USA, 44-46. Mem: Am Polit Sci Assn (v pres, 71-72). Res: Comparative constitutional courts; experimental political behavior. Publ: Co-auth, American political science: a profile of a discipline, Atherton, 64 & The development of American political science: from Burgess to behavioralism, Allyn & Bacon, 67; co-ed, Frontiers of judicial research, Wiley, 69; co-auth, The study of public law, Random House, 72; plus 25 others. Add: Dept of Political Science, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11790.

TANG, ANTHONY MATTHEW, b Shanghai, China, May 6, 24; U S citizen; m 46; c 6. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Educ: Loyola Univ (La), BBA, 49; Vanderbilt Univ, PhD (econ), 55. Postdoctoral Fels & Grants: Soc Sci Res Coun, fel, Univ Calif, Berkeley, 63-64. Prof Exp: Instr econ, Vanderbilt Univ, 55-56, asst prof, 56-60, assoc prof, 60-63, dir grad prog econ develop, 61-63; vis prof agr econ, Univ Calif, Berkeley, 63-64; vis prof econ, Chinese Univ Hong Kong, 66-68; chmn dept econ, Vanderbilt Univ, 68-71, PROF ECON, VANDERBILT UNIV, 63-. DIR E ASIAN STUDIES PROG, 73- Concurrent Pos: Vis lectr econ, Osaka Univ, 59-60; adv, Am Econ Assn Adv Comt to U S Bur Census, 60-63 & Am Econ Policy & Adv Bd to Econ Insts, 63-66; ed, Southern Econ J, 63-66; mem ed coun, Am Agr Econ, 68-71. Mem: Am Econ Assn; Am Agr Econ Assn; Econometric Soc. Res: Rural poverty in the United States; economics of education and research; agricultural and economic development; theory and empirical studies on Japan, China, Russia, and the United States. Publ: Auth, Economic development of the Southern Piedmont, 1860-1950: with special reference to agriculture, Univ N C, 58; Economic development and changing consequences of race discrimination in the south, J Farm Econ, 59; Education and research in Japanese agricultural economic development, 1830-1938, Econ Studies Quart, 63; contribr, Theory and design of economic development, Johns Hopkins Univ, 66, Economic trends in communist China, Aldine, 68 & Comparative agrarian systems in socialist and non-socialist countries, Univ Wash, 70; plus 20 others. Add: 6728 Currywood Dr, Nashville, TN 37205.

TANG, PETER SHENG-HAO, b Hefei, Anhwei, China, Apr 11, 19; m 57; c 3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, POLITICAL SCIENCE. Educ: Nat Chengchi Univ, China, AB, 42; Columbia Univ, AM, 47, PhD (int rels & comp polit), 52. Postdoctoral Fels & Grants: Soc Sci Res Coun grant, 59-60; Am Coun Learned Soc grants, 59-60 & 61-62; Am Philos Soc grant, Latin Am, 68-69; Fulbright scholar, Univ Bucharest, 70. Prof Exp: Attache, Chinese Embassy, Moscow, 42-45; res assoc Asiatic studies, Univ Southern Calif, 52-53; res assoc, Far Eastern & Russian Inst, Univ Wash, 55-58; sr res analyst, Res Proj, Georgetown Univ, 57-59; exec dir, Res Inst Sino-Soviet Bloc, 59-62; vis prof hist, Ind Univ, 62; PROF POLIT SCI, BOSTON COL, 62- Concurrent Pos: Lectr, Georgetown Univ, 57-59, adj prof, 59-62; dir, Res Inst Sino-Soviet Bloc, 62-; assoc, East Asian Res Ctr, Harvard Univ, 71- & lectr comm extended courses, 72- Mem: Am Polit Sci Assn; Asn Advan Slavic Studies; Asn Asian Studies; Am Hist Assn; Acad Polit & Soc Sci. Res: Sino-Soviet relations; Communist ideology and movement; political, economic, social and cultural developments in various communist countries; their leaderships, mutual relations and relations with developing nations and the West. Publ: Auth, Communist China today: domestic and foreign policies, Praeger & Res Inst Sino-Soviet Bloc, 57 & 61; Russian and Soviet policy in Manchuria and Outer Mongolia 1911-1931, Duke Univ, 59; Communist China as a developmental model for underdeveloped countries, 60, The Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Moscow-Tirana-Peking relations, 62 & The Chinese struggle against modern revisionism: theory and practice, 64, Res Inst Sino-Soviet Bloc; co-auth, Communist China: the domestic scene 1949-1967, Seton Hall Univ, 67; plus 58 others. Add: Dept of Political Science, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

TANGERMAN, MARGARETTA SACKVILLE, b Cleveland, Ohio, July 31, 02; m 26. SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY. Educ: Ind Univ, BA, 46; Univ Chicago, Grace Abbot Mem fel, Commonwealth fel & MASW, 47. Prof Exp: Psychiatrist consult & chief case work supvr, Lake County Ment Health Clin & Lake County Dept Pub Welfare, 47-49; prof social work & head dept, Valparaiso Univ, 49-72, dean of women, 49-58, EMER PROF SOCIAL WORK, VALPARAISO UNIV, 72- Concurrent Pos: Mem state adv coun, Ind State Comn Aging, 57-, del, White House Conf Aging, 61; mem, Ind Governor's Youth Coun, 58-64, del, White House Conf Children & Youth, 60; mem, Ind Governor's Comn Status of Women, 63-, del, Nat Conf Governor's Comn Status of Women, 63 & White House Conf on Status of Women, 64; 56; co-

auth social work, Canterbury Place, Porter County Family Services Ind & Lutheran Family Serv Northwest Ind. Mem: Am Acad Polit & Soc Sci; Am Personnel & Guid Assn; Am Pub Welfare Assn; Am Social Soc; Nat Asn Women Deans & Counsel; Nat Asn Social Workers; Acad Cert Social Workers; Nat Coun Family Rel; Nat Voc Guid Assn. Res: Social problems; education for social work; counseling. Publ: Auth, undergraduate social work curriculum, Nat Asn Soc Social Admn, 66; Using the welfare services of the community, Cresset, 5/52; Supervision of the caseload of the aged, Pub Welfare in Ind, 52; Problems a dean faces, Valparaiso Guild Bull, 2/64. Add: Dept of Social Work, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, IN 46383.

TANGRI, SANDRA SCHWARTZ, b St Louis, Mo, Aug 27, 36; m 62; c 1. SOCIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT. Educ: Univ Calif, Berkeley, BA, 61; Wayne State Univ, MA, 64; Univ Minn, Ann Arbor, Nat Inst Ment Health & Pop Coun fcls & PhD (social psychol), 69. Postdoctoral Fels & Grants: U S Dept Labor res grant, Inst Social Res, Ann Arbor & Rutgers Univ, 69-72. Prof Exp: Res assoc psychiatrist, Univ Tex Southwestern Med Sch, 62-63; proj dir occup role innovation among col women, Inst Soc Res, Univ Mich, 67-68, lectr, Dept Psychol & Ctr Pop Planning, 68-69, proj dir occup role innovation among col women, Inst Soc Res, 69-70; asst prof psychol, Douglass Col, Rutgers Univ, 70-71; ASST PROF PSYCHOLOGICAL RICHMOND COL (N Y), 71- Concurrent Pos: Nat consult, Comn Occup Status Women, Nat Voc Guid Assn & Am Personnel & Guid Assn, 70- Mem: Am Psychol Assn; Soc Psychol Study Social Issues; Fedn Am Sci. Res: Sociol psychology of women; social change and action research, particularly change in sex roles, population planning and national development; motivation and time perspectives; culture and personality. Publ: Co-auth, A note on self-concept as an insulator and the self-concept variable, J Criminal Law, Criminol & Police Sci, 67; auth, Some lessons from successful family planning programs, In: Development dilemma, D C Heath, 70; Determinants of occupational role-innovation among college women, 72 & co-ed, New perspectives on women (entire issue), 72, J Social Issues; auth, Government policies affecting the status of women and fertility, J Suppl Abstr Serv, 72. Add: Dept of Psychology, Richmond College, Div of Social Sciences, 130 Stuyvesant Pl, Staten Island, NY 10301.

TANGRI, SHANTI SWAROOP, b Rawalpindi, India, Feb 1, 28; m 62. ECONOMICS. Educ: Punjab, India, BSc, 48, MA, 49; Missouri, Columbia, 54; Kansas, 54-55; California, Berkeley, PhD (econ), 61. Postdoctoral Fels & Grants: Resources for Future-Wayne State Univ fel, summer 66. Prof Exp: Lectr econ, Punjab, India, 50-53; Earhart Found fel, 56-57; assoc soc sci, California, Berkeley, 57-58; faculty guest & Ford Found fel econ, ctr int affairs, Mass Inst Technol, 58-59; lectr econ & soc sci, California, Berkeley, 59-60; asst prof econ, San Francisco State Col, 60-61; Southern Methodist, 61-63; assoc prof, Wayne State Univ, 63-70, fac res fel, summer 67; PROF ECON & CHMN DEPT, LIVINGSTON COL, RUTGERS UNIV, 70- Concurrent Pos: Consult, human rels area files, Yale, 56-57. Mem: Am Econ Assn; Asn Asian Studies. Res: Problems of urbanization, agricultural development and population planning in underdeveloped countries; theories and practice of development planning. Publ: Ed, Command versus demand: systems for economic growth, 67 & co-ed, Capital accumulation and economic development, 67; Health; auth, Urbanization, political stability and economic growth, In: India's urban future, Univ California, 61. Add: Dept of Economics, Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

TANIHAM, GEORGE KILPATRICK, b Englewood, N J, Feb 23, 22; m 66; c 7. RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, POLITICAL SCIENCE. Educ: Princeton Univ, BA, 43; Stanford Univ, MA, 47, PhD (polit sci), 51. Postdoctoral Fels & Grants: Ford Found fel, Oxford Univ, 52-53; Soc Sci Res Coun grant, Rand Corp, 55-57. Prof Exp: Assoc prof hist & master stud houses, Calif Inst Technol, 47-55; mem staff soc sci, Rand Corp, 55-58, dep to v pres, 59-64; assoc dir, AID, Saigon, Vietnam, 64-65; dep to v pres, Rand Corp, 65-68; spec asst to U S Ambassador, Bangkok, Thailand, 68-70; V PRES & TRUSTEE, RAND CORP, 70- Concurrent Pos: Lectr, Nat War Col, U S Army War Col, Air Univ, U S Naval War Col, Marine Corps Schs, Foreign Serv Inst, Nat Defense Col, Tokyo, Thai Army & Air Force Cois & Vietnam Defense Col. U S rep, SEATO Expert Study Group Counter-Subversion, Thailand, 61 & 69; mem bd dirs, Hill Sch, Va; mem bd dirs, Dun-Donnelley Publ Corp, 72- Honors & Awards: Knight Comdr, Order of White Elephant, Thailand, 70. Mil Serv: USA, 43-46, Capt; Silver Star & Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal; Croix de Guerre. Mem: Inst Strategic Studies; Comn Foreign Res. Publ: Auth, Communist revolutionary warfare: the Vietnam in Indochina, 61, Communist revolutionary warfare: from the Vietnam to the Viet Cong, 67 & War without guns: American civilians in rural Vietnam, 66, Praeger; Contribution a l'histoire de la resistance belge, Univ Brussels, 71; co-auth, Some dilemmas of counterinsurgency, Foreign Affairs, 10/69; auth, Some insurgency lessons from Southeast Asia, Orbis, fall 72. Add: Rand Corporation, 2100 M St N W, Washington, DC 20037.

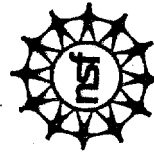
TANIGUCHI, IZUMI, b Stockton, Calif, Feb 3, 26; m 60; c 2. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS, RESOURCE ECONOMICS. Educ: Univ Houston, BBA, 52, MBA, 54; Univ Tex, Austin, PhD (econ), 70. Prof Exp: Statist analyst, Anderson Clayton Co, 54-56; instr econ, Univ Houston, 56; asst prof, Univ Mo, 60-63; asst prof, Calif State Univ, Fresno, 63-70, ASSOC PROF ECON & CHMN DEPT, CALIF STATE UNIV, FRESNO, 70- Mil Serv: Intel C, USA, 46-49. Mem: Am Econ Assn; Asn Evolutionary Econ; Asn Asian Studies. Res: Japanese economic development; United States and Japanese balance of payments; economic progress of ethnic minorities in the United States. Add: Dept of Economics, California State University, Fresno, Shaw & Cedar Ave, Fresno, CA 93710.

TANNENBAUM, ABRAHAM JOSEPH, b New York, N Y, Jan 5, 24; m 61. EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. Educ: Brooklyn Col, BA, 46; Columbia, MA, 48, PhD, 60. Postdoctoral Fels & Grants: Res fel educ & psychol, Hebrew Univ, Israel, 68-69. Prof Exp: Instr educ, Brooklyn Col, 55-59; coordr educ for gifted, State Educ Dept, N Y, 59-60; asst dean grad sch educ, Yeshiva, 60-61, assoc prof educ & assoc dean, 61-65, coordr educ, mobilization for youth proj, 62-65; assoc prof spec educ, Teachers Col, Columbia, 65-67, PROF SPEC EDUC, TEACHERS COL, COLUMBIA UNIV, 67- ASST DIR RES & DEMONSTRATION CTR FOR

federal funds for research development and other scientific activities

FISCAL YEARS 1971, 1972, and 1973

SURVEYS OF SCIENCE
RESOURCES SERIES
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION



NSF 72-317

VOLUME XXI

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Department of Defense

- Office of the Secretary of Defense
- Administered by Other Nonprofit Institutions
 - Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA)

Department of the Army

- Administered by Other Nonprofit Institutions
 - Human Resources Research Organization
 - Research Analysis Corporation (RAC)

Department of the Navy

- Administered by Universities and Colleges
 - Applied Physics Laboratory (Johns Hopkins University)
 - Applied Physics Laboratory (University of Washington)
 - Center for Naval Analyses (University of Rochester)
 - Ordnance Research Laboratory (Pennsylvania State University)

Department of the Air Force

- Administered by Universities and Colleges
 - Lincoln Laboratory (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Administered by Other Nonprofit Institutions

- Aerospace Corporation
- Analytic Services, Inc. (ANSER)
- Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center (Illinois Institute of Technology, Research Institute (IITRI))
- MITRE Corporation
- RAND Corporation

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Office of Education¹

- Administered by Universities and Colleges
 - Center for the Advanced Study of Educational Administration (University of Oregon)

- Center for Research and Development in Higher Education (University of California)
- Center for Research and Development for Learning and Re-Education (University of Wisconsin)
- Center for the Study of the Evaluation of Instructional Programs (University of California)
- Center for the Study of Social Organization of Schools and the Learning Process (Johns Hopkins University)
- Learning Research and Development Center (University of Pittsburgh)
- Research and Development Center in Teacher Education (University of Texas)
- Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching (Stanford University)

Administered by Other Nonprofit Institutions

- Appalachia Educational Laboratory
- Center for Educational Policy Research (Stanford Research Institute)
- Center for Urban Education
- Central Midwestern Regional Educational Laboratory
- Eastern Regional Institute for Educational Development Center, Inc.
- The Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development
- Mid-Continent Regional Educational Laboratory
- National Laboratory for Higher Education
- Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory
- Policy Research Center (Syracuse University Research Corporation)
- Research for Better Schools, Inc.
- Southeastern Educational Laboratory
- Southwest Educational Development Laboratory
- Southwest Regional Laboratory for Educational Research and Development
- Southwestern Cooperative Educational Laboratory
- Upper Midwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Inc.

APPENDIX B

Federally Funded Research and Development Centers

FISCAL YEARS 1971-73

Atomic Energy Commission

Administered by Industrial Firms

- Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory (Westinghouse Electric Corp.)
- Hanford Engineering Development Laboratory (Westinghouse - Hanford Corp.)³
- Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory (General Electric Company)
- Mound Laboratory (Monsanto Research Corp.)
- National Reactor Testing Station (Aerojet Nuclear Corp.)
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Union Carbide Corp.)
- Sandia Laboratory (Western Electric Co., Inc. - Sandia Corp.)
- Savannah River Laboratory (E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.)

Administered by Universities and Colleges

- Ames Laboratory (Iowa State University of Science and Technology)
- Argonne National Laboratory (University of Chicago and Argonne Universities Assn.)
- Brookhaven National Laboratory (Associated Universities, Inc.)
- Cambridge Electron Accelerator (Harvard University)
- E.O. Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (University of California)⁴
- E. O. Lawrence Livermore Laboratory (University of California)⁴
- Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (University of California)
- National Accelerator Laboratory (Universities Research Association, Inc.)
- Oak Ridge Associated Universities
- Plasma Physics Laboratory (Princeton University)
- Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator (Princeton University)⁵
- Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (Stanford University)

Administered by Other Nonprofit Institutions

- Atomic Bomb-Casualty Commission (National Academy of Sciences)
- Pacific Northwest Laboratory (Battelle Memorial Institute)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- Administered by Universities and Colleges
 - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology)
 - Space Radiation Effects Laboratory (College of William and Mary)

National Science Foundation

- Administered by Universities and Colleges
 - National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center (Cornell University)⁶
 - Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory (Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc.)
 - Kitt Peak National Observatory (Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc.)
 - National Center for Atmospheric Research (University Corporation for Atmospheric Research)
 - National Radio Astronomy Observatory (Associated Universities, Inc.)

¹In fiscal year 1973 the National Institute of Education assumed sponsorship of all these FFRDC's.

²Formerly, Regional Educational Laboratory for the Carolinas and Virginia.

³Established in December 1971 to manage AEC's Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor program that was formerly managed by the Pacific Northwest Laboratory under the WADCO Corp.

⁴In June 1971 the two laboratories of the former Lawrence Radiation Laboratory located at Berkeley and Livermore were administratively separated and renamed.

⁵Phased out as an FFRDC as of the end of fiscal year 1971.

⁶Formerly Arecibo Observatory.

Contract Research and Development Adjuncts of Federal Agencies

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY
OF FORTY ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRACT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADJUNCTS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

Approved For Release 2005/07/22 : CIA-RDP80B01495R000600100014-3
Federal Contract Research Centers (FCRC's) and Federally Funded
Research and Development Centers (FFRDC's)

During World War II the Federal Government created a number of special project laboratories (or greatly expanded existing small laboratories) which were administered under contract with universities and industrial firms. Some survived demobilization after the war, and others were created in the ensuing years, including several with consortia of universities and specially formed not-for-profit corporations as contractors (or parents).² (Historical background on some of these organizations is presented in Chapters II and III.)

In reporting annual expenditures of Federal R & D funds after the war, inclusion of the funds going to these special project laboratories (some of whose budgets were sizable) in the same categories with their parent organizations tended to distort the allocation picture. Particularly in the educational institution and other nonprofit organization categories, the special project laboratory funds made up a significant percentage of the total Federal funding. In the case of universities, R & D traditionally has been performed within departments by faculty members and graduate students. The undifferentiated inclusion in the educational institution category of special project laboratory funds, largely spent by university-related organizations but outside the university departmental structure, thus presented a misleading indication of Federal fund allocation.³

When the National Science Foundation (NSF) initiated annual reporting of Federal R & D funds in 1953, funds obligated to the special project laboratories were segregated into a category which came to be known as Federal Contract Research Centers. In NSF's 1967 report, 45 organizations were listed as meeting the following definition:

²The term "parent" is used in this report to describe the organization which contracts directly with the sponsoring Federal agency and which administers the R & D performer.

³For example, R & D performed by the University of California would have been increased by \$240 million in fiscal year 1967 by inclusion of the special project laboratories for which it acts as parent, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (Berkeley and Livermore, California), Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, and Naval Biological Laboratory in Oakland, California.

exclusively or substantially financed by the Federal Government, which were established by the Federal Government either to meet a particular research and development need or, in some instances, to provide major facilities at universities for research and associated training purposes. They are administered by extramural organizations, as described above, through contracts.⁴

In the intervening years, however, difficulties were experienced in determining what organizations met the FCRC definition. The list of FCRC's published by NSF (based on sponsoring agency designations) lacked consistency from survey to survey. Questions were raised not only about the appropriateness of attempting to group such organizations, but also about the appropriateness of the term Federal Contract Research Centers.

To overcome these problems, the Federal Council for Science and Technology in November 1967 changed the name of the category to Federally Funded Research and Development Centers and agreed on more definitive criteria to be used by Federal agencies in identifying such organizations. Survey forms used for collecting data for the 1968 report of Federal R & D funds (the report was not published as of this writing) listed 73 organizations as FFRDC's, including 38 of the 45 organizations listed as FCRC's in 1967.⁵ Most of the organizations added to the list were relatively small R & D centers in the educational field funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (See Appendix A for more details on FCRC's and FFRDC's.)

⁴U. S. National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities, Fiscal Years 1966, 1967, and 1968, Volume XVI, Surveys of Science Resources Series (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967; NSF 67-19), p. 82. The listing of FCRC's appeared on pp. 93-94. (See Appendix A, this report, for details on the evolution of the FCRC definition.)

⁵U. S. National Science Foundation, "Master List of Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC's) (As of June 1, 1968)."

BACKGROUND MATERIALS ON THE SELECTION OF
ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE STUDY PANEL

Additional background is presented here on the Federal Contract Research Center concept and the newly adopted Federally Funded Research and Development Center concept. In addition, more details are provided on how the study selection criteria were developed to identify organizations for inclusion in the study panel. Finally, examples are given of a variety of R & D organizations which failed in varying ways and degrees to meet the selection criteria.

Federal Contract Research Centers

As noted in Chapter I, the special project laboratories established during and following World War II created problems of distortion when the Federal Government began to report Federal R & D obligations on a performer category basis.

Reporting began in 1953 when the National Science Foundation published Volume I of its series popularly referred to as Federal Funds for Science. Funds obligated to the special project laboratories were segregated into a separate performer category, "research centers."* The next three volumes in the series did not report Federal R & D funds by performer category. When such data reappeared in Volume V, the following brief definition was given for research centers:

Research Centers may be described as research and development undertakings, exclusively or substantially financed by the government, which in most instances were originally established to meet a research and development need of the Federal Government, and which

* The research center category of performers was described at some length in this document. U. S. National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Science; I, Federal Funds for Scientific Research and Development at Nonprofit Institutions, 1950-1951 and 1951-1952 (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1953), pp. 8-10. The actual title of the series was modified in later issues (see the following footnotes) but the popular title has been retained in current usage.

were administered by a private organization through some kind of contractual management. The administration may be a profit organization as defined above, an educational institution also defined above, or the administration of the center may be by some other group or private organization.*

The term "research centers" was changed to "Federal Contract Research Centers" in Volume X in 1961, but the accompanying definition did not change appreciably in substance despite five revisions in wording (in Volumes IX, X, XI, XII, and XV) until the appearance of Volume XVI in 1967. In the latter volume, the phrase, ". . . to provide major facilities at universities for research and associated purposes," was added to the definition which then read as follows:

Federal Contract Research Centers, R & D organizations exclusively or substantially financed by the Federal Government, which were established by the Federal Government either to meet a particular research and development need or, in some instances, to provide major facilities at universities for research and associated training purposes. They are administered by extramural organizations, as described above, through contracts.**

A listing of research centers was first published by NSF in 1957 in Volume VI of Federal Funds when 46 organizations were grouped by sponsor and type of parent.*** With two exceptions, each annual survey

* U. S. National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Science; V. The Federal Research and Development Budget Fiscal Years 1955, 1956, and 1957 (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1956; NSF 56-19), p. 21.

** U. S. National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities, Fiscal Years 1966, 1967, and 1968, Volume XVI, Surveys of Science Resources Series (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967; NSF 67-19), p. 82.

*** U. S. National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Science, VI, Federal Research and Development Budget, Fiscal Years 1956, 1957, and 1958 (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1957; NSF 57-24), pp. 23-24.

APPENDIX A. BACKGROUND MATERIALS

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of the distribution of Federal R & D funds published by NSF between 1957 and 1967 included a listing of FCRC's (or research centers).* The lists, in turn, were compiled by NSF based on information supplied by reporting Federal agencies; each agency designated those of its contractors it decided met the NSF definition of an FCRC. The resulting lists lacked consistency from year to year. In total, 92 organizations appeared on one or more of the Federal Funds lists between 1957 and 1967. Forty-seven of these organizations (see Exhibit A-I) failed to appear in the Volume XVI list published in 1967. Forty-five FCRC's appeared on the 1967 list, the last FCRC list published in Federal Funds (see Exhibit A-II).

Some of the inconsistencies in the listings can be explained because certain organizations were closed down or absorbed into other organizations (e. g., Prevention of Deterioration Center, Physical Research Laboratory, Project Michigan, Operations Research Group), or because changes occurred in the status or characteristics of others which caused them to be classified in different performer categories (e. g., System Development Corporation, Allegany Ballistics Laboratory, Nuclear Propulsion Facility).

The reasons for dropping still others from the FCRC lists were less clear cut. During the study, for example, it was reported that the Biomedical Projects sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) were dropped because the AEC decided they did not constitute sufficiently separate organizations from their parents to warrant inclusion on the FCRC list. The listing of Battelle Memorial Institute in 1961 (Volume X) appears simply to have been a case of mistaken classification. Battelle was formed in 1929 and was a diversified not-for-profit research performer during all the years the FCRC list was published.

A major difficulty in identifying FCRC-like organizations, as discussed in Chapter I, stemmed from the widely varying characteristics of R & D performers which makes their neat classification into a limited number of categories impossible. In addition, the definitions used for research centers and FCRC's through 1967 were general in nature and did not provide specific guidance to the identification process.

* In 1959 and 1960 (Volumes VIII and IX) the list was dropped from Federal Funds, although the category "research centers" was still used in reporting aggregate data.

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Federal Contract Research Centers Previously Listed by the
National Science Foundation but not Included in the 1967 List

Department of Defense

Logistics Management Institute*

Department of the Army

Columbia Radiation Laboratory (Columbia University)
Coordinated Science Laboratory (University of Illinois)
Control Systems Laboratory (University of Illinois)
Cruft Laboratory (Harvard University)
Electronic Defense Group (University of Michigan)
Electronic Defense Laboratory (Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.)
Electronic Research Laboratory (University of California)
Electronic Research Laboratory (Stanford University)
Fuels and Lubricants Research Laboratory (Southwest Research
Institute)
Laboratory of Insulation Research (Massachusetts Institute of
Technology)
Microwave Research Institution (Polytechnic Institute of
Brooklyn)
Prevention of Deterioration Center (National Academy of Sciences)
Project Michigan (University of Michigan)
Research Laboratory of Electronics (Massachusetts Institute of
Technology)
Rocket and Propellant Laboratory (Rohm & Haas, Inc.)
Thiokol Project (Thiokol Chemical Corporation)

Department of the Navy

Allegany Ballistics Laboratory (Hercules Powder Company)
Navy Oceanographic Research Laboratory (Woods Hole Oceano-
graphic Institute)
Ordnance Aerophysics Laboratory (Convair Division, General
Dynamics Corp.)
Operations Research Group (Massachusetts Institute of
Technology)

Department of the Air Force

Air Force Shock Tube Facility (University of New Mexico)
Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Plant Facility (General Electric Corporation)
Arnold Engineering Development Center (ARO, Inc.)
Battelle Memorial Institute
Chicago Midway Laboratories (University of Chicago)
Cornell University Laboratory (Cornell University)
Defense Metals Information Center (Battelle Memorial Institute)
Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center (Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute)*
Georgia Nuclear Aircraft Laboratory (Lockheed Aircraft Corporation)
Hartford Research Facility (Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division, United Aircraft Corporation)
Itek Corporation
M. I. T. Instrumentation Laboratory
Physical Research Laboratory (Boston University)
Project Doan Brook (Case Institute of Technology)
Space Technology Laboratory (Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc.)
System Development Corporation

Atomic Energy Commission

Agricultural Research Laboratory (University of Tennessee)
Argonne Cancer Research Hospital (University of Chicago Medical School)
Biomedical Project (University of California at Davis)
Biomedical Project (University of California at Los Angeles)
Biomedical Project (University of Rochester)
Biomedical Project (University of Utah)
Raw Materials Laboratory (National Lead Company)
Radiological Laboratory (University of California, Medical Radiation Center)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

None

National Science Foundation

Government Laboratories (University of Akron)

* Included on the panel of 40 centers studied.

Source: U. S. National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research, Development and other Scientific Activities (Volumes XII-XV) and Federal Funds for Science (Volumes VI, X-XI).

Comparisons of the Study Panel of Forty Organizations with the Listings by the National Science Foundation of Federal Contract Research Centers in 1967 and of Federally Funded Research and Development Centers in 1968

Organization	1967 FCRC's	June '68 FFRDC's	Study Panel Centers	Organization	1967 FCRC's	June '68 FFRDC's	Study Panel Centers
<u>Atomic Energy Commission</u>				Human Resources Research Office	x	x	x
Ames Laboratory	x	x	x	Research Analysis Corporation	x	x	x
Argonne National Laboratory	x	x	x	<u>Department of the Navy</u>			
Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission		x		Applied Physics Laboratory (Johns Hopkins)	x	x	x
Bettis National Laboratory	x	x	x	Applied Physics Laboratory (University of Washington)	x	x	x
Brookhaven National Laboratory	x	x	x	Arctic Research Laboratory	x		
Cambridge Electron Accelerator	x	x	x	Center for Naval Analyses	x	x	x
Connecticut Aircraft Nuclear Engineering Laboratory	x			Hudson Laboratory	x	x	x
Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory	x	x	x	Naval Biological Laboratory	x		x
Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (Berkeley)*	x	x	x	Ordnance Research Laboratory	x	x	x
Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (Livermore)*	x	x	x	<u>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</u>			
Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory	x	x	x	Apollo Guidance Project	x		
Mound Laboratory	x	x	x	Bellcomm, Inc.			x
National Reactor Testing Station	x	x		Jet Propulsion Laboratory	x	x	x
Oak Ridge National Laboratory	x	x	x	Space Radiation Effects Laboratory		x	
Oak Ridge Associated Universities	x	x		<u>National Science Foundation</u>			
Pacific Northwest Laboratory	x	x	x	Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory**	x	x	
Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator	x	x	x	Kitt Peak National Observatory	x	x	x
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory	x	x	x	National Center for Atmospheric Research	x	x	x
Sandia Laboratory	x	x	x	National Radio Astronomy Observatory	x	x	x
Savannah River Laboratory	x	x	x	<u>Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*** (Office of Education)</u>			
Standard Linear Accelerator Center	x	x	x	Appalachia Educational Laboratory		x	
<u>Office of the Secretary of Defense</u>				Center for the Advanced Study of Educational Administration		x	
Hudson Institute	x			Center for Educational Policy Research		x	
Institute for Defense Analyses	x	x	x	Center for Research and Development in Higher Education		x	
Logistics Management Institute			x	Center for Research and Development for Learning and Reeducation		x	
<u>Department of the Air Force</u>				Center for the Study of the Evaluation of Instructional Programs		x	
Aerospace Corporation	x	x	x	Center for the Study of Social Organi- zation of Schools and the Learning Process		x	
Analytic Services, Inc.	x	x	x	Center for Urban Education		x	
Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center		x	x	Central Atlantic Regional Educational Laboratory		x	
Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory			x	Central Midwestern Regional Educa- tional Laboratory		x	
International Telephone and Tele- graph Communication Systems	x			Cooperative Educational Research Laboratory, Inc.		x	
Lincoln Laboratory	x	x	x	Coordination Center for the National Program in Early Childhood Education		x	
MITRE Corporation	x	x	x				
Nuclear Aerospace Research Facility	x						
RAND Corporation	x	x	x				
<u>Department of the Army</u>							
Mathematics Research Center	x	x					
Center for Research in Social Systems	x	x	x				

Organization	1967 FCRC's	June '68 FFRDC's	Study Panel Centers	Organization	1967 FCRC's	June '68 FFRDC's	Study Panel Centers
Eastern Regional Institute for Education		x		Research and Development Center in Teacher Education			x
Educational Development Center, Inc.		x		Rocky Mountain Regional Educational Laboratory			x
The Far West Laboratory for Education Research and Development		x		South Central Regional Educational Laboratory Corporation			x
Learning Research and Development Center		x		Southeastern Educational Laboratory			x
Michigan-Ohio Regional Educational Laboratory		x		Southwest Educational Development Laboratory			x
Mid-Continent Regional Educational Laboratory		x		Southwest Regional Educational Laboratory			x
Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory		x		Southwestern Cooperative Educational Laboratory			x
Policy Research Center		x		Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching			x
Regional Educational Laboratory for the Carolinas and Virginia		x		Upper Midwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Inc.			x
Research for Better Schools, Inc.		x					
Research and Development Center in Educational Stimulation		x					

* On NSF lists these laboratories are combined; they were separated in this study because they constituted separate organizational entities under the study selection criteria.

** Under the study selection criteria, this observatory was considered to be a part of the Kitt Peak National Observatory organization rather than a separate organizational entity.

*** Organizations engaged in educational R & D were excluded from the study; see p. 240.

Sources: U. S. National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities; Fiscal Years 1966, 1967, and 1968, Volume XVI, Surveys of Science Resources Series (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967, NSF 67-19); U. S. National Science Foundation, "Annual Survey of Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities, Instructions for Volume XVII, Fiscal Years 1967, 1968, 1969;" and Chapter I, Table I-3, this report.

Turning to the term itself, questions were raised about whether the words, Federal Contract Research Center, accurately described the organizations included in the category. Federal can be interpreted as modifying center, rather than contract, therefore signifying that the organization is an in-house government establishment. Since FCRC's were non-Federal establishments in all cases, this interpretation was erroneous. Also, many of the FCRC's did not perform research in the traditional meaning of the term as their prime function. Rather, they were concerned with development, systems, and technical direction functions, and the word research was not descriptive of the work they did. Therefore, the FCRC term was not a precise label.

Federally Funded Research and Development Centers

In response to the definitional and terminology problems associated with the FCRC category of R & D performers, the Federal Council for Science and Technology in November 1967 changed the name of the category to "Federally Funded Research and Development Centers" (FFRDC's), agreed on criteria to be used by agencies in identifying FFRDC's, and adopted a tentative master list of FFRDC's to be used for reporting purposes.*

The criteria adopted to identify FFRDC's were considerably more detailed and specific than the 1967 FCRC definition. FFRDC's were described thus in the survey form instructions for Volume XVII of Federal Funds:

Federally funded research and development centers are research-and-development-performing organizations exclusively or substantially financed by the Federal Government, which are supported by the Federal Government either to meet a particular R & D objective or, in some instances, to provide major facilities at universities for research and associated training purposes. Each center is administered by one of the above extramural performers.

* Donald F. Hornig, "Memorandum to Members, Federal Council for Science and Technology; Subject, Federally Funded Research and Development Centers," November 1, 1967.

In general, all of the following qualification criteria are met by an institutional unit before it is included in the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers category: (1) its primary activities include one or more of the following: basic research, applied research, development, or management of research and development (specifically excluded are organizations primarily engaged in routine quality control and testing, routine service activities, production, mapping and surveys, and information dissemination); (2) it is a separate operational unit within the parent organization or is organized as a separately incorporated organization; (3) it performs actual research and development or R & D management either upon direct request of the Federal Government or under a broad charter from the Federal Government, but in either case under the direct monitorship of the Federal Government; (4) it receives its major financial support (70% or more) from the Federal Government, usually from one agency; (5) it has or is expected to have a long-term relationship with its sponsoring agency (about five years or more), as evidenced by specific obligations assumed by it and the agency; (6) most or all of its facilities are owned or funded for in the contract with the Federal Government; and (7) it has an average annual budget (operating and capital equipment) of at least \$500,000.*

The master list of FFRDC's accompanying the survey form contained 73 organizations. Of the 45 FCRC's listed by NSF in 1967, all but seven were included on the FFRDC list.** In addition to the 38 FCRC's that were included, the FFRDC list contained ten educational R & D centers administered by universities and sponsored by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW); 22 regional and other educational laboratories or centers administered by other nonprofit

* U. S. National Science Foundation, "Annual Survey of Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities, Instructions for Volume XVII, Fiscal Years 1967, 1968, 1969," p. 2. (As of this writing, Volume XVII was not published.)

** U. S. National Science Foundation, "Master List of Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC's) (As of June 1, 1968)."

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institutions, also sponsored by HEW; and three other organizations.
(See Exhibit A-II for a comparison of FCRC's and FFRDC's.)

As of this writing, the FFRDC term was not in general use, and the Federal Government had acquired little experience operating under the FFRDC concept as compared to the FCRC concept. The first use in the Federal Funds series of the FFRDC concept will be in Volume XVII.

Selection Criteria Developed for the Study

In view of past difficulties in applying the FCRC definition, one of the first tasks of this study was to examine the nature of the organizations classified as FCRC's and to develop more precise definitional criteria for use in identifying a panel of organizations for study. (The FFRDC criteria had not been developed at this point in the study.) Preliminary definitional criteria were developed, and modifications were made at intervals during the study as additional knowledge was gained.

From the initial literature review and early interviews with personnel in the Federal agencies sponsoring or otherwise concerned with FCRC's, several common characteristics of FCRC's became apparent. Most of the FCRC's were engaged in one or more of five functions: basic research, applied research, development, systems analysis and planning, and systems engineering and technical direction. (Definitions of each of these functions were chosen and/or developed for the study purposes; see Exhibit A-III.)

All of the FCRC's were non-Federal establishments. That is, each was a private organization or a part of a larger private organization, except those administered by state universities. The latter, of course, were neither Federal organizations nor private since they were part of state government organizations.

Each FCRC was administered by one of five types of organizations or "parents": a university; a consortium of universities; an industrial, for-profit corporation; a not-for-profit corporation; or a board of trustees (where the FCRC itself was a separately incorporated not-for-profit corporation).

The employees of FCRC's were not under Civil Service, although a relatively small number of Civil Service or military personnel were assigned to certain of the FCRC's.

Memorandum for Holders of
USIB-D-5. 1/12
8 October 1970

UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD

MEMORANDUM FOR HOLDERS OF USIB-D-5. 1/12

SUBJECT : DCID No. 1/7, "Controls for Dissemination and
Use of Intelligence and Intelligence Information"

REFERENCES : a. USIB-D-5. 1/12, 16 September 1970
b. USIB-D-5. 1/14, 5 October 1970

1. On 5 October 1970 the Director of Central Intelligence with the concurrence of the United States Intelligence Board (a.) approved the subject DCID as circulated in the reference documents and (b.) agreed to advise the intelligence community that (1) the control markings and procedures specified for use under the provisions of DCID 1/7 are the only ones to be used and (2) control markings and procedures not authorized by DCID 1/7 should be replaced or changed when it is practical and economical to do so.

2. Accordingly the Board's action under 1. (b) above is circulated herewith for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[Redacted Signature Box]

[Redacted Title Box] Executive Secretary

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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USIB-D-71.8/2
2 April 1970

UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD

SUBJECT : USIB Policy Paper on Information Release to Contractors

REFERENCES : a. USIB-D-71.8/1, 20 March 1970
b. Memorandum for Holders of USIB-D-39.5/19, 28 September 1967

1. On 2 April 1970 the United States Intelligence Board approved the IHC recommendations in reference a. that:

a. The present memorandum on USIB Policy on Release of Intelligence to Contractors (reference b) be modified, by the addition of footnote 5 to para. 1. b.

b. Each USIB member organization modify pertinent instructions and directives to ensure that officers responsible for release of documents to contractors remove source information as stipulated in footnote 5 to para. 1. b. of the revised policy.

2. Accordingly the attached USIB approved revision of "USIB Policy on Release of Intelligence to Contractors" (which supersedes that contained in reference b. dated 28 September 1967) is circulated for information and appropriate implementation by USIB member agencies.

[Redacted Signature Block]

JAMES S. LAY,
Executive Secretary

[Redacted Initials]

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Attachment

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GROUP 1
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downgrading and
declassification

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USIB Policy on Release
of Intelligence to Contractors^{1/}

1. In order that the member agencies may more effectively discharge their responsibilities, and without intent to limit such broader authority or responsibility as any may now have under law, NSC directive, or special agreements among them, the United States Intelligence Board is agreed that selected intelligence^{2/} may be made available by recipient USIB members or their designated subordinates to certain contractors without referral to the originating agency, provided that:

1/ General policy is set forth in DCID No. 1/7: Controls for Dissemination and Use of Intelligence and Intelligence Information (New Series), approved 2 February 1967; see especially para. 6. a. (2).

2/ This directive deals solely with intelligence, which for purposes of this directive, is defined as information reports and intelligence produced and disseminated by CIA, INR/State, DIA, NSA, ACSI/Army, Naval Intelligence Command, ACSI/Air Force, the AEC and the military commands. This specifically excludes Foreign Service reporting and communications intelligence. Permission to release Foreign Service reporting must be obtained from the Department of State, and permission to release communications intelligence must be obtained from its originator. Communications intelligence is covered specifically by para. 3 of this directive, in that it bears one or more codewords or special instructions which dictate handling in special dissemination channels.

Attachment
USIB-D-71.8/2
2 April 1970

- 3/
- a. Release shall be limited to private individuals (including consultants) or organizations certified by the sponsoring member of the United States Intelligence Board as being under contract to the United States Government for the purpose of performing classified services in support of the mission of a member agency^{4/}, his department or service, as having a need-to-know, and as possessing the required security clearances.
 - b. The responsibility for ensuring that releases to contractors are made pursuant to this policy statement shall rest with the sponsoring member of the USIB (i. e. , the Chief of the USIB intelligence component seeking release on his own behalf or on behalf of a component within his department or service) or his designee.^{5/}
 - c. The agency releasing the intelligence material shall maintain a record of the material released and shall upon request report such releases to the originating agency.

3/ Release is the visual, oral or physical disclosure of classified intelligence material.

4/ Non-USIB Government components under contract to fulfill an intelligence support role, may be treated as members of the intelligence community rather than as contractors (NSCID No. 1 (New Series) footnote 2; USIB-D-39.5/12, para. 8. d. ; USIB-M-201, para. 5). When so treated, it shall be solely for the specific purposes agreed upon, and shall in no case include authority to disseminate further the intelligence material made available to them.

5/ Releasing agencies are required to delete: a) the CIA seal, b) the phrase "Directorate of Plans", and c) the source description from all CIA/Clandestine Services reports passed to contractors, unless prior approval to release such information is obtained from CIA.

- d. Intelligence material released to a contractor does not become the property of the contractor and can be withdrawn from him at any time. Upon expiration of the contract, the releasing agency shall assure that all intelligence materials released under authority of this agreement and all other materials of any kind incorporating data from such intelligence materials are returned to the releasing agency for final disposition.
- e. Contractors receiving intelligence material will not release the material (a) to any activity or individual of the contractor's organization not directly engaged in providing services under the contract, nor (b) to another contractor (including a sub-contractor), government agency, private individual or organization without the consent of the releasing agency (which shall verify that the second contractor has a need-to-know and meets security requirements).
- f. Intelligence material will not be released to foreign nationals whether or not they are also consultants, U.S. contractors or employees of contractors, and regardless of the level of their security clearance, except with the specific permission of the originating agency.
- g. Contractors shall be required to maintain such records as will permit them to furnish on demand, the names of individuals who have had access to intelligence materials in their custody.
- h. Contractors may not reproduce any material released without the express permission of the agency having contractual responsibilities. All requirements for control and accountability for original documents as indicated above shall apply equally to copies made.

2. The following intelligence materials shall not be released to contractors:

- a. National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs), Special National Intelligence Estimates (SNIEs), and National Intelligence Projections for Planning (NIPPs) are not releasable and hence shall bear the Controlled Dissem stamp. However, information contained therein may be made available, without identification as national intelligence, over the by-line of the USIB member authorizing its release.
- b. National Intelligence Survey (NIS) Section 56: Intelligence and Security, is not releasable and hence shall bear the Controlled Dissem stamp.

3. The following intelligence materials shall not be released to contractors unless special permission has been obtained in writing from the originator:

Materials which by reason of sensitivity of content bear special markings, such as Controlled Dissem, contained in DCID 1/7 (New Series) 2 Feb 67, or warnings which prohibit dissemination to contractors, or which are marked for handling in special dissemination channels.

4. Questions concerning the implementation of this policy and these procedures shall be referred for appropriate action to the USIB Intelligence Information Handling Committee.

Corrected 9 April 1970