Date: 04/02/03

Page: 1

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : CIA

RECORD NUMBER : 104-10332-10021 RECORD SERIES : JFK CIA HRG

AGENCY FILE NUMBER : PROJFILES-DECLASS STDS

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : CIA

FROM :

TO:

TITLE : ARRB-CIA ISSUES:CIA INSTALLATION

DATE: 00/00/11/14/1997

PAGES: 22

SUBJECTS: ARRB ISSUE

DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT

CLASSIFICATION : SECRET

RESTRICTIONS

CURRENT STATUS : POSTPONED IN FULL

DATE OF LAST REVIEW: 02/15/00

OPENING CRITERIA:

COMMENTS: JFK-M-17:F22 2000.02.15.09:49:27:420044: AT THE ARRB

MEETING OF 11/17/97 THE BOARD APPROVED PROTECTION OF

THIS INFORMATION UNTIL 2017.

Released under the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (44 USC 2107 Note). Case#:NW 55360 Date: 11-17-2022

SECRET

OIM-97-0010 14 November 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR: (U) Executive Director
Assassination Records Review Board

FROM: (U) Deputy Director for Administration
Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: (S) Required Protection of JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)

JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) as CIA Facility

1. (8) This memorandum is submitted pursuant to the decision by the Assassination Records Review Board (hereafter "ARRB" or "Board") to release the term

JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)

in the context of a CIA facility and the Board's subsequent decision on 17 November 1997 to reconsider this issue. It provides additional information as to why

JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) as a CIA facility must be protected from public disclosure and hence the cover of this clandestine facility maintained.

2. (U) As a preliminary matter, I would respectfully ask the Board and staff to note the classified nature of this document, to limit access to those individuals properly cleared,

The document however the actual	nts at issue co name of the CI			is the		
JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)	In point of fa	act, even	CIA personnel	tend to	use the	terms
interchangeably.			JFK Act 5 (g)(;	2)(D)		

CL BY: 0700265 CL REASON: 1.5(c) DECL ON: X1

DRV FM: LOC 5-82

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SUBJECT:	JBS	Required Protection of JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) as CIA Facility	
•			
		JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)	
	•	members and staff from the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.	
		JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)	

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				,
SUBJECT:	181	Required Protection	of	JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)
		as CIA Facility		

maintains security through a low profile. In the past in the United States, identification of CIA facilities have led to a number of surreptitious entries, bombings, and physical disruptions. Simply stated, CIA is a target for both hostile individuals and organizations;

• On the individual level and in the past three years, has experienced an increase in security incidents including a physical breach of compound security, two suspect package incidents, and additional unsolicited contacts and "gate turn-around" incidents; 9

Jek Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

7 (%) As detailed on the attached annotated photographs, the array of communications equipment and its proximity to public spaces and roads is clear. For example,

JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

The current Kasi prosecution provides ample evidence of the risks posed by the public identification of CIA domestic facilities. Any individual intent upon seeking retribution for perceived wrongs quite naturally seeks a target providing the largest possible public notice and while CIA headquarters is an excellent target, a covert facility is even a better target, and a covert facility supporting the foreign espionage activities of the CIA is the best possible target for a political and public statement.

The breach of compound security was by an out-of-state vehicle which followed an employee through a remote gate and the driver had no credible explanation for their actions; the incident is considered suspicious and unexplained. The suspect package incidents include a box which was placed (not dropped) next to our facility which we believe was intended to test and thus observe our response to suspicious packages. Gate turn-arounds number 8-10 per month and include only those vehicles which ignore clear signs that they are entering a classified government facility but proceed in any event to our gate; it is instructive to note that very few of these individuals state

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SUBJECT:	Required Protection of JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) as CIA Facility
	VFK Act 5 (g)
	 Moreover, in the past several years, the federal government has had a heightened awareness of the violent domestic organization threat posed by the self-styled "militias" which have a stated intent to destroy government communications capabilities and facilities. We know, from information provided by federal law enforcement authorities, that the target list of such organizations includes federal communications centers and By way of examples in this regard, in June of this
	year, the Sheriff ofreported toinformation regarding, first, a local militia group, and, second, "unusual" comments from individuals living near that we were communicating with UFO's;
	• Any higher profile would realistically and seriously threaten the physical and personnel security of And, as evidenced by the attached map of such threats do not need to penetrate the fence line: Agency officials are of the opinion that a bomb commensurate with the one which exploded at the Oklahoma City federal building could do substantial damage to the
	Agency's communications equipment and could kill numerous federal employees at from outside the fence line in circumstances we do not control and could not prevent.

SUBJECT: (8) Required Protection of JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)
as CIA Facility
• (g)(2)(1
Overseas Assignments: As discussed above, numerous CIA
employees involved in communications, technical
intelligence collection, and human intelligence /
collection train and operate atfor the exact reason
that it provides a secure environment disassociated from
the CIA. We know from ample evidence that foreign
intelligence services have as a primary goal the
identification of US citizens who appear to be ordinary
public servants or private business people but are, in
actuality, clandestine intelligence officers. 10 Simply
stated, the identification of this facility with CIA will
label any and every individual associated as a likely
intelligence officer and thus substantially negate their
operational ability if not place their lives in jeopardy.
• (8) Loss of for DCI:
whether they be for
the President or Cabiner officials have value only as
long as their identity is secret. The public disclosure
of the fact that would serve as such an
which could come from a general compromise of as a
CIA facility plus subsequent visual surveillance would
negate Agency planning in this regard, vitiate
expenditures, and leave the Agency with few realistic

options for survivability. We must assume that any

We know from captured STASI (the former intelligence service of East Germany) and clandestinely-acquired KGB files that substantial resources have been directed at such identifications. Typically, a suspect American will be surveilled for some time in order to identify his or her target and cooperating foreign nationals. To identify a communicator is one of the highest priorities since it provides a possible entrée to cryptographic compromise as well as an opportunity to "roll-up" or identify the numerous human intelligence collection officers who rely on that particular communicator to transmit information back to the United States.

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SUBJECT: (%) Required Protection of as CIA Facility	
entity which had the willingness and capability to attack the CIA would be inclined to inflict the maximum damage. Identification of even as a generic CIA facility poses an unacceptable risk to this key aspect to CIA continuity of operations. • (5) Potential Compromise of Classified Communications or Technical Collection Platforms: In addition to the foregoing physical threat to our communications facilities (e.g., the potential to destroy towers, satellite dishes and transmitting facilities by terrorist	(g)(2)(D)
act), the disclosure of site for CIA classified communications to sites as well as in the field presents a significant opportunity for any number of foreign nations to enhance their signals and communications intelligence efforts at our expense. While the scope and classification level of this memorandum does not permit a detailed discussion, I am convinced that this disclosure would make a target of hostile foreign intelligence services.	
JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)	
The official term for such procurements is JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) which means that the tangible items purchased cannot be traced to CIA but only to a non-sensitive government agency. For example, if an officer is assigned undercover to JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) then it would be most imprudent to carry a personal computer and a cellular telephone which could easily be traced to CIA. At a minimum, that officer would be subject to foreign counter-intelligence surveillance and all of his or her contacts compromised (i.e., identified and neutralized).	

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SUBJECT: (8) Required Protection of as CIA Facility

impact on our credibility and will create an "open season" for the local media and others as they quite naturally attempt to learn any and all aspects of our mission -- those clandestine officers who could come and go previously with little notice will now be a highly visible target. 12

• (S) Endangerment of	and
Loss of As the	Λ
is an integral part of their concerns	s mus/t
also be taken into consideration. They have advise	,
their significant concerns that a loss of]w/ill
lead to the mis-identification of communicators	- 1/
as CIA officers. They have stated that in	/ /
the fact of the current cover which permits the	/
train communicators alongside Agency communicat	
a very efficient cost. The only solution to the	
cover would be to move the communications school	
another location, a very costly endeavor in both to	
money.	
NEK Act 5	(g)(2)(D)
8. 18 In summary, it is my considered judgment tha	t the
release of the term which will	
an affiliation of and the CIA, would cause major disru	ptions
to CIA operations, possible physical harm to CIA facilitie	s and
personnel, and hence identifiable and serious damage to the	е
national security of the United States. Accordingly, \tau	
respectfully request that the Board defer release of such	
information. In doing so, I am mindful of the Board's mis	sion
	•
12	–
12 (8) It is not unreasonable to believe that the loss of cover for	would
require a five fold increase in physical security personnel at and then security could not be ensured given the proximity of the facility	
public spaces and roads.	

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SUBJECT: (S) Required Protection of as CIA Facility

JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

and the necessity for the American public to have the fullest possible disclosure regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, however, I believe that this reference is not relevant to the public's understanding and that disclosure would cause harms significantly disproportionate to any public benefit.

9. (U) If the Board should have any questions with regard to this matter, I have asked Lee Strickland, who serves as Chief of the Agency's Information Review Group, to be available to the Board in order to provide such additional classified or unclassified information as might be required.

Richard D. Calder

Annotated View of JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)

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JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

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JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)		
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SUBJECT:	(\$)		d Protection Facility	on of	JFK Act 5 (d	g)(2)(D)	
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VFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

26 September 1996

John Reveren

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Executive Director

Assassination Records Review Board

FROM:

John F. Pereira

Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT:

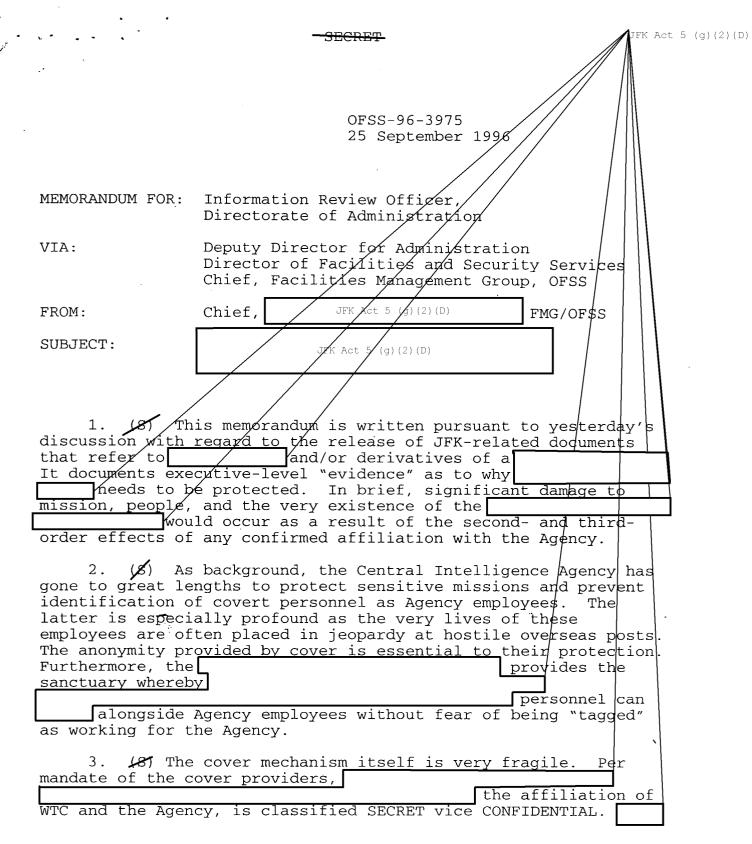
Reconsideration of Release of in the Lopez Report

David,

- 1. The attached memorandum is provided in support of our request that the JFK board reconsider its decision to release the reference to $$_{\rm JFK\ Act\ 5\ (g)\ (2)\ (D)}$$ in the Lopez Report (p. 44).
- 2. We request that this memorandum and attachment be returned to CIA once the Board has completed its deliberations on this issue.

Attachment

SECRET



CL BY: 2004977 CL REASON: 1.5(c)

DECL ON: X1

DRV FROM: LOC 5-82

JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) SUBJECT: JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) Cover Cønsideration cover operates solely on the ability to sustain playsible denial. In spite of previous rumors of an Agency affiliation, categorical denial of such has worked to the point that the media duriently refers to as a [addition, the public-at-large truly believes that Given a generally inquistive media (one radio station, two newspapers -- all with connections to affiliates in the Washington Metropolitan Area / and recent / publicity over a /issue, the release of references to in the JFK/related documents would precipitate an inwelcome focus on This would lead to the real possibility that cover would be compromised. 18) With the closure of is the sole remaining federal facility in/the As a/result, the affiliation of Agency records or under any ruse, will provide a direct link to the This will pose severe problems for installation activities. While the Agency located at the media frequently refers to WTC in its entirety. Activities at the other that would be compromised are as follows: JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

SUBJECT: 181	JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)	Cover Considerations	
	JFK Act 5 (g)	(2)(D)	
low profile wh described abov deed, would pr intelligence a	ich protects the persone. e. Removal of that pro ovide easy targets of o	otective cover, by act or opportunity for counter- ctivities, demonstrations,	
no matter how release may se lives, disrupt message traffi	em, has the very real p	ridual occurrence or docum potential to jeopardize srupt world-wide classifi reparable harm to the	ent

CL BY: 705641
CL REASON: Section 1.5 C
DECL ON: X1
DRV FRM: COV 1-82

TO:

John F. Pereira

Brian S. Latell

FROM:

Rebecca V. Strode

OFFICE:

DCI

DATE:

10/20/97 02:21:49 PM

SUBJECT: Release Issue/JFK Board

Thanks. I passed along to D/EXDIR and EXDIR. The D/EXDIR may want Brian Latell to provide some more background on this issue at the meeting tomorrow.

Original Text of John F. Pereira
Original Text of John F. Pereira

Following is in response to questions raised by the EXDIR:

1. Members of JFK Board:

Chairman: Judge John Tunheim (Federal District Court, Minnesota)

Four other members: Henry Graff; History Professor Emeritus, Columbia U.

Kermit Hall; Dean of Humanities, Ohio State

William Joyce; Assoc. Librarian, Princeton U.

Anna Nelson; History Professor, American U.

2. Intermediate steps before appeal to President:

a) We are discussing our concerns with JFK Board Staff, and will ask the Board to reconsider its decision.

b) We'll propose that a senior Agency officer brief the Board on the sensitivity of

JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

3. Who would make the appeal to the President ?

Thus far, the process calls for the Agency's General Counsel to forward the appeal to the White House Counsel, with the approval of the EXDIR and/or DCI.

4. Has there been an appeal to the President before ?

CIA has submitted one appeal, in early 1996. The issues concerned identification of certain European stations and liaison relationships. The White House directed the Board and the Agency to "work it out", which was done. After the ADDO briefed the

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Board, a compromise was reached.

The FBI has submitted three appeals, none of which was successful.

5. Does ISCAP have a role?

Thus far, ISCAP has had no role with regard to JFK, as far as we are aware.

CC: Regina A. Genton, Brian S. Latell, Edmund Cohen @ DA, James R. Oliver @ DA, Linda C. Cipriani, J. Barry Harrelson Sent on 20 October 1997 at 02:21:49 PM