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Project IDEALIST—ORCART—CORONA (b)(1)1.5c

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REPORT

TO THE

PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

ADVISORY BOARD

ON THE

NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM

January 1 to June 30, 1967

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REPORT TO

THE

PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

ADVISORY BOARD

ON

THE NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM

January 1 to June 30, 1967

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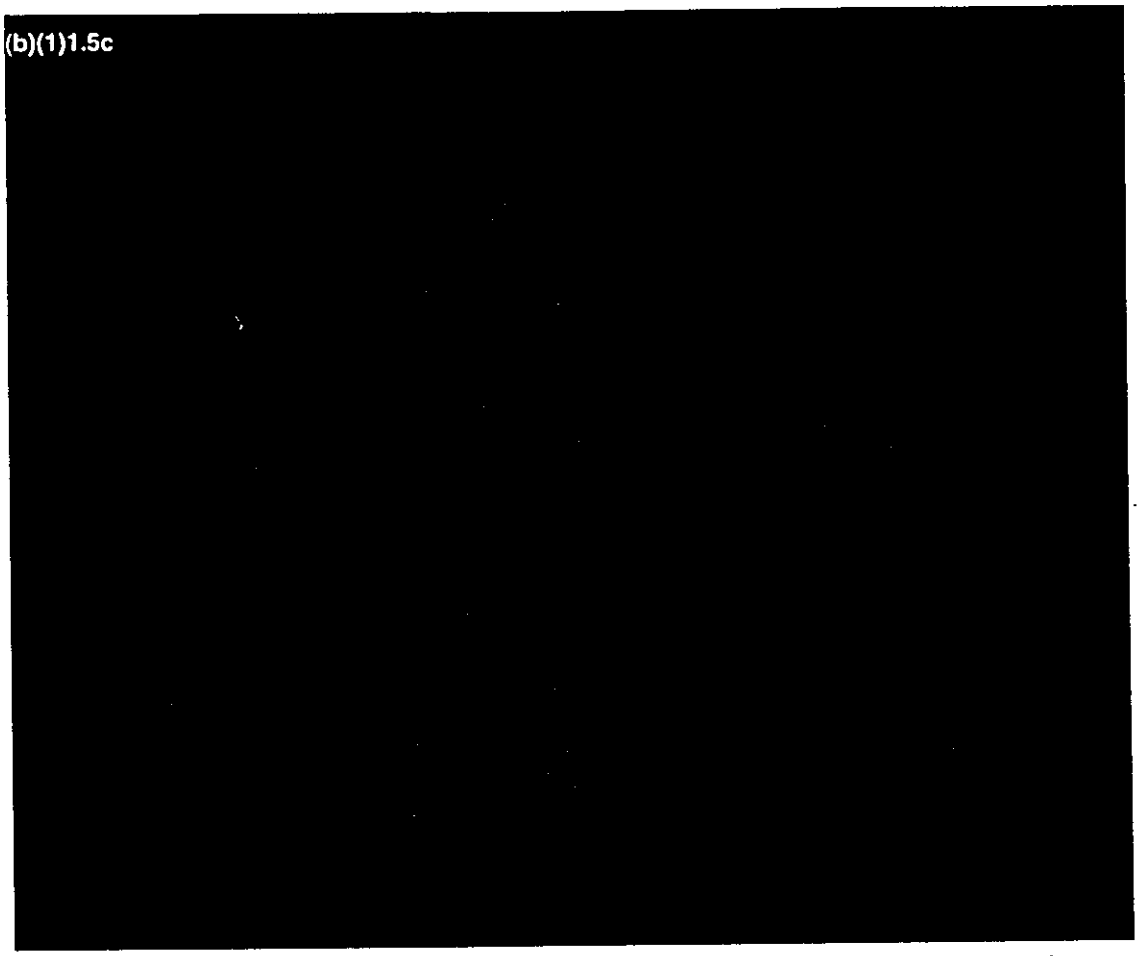

Page

I. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM

A. Authority

The National Reconnaissance Progra
terms of an August 11, 1965 agreement
tary of Defense and the Director of Centra

B. Organizational Environment

The National Reconnaissance Offi
assets solely against intelligence require
lished by the United States Intelligence
plans and schedules for both satellite and
overflights directly to the 303 Committ
dent's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Boa
provides guidance on National Reconna
activities. The President's Science Ad
Panel for NRP Matters which meets f
cal status of existing and planned rec

Figure No. 1 shows the organiza
to the National Reconnaissance Program.

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THE NRO ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

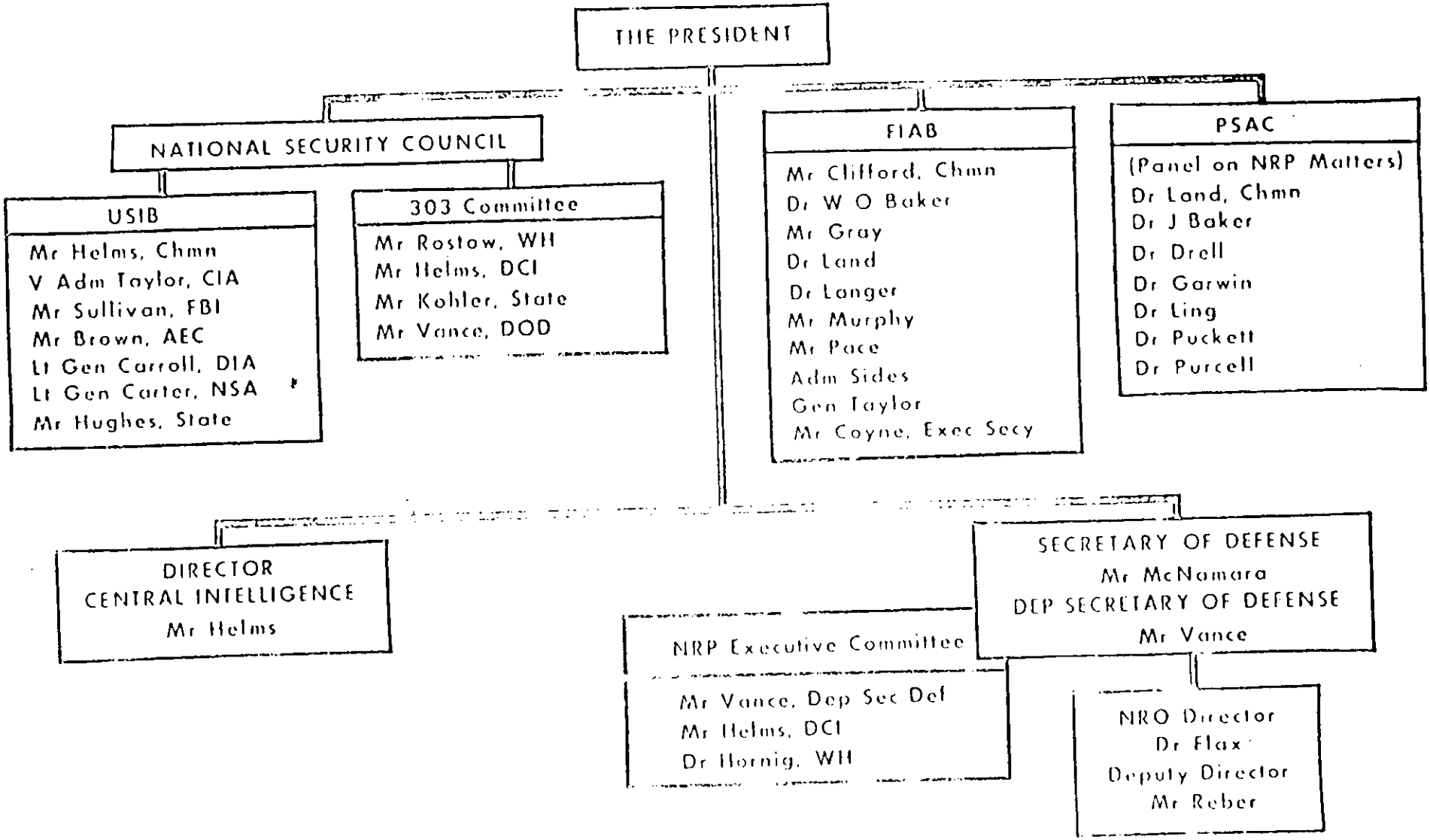

Figure 1

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Figure No. 2 shows the organization of the National Reconnaissance Office.

National Reconnaissance Program organizational elements are located as follows:

The Director and Deputy Director, NRO and the NRO Staff -- The Pentagon, Washington

The Director, Program A (Satellites) -- El Segundo, California

The Director of Reconnaissance, CIA (Satellites/Aircraft) - Langley, Virginia

The Director, Program C (Satellite SIGINT Payload) -- The Pentagon, Washington

The Director, Program D (Aircraft) -- The Pentagon, Washington

C. The NRO Organization

The NRO organization was described in detail in the last report. With the exception of the position of Director, NRO Staff -- where Brigadier General (b)(3), (b)(6) replaced Major General (b)(3), (b)(6) (b)(3), (b)(6) on February 1, 1967 -- there have been no major changes. An updated section on the NRO organization will appear in the December 31 (next) issue of this report.

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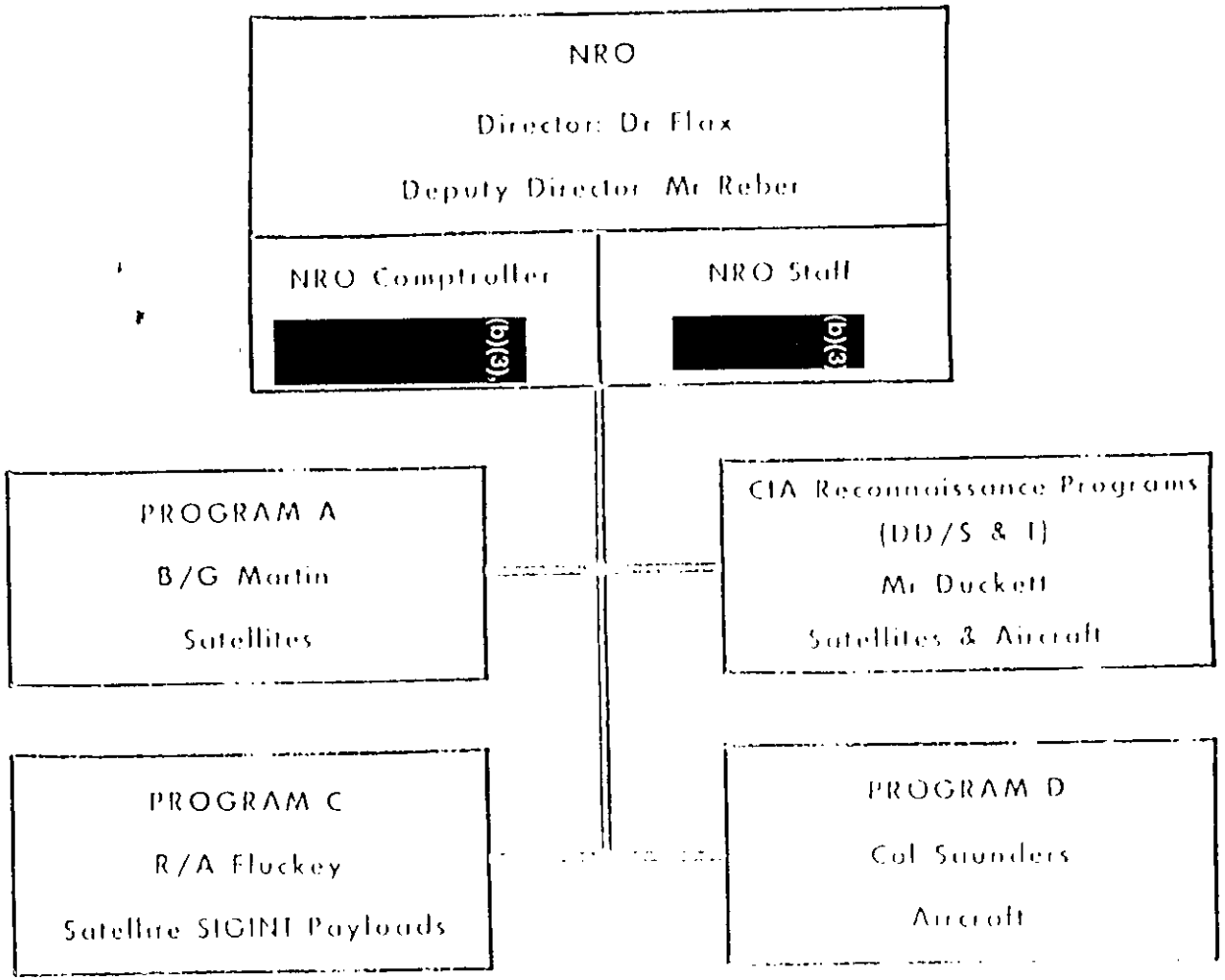
NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE



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II. BUDGET

The pages which follow show the NRP financial program -- and the level of activity upon which this program is based -- through FY 1972. These pages served as the basis for the FY 1968 President's Budget. The NRO is now processing its FY 1968 Financial Plan, as well as its program estimates for subsequent years. This revised information will be reflected in our next semi-annual report.

10

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	FY66	FY67	FY68	FY69	FY70	FY71	FY72
[redacted] (b)(1)1.5c, (b)(1)1.5e							

AIRCRAFT AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS:

OXCART (A-12) *	[redacted] (b)(1)1.5c, (b)(1)1.5e
AQ-12 Drone (TAGBOARD)	
Advanced Studies and Research	
U-2R Procurement	
Support and Operations:	
Agency U-2's	
DOD U-2's	
Photographic	
Fuel, Misc.	
Sub-total	
AIRCRAFT & SUPPORT TOTAL	

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Program Basis for Aircraft Program Estimates

OXCART - The 11 available A-12 aircraft will be placed in storage beginning in July 1967, and phased thru January 1968, when the program will be terminated [redacted] 1)(a) [redacted] 1)(a) The FY 1968 costs are based on 480 flying hours for residual aircraft, plus terminal costs.

AQ-12 Drone - The estimate is based on reorientation in FY 1967 to a B52 launched drone. The FY 1968 budget funds 8 drone/4 camera follow-on procurement.

U-2R Procurement - The FY 1967 and 1968 funding will buy 12 airframes with necessary engines.

Agency U-2's - The FY 1968 and subsequent year costs cover operating the residual U-2C's and new U-2R's.

DOD U-2's - The FY 1968 and subsequent year costs cover operating the SAC U-2C's and and new U-2R's.

The Agency P-3A and P-2V programs are being terminated in FY 1967, and the aircraft transferred to the Navy.

III. REQUIREMENTS

During this reporting period there were several changes in the requirements stated by the United States Intelligence Board.

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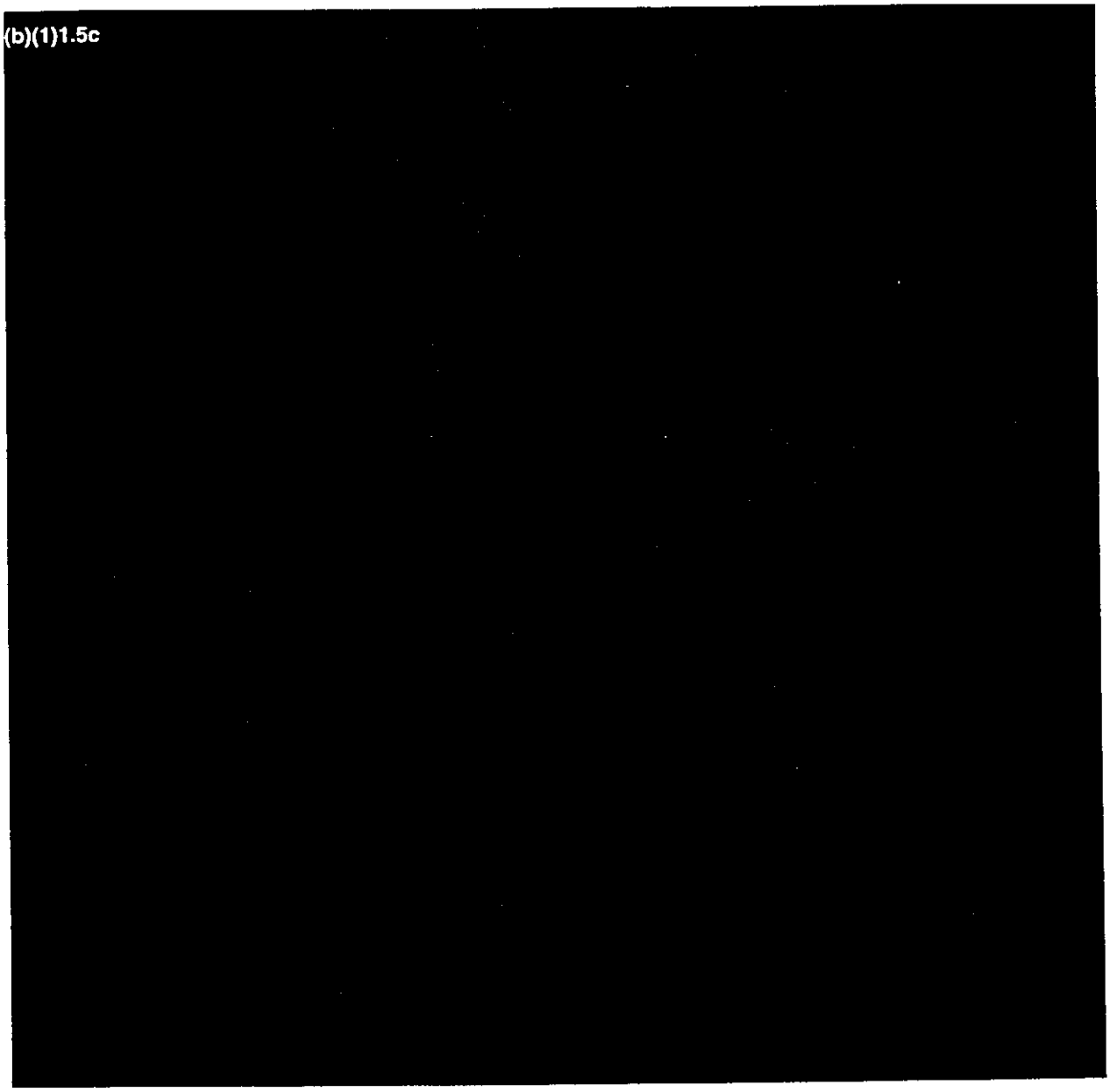

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IV. COLLECTION OPERATIONS

This section of the report describes satellite and aircraft reconnaissance collection activities of the National Reconnaissance Program during the period January 1 to June 30, 1967.

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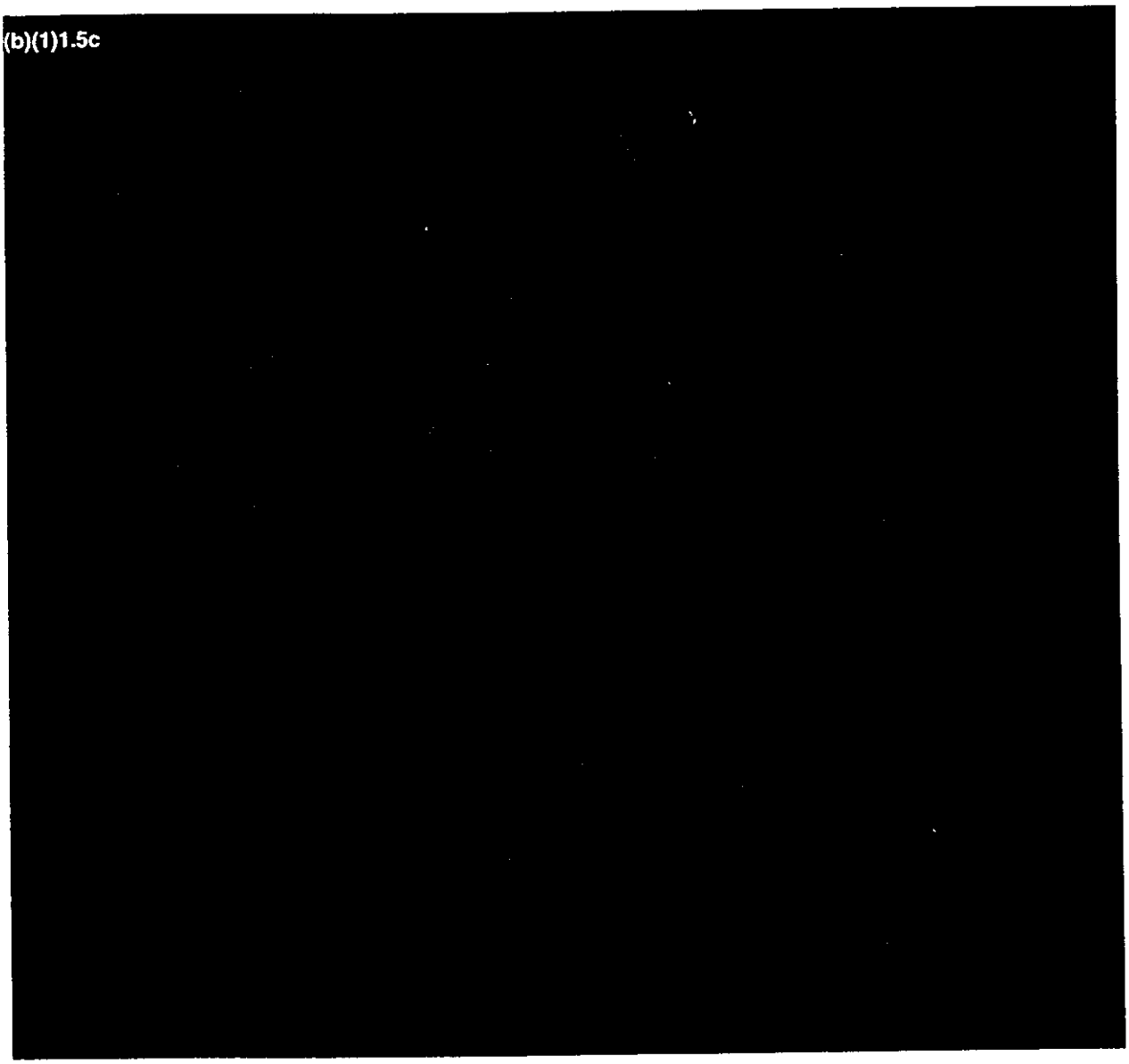

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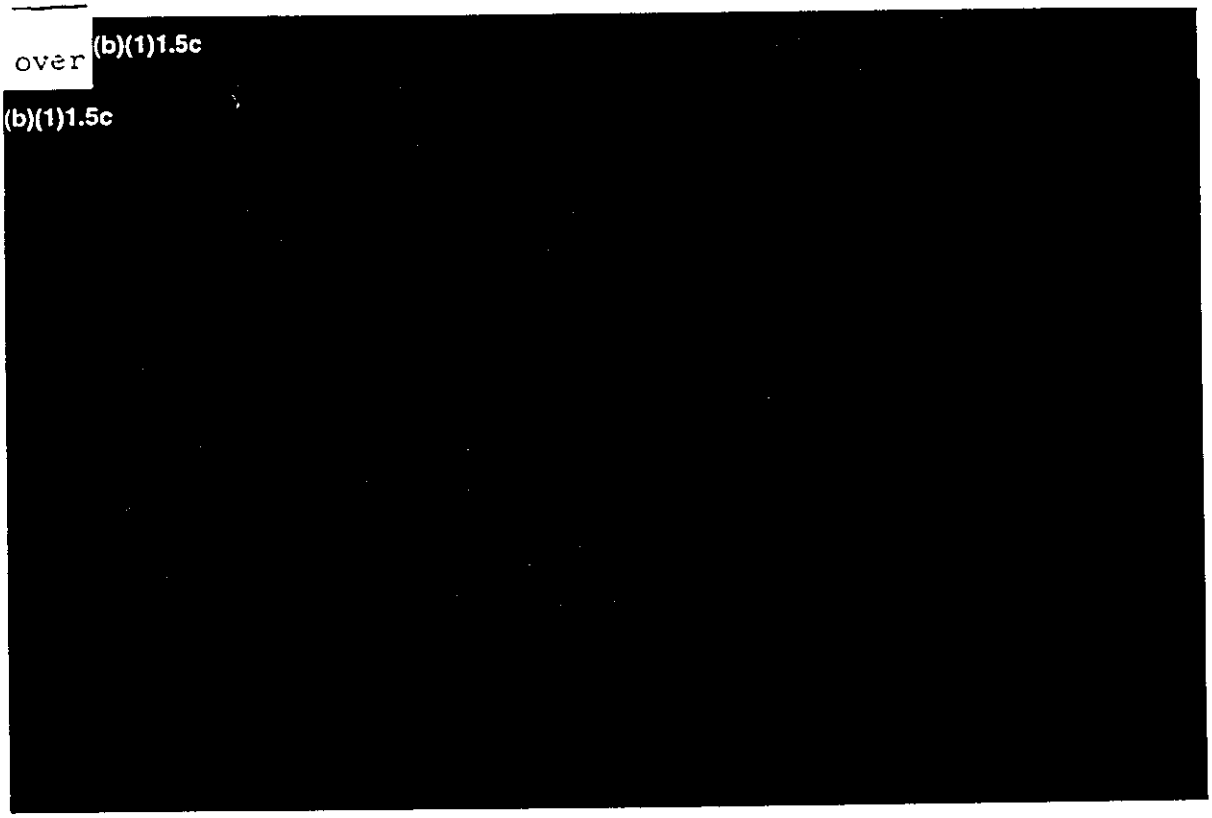
C. AIRCRAFT RECONNAISSANCE

Highlights of the U-2, A-12, and 147 Drone programs are presented in this portion of the report.

U-2: In the IDEALIST program, eight operational missions were flown over (b)(1)1.5c

(b)(1)1.5c



Ninety-one missions were flown over North Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia by the Strategic Air Command as part of TROJAN HORSE, which supports tactical reconnaissance requirements over Southeast Asia.

The reduced COMOR requirement for coverage of Cuba has been

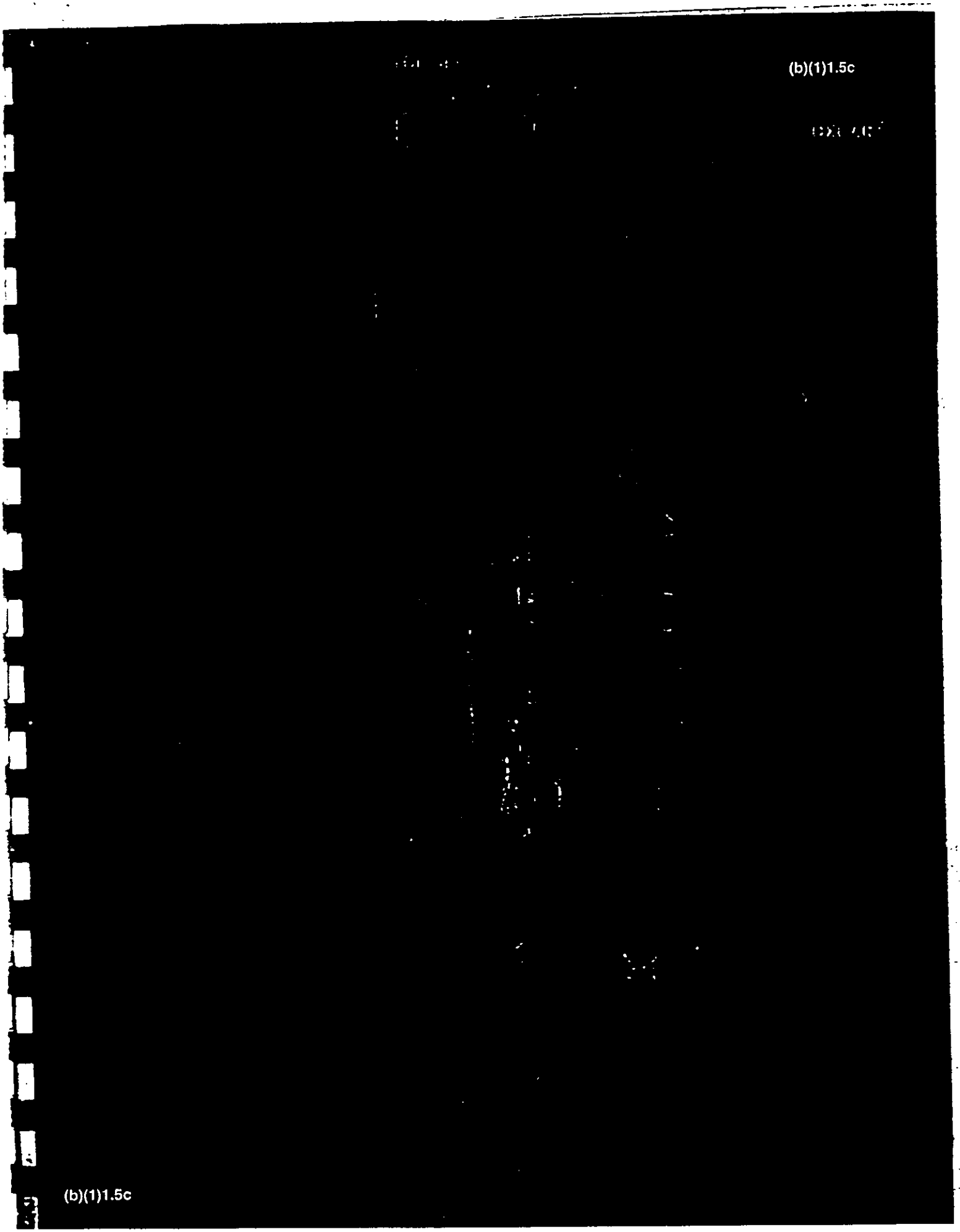
reflected in the reduction of SAC's GLASS LAMP operational missions. Twenty-four missions were flown in the past six months, compared to 38 for the same period in 1966. A temporary stand-down of GLASS LAMP was ordered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff during Premier Kosygin's visit to that country.

OXCART: Of particular concern to the intelligence community during this reporting period was the rumored introduction of offensive surface-to-surface missiles into North Vietnam. The Department of Defense used all available assets to verify the presence (or absence) of MRBMs in North Vietnam. In contributing to this effort, the NRO deployed three OXCART aircraft to Kadena, Okinawa, for the overflight of North Vietnam. The deployment operation began on May 17 and the first operational mission was flown on May 31, covering the Haiphong-Hanoi area and the DMZ. Primary use of the OXCART vehicle will be over the strongly defended areas of North Vietnam, where aircraft with lesser performance capability are vulnerable to SAM attack. As of June 30, four missions have been flown by the OXCART crews.

147 Drones: Seventy-nine photographic drone aircraft were launched during the past six months against high priority targets in North

Vietnam (b)(1)1.5c in operation BLUE SPRINGS. Generally, these drones were programmed to fly through the highly defended areas of Haiphong and Hanoi where loss of a drone vehicle would have less significance than loss of a manned aircraft. Even so, the overall drone success rate has been 62.7 per cent of all missions conducted since August 1964. The latest model of the drone, the 147-H, with a peak altitude capability of (b)(1)1.5c has been deployed to South Vietnam but has been used only twice for operations (b)(1)1.5c

OXCART Vehicle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V. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

This section describes the major research and development activities, and significant study projects being conducted within the National Reconnaissance Program.

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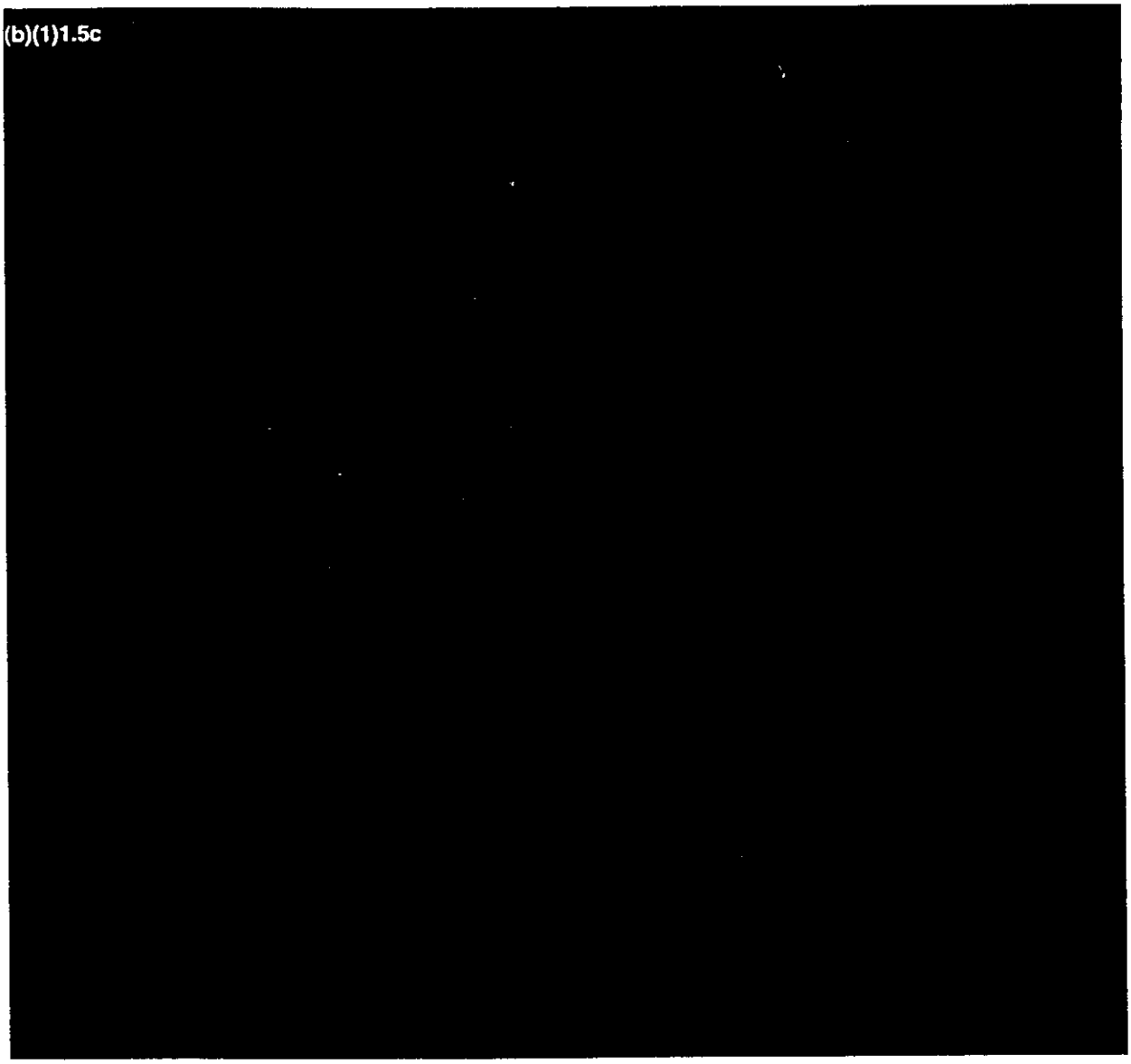

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