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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name DEAVER, MICHAEL: FILES

Withdrawer

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File Folder SECURITY [AND SPEECHES] (5)

FOIA

F97-0066/19

Box Number 59

COHEN, D

202

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	REPORT	RE SECURITY INCIDENT	5	ND	B6 B7(D) B7(E)
2	FORM	SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046)	1	12/29/1982	B6 B7(C) B7(D)
3	FORM	SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046)	1	11/10/1981	B6 B7(C) B7(D)
4	FORM	SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046) (W/NOTE ADDED)	1	11/1/1981	B6 B7(C)
5	FORM	SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046)	1	12/10/1981	B6 B7(C)
6	FORM	SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046)	1	7/22/1981	B6 B7(C)
7	FORM	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY RECORD OF VIOLATION (TREASURY FORM NO. 3158)	1	10/4/1981	B6

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
8	FORM	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY RECORD OF VIOLATION (TREASURY FORM NO. 3158)	1	9/29/1981	B6
9	FORM	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY RECORD OF VIOLATION (TREASURY FORM NO. 3158)	1	4/24/1981	B6
10	FORM	SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046)	1	4/25/1981	B6 B7(C)
11	FORM	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY RECORD OF VIOLATION (TREASURY FORM NO. 3158)	1	3/21/1981	B6
12	FORM	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY RECORD OF VIOLATION (TREASURY FORM NO. 3158)	1	3/13/1981	B6
13	FORM	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY RECORD OF VIOLATION (TREASURY FORM NO. 3158)	1	3/16/1981	B6

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CITIZENS FOR THE REPUBLIC DINNER
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1984

It's a genuine pleasure to be here with so many good friends this evening.

It is also great to be back in California, especially since California government has again become Brown free.

You know Jerry Brown and John Glenn have much in common. They both went up in space. The only difference is that Glenn came down.

But you can all be proud of your new Governor. Even out in Washington, we're getting such great reports about how Governor Dukmejian is doing. They say he's conservative simply because he believes in arithmetic.

Seriously, tonight, being with so many with whom I've gone through campaigns and legislative battles. There are bonds between us forged by common ideals and what my boss describes as the blood and sweat of the arena.

It is fitting we're here to help Citizens For The Republic. It has served a significant role since its founding in 1977. The task it's taken on -- electing right thinking people to the Senate and House -- is vital to the success of President Reagan's second term.

Curtis Mac, you're doing a fantastic job, and although by law all members of the President's reelection campaign have to stay at arms length, we wish you well and congratulate you for the professional job you're doing.

We have journeyed far together since we first joined with Ronald Reagan in pursuit of his dream for America -- A dream which we all shared.

We were convinced then that America needed a new direction. Government was out of control. Our country had drifted away from the values that made us a great nation -- values of family, work, neighborhood, peace, and freedom. We agreed with Ronald Reagan when he said that we could resurrect a spirit of hope with economic growth and opportunity. And we agreed with Ronald Reagan when he said that we could rebuild the strength and credibility of our military and foreign policy, so America could become a confident and effective leader again for security, freedom, and peace.

Now, seven years later, all the world recognizes what we have known all along: America's best days are still ahead. America is back.

They said it couldn't be done, didn't they? As recently as 1980 many thought our problems were out of control.

You remember them as well as I do. Double-digit inflation, the energy crisis, the highest interest rates in a hundred years, America's loss of world leadership and declining military strength were among our many problems. Yet our so-called leaders told us they couldn't be solved.

They said we would have to learn to live without economic growth and learn to live with high inflation, high taxes, and scarce energy.

But Ronald Reagan rejected this pessimism. He offered hope. He promised change.

And he delivered. Now Americans are feeling better about themselves, their country and their future. For the first time in years there's a growing optimism across this land.

Recent polls tell the story. Some 66 percent of all voters today approve the American quality of life. And 62 percent agree that this Nation's best times are still ahead. Seven out of ten Americans expect that 1984 will be better than 1983 for them personally -- a 21 percent jump since January 1981 and the highest rating since 1960 when John F. Kennedy was President. And, for the first time since 1964, public confidence in government is rising.

Make no mistake about it -- the election of Ronald Reagan was a triumph of optimism over pessimism, a victory for renewal of the American spirit over continued national self-doubt.

In 1981 he caught the attention of all Americans with this promise of a new beginning for this country, a beginning grounded in the twin pillars of a strong economy and a strong defense.

Recovery without inflation was our primary goal. And we've accomplished it. From the double digit inflation of 1979 and 1980 we've reduced it to less than 4 percent.

Reduced inflation together with our tax cuts make working Americans better off than they were. And with falling unemployment, more Americans are working Americans than ever before.

Our broad-based economic recovery has created 4.3 million new jobs: 215,000 in the auto industry, 440,000 in construction; 960,000 in services; and 1.2 million in manufacturing.

Last year was the first year since 1972 that we enjoyed the winning combination of consistent solid growth, low inflation and falling unemployment.

Don't let anyone tell you that the average American isn't benefitting from our economic turnaround. From new job opportunities in high tech industries to more affordable housing and gains in real wages the American family is doing better. Thanks to lower inflation and reduced taxes the median income family now has \$1200 more purchasing power than if inflation and taxes had stayed at the 1980 levels. Now that's what I call fairness.

We've proved that government can work to change things for the better -- and that Americans still respect and want to preserve basic values -- the dignity of work, the importance of family, neighborhood and worth of the individual.

Surely there can be no more debate on this point. Americans are better off -- with more jobs, lower taxes, a paycheck that goes further and a chance at the good things in life that seemed unattainable only three years ago.

Not only do the American people want their country to be a good and decent place. They also want their country to be strong, for our own security and for the cause of peace. Four years ago this country was being counted out. Our friends and our adversaries doubted whether we had the national will to remain a great power.

Ronald Reagan gave voice to the values we share. He spoke out against tyranny, spoke up for democracy and he's made America

stronger, safer and more secure than before. We're working for peace from a position of new strength. We're gaining the respect we lost.

From the start our new sense of purpose in foreign policy was clear. U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick was asked shortly after she arrived at the U.N. about the difference between this Administration's policies and that of its predecessor. She replied that we've taken off our "kick-me" sign.

"Does this mean that if you're kicked you'll kick back?" she was asked.

"Not necessarily," she replied. "But it does mean that if we've kicked, at least we won't apologize."

Over these last three years I've traveled throughout the world with the President. I can assure you that we are now exercising the leadership the free people of the world want and expect from the United States. From Europe to the Middle East to Central America our commitment to democracy and willingness to work for peace is clear to all.

But our work is not done. The President has outlined his vision for the future and has asked the Nation to unite behind his four great goals "to keep America free, secure, and at peace in the eighties": ensuring steady economic growth; developing America's next frontier; strengthening our traditional values; and building a meaningful peace. He's working to keep America moving forward. He wants to get on with freedom's next steps.

I know that you support the President and his goals. Now we need to ensure that we have a Congress that supports them, too. As you well know, the President can't do it alone.

Take the budget, for example. If the Congress had accepted the budget cuts proposed by the President in his first three years in office, the deficit would be at least \$40 billion less than it is now.

The plain truth is that it is the Congress that spends the money. Under our Constitution, the President doesn't have the right to spend even one penny.

Let's remember something else. Deficit spending began 50 years ago and 46 of those 50 years, Democrats controlled Congress. If the President is going to be asked to finish what he started, he needs a Congress that's willing to work on structural reforms, not one that believes all we need to do is shift from a policy of spend and spend to a policy of tax and tax.

These have been phenomenal years with phenomenal accomplishments, but -- what a phenomenal man Ronald Reagan is. I joined his staff in Sacramento when I was just 29 years old. I've spent much of my adult life working with this man. I can't think of any way I would rather have spent these important years in my life than being by his side, working for the ideals that he so ably expresses. A reporter once asked him if he thought of me as a son -- "No," he replied, "I think more like a father." Over the years, I've had various areas of responsibility, but seriously, having been with President Reagan as long as I have,

the question I hear most often is: Just what kind of a man is Ronald Reagan?

Well, he is a caring man. He is the kind of man who got in this car after a long days work as Governor of California and went 18 miles to deliver roses to a young woman for her anniversary. Her husband had written him from Vietnam, asking him to do something for his wife on their first anniversary.

He is a man with a sense of humor, as the whole world discovered on that dark day when his quips lightened the tensions for all of us after he'd been wounded in an assassination attempt.

He is a humble man. I'll never forget in Nebraska when former Senator Eugene McCarthy came to speak with him, thinking of a possible endorsement. After spending time with President Reagan he committed himself. This grand old liberal told me on the way out that he liked Ronald Reagan because he was certain that Ronald Reagan would be the first President since Harry S Truman who wouldn't confuse the job with the man. And he never has.

I've been with him on hot sweltering days and even then he refuses to take off his coat in the Oval Office out of respect for the institution.

He's a man who doesn't care who gets the credit. On the day of inauguration in 1981, when President-elect Reagan was about to walk out to the ceremony, he turned to me and told me if it was confirmed that the hostages had left Iranian airspace during his inaugural address, that I should step forward and let him know.

If that happened, he planned to call President Carter to the podium to make the announcement together that the hostages were free and safe. This is the kind of man Ronald Reagan is.

He is a courageous man. I recently accompanied President Zhao of China to California after his visit to the White House. I told him how then Governor Reagan stood on the Capitol steps in Sacramento and told 14,000 screaming professors and students from the University system that they'd have to obey the rules or get out.

He is also a man of compassion. I've slipped into the Oval Office a few times and watched in silence from a corner. Watched him alone doing the heart wrenching job of calling the family members of those brave men killed in Lebanon. I watched him muster all his emotional strength to speak with the wives, mothers, fathers and children of the victims of the bomb blast in Beirut.

He is also a smart man -- he married Nancy.

Ronald Reagan is leaving his personal imprint on this country. He is leaving his imprint on the Republican Party. He's leaving his imprint on history and he is leaving his imprint on you and on me.

Tonight, being with so many old friends I can't help but think of one face who is not here. Justin Dart, a man who meant so much to all of us, just as he meant a lot to the President.

When the papers wrote about Justin's death they referred to him, among other things, as a member of the kitchen cabinet. They didn't mention, it was his kitchen.

Justin was a man of strong conviction. His beliefs in individual freedom and responsibility affected a host of people,

not the least of whom was Ronald Reagan. Justin continues to contribute to his country by what the President is doing and by what we are doing. By what C.F.T.R. is doing.

The greatest tribute we can pay to Justin is to finish the work we've started. Tonight is a step in that direction. Your goal to contribute \$1 million toward Senate and House campaigns this year is crucial. If you're successful, then in the second term, the President can be successful.

I know at times, especially when we lose a friend and significant force in our team like Justin Dart, it can be depressing. But if there is one thing I've learned from President Reagan it is optimism and the ability never to give up.

How many here tonight remember back in 1976. We'd worked all year trying to win the nomination. We came close, but it wasn't good enough. If it had been left to some of us we'd have given up and all of the achievements we've made these last four years would never have happened. The difference was the indomitable spirit of that man.

The next morning after the nomination was lost, the California delegation gathered together and Ronald Reagan, remembering something he'd read, quoted us and old verse. It goes something like this:

Though I am wounded, I am not slain.

I'll lay me down and rest a while.

And then I'll rise to fight again.

The fight for liberty will never be over. Let's thank God that we have a man like Ronald Reagan to lead us and give us encouragement and to add meaning to our lives.

As you go about your work over the next 10 months, I urge that you be guided by the President's challenge to all of us in this year's State of the Union address: "Let us be sure that those who come after will say of us that, in our time, we did everything that could be done. We finished the race, we kept them free, we kept the faith."

Thank you for having me with you this evening.

Basic answer to question about charges of ethical lapses in administration:

If you count my service as President of a union, I've spent a good part of the last forty years in some kind of public service. I've always had a feeling -- I think it's something about the way our country was founded -- that here in America there's almost a mystical requirement to treat our public institutions with the highest of trust and integrity. Nothing has changed my view. I fought corruption in my union; I didn't tolerate misconduct as governor; and now, perhaps more than ever, I feel that we have some pretty precious traditions to protect.

One problem about a government as big as ours in the inevitability that human frailty will sometimes take over. And, to be candid, that appears to have happened in a few, limited instances in my administration. Because of my strong feelings about the people's trust . . . if there are accusations of wrongdoing that deserve investigation, or if our standards are not met, and if people are proven guilty or found to have violated this trust -- and if that has come about because of some legitimate inquiry or finding by a court or other fair and deliberative forum, then as far as I'm concerned, I will take action.

The institutions of this country and the trust of the people are much more important than any one person.

But now, let's also understand that the vigor of our enforcement has to be balanced by another great American tradition. That tradition -- fairness -- lies at the bottom of everything we are as a country. There's not a single one of us who has a right to be unfair. And I hope we haven't come to the point in our history when we can put fairness on the shelf merely to get attention or gain temporary political advantage or even make a headline. This responsibility belongs to each of us in this room -- to you in the media as well as to me.

We have a duty to see that we all live within the law, but we also have a duty never to falsely convict people by merely making allegations. I'm not going to use this platform tonight to deal loosely with people's reputations, and I can't allow you to do that either. Neither would be fair.

Q: But Mr. President, there have been specific charges that people like Charles Wick have used their office . . . etc.

A: Now, to get into all these charges and allegations in this forum would be violating the advice I just gave you. Let me repeat, if any charges are proven by duly constituted courts or investigative bodies -- and if those charges are serious enough to require action, then I assure you I will take action -- no matter who is involved. But I'm not going to comment on any of these so-called case-by-case charges. It's a little hard for me to forget that they have been given so much attention through charges in partisan political commercials and through campaign charges by various national candidates. Those are about the worse reasons I could think of to justify crippling someone's reputation in a nationally televised press conference.

Q: Mr. President -- doesn't it bother you that people talk about the "sleaze factor" and that . . .

A: Now just stop right there -- I'm not going to accept that term no matter how often you use it or how long you talk about it. We'll take each matter one at a time, but I'm simply not going to let you or anyone else tear down the efforts of a lot of fine people with one dirty brush of tar. That's just not fair. It's just not right.

Q: Why is Ed Meese staying on your staff? Shouldn't he take a leave of absence? After all that's what they did in the Carter Administration?

A: Each administration will have to make its own judgment as to how to handle these matters. I've decided to do it this way. Frankly, I wouldn't think of Ed leaving.

Q: Well, there have been some pretty serious charges against him.

A: I've told you that I won't be commenting on this investigation -- but I can tell you that I happen to believe literally in our system of justice, and I expect others to believe in it, too.

- + P.
- o RR's basic answer should focus on the American people's basic sense of fairness, on letting our system work, or avoiding trial by the media.
 - o RR won't have any comment on specifics in Meese case because of investigation.
 - o RR won't comment on charges against other people. Would be violation of RR's own rule of fairness. System of justice in place.
 - o RR won't use a national platform to deal with people's reputations.
 - o RR doesn't accept the word "sleaze." It's the term of a Democratic politician.
 - o RR doesn't accept any allegations that there have been a great number of ethical lapses in this Administration. When charges warrant, the appropriate Federal agency investigates. Where there is wrong doing, RR has -- and always will -- take action.
 - o Ed Meese is staying on the job. RR's chosen to handle it this way. RR happens to believe literally in the system.
-

*You look at
my record
if there was ever*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Yes, there have been instances in this Administration and in others in which people have made mistakes. When they were proven guilty they have paid the price and that's the way it should be. But this is the first Administration that has lived under a whole set of new rules and regulations and guidelines having to do with accusations.

I hope that we have not come to the time when we are going to change from a society that believes in innocence until proven guilty to a society that convicts upon accusation because the individual suffers, their families suffer and society in this system suffers. I feel very strongly that it's the responsibility of you in this room and it's the responsibility of those who hold the public trust to be sure that all government officials live within the law but that we don't falsely convict people just on the basis of accusation.

*Fairness due applies to everybody
Don't accuse by due process*

*Don't escalate
Keep away from*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1984

MEMO TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONTROL AREA

FROM: GAIL LEDWIG

SUBJECT: Access to Office

This is being sent per your request. The only persons who have keys and access to Mr. Michael K. Deaver's office and the outside reception area are:

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Mr. William F. Sittmann
Mrs. Donna L. Blume
Mrs. Gail W. Ledwig

I have asked for permission to have Evelyn Prytula close up the reception area on occasion.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

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KDB 8/30/2011

File Folder

SECURITY [AND SPEECHES] (5)

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<i>NO Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1984

1/17
3:30 pm

Mr. Deaver:

On Tuesday, January 17th at 1:30 p.m.
I've scheduled a meeting on demonstrations
during State Visits for thirty minutes.
The following will attend:

Bill Sittmann
Bobby DeProspero
USSS Intelligence Representative
Washington Field Office Representati
USSS Liaison Representative
Park Police Representative
John Rogers
Bill Henkel

The meeting will be held in the Roosevelt
Room.

Participating will be

Mr. J. C. Lindsey - Park Police
Mr. Royce Lamberth - U. S. Att. Off.
Mr. Richar Robbins - Dept. Interior

DONNA L. BLUME

file

1. TRANSFER INVENTORY DESTRUCTION HAND RECEIPT OTHER (Specify)

2. F COMMANDER
R WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
O BLDG #94, ANACOSTIA NAVAL STATION
M WASHINGTON, D.C. 20374

ACCT. NO. 5C7033

4. DATE OF REPORT (Yr., Mo., Da.) 3045

5. OUTGOING NUMBER 7043

6. DATE OF TRANSACTION (Yr., Mo., Da.)

7. INCOMING NUMBER

3. T MR. MICHAEL K. DEEVER
O SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT
4521 DEXTER ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ACCT. NO. 8.

*** ACCOUNTING LEGEND CODES**

1. ACCOUNTABLE BY SERIAL NO. IN CMCS
2. ACCOUNTABLE BY QUANTITY IN CMCS
3. ACCOUNTABLE BY SERIAL NUMBER IAW SERVICE / AGENCY DIRECTIVES
4. INITIAL RECEIPT CONTROL IAW SERVICE AGENCY DIRECTIVES

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1	HYX 70	1		229	1	
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16. TYPED OR STAMPED NAME, GRADE, SERVICE

18. TYPED OR STAMPED NAME, GRADE, SERVICE
MR. MICHAEL DEEVER

19. FOR DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY USE:
RCS-DRC-226 (R1)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

20. PAGE 1 of 1
STANDARD

1. TRANSFER INVENTORY DESTRUCTION HAND RECEIPT OTHER (Specify)

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 6. DATE OF TRANSACTION (Yr., Mo., Da.) 7. INCOMING NUMBER

F COMMANDER
 R WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
 O BLDG #94, ANACOSTIA NAVAL STATION
 M WASHINGTON, D.C. 20374

3. ACCT. NO. 8. *ACCOUNTING LEGEND CODES
 T MR. MICHAEL K. DEAVER
 O SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT
 4521 DEXTER ST., N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. ACCOUNTABLE BY SERIAL NO. IN CM
 2. ACCOUNTABLE BY QUANTITY IN CM
 3. ACCOUNTABLE BY SERIAL NUMBER IAW SERVICE/AGENCY DIRECTIVES
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 MR. MICHAEL DEAVER

file here

Federal Register

Vol. 47, No. 91

Tuesday, May 11, 1982

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Order of May 7, 1982

The President

National Security Information

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1.2 of Executive Order No. 12356 of April 2, 1982, entitled "National Security Information," I hereby designate the following officials to classify information originally as "Top Secret", "Secret", or "Confidential":

TOP SECRET

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

- ✓ The Vice President
- ✓ The Counsellor to the President
- ✓ The Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President
- The Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President
- ✓ The Director, Office of Management and Budget
- ✓ The United States Trade Representative
- The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
- ✓ The Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
- The Chairman, The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
- The Chairman, The President's Intelligence Oversight Board
- The Secretary of State
- The Secretary of the Treasury
- The Secretary of Defense
- The Secretary of the Army
- The Secretary of the Navy
- The Secretary of the Air Force
- The Attorney General
- The Secretary of Energy
- The Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- The Director, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
- The Director of Central Intelligence
- The Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- The Administrator of General Services
- The Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency

SECRET

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

- ✓ The Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
- ✓ The President's Personal Representative for Micronesia Status Negotiations

The Secretary of Commerce

The Secretary of Transportation

The Administrator, Agency for International Development

The Director, International Communication Agency

CONFIDENTIAL

The President, Export-Import Bank of the United States

The President, Overseas Private Investment Corporation

The Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency

Any delegation of this authority shall be in accordance with Section 1.2(d) of the Order.

This Order shall be published in the Federal Register.

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 7, 1982.

[FR Doc. 82-12891

Filed 5-7-82; 3:39 pm]

Billing code 3195-01-M

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT STAFF

FROM:

JAMES A. BAKER III *JAB III*
CHIEF OF STAFF AND
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Safeguarding National Security Information

The President has issued the attached National Security Decision Directive entitled "Safeguarding National Security Information," which is concerned with safeguarding against "unlawful disclosures of properly classified information." For the purposes of this Directive, the President has designated me as the "agency head" of the Executive Office of the President with responsibility for implementation of the Directive, including development and enforcement of appropriate policies consistent with its requirements.

Paragraphs 1 through 5 of the Directive require that internal procedures be developed both to safeguard against, and to govern the reporting and investigation of, unauthorized disclosures of classified information. I have directed the Counsel to the President to coordinate the development of such internal procedures for the Executive Office of the President, which shall include appropriate policies with respect to those limited instances in which polygraph testing may be appropriate.

Paragraph 1(d) of the Directive requires that appropriate policies be adopted to govern contacts between media representatives and agency personnel. On January 10, 1983, the attached "Guidelines for Press Coordination" were issued for the White House Staff, with instructions that all other elements of the Executive Office of the President "adopt parallel guidelines in coordination with the White House communications department." Compliance with these guidelines shall be the minimum action necessary to satisfy the Directive's requirements on contacts with media representatives.

Attachments

Safeguarding National Security Information

As stated in Executive Order 12356, only that information whose disclosure would harm the national security interests of the United States may be classified. Every effort should be made to declassify information that no longer requires protection in the interest of national security.

At the same time, however, safeguarding against unlawful disclosures of properly classified information is a matter of grave concern and high priority for this Administration. In addition to the requirements set forth in Executive Order 12356, and based on the recommendations contained in the interdepartmental report forwarded by the Attorney General, I direct the following:

1. Each agency of the Executive Branch that originates or handles classified information shall adopt internal procedures to safeguard against unlawful disclosures of classified information. Such procedures shall at a minimum provide as follows:

a. All persons with authorized access to classified information shall be required to sign a nondisclosure agreement as a condition of access. This requirement may be implemented prospectively by agencies for which the administrative burden of compliance would otherwise be excessive.

b. All persons with authorized access to Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) shall be required to sign a nondisclosure agreement as a condition of access to SCI and other classified information. All such agreements must include a provision for prepublication review to assure deletion of SCI and other classified information.

c. All agreements required in paragraphs 1.a. and 1.b. must be in a form determined by the Department of Justice to be enforceable in a civil action brought by the United States. The Director, Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO), shall develop standardized forms that satisfy these requirements.

d. Appropriate policies shall be adopted to govern contacts between media representatives and agency personnel, so as to reduce the opportunity for negligent or deliberate disclosures of classified information. All persons with authorized access to classified information shall be clearly apprised of the agency's policies in this regard.

2. Each agency of the Executive Branch that originates or handles classified information shall adopt internal procedures to govern the reporting and investigation of unauthorized disclosures of such information. Such procedures shall at a minimum provide that:

a. All such disclosures that the agency considers to be seriously damaging to its mission and responsibilities shall be evaluated to ascertain the nature of the information disclosed and the extent to which it had been disseminated.

b. The agency shall conduct a preliminary internal investigation prior to or concurrently with seeking investigative assistance from other agencies.

c. The agency shall maintain records of disclosures so evaluated and investigated.

d. Agencies in the possession of classified information originating with another agency shall cooperate with the originating agency by conducting internal investigations of the unauthorized disclosure of such information.

e. Persons determined by the agency to have knowingly made such disclosures or to have refused cooperation with investigations of such unauthorized disclosures will be denied further access to classified information and subjected to other administrative sanctions as appropriate.

3. Unauthorized disclosures of classified information shall be reported to the Department of Justice and the Information Security Oversight Office, as required by statute and Executive orders. The Department of Justice shall continue to review reported unauthorized disclosures of classified information to determine whether FBI investigation is warranted. Interested departments and agencies shall be consulted in developing criteria for evaluating such matters and in determining which cases should receive investigative priority. The FBI is authorized to investigate such matters as constitute potential violations of Federal criminal law, even though administrative sanctions may be sought instead of criminal prosecution.

4. Nothing in this directive is intended to modify or preclude interagency agreements between FBI and other criminal investigative agencies regarding their responsibility for conducting investigations within their own agencies or departments.

5. The Office of Personnel Management and all departments and agencies with employees having access to classified information are directed to revise existing regulations and policies, as necessary, so that employees may be required to submit to polygraph examinations, when appropriate, in the course of investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information. As a minimum, such regulations shall permit an agency to decide that appropriate adverse consequences will follow an employee's refusal to cooperate with a polygraph examination that is limited in scope to the circumstances of the unauthorized disclosure under investigation. Agency regulations may provide that only the head of the agency, or his delegate, is empowered to order an employee to submit to a polygraph examination. Results of polygraph examinations should not be relied upon to the exclusion of other information obtained during investigations.

6. The Attorney General, in consultation with the Director, Office of Personnel Management, is requested to establish an interdepartmental group to study the Federal personnel security program and recommend appropriate revisions in existing Executive orders, regulations, and guidelines.

January 10, 1983

Guidelines for Press Coordination

1. The press office should remain the first stop for White House reporters seeking information about the President's policies and views.
2. In order to maintain an open Presidency, it is essential that members of the senior staff also be willing to meet with reporters on a frequent basis.
3. As the need arises, the communications department will designate key members of the staff who will be available to the press to answer questions on a specific subject. These "designated hitters" will be expected to take either telephone calls or be personally available to members of the press.
4. Requests for interviews or comments from members of the staff who have not been already designated to answer questions should first be referred to the communications department. After receiving a clearance or recommendation from the communications department, the staff member will be expected to make his or her own arrangements for the press interview. This procedure extends to the entire staff practices that are already followed in several departments of the White House.
5. Other departments that are part of the Executive Office of the President but are not formally part of the White House (e.g., NSC, OMB, CEA, Office of the Science Adviser) shall adopt parallel guidelines in coordination with the White House communications department.
6. The communications department will seek to ensure key members of the staff are sufficiently available to the press, especially on major news stories, to provide an open and full flow of information to the press.
7. As in the past, no member of the White House staff and related organizations shall accept a major television interview or large-scale press luncheon and breakfast without prior coordination with the communications department. In addition, it is recommended that all major interviews with groups of reporters inside the complex be held with a White House stenographer present.

8. On-the-record interviews should be recognized as the best way to conduct most interviews with the press.
9. The guidelines outlined here will apply whether the President is in Washington or out of town. They will not apply to strictly social engagements with members of the press.
10. In keeping with the traditions of this Presidency, these guidelines should be carried out in a way that maintains an atmosphere of openness, professionalism and civility in relations with the White House press corps.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 30, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE NSC STAFF

FROM: MICHAEL O. WHEELER MW

SUBJECT: Classifying Information Under Executive Order 12356, National Security Information

The effective date of the new Executive Order on classification/ declassification of national security information is August 1, 1982. It replaces EO 12065. The goal of the new EO is to more adequately protect sensitive national security information while simplifying the procedural requirements.

Under this EO, the NSC is responsible for providing overall policy direction for the information security program. This makes it especially important that all members of the NSC Staff are thoroughly familiar with and in compliance with the requirements of the new EO. We're the role model for the rest of the Executive Branch, so to speak.

The attached materials summarize the key requirements. Copies of the EO and the Implementing Directive are available in Brenda Reger's office. Please contact Brenda if you have any questions.

Attachment

Executive Order 12356 provides authority for classifying national security information. This briefer summarizes the key elements of the Order.

I. Original Classification. Three tests must be met for you to originate a classified document;

1. You must be authorized in writing to classify documents originally. All the professional NSC Staff Members are authorized to classify at the "SECRET" level. Only the National Security Advisor and his Deputy are authorized to originally classify at the "TOP SECRET" level.

2. The information being classified must fall within one of the 10 classification categories:

- (1) military plans, weapons, or operations;
- (2) the vulnerabilities or capabilities of systems, installations, projects, or plans relating to the national security;
- (3) foreign government information;*
- (4) intelligence activities (including special activities), or intelligence sources or methods;*
- (5) foreign relations or foreign activities of the United States;
- (6) scientific, technological, or economic matters relating to the national security;
- (7) United States Government programs for safeguarding nuclear materials or facilities;
- (8) cryptology;
- (9) a confidential source; or
- (10) other categories of information that are related to the national security and that require protection against unauthorized disclosure as determined by the President or by agency heads or other officials who have been delegated original classification authority by the President.

3. Finally, the unauthorized disclosure of the information in one of these categories must reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security.

*Foreign Government Information, Foreign Sources or Intelligence Sources or Methods. Unauthorized disclosure of foreign government information, the identity of a confidential foreign source, or intelligence sources or methods is presumed to cause damage to the national security and, therefore, presumptively warrants classification at least at the CONFIDENTIAL level.

II. Levels of Classification are to be assigned on the basis that unauthorized disclosure could be expected to cause the following levels of damage to the national security:

TOP SECRET	--	exceptionally grave damage
SECRET	--	serious damage
CONFIDENTIAL	--	damage

III. Duration of Classification. The "review in 6 years" requirement of Executive Order 12065 has been dropped. Information shall now be classified for as long as required by national security considerations. When it can be determined, a specific date or event for declassification shall be set by the original classification authority at the time the information is originally classified. When it is impossible to determine a specific date or event for declassification, the marking need only show that it must be reviewed prior to declassification. Use of the designation "Originating Agency's Determination Required" or "OADR" on the "DECLASSIFY ON" line will ensure that the information must be reviewed by the NSC before it can be declassified.

IV. Marking Requirements. At a minimum, each page of the classified document must show the highest level of classified information contained therein, and the first page of each copy of all classified documents must indicate:

- (1) the highest level of classification assigned within the document;
- (2) the name of the original classifier (this may be either the drafter of the document or the approver);
- (3) the agency of origin; and
- (4) the date or specific event when the information can be declassified, or if unable to determine one, substitute "OADR."

- o The requirements for (2) and (3) may already be met if the document is on NSC or White House letterhead stationery and is signed by an original classifier.
- o Portion Marking. A partial waiver has been granted to the NSC Staff. Portion marking is not required for classified information in memorandums created by the NSC Staff for internal White House/ Executive Office of the President use only. (It is recommended that you continue to portion mark your Weekly Reports and titles or subject lines on all such internal memorandums). HOWEVER, DOCUMENTS BEING SENT TO OTHER AGENCIES MUST BE PORTION-MARKED TO INDICATE CLEARLY PORTIONS THAT ARE CLASSIFIED AND AT WHAT LEVEL, AND THOSE THAT ARE UNCLASSIFIED. Each paragraph and title must, therefore, be followed by its appropriate classification. Special care should be taken to ensure that documents created for the signature of the President, Judge Clark, and other White House officials are done correctly.

See samples #1 and #2 for original classification markings.

V. Derivative Classification. If you are cleared to a particular classification level, you may extract or summarize information from classified documents originated within the White House and the NSC or received from other agencies even if you do not have the original classification authority for that level. For example, if using information at the TOP SECRET level when you are only authorized to classify originally at the SECRET level, you must note on the document you are creating that it is derivatively classified and then carry forward the appropriate identification and markings from the original document or documents.

See samples #3 and #4 for derivative markings.

VI. Prohibitions. The Executive Order prohibits the following:

- o Use of such terms as "SENSITIVE," "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY," "LIMITED OFFICIAL USE," and "ADMINISTRATIVE" in conjunction with classification markings.
- o In no case shall information be classified in order to conceal violations of law, inefficiency, or administrative error; to prevent embarrassment to a person, organization, or agency; to restrain competition; or to prevent or delay the release of information that does not require protection in the interest of national security.

VII. Declassification Policy. This will be covered in a separate memorandum from the Director of Freedom of Information Matters.

If you are uncertain about how to mark a given document, or whether it should be classified, please call Brenda Reger (x3103) for assistance.

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 1, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR GEORGE P. SHULTZ
The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: How to Mark an Originally Classified Document (U)

If you are drafting this for external distribution (e.g., from Judge Clark or other White House officials to other agencies), it must be portion-marked. The title and this paragraph contain no classified information, so they should both be followed by the unclassified parenthetical. (U)

If this paragraph were classified at the CONFIDENTIAL level, it would be followed by the appropriate parenthetical classification designation. For purposes of illustration only, a parenthetical classification designation has been added in this case. (C)

If this paragraph were classified at the SECRET level, it would be the highest level of classification used in this document, and, therefore, the overall classification designation used to mark the entire document. For purposes of illustration only, a parenthetical classification designation has been added in this case. (S)

Since the official signing the memorandum is also the original classification authority, no further identifying lines are required. When NSC or White House letterhead stationery is used, the requirement for "agency designation" is also fulfilled. (U)

Note that the new EO no longer sets a classification period. Mark the document as classified for whatever period is required for national security reasons. If you can determine a date or event for automatic declassification, so mark the document. If the information should be reviewed rather than automatically declassified, substitute "DECLASSIFY ON: OADR" on the second line. This means "Originating Agency's Determination Required." (U)

William P. Clark

SECRET

DECLASSIFY ON: (date or event)
(or DECLASSIFY ON: OADR)

SECURITY MARKING IS FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

This Page Contains No Classified Information

MEMORANDUM
CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 1, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: NSC STAFF MEMBER

SUBJECT: Documents Containing Foreign Government
Information, Foreign Sources, or Intelligence
Sources or Methods (U)

If this paragraph were to contain sensitive foreign government information, foreign sources, or intelligence sources or methods, its unauthorized use would be presumed to cause damage, and a classification of at least CONFIDENTIAL would be used. (C)

Note that a 30-year period has been used in this instance. While this is standard for most foreign government information given in confidence, information from the other categories, i.e., for sources or intelligence sources and methods, may require classification for longer periods. (U)

A special marking is authorized for documents containing foreign government information. Unless the fact that information is foreign government information must be concealed, the initials FGI should be placed in the lower left corner of the first page of the document. (U)

If you are unable to determine a date or event for automatic declassification, substitute "DECLASSIFY ON: OADR" on the second line. This means the document will require review prior to declassification. (U)

Since the originator's name is already provided on the "FROM" line, it is not necessary to repeat in in the classification marking. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL/FGI

DECLASSIFY ON: August 1, 2012
(or DECLASSIFY ON: OADR)

SECURITY MARKING IS FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

This Page Contains No Classified Information

MEMORANDUM
TOP SECRET

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 1, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: NSC STAFF MEMBER
SUBJECT: Derivative Classification
From a Single Source (U)

Very frequently, the NSC Staff uses information obtained derivatively. You may utilize such information to whatever level you are cleared, even if you cannot classify such information at that level on your own authority. If you were to extract TOP SECRET information from a CIA report, for example, the paragraph would be marked such as this. (TS)

Note that you must include the identity of the original classifying authority from the original document. (U)

If the original classifying authority marked the document to be reviewed rather than automatically declassified, substitute "DECLASSIFY ON: OADR" on the third line. (U)

TOP SECRET
CLASSIFIED BY: CIA
DECLASSIFY ON: August 1, 2002
(or DECLASSIFY ON: OADR)

SECURITY MARKING IS FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

This Page Contains No Classified Information

MEMORANDUM
TOP SECRET

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 1, 1982

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: NSC STAFF MEMBER

SUBJECT: Derivative Classification From Multiple Sources (U)

Frequently, the NSC Staff uses information from more than one source. You may utilize such information to whatever level you are cleared, even if you cannot classify information at that level on your own authority. (U)

For example, if you were to use TOP SECRET information from a CIA report marked "CLASSIFIED BY: William Casey, CIA, DECLASSIFY ON: OADR," the paragraph would be marked this way. (TS)

If this paragraph contained information derived from a SECRET Department of State cable marked "CLASSIFIED BY: George Shultz, DECLASSIFY ON: August 1, 2002," it would be marked this way. (S)

Since you have used classified information from more than one source, mark your document using the highest classification level and the latest date, or since one of your original classifying authorities marked his document "DECLASSIFY ON: OADR" rather than "DECLASSIFY ON: (a date or event)," you use "DECLASSIFY ON: OADR" on the third line as this is the more restrictive requirement. In this case, the document, therefore, requires marking as shown below. (U)

TOP SECRET
CLASSIFIED BY MULTIPLE SOURCES
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

SECURITY MARKING IS FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

This Page Contains No Classified Information

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 2, 1982

PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
AND INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

The President signed NSDD-19 on January 12, 1982 dealing with protection of classified National Security Council and Intelligence Information, directing that I establish procedures to implement its policy guidelines. This memorandum (1) supercedes NSDD-19, (2) establishes procedures for protection of National Security Council Information as herein defined, (3) directs agency heads to issue instructions in conformity with these procedures, (4) directs the Director of Central Intelligence to develop similar procedures for protection of classified intelligence information, and (5) requests the Attorney General to convene an interdepartmental group on the effectiveness of existing laws against unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

National Security Council Information

National Security Council Information means classified information contained in: (1) any document prepared by or intended primarily for use by the NSC, its interagency groups as defined in NSDD-2, or its associated committees and groups, and (2) deliberations of the NSC, its interagency groups as defined in NSDD-2, or its associated committees and groups.

Access

Any agency or department handling NSC Information will hold the number of persons having access to such information to the absolute minimum consistent with efficient operations of the NSC system, and will strictly control document dissemination and reproduction to carry out existing law. A numbered cover sheet bearing the notation appearing below will be affixed to each copy of a document containing NSC information. The cover sheet will be attached at the time it is submitted to an Assistant Secretary or equivalent level. The NSC will provide sample cover sheets to departments and agencies who will then be responsible for further distribution and administration.

-More-

NOTICE

The attached document contains sensitive National Security Council Information. It is to be read and discussed only by persons authorized by law.

Your signature acknowledges you are such a person and you promise you will show or discuss information contained in the document only with persons who are authorized by law to have access to this document.

Persons handling this document acknowledge he or she knows and understands the security law relating thereto and will cooperate fully with any lawful investigation by the United States Government into any unauthorized disclosure of classified information contained herein.

Implementation

Agency and department heads will forward to the NSC implementing instructions on these procedures no later than March 15, 1982.

The DCI will also submit by that date for NSC consideration draft procedures for protection of sensitive intelligence information within its control. Such procedures will be cleared within the Intelligence Community and dissenting views will be noted.

The Attorney General is requested to convene by March 1, 1982, an interagency group to report to the President on the effectiveness of existing statutes and Executive Orders prohibiting unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

William P. Clark

**COMSEC
MATERIAL REPORT**

"Disclosure of the SSN on this form is mandatory. Use of SSN is authorized by Executive Order 9397. System of Records was created prior to 1 Jan 75 and is therefore exempt from refusal provision. SSN will be used to verify identity of individual on this and other actions related to this subject."

RCS-226

OMB Approval No. 22

1. TRANSFER INVENTORY DESTRUCTION HAND RECEIPT OTHER (Specify)

2. **F** COMMANDER
R WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
O BLDG #94, ANACOSTIA NAVAL STATION
M WASHINGTON, D.C. 20374

ACCT. NO. 5C7033

4. DATE OF REPORT (Yr., Mo., Da.) 1065

5. OUTGOING NUMBER 051-81

6. DATE OF TRANSACTION (Yr., Mo., Da.)

7. INCOMING NUMBER

3. **T** MR. MICHAEL K. DEEVER
T SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT
O 4521 DEXTER ST. N.W.
M WASHINGTON, D.C.

ACCT. NO.

8. *ACCOUNTING LEGEND CODES

1. ACCOUNTABLE BY SERIAL NO. IN CMCS
2. ACCOUNTABLE BY QUANTITY IN CMCS
3. ACCOUNTABLE BY SERIAL NUMBER IAW SERVICE/AGENCY DIRECTIVES
4. INITIAL RECEIPT CONTROL IAW SERVICE/AGENCY DIRECTIVES

9.	SHORT TITLE	10. QUANTITY	11. ACCOUNTING NUMBERS		12.* ALC	13. REMARK
			BEGINNING	ENDING		
1	HYX 70	1		229	1	
2	KYG 70 E 1	1		30	1	
3	KYX 70 E 1	1		62	1	
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14. THE MATERIAL HEREON HAS BEEN RECEIVED INVENTORIED DESTROYED

15. SIGNATURE OF COMSEC CUSTODIAN

17. SIGNATURE OF: WITNESS OTHER (Specify) *Hand Receipt Holder*

16. TYPED OR STAMPED NAME, GRADE, SERVICE, SSN

18. TYPED OR STAMPED NAME, GRADE, SERVICE, SSN
MR. MICHAEL DEEVER

19. FOR DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY USE:

1. TRANSFER INVENTORY DESTRUCTION HAND RECEIPT OTHER (Specify)

2. ACCT. NO. 5C7033 4. DATE OF REPORT (Yr., Mo., Da.) 1321 5. OUTGOING NUMBER 292-81
 F COMMANDER
 R WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
 O BLDG #94, ANACOSTIA NAVAL STATION
 M WASHINGTON, D.C. 20374
 6. DATE OF TRANSACTION (Yr., Mo., Da.) 7. INCOMING NUMBER

3. ACCT. NO. 8. *ACCOUNTING LEGEND CODES
 T MR. MICHAEL K. DEAVER
 O SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT
 4521 DEXTER ST., N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 1. ACCOUNTABLE BY SERIAL NO. IN CMC
 2. ACCOUNTABLE BY QUANTITY IN CMC
 3. ACCOUNTABLE BY SERIAL NUMBER IAW SERVICE/AGENCY DIRECTIVES
 4. INITIAL RECEIPT CONTROL IAW SERVICE/AGENCY DIRECTIVES

9.	SHORT TITLE	10. QUANTITY	11. ACCOUNTING NUMBERS		12.* ALC	13. REMARK
			BEGINNING	ENDING		
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2	KYG 70 E 1	1		30	1	
3	KYX 70 E 1	1		62	1	
4	USKAU 60 ABIS	1		1	1	
5	NOTHING FOLLOWS					
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14. THE MATERIAL HEREON HAS BEEN RECEIVED INVENTORIED DESTROYED

15. SIGNATURE OF COMSEC CUSTODIAN 17. SIGNATURE OF: **HAND RECEIPT HOLDER**
 WITNESS
 OTHER (Specify)

16. TYPED OR STAMPED NAME, GRADE, SERVICE 18. TYPED OR STAMPED NAME, GRADE, SERVICE
MR. MICHAEL DEAVER

19. FOR DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY USE:

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name

DEAVER, MICHAEL: FILES

Withdrawer

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File Folder

SECURITY [AND SPEECHES] (5)

FOIA

F97-0066/19

COHEN, D

Box Number

59

202

<i>DOC Document Type</i>	<i>No of</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i>
<i>NO Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
2 FORM	1	12/29/1982	B6
SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046)			B7(C) B7(D)

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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SECURITY [AND SPEECHES] (5)

FOIA

F97-0066/19

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202

<i>DOC Document Type</i>	<i>No of</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i>
<i>NO Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
3 FORM	1	11/10/1981	B6
SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046)			B7(C)
			B7(D)

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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SECURITY [AND SPEECHES] (5)

FOIA

F97-0066/19

COHEN, D

Box Number

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DOC Document Type

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4 FORM

1 11/1/1981 B6

SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046) (W/NOTE
ADDED)

B7(C)

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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1 12/10/1981 B6

SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046)

B7(C)

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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7 FORM

1 10/4/1981 B6

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY RECORD OF
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1 9/29/1981 B6

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SECURITY REPORT (FORM SSF 2046)

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1 3/13/1981 B6

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