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Description of document: Three historical National Security Agency (NSA) records, 2002-2010 (see below)

Requested date: 12-September-2010

Released date: 28 September 2011

Posted date: 24-October-2011

Titles of documents: National Security Agency/Central Security Service, NSA/CSS POLICY 1-55, The Cryptologic History Program, issued 19 September 2007, Revised: 10 June 2010

Guide to Historical Cryptologic Acronyms and Abbreviations, 1940-1980, 2002

The Pre-NSA SIGINT Timeline (undated)

Source of document: National Security Agency
Attn: FOIA/PA Office (DJP4)
9800 Savage Road, Suite 6248
Ft. George G. Meade, MD 20755-6248
Fax: 443-479-3612 (ATTN: FOIA/PA Office)
[Online FOIA Form](#)

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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 62852A
28 September 2011

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 12 September 2010 for the following three documents found on the Center for Cryptologic History Internal Website:

A copy of NSA/CSS Policy 1-55, The Cryptologic History Program;
Guide to Historical Cryptologic Acronyms & Abbreviations, 1940-1980;
Pre-NSA SIGINT Timeline.

A copy of your request is enclosed. Your request has been processed under the FOIA, and the documents you requested are enclosed. Two of the documents were recently released under the FOIA in other cases. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the enclosures.

Some of the information deleted from the documents was found to be currently and properly classified in accordance with Executive Order 13526. This information meets the criteria for classification as set forth in Subparagraph (c) of Section 1.4 and remains classified CONFIDENTIAL as provided in Section 1.2 of the Executive Order. The information is classified because its disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security. Because the information is currently and properly classified, it is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the first exemption of the FOIA (5 U.S.C. Section 552(b)(1)).

In addition, this Agency is authorized by various statutes to protect certain information concerning its activities. We have determined that such information exists in these documents. Accordingly, those portions are exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statutes applicable in this case are Title 18 U.S. Code 798; Title 50 U.S. Code 403-1(i); and Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 402 note).

This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities, as well as the names of its employees. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute applicable in this case is Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 402 note). We have determined that such information exists in these records, and we have excised it accordingly.

The Initial Denial Authority for NSA information is the Deputy Associate Director for Policy and Records, Diane M. Janosek. Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. Any person denied access to information may file an appeal to the NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Appeal Authority. The appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days from the date of the initial denial letter. The appeal shall be in writing addressed to the NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority (DJP4), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road STE 6248, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6248. The appeal shall reference the initial denial of access and shall contain, in sufficient detail and particularity, the grounds upon which the requester believes release of the information is required. The NSA/CSS Appeal Authority will endeavor to respond to the appeal within 20 working days after receipt, absent any unusual circumstances.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pamela N. Phillips", written in a cursive style.

PAMELA N. PHILLIPS
Chief
FOIA/PA Office

Encls:
a/s

Jungerheld, James R

From: webteam@nsa.gov
Sent: Sunday, September 12, 2010 9:07 PM
To: FOIANET
Subject: FOIA Request (Web form submission)

Records Requested:

A copy of the following three documents found on the Center for Cryptologic History Internal Website:

A copy of NSA/CSS Policy 1-55, The Cryptologic History Program

Guide to Historical Cryptologic Acronyms & Abbreviations, 1940-1980

Pre-NSA SIGINT Timeline

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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
NSA/CSS POLICY 1-55



Issue Date: 19 September 2007
Revised: 10 June 2010

(U) THE CRYPTOLOGIC HISTORY PROGRAM

(U) PURPOSE AND SCOPE

(U) This document acknowledges that United States Government cryptology is a national resource, exercised in trust by NSA/CSS, which has an obligation to the nation to document its performance and stewardship of resources (Reference a). This policy provides procedures and responsibilities for the production of cryptologic history by the NSA/CSS Center for Cryptologic History (CCH).

(U) This policy applies to all NSA/CSS personnel.

KEITH B. ALEXANDER
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Director, NSA/Chief, CSS

Endorsed by
Associate Director for Policy

Encls:

- (U) Annex A – The NSA/CSS Oral History Program
- (U) Annex B – *Cryptologic Quarterly*
- (U) Annex C – Memorialization Process
- (U) Annex D – Hall of Honor

DISTRIBUTION:

- EC (5 Stock Copies)
- DJP1
- DJP6 (VR)
- DJP6 (Archives)

Approved for Release by NSA on
02-24-2011, FOIA Case # 62846

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Policy I-55

Dated: 19 September 2007

(U) This Policy I-55 supersedes NSA/CSS Policy I-55, dated 1 September 2004. The Associate Director for Policy endorsed an administrative update effective 10 June 2010 to add Annex D and make other minor adjustments.

(U) OPI: Center for Cryptologic History, EC, 972-2893s.

(U) The compilation of the information contained in this document is UNCLASSIFIED//~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~. No section of this document shall be released without approval from the Office of Policy and Records (DJP).

(U) POLICY

1. (U) In recognition of the fact that U.S. Government cryptology is a national resource exercised in trust by NSA/CSS, which has a national obligation to document its performance and its stewardship of resources by conducting a history program, the NSA/CSS shall:

a. (U) Maintain a Cryptologic History Program in order to document and advance an understanding of the history of U.S. Government cryptology and the history of the NSA/CSS; and

b. (U) Coordinate and manage cryptologic history activities at NSA/CSS through the NSA/CSS Center for Cryptologic History (CCH) (Reference b), with advice and guidance from the NSA Advisory Board (NSAAB) Cryptologic History, Literature and Museum Panel (Reference c). The CCH shall provide objective, meaningful, historical support to the NSA/CSS leadership and workforce to enhance decision-making, cryptologic knowledge, and esprit de corps; and advance an understanding of cryptologic history for the U.S. Intelligence Community, the Department of Defense, other government agencies, academia, and the general public.

(U) RESPONSIBILITIES

2. (U) The NSAAB Cryptologic History, Literature and Museum Panel, an advisory body established by the Director, NSA/Chief, CSS (DIRNSA/CHCSS, hereinafter "DIRNSA"), shall:

a. (U) Provide advice and guidance on the history program (Reference c);

b. (U) Meet, at the direction of the Panel Chairman (selected in accordance with NSAAB procedures), to review the activities of CCH, the National Cryptologic Museum, and the NSA/CSS professional journal (*Cryptologic Quarterly*);

c. (U) Make recommendations to DIRNSA on memorialization issues;

d. (U) Provide an annual report to DIRNSA on the status of the history program and make recommendations for improving impact and effectiveness;

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Policy 1-55

Dated: 19 September 2007

- e. (U) Review the CCH Publication Plan, at least annually; and
 - f. (U) Periodically examine the editorial review process for CCH classified and unclassified manuscript drafts.
3. (U) The Chief, Center for Cryptologic History, reports directly to the Associate Director for Education and Training (ADET) and shall:
- a. (U) Operate the Center for Cryptologic History;
 - b. (U) Serve as Executive Secretary for the NSAAB Cryptologic History, Literature and Museum Panel;
 - c. (U) Oversee the writing and publishing by CCH historians of U.S. Government cryptologic activities (Reference d), to include:
 - 1) (U) Establishing a publication plan each year that responds to requirements for historical studies;
 - 2) (U) Implementing a formal editorial review process for CCH classified and unclassified manuscript drafts – this process will include participation by professional historians and subject-matter experts within and outside of CCH to ensure the Center's publications meet professional standards for research, historical interpretation, and writing;
 - 3) (U) Ensuring that CCH publications contain an appropriate disclaimer stating that they present a historical perspective for informational and educational purposes, are the result of independent research, and do not necessarily reflect a position of NSA/CSS or any other U.S. Government entity;
 - 4) (U) Maximizing access to CCH publications by making them available, as much as practical, in both hard-copy and on-line versions; and
 - 5) (U) Coordinating with the Office of Policy and Records (DJ) and the Office of Public and Media Affairs (DC03) in accordance with the NSA/CSS pre-publication review process (Reference e) for all unclassified CCH publications.
 - d. (U) Oversee the NSA/CSS oral history program (see Annex A);
 - e. (U) Manage the publication and distribution of the NSA/CSS professional journal, *Cryptologic Quarterly* (see Annex B);
 - f. (U) Manage the nomination process for inductions into the Hall of Honor (see Annex D);

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Policy 1-55

Dated: 19 September 2007

g. (U) Undertake activities that increase the historical awareness and understanding of the NSA/CSS leadership and workforce;

h. (U) Ensure requirements for historical information received from NSA/CSS personnel and other cleared government officials are met as effectively as possible, and that appropriate responses are provided to requests for publicly released historical information. (Freedom of Information Act [FOIA] requests will be directed to the NSA/CSS FOIA office; see Reference f);

i. (U) Serve as a liaison between NSA/CSS and the history offices of other DoD components and federal government agencies; and

j. (U) Supervise and direct the work of volunteers and consultants in CCH (Reference g).

4. (U) The Associate Director for Strategic Communications (DN) shall:

a. (U) Manage and operate the National Cryptologic Museum; and

b. (U) Manage the strategic corporate rollout of NSA/CSS historical information and publications.

5. (U) The Deputy Associate Director for Policy and Records (DJP) shall provide archival support to the NSA/CSS history program.

6. (U) The Directors, Associate Directors, NSA/CSS Chief of Staff, and Extended Enterprise Chiefs/Commanders shall:

a. (U) Preserve and retire documents in accordance with records management guidance established by the Office of Policy and Records (Reference h) to ensure the documentation required for writing cryptologic history is available; and

b. (U) Provide representatives to the NSAAB Cryptologic History, Literature and Museum Panel as provided for in the Panel's Terms of Reference (Reference c).

7. (U) Installations and Logistics (L) will be responsible for the funding associated with any contracts necessary to accomplish the installation of appropriate memorialization signage as specified in Annex C, Paragraph 4a, Tier 1.

8. (U) Organizations sponsoring memorialization activities specified in Annex C, Paragraph 4a, Tiers II and III, will be responsible for the funding associated with these activities.

9. (U) NSA/CSS personnel are encouraged to document their activities in informal or formal historical accounts, as appropriate and to the extent possible, especially after important events or projects have been completed. The Center for Cryptologic History can provide

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Policy 1-55

Dated: 19 September 2007

assistance to NSA/CSS organizations preparing historical accounts of their activities and, as appropriate, to Service Cryptologic Element history offices.

(U) REFERENCES

10. (U) References:

- a. (U) Intelligence Community Directive 180, "Intelligence Community History Programs," dated 29 August 2007.
- b. (U) Director's Memorandum, Establishment of the Center for Cryptologic History, dated 9 November 1989.
- c. (U) Terms of Reference, NSA Advisory Board Cryptologic History, Literature and Museum Panel, dated 8 July 2003.
- d. (U) Memorandum from the Historian, Office of the Secretary of Defense, dated 21 January 1963.
- e. (U) NSA/CSS Policy 1-30, "Review of NSA/CSS Information for Public Dissemination," dated 10 August 2006.
- f. (U) NSA/CSS Policy 1-5, "NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Program," dated 24 May 2004.
- g. (U) Memorandum for the Director, National Security Agency, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, dated 12 August 1991.
- h. (U) NSA/CSS Policy 1-6, "Records Management Program," dated 6 March 2009.
- i. (U) Privacy Act of 1974, United States Code Section 552a.
- j. (U) Army Regulation 1-33, "The Army Memorial Program," dated 30 May 2006.

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(U) ANNEX A

(U) THE NSA/CSS ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

(U) PURPOSE

1. (U) The NSA/CSS Oral History Program, an integral and essential element of the NSA/CSS Cryptologic History Program, enables NSA/CSS to supplement written history with information obtained from individuals with an intimate knowledge of cryptologic activities.

2. (U) The purpose of the Oral History Program is to collect an individual's personal perspectives and remembrances of NSA/CSS personnel, organizations, and missions. Its goal is to create high-quality audio recordings and accurate transcripts that will ultimately be available to Intelligence Community historians, researchers, and management for organizational histories and educational courses.

3. (U) The Oral History Program differs considerably from similar projects conducted by private organizations and academic institutions because most interview subjects are current or former U.S. Government personnel, and because the classified nature of the information requires that the documents thus created receive special handling.

(U) PROCEDURES

4. (U) The Oral History Program is an official government activity. Participation in the program by government personnel (military or civilian; current or former) does not violate either their non-disclosure agreement or their separation oath. However, participants remain bound by their non-disclosure agreement and separation oath for all purposes other than the temporary release authorized above for such participation.

5. (U) Information imparted by the interviewees, insofar as it is related to personal matters, is protected from disclosure by the Privacy Act of 1974. Information may also be subject to the Freedom of Information Act, and therefore releasable to the public after the application of appropriate privacy and classification/declassification guidelines. Interviewees are informed of these facts prior to the recording of an interview (References f and i).

6. (U) Interviewees acknowledge and agree to relinquish voluntarily all rights to the oral history interview materials and irrevocably assign all copyright, title to and interest in the material to the Center for Cryptologic History for bona fide research and properly accredited inclusion in historical documents or publications.

7. (U) During an interview with a former employee who no longer has a clearance, the interviewers may ask questions that would elaborate on information being discussed by the interviewee, but will not discuss any new information (material not originally imparted by the interviewee).

Annex A to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

A-1

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8. (U) Oral history interviews, whether on tape or other media, will be treated as any other similarly classified documents and are subject to the same storage and declassification requirements.

Annex A to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

A-2

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(U) ANNEX B

(U) CRYPTOLOGIC QUARTERLY

(U) PURPOSE

1. (U) The professional journal of the NSA/CSS, *Cryptologic Quarterly*, advances knowledge of all aspects of cryptology by serving as a forum for discussion of issues related to cryptologic theory, doctrine, operations, management, and history.

(U) PROCEDURES

2. (U) Publication and Distribution:

a. (U) *Cryptologic Quarterly* is published by the Center for Cryptologic History (CCH).

b. (U) A cumulative index of *Cryptologic Quarterly* articles – sorted by title, author, and keyword – shall be published regularly. In addition, a file of back issues of *Cryptologic Quarterly* will be maintained by the CCH.

c. (U) Special editions of *Cryptologic Quarterly* dealing with particular topics may be published from time to time.

d. (U) Any cleared and indoctrinated NSA/CSS employee may have access to *Cryptologic Quarterly*. Determining the distribution procedures for *Cryptologic Quarterly* is the responsibility of the Chief, CCH.

3. (U) The *Cryptologic Quarterly* Editorial Advisory Board, in coordination with the *Quarterly's* Executive Editor, solicits and reviews articles for publication in the journal. The Board shall consist of subject-matter experts appointed by ADET – with the advice of the Chief, CCH, and the *Quarterly's* Executive Editor – and should include representatives from a variety of cryptologic disciplines as well as the major NSA/CSS directorates and organizations.

4. (U) Submission of Articles:

a. (U) The preparation of an article for *Cryptologic Quarterly* is considered official use of Agency time and a documentable contribution to professional cryptologic literature. Therefore, supervisors are encouraged to support their subordinates' efforts to write articles.

Annex B to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

B-1

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b. (U) Articles to be considered for publication shall be submitted to the Executive Editor, *Cryptologic Quarterly*. Submission of an article does not guarantee its publication. The final determination on whether an article will be published rests with the management of *Cryptologic Quarterly*, in accordance with guidance received from the Chief, CCH; the Associate Director for Education and Training (ADET); and the *Cryptologic Quarterly* Editorial Advisory Board.

c. (U) Classification:

1) (U) Classification of articles for *Cryptologic Quarterly* may range from UNCLASSIFIED through TOP SECRET//COMINT//TK. Material involving other special access caveats or compartmentation may be published in special issues.

2) (U) Determination of the classification of an article is initially the responsibility of the author, who shall seek guidance from the appropriate authority in his or her originating element. In the event of editorial disagreement about classification, the article will be reviewed by the Office of Policy and Records for final determination.

d. (U) Articles submitted to *Cryptologic Quarterly* may be accompanied by pertinent illustrations (photographs, charts, maps, graphs, etc.) with appropriate captions. The author should also provide a brief autobiographical sketch. If the author prepared the article on a desktop computer/word processor, he or she will supply an electronic copy properly identified with type of equipment, operating system and word processing software (and, if on removable media – such as a floppy disk or CD – it must be appropriately handled, processed, labeled, and certified “virus-free”).

e. (U) Articles shall be written according to generally accepted grammar and style rules for formal writing. When appropriate, the author will use footnotes and a bibliography to cite sources. Generally, articles should conform to guidance given in the latest edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* and *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*. The *Cryptologic Quarterly* editorial staff may use additional references as appropriate.

f. (U) The contents of any issue of *Cryptologic Quarterly* may not be reproduced or further disseminated outside the NSA/CSS without the permission of the NSA/CSS Office of Policy and Records (DJ) and the NSA/CSS Office of Public and Media Affairs (DC03). Articles are not releasable to contractors without appropriate permissions. Inquiries about reproduction and dissemination should be addressed to the Executive Editor of *Cryptologic Quarterly*.

Annex B to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

B-2

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(U) RESPONSIBILITIES

5. (U) The Publisher: The Associate Director of Education and Training, with the advice of the Chief, CCH, shall control the preparation and the publication of *Cryptologic Quarterly*.

6. (U) The Executive Editor shall:

a. (U) Directly supervise preparation and publication of *Cryptologic Quarterly*;

b. (U) Ensure that pertinent policy and style guidelines are followed in its preparation and publication;

c. (U) Determine, in coordination with the *Cryptologic Quarterly* Advisory Board, which articles in each issue will be reviewed by knowledgeable persons before publication to ensure their accuracy and the validity of security classification or substantive content; and

d. (U) In coordination with the publisher and the Chief, CCH, designate persons as editorial advisors to assist in the selection, preparation, and review of articles, as necessary.

7. (U) The Managing Editor shall:

a. (U) Serve as the primary point of contact for technical and procedural matters pertaining to *Cryptologic Quarterly*;

b. (U) Guide *Cryptologic Quarterly* through the publication process, to include oversight of proper formatting of articles, timeliness, and liaison with the NSA Printing Office; and

c. (U) Maintain distribution lists and other relevant records.

Annex B to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

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(U) ANNEX C

(U) MEMORIALIZATION PROCESS

(U) PURPOSE

1. (U) As a mature institution with a rich heritage of service to the nation and the American people, the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) appropriately honors individuals who have distinguished themselves in the field of cryptography. Memorialization is one of the various ways in which NSA/CSS pays honor to the men and women who have pioneered American cryptology, and who have made the innovations in concepts and organization that have kept NSA/CSS in the vanguard of support to the country.

(U) PROCEDURES

2. (U) The Center for Cryptologic History:

a. (U) Will select and present to the NSAAB History, Literature, and Museum Panel eligible names for memorialization correlated to buildings, facilities and streets, at least once a year;

b. (U) Will report to the Panel any nominations made for memorialization by NSA/CSS organizations;

c. (U) Shall select eligible names without regard to whether the person is or will be a member of the Cryptologic Hall of Honor display at the National Cryptologic Museum; and

d. (U) Prepare and coordinate the staff package for the naming process, on behalf of the Panel.

3. (U) The NSAAB Cryptologic History, Literature, and Museum Panel:

a. (U) Will select and present nominations (a minimum of one name annually) to DIRNSA for approval. In selecting nominations, the Panel shall:

1) (U) Ensure the nominee has made a significant contribution to the security of the American people through cryptology; and

2) (U) Wherever possible, match the nominee with the type of activity found in or near the building, facility or street to be named;

Annex C to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

C-1

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b. (U) May recommend names for memorialization correlated to NSA/CSS buildings and facilities that are not permanent (e.g., leased buildings). Should a name building or facility be moved or closed down, an attempt should be made to transfer the name of the honoree to the replacement building or facility; and

c. (U) Will encourage use of the names given to buildings and facilities in all official and unofficial correspondence and conversation.

4. (U) Funding Responsibility:

a. (U) Funding responsibility for approved memorialization decisions will normally be determined based on a three-tier system:

Tier 1: Expenses related to signage associated with the naming of a major building, road, park, or other prominent feature or structure will be funded by the responsible installation and logistics activity (to facilitate the decision-making process, the estimated cost of the memorialization decision should be included in the proposal for memorialization).

Tier 2: Expenses associated with the memorialization of a smaller structure or facility (e.g., a conference room, operations center, auditorium, fountain, etc.) will be funded by the recommending organization.

Tier 3: Memorialization activities not related to physical structures or features (e.g., memorial lectures, awards, etc.) will be funded by the recommending organization.

b. (U) Funding may be provided by appropriated or non-appropriated funds, in accordance with policies in effect at the memorialization location.

5. (U) The DIRNSA will make the final decision on all NSA/CSS actions to name buildings, facilities and streets.

6. (U) Memorialization of individuals by naming NSA/CSS buildings, facilities and streets located on Fort Meade shall conform to Army regulations on memorials (Reference j); two important provisions are:

a. (U) No building or street on an Army post may be named after a person who is alive; and

b. (U) The Fort Meade Garrison Commander must approve the name given to any building or street on the post.

Annex C to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

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7. (U) Commanders or Chiefs at Cryptologic Centers and other Extended Enterprise sites shall follow the memorialization procedures outlined above and ensure that memorialization proposals at their locations are in accordance with all local regulations and requirements.

Annex C to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

C-3

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(U) ANNEX D

(U) HALL OF HONOR

(U) PURPOSE

1. (U) The Hall of Honor is an important part of the NSA/CSS heritage program and pays tribute to those who made extraordinarily important contributions to America's national security through cryptology, or who had a lifetime of high achievement in the cryptologic field.

(U) PROCEDURES

2. (U) Any federal government employee being nominated for the NSA/CSS Hall of Honor must have departed government cryptologic service (at NSA/CSS or other government agencies/organizations) at least 15 years prior to their nomination. Non-government employees (e.g., contractors, those in academe, etc.) may also be considered for induction into the Hall of Honor for achievements that occurred at least 15 years prior to their nomination.

(U) RESPONSIBILITIES

3. (U) The DIRNSA/CHCSS shall make the final decision on any induction into the NSA/CSS Hall of Honor.

4. (U) The Center for Cryptologic History (CCH) shall:

a. (U) Issue a call for nominations for the Hall of Honor each year. At a minimum, letters requesting nominations will be sent to the Service Cryptologic Components, the National Cryptologic Museum Foundation, and the Phoenix Society. In addition, CCH will distribute calls for nominations to the NSA/CSS workforce through venues such as NSANet and Agency-All e-mail messages.

b. (U) Report all nominations that meet the requirements outlined above to the NSA Advisory Board (NSAAB) Cryptologic History, Literature and Museum Panel's Hall of Honor Sub-Panel.

5. (U) The Hall of Honor Sub-Panel to the NSAAB Cryptologic History, Literature and Museum Panel shall:

a. (U) Be duly constituted in accordance with diversity standards applicable to NSA/CSS promotion and awards boards.

Annex D to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

D-1

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b. (U) Make annual recommendations for induction into the NSA/CSS Hall of Honor to DIRNSA/CHCSS through the NSAAB Cryptologic History, Literature and Museum Panel and the NSAAB.

c. (U) Continue to consider nominees for induction into the Hall of Honor for at least ten years following their initial nomination. If a nominee is dropped from consideration after ten years, renomination will be possible.

Annex D to Policy 1-55
Dated: 19 September 2007

D-2

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~~CONFIDENTIAL//COMINT//X1~~



**(U) GUIDE TO HISTORICAL
CRYPTOLOGIC ACRONYMS AND
ABBREVIATIONS,
1940-1980**

Approved for Release by
NSA on 07-13-2011, FOIA
Case # 62951

~~CONFIDENTIAL//COMINT//X1~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL//COMINT//X1~~

(U) GUIDE TO HISTORICAL CRYPTOLOGIC ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS, 1940-1980

I. (U) Introduction

(U) The purpose of this working aid is to assist personnel in identifying acronyms, abbreviations, special markings, and certain covernames which may be found in historical cryptologic-related records such as memoranda, messages, reports, studies, and plans. Many of these expressions were second nature to the originators and drafters of the material, and often they would not include their expansion in the texts, even on the first occurrence. With the decreasing number of personnel performing records management, archives, history, and declassification functions who lack direct experience in cryptologic events prior to 1970, it is increasingly necessary to provide them such workings aids as this glossary

(U//~~FOUO~~) With the publication of Executive Order 12958, mandating a declassification review of all classified records twenty-five years or older, the number of personnel and contractors involved in the processing of cryptologic records has grown dramatically over the last several years. The audience for this publication includes, but is not limited to, personnel performing the following activities or assigned to concerned work centers: declassification services, records management, archives services, history, policy, public affairs, legislative affairs, the Office of the General Counsel, Freedom of Information Act, and Operations and Information Assurance Directorates who review relevant material in support of all the previously listed activities.

(U//~~FOUO~~) This glossary can also be of use to researchers from federal departments, agencies, and commissions with the appropriate clearances. Within NSA, this glossary can support candidates for the MSSSI program, professionalization, managerial, leadership, intern, and military cryptologic skills development programs.

(~~C~~//SI) This glossary contains the following types of terms: acronyms, abbreviations, general equipment designator-series (mostly COMSEC), organizational designators, general descriptions of SIGINT activity designator series, and some relevant covernames. These terms cover all aspects of the cryptologic and information security processes. Most of the terms included in this glossary are cryptologic, although a large number of terms relating to the intelligence and defense communities, which often occur in the cryptologic context, are included as well.

(~~C~~//SI) The time span for this glossary encompasses the period from World War II to the early 1980s. There is some overlap in that a number of terms which originated earlier, such as during World War I, were still in use, or being referenced, during the 1940s and 1950s. Some of the terms in this glossary continued to be used well into contemporary times. Also, many abbreviations and acronyms developed alternate meanings which would be accepted by the cryptologic community. These alternate meanings have been included. In many cases, it is not a matter of "correctness" as it is one of appropriateness or context.

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(U//~~FOUO~~) Despite the number of sources and knowledgeable people who checked the accuracy of the abbreviations and acronyms in this guide, it is inevitable that additional entries and corrections to the current listing will occur. This is an integral part of the historiographic process. All readers are encouraged to send such changes and additions to the Center for Cryptologic History, National Security Agency, Fort George G. Meade, MD, Suite 6886.

Robert J. Hanyok
Fort George G. Meade
October 2002

~~CONFIDENTIAL//COMINT//X1~~

II. Sources and Other References

(C//SI) A number of previously published working aids and glossaries were used in developing this glossary of historical cryptologic terms. Many of these aids contained terms of a non-cryptologic nature. The list includes the following:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL//COMINT//X1~~**III. (U) Glossary****A**

A	NSA organizational element responsible for Soviet and European Communist COMINT targets
A/D	Analog to Digital
ABNCP	Airborne Command Post
AAF	Army Air Forces
AAGP	Agency Anonymity Guidelines and Procedures
ACDA	Arms Control & Disarmament Agency
ACOM	Asian Communist (NSA organizational element responsible for Asian Communist country targets, 1956 - 1961)
ACRP	Airborne Communications/Cryptologic Reconnaissance Platform
ACS	Airborne COMINT System
ACOUSTINT	Acoustical Intelligence (sometimes referred to as ACINT in a purely naval context)
ADPL	Assistant Director, NSA, for Policy and Liaison
ADPR	Assistant Director, NSA, for Plans and Resources
ADVON	Advanced Echelon, Central Bureau Brisbane (SSA at Hollandia (1943)
AFCIAC	Armed Forces Communications Intelligence Advisory Council
AFCIB	Armed Forces Communications Intelligence Board
AFSA	Armed Forces Security Agency
AFSAC	Armed Forces Security Agency Council (formerly AFCIAC)
AFSS	Air Force Security Service (also USAFSS)
AIC	American Intelligence Command, Miami, FL, (1942)
AIC	Australian Intelligence Corps (Radio Intelligence Division, CBB)
AIF	Allied Intelligence Forces (Australia)

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AIG	Address Indicating Group
A/J	Anti-jam
AMPS	Automated Message Processing System
ANCCLC	Army-Navy Cross-Cribbing Liaison Committee
ANCIB	Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board
ANCIM	Army-Navy Cipher Machine (Subcommittee of ANCRECC)
ANCICC	Armed Forces Intelligence Coordinating Committee
ANCPRO	Army-Navy Committee for Procurement
ANCRAD	Army-Navy Cryptanalytic Research and Development (WWII)
ANCRADC	Army-Navy Cryptanalytic R&D Committee of ANCRAD
ANCRECC	Army-Navy Cryptographic Equipment Coordinating Committee
ANMCC	Alternate National Military Command Center
ANPHAX	Army-Navy Ciphony & Ciphax Subcommittee of ANCRECC
ARDC	Army Research and Development Council (ASA joined in 1947)
ARDF	Airborne Reconnaissance/Radio Direction Finding
ARF	Airborne Relay Facility
ARIS	Advanced Range Instrumentation Ship
ARPA	Advanced Research Projects Agency (later DARPA, or Defense Advance Research Projects Agency)
ASA	Army Security Agency (also USASA)
ASTC	Army Security Technical Committee (ASA R&D, post-WWII)
ASWG	Australian Special Wireless Group
ATIS	Allied Translator and Interpreter Section

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AUTODIN Automatic Digital Network

AUTOSEVOCOM Automatic Secure Voice Communications Network

B

B NSA production element responsible for Far East communications targets

BAY Report series in WWII from German and Japanese diplomatic and military attaché intercept

BCOR Bimonthly Cryptologic Operations Report

BFO Beat Frequency Oscillator

BI Background Investigation

BIC Battlefield Information Center

BJ GC&CS decrypts of diplomatic messages. Referred to as "Blue Jacket" or "Black Jumbo."

BLO British Liaison Office

BRUSA Literally Britain-USA.(Anglo-American COMINT Agreement. Replaced by UKUSA)

BW Bandwidth

(b) (1)
(b) (3) -50 USC 403
(b) (3) -P.L. 86-36

C

C NSA Production element responsible for computer support

C Report series (ULTRA) for Generals Marshall, Strong, Bissell, and Clarke (WWII)

C&C Command and Control (also C2)

CC&C Command, Control and Communications (also C3)

C3I Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence

CA Cryptanalysis (also C/A)

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CAD Computer-Assisted/Aided Design

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CADS Collective Address Indicators

CAM Computer Assisted/Aided Manufacture



(b) (1)
(b) (3)-18 USC 798
(b) (3)-50 USC 403
(b) (3)-P.L. 86-36

CAROT Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks

CAS Controlled American Source

CB Communications Branch, Ottawa, Canada (WWII)

CBA Chesapeake Beach Annex - Naval Research Laboratory

CBB Central Bureau Brisbane

CBI China-Burma-India Theater (WWII)

CBLO Central Bureau Liaison Office (Australia)

CBNRC Communications Board, National Research Council (Canada)

CBO Communications Branch, Ottawa

CBR Chemical, Biological, Radiological

CBSLO Communications Branch, (Ottawa) Senior Liaison Officer

CCB Configuration Control Board

CCB Combined Communications Board (WWII)

CCC Code and Cipher Committee (of the JCB)(US/UK, WWII)

CCCC Combined Code and Cipher Committee

CCCF Consolidated Cryptologic Communications Activity, Frankfurt (Germany)

CCD Communications Control Division (Hq Army Air Forces WWII)

CCF Chinese Communist Forces

CCI Controlled COMSEC Item (handling Caveat)

CCIR International Radio Consultative Committee

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CCITT	Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephone
CCM	Combined Cipher Machine(s)
CCMSR	COMINT Collection Management Statistical Reports
CCO	Controlled Collection Objectives
CCP	Consolidated Cryptologic Program
CCPC	Critical Collection Problems Committee (USIB and Director, Central Intelligence)
CCS	Combined Chiefs of Staff
CCSC	Code and Cipher Subcommittee (of the JCB)
CCU	Common Control Unit
C&D	Cover and Deception
CDA	Circularly Disposed Antenna Array
CDAASG	Circularly Disposed Antenna Array Support Group
CDC	Computer-Control Data Corporation
CDIP	Consolidated Defense Intelligence Program
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CENTAG	Central Army Group
CEOI	Communications Electronics Operating Instructions
CEP	Circular Error of Probability
CERTS	Consolidated Electronics Reconnaissance Tactical System
CHICOM	Chinese Communist (PRC)
CHINAT	Chinese Nationalist (Taiwan)
CI	Code Instruction (WWII)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency

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CIA	Central Intelligence Authority
CIACG	China Intelligence Activities Coordinating Group
CIB	Communications Information Bulletin
CIC	Counter-Intelligence Corps
CIC	Canadian Intelligence Corps (for Signals)
CICFOR	Combat Intelligence Center, Forward
CIG	Communications Identification Guide
CINCPOA	Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area
CIP	Central Intelligence Plan
CIP	Consolidated Intelligence Program
CIP	Communications Improvement Plan
CIP	Communications Information Product
CIR	Cryptologic Information Report
CISR	Center for Information Systems Research
CISR	Communications Intelligence Security Regulations
CJO	Coordinator of Joint Operations
CMA	Collection Management Authority
CMCS	COMSEC Material Control System
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COC	Collection Operations Center
COF	Central Operating Facility
COINS	Community Online Information System
COMGENFEAF	Commanding General Far East Air Force

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COMINT Communications Intelligence

COMIREX Committee on Imagery Requirements and Exploitation

COMJAM Communications Jamming

COMNAVPAR Combined Naval party

COMPUSEC Computer Security

COMSEC Communications Security

CONSIDO Consolidated Special Information Dissemination

CONUS Continental United States

COP Combined Operations (Group) (U.S./U.K.)

COPEs Collection Objectives, Priorities and Evaluation System

COSA NSA Office of Collection and Signals Analysis (1959-61)

COSSAC Chief of Staff to Supreme Allied Commander

COTR Contracting Officer Technical Representative

CPB Cypher Policy Board (U.K., WWII)

CRB Communications Reconnaissance Battalion (ASA)

CRB Central Radio Bureau (U.K.-U.S., WWII)

CRC Communications Research Company (ASA)

CRC Communications Research Committee (Canada, later CBNRC)

CREF NSA Office of Central Reference (1956-61). Later changed to Central Reference.

CREI Capitol Radio Engineering Institute

CRG Communications Reconnaissance Group (ASA)

CRITIC Critical Intelligence

CRITICOMM Critical Intelligence Communications System

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CRL	Cryptologic Reference Languages
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CSA	Communications Supplementary Activity (OP-20- G, also the Naval Security Group)
CSAD	Communications Supplementary Activity, Detached
CSAW	Communications Supplementary Activity Washington
CSB	Cryptographic Security Board (1947)
CSC	Combined Security Committee (of CSB)
CSDA	Communications Supplementary detachment Afloat
CSDP	Combined Search and Development Party
CSE	Communications Security Establishment (Canada, 1978 onwards)
CSF	Communications Security Flight (AFSS)
CSG	Cryptologic Support Group
CSGID	Chief of Staff Group, Intelligence Division
CSID	Central Signals Intelligence Department (WWII Japanese Army COMINT Organization)
CSOC	Current SIGINT Operations Center (1960)
CSOS	Composite Signals Organization Station
CSP	Communications Security Publication
CSPB	Cryptographic Security Policy Board (WWII)
CSS	Communications Security Squadron (AFSS)
CSS	Central Security Services (1972)
CSU	Core Storage Unit
CUSIXS	Common User Digital Information Exchange subsystem
CX/MSS	CX=Enigma, MSS=Most Secret Source (Caveat for Ultra decryptions and translations)

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DA	Department of the Army
DAGER	Director (NSA) Advisory Group for ELINT (and Special) Reconnaissance
DAMA	Demand Assigned Multiple Access
DAG	DSSCS Address Group
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DCI	Director of Central Intelligence
DCI	Directorate of Current Intelligence (DIA)
DCID	Director of Central Intelligence Directive
DCPG	Defense Communications Planning Group
DCS	Defense Communications System
DCS LOG	Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
DDA	Deputy Director for Administration
DDC	Director, Defense Communications
DDC	Deputy Director, COMSEC (NSA)
DDF	Deputy Director for Field Management and Evaluation (NSA)
DDF	Digital Decommuning Facility (telemetry processing, 1961)
DDI	Delivery Distribution Indicator
DDO	Deputy Director for Operations (NSA)
DDP	Delivery Distribution Point
DDPP	Deputy Director for Plans and Policy (NSA)
DDPR	Deputy Director for Programs and Resources (NSA)
DDR&E	Director of Defense Research and Engineering (NSA)

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DDCSS/DDF Deputy Chief, Central Security Service/Deputy Director, NSA, for Field Management

DEFCON Defense Readiness Condition

DEFSMAC Defense Special Missile & Astronautics Center

DES Data Encryption Standard

DFAC Direction Finding Activity Center

DFDC Direction Finding Data Communications

DFSA Direction Finding Support Activity

DIA Defense Intelligence Agency

DIA/SSO Defense Intelligence Agency, Special Security Office

DIAOLS Defense Intelligence Agency On-line System

DIE Defense Intelligence Estimate

DIRNSA Director, National Security Agency

DIS Director General, Intelligence Security (Canadian Armed Forces)

DIS Defense Investigative Service

DNC Director, Naval Communications

DNCSCC Director Naval Communications Security Coordinating Committee

DND Director National Defense (Canada)

DNI Director Naval Intelligence

DOD Department of Defense

DRSP Defense Reconnaissance Support Program (NSA)

DSB Defense Science Board

DSB Defence Signals Branch (Australia)

DSCS Defense Satellite Communications System

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DSD	Defence Signals Division (Australia)
DSE	Direct Support Element
DSIF	Deep Space Instrumentation Facility
DSP	Defense Support Program (Satellite-related)
DSSCS	Defense Special Security Communications System
DSU	Digital Storage Unit
DSU	Direct Support Unit
DTACCS	Director, Telecommunications, and Command and Control Systems
DTG	Date-Time Group
DU	Discrimination Unit (Canada, preceded CBNRC)
DU-EU	Discrimination Unit's Examination Unit
DURMIS	Daily Unit Resource Management Information Summary (AFSS)

E

EAG	ELINT Advisory Group
EAM	Electrical Accounting Machine
EAM	Emergency Action Message
EAR	ELINT Activity Report
ECASA	European Command, Army Security Agency
ECCF	Enciphered Communications Collection Facility
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
ECM	Extended Core Memory
ECP	Engineering Charge Proposal
ECPC	Enciphered Communications Problem Center

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ECRI	Environmental Collection and Retrieval Intercept
ECSR	Environmental Collection and Signals Recovery (Wideband)
ECTC	East Coast Telecommunications Center (Ft. Detrick, MD)
EDAC	Error Detection and Correction
EDP	Electronic Data Processing
EDSS	Emergency Direct SIGINT Support
EEI	Essential Elements of Information/ Intelligence
EEIC	EUCOM Electronic Intelligence Center (ELINT)
EEIS	Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service (U.S. War Department, Signal Corps)
EFTO	Encrypted for Transmission Only
EIC	Economic Intelligence Committee (of DCI)
EIR	ELINT Intercept Report
EIRP	Effective Isotropic Radiated Power
ELINT	Electronic Intelligence
ELSEC	Electronic Security
ELTEX	ELINT Technical Extracts
EMC	Electromagnetic Capability
EMCON	Emissions Control
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMR	Electromagnetic Radiation
EMR	Exploitable Message Report
EMSEC	Emanations Security

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EOB	Electronic/ELINT Order of Battle
EOIS	Electro-Optical Intercept Set (1970s)
EOL	End of Line
EOM	End of Message
EOT	End of Text
EPL	ELINT Parameters Limits/Listing
ERCMS	ELINT Requirements and Capabilities Management System (NSA/DIA)
ERG	ELINT RDT&E (Coordination) Group
ERP	Electromagnetic Reception Panel (NSA Scientific Advisory Board, 1970 onwards)
ESC	Electronic Security Command (1978, formerly AFSS)
ESI	Especially Sensitive Information
ESM	Electronic Warfare Support Measures
ESP	External Signal Parameters
ESS	Electronic Switching System
ETO	European Theater of Operations (WWII)
ETOUSA	European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army
EUDAC	European Defense Analysis Center
EW	Early Warning (1940s onward)
EW	Electronic Warfare (1950s onward)
EXCOM	Executive Committee of the National Security Council
EXPERT	Exploitation Evaluation and Review Technique (1968 onwards)

F

FADS	Field Analysis and Data System
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FANX	Friendship (Airport) Annex
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBIB	Foreign Broadcast and Information Bureau
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast and Information Service
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCC	Flight Coordination Center
FCI	Foreign Counterintelligence
FCR	Foreign Cryptologic Report
FDC	File Direction Center
FDC	File Data Control
FDD	File Data Descriptor
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
FDS	File Data Structure
FDX	Full Duplex
FEAF	Far East Air Force
FEBA	Forward Edge Battle Area
FECB	Far East Combined Bureau (WWII, U.K./U.S./AUS)
FIAB	Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
FIS	Foreign Instrumentation Signals
FISA	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
FISINT	Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence
FLIRS	Forward Looking Infrared System

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FMIRC Foreign Military Intelligence Review Committee
FMSAC Foreign Missile and Space Activity Center
FO-II Norway, COMINT Organization (WWII)
FOBS Fractional Orbital Bombardment System
FOC Flight Operations Center
FOI Frequencies of Interest
FOIA Freedom of Information Act
FORMAT Foreign Material (Intelligence)
FORTRAN Formula Translator
FOS Facility Table for On-line Scan (1968)
FOSIC Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Center
FOSIF Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Facility



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(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

FRUCHI Fleet Radio Unit China
FRUEF Fleet Radio Unit, Eastern Fleet (Covername for HMS Anderson)
FRUMEL Fleet Radio Unit, Melbourne (WWII)
FRUPAC Fleet Radio Unit, Pacific
FTA Field Technical Authority
FTX Field Training Exercise
FUSAG First U.S. Army Group

G

GAT Group (message) as Transmitted
GC&CS Government Code and Cipher School (U.K.)

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GCHQ Government Communications Headquarters, London

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(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

GDIP General Defense Intelligence Program

GDPE Ground Data Processing Equipment

GENS NSA Office of General Studies (Soviet and European Communist)

[REDACTED]

GFE Government Furnished Equipment

GIL General Indicator List

GLO Ground Liaison Officer

GMAIC Guided Missile and Astronautics Intelligence Committee

GMF Ground Mobile Forces

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(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

GMFSC Ground Mobile Forces Satellite Communications

[REDACTED]

GOT Gulf of Tonkin

GPS Global Positioning Satellite/System

GPSCS General-Purpose Satellite Communications System

GSO General Search Operation

GSU General Support Unit(s)

GTSS General Terminal Subsystem

H

HAC House Appropriations Committee

HCO Hard Copy Only

HF High Frequency

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HFDF High Frequency Direction Finding
HPSCI House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
HST German Army Signal Tables (WWII)
HULTEC Hull-to-Emitter Correlation
HUMINT Human Intelligence
HYPO Covenname for U.S. Navy Cryptologic Center, Hawaii (WWII)

I

I&W Indications and Warning
IAB Intelligence Advisory Board (NSC)
IAC Intelligence Advisory Council/Committee
IATS Improved AG-22 Terminal System
IBT India-Burma Theater (Follow-on to CBI)
IC Intelligence Community
ICAC International Common Access Communications
ICD Imitative Communications Deception
ICI Interagency Committee on Intelligence
ICRS Imagery Collection Requirements Subcommittee
IDA/CRD Institute for Defense Analysis/Communications Research Division (Princeton, NJ)
IDDF Internal Data Distribution Facility
IDEW Intelligence Data Exchange, Washington
IDHSC Internal Data Handling System Communications
IDP Intercept Deployment Plan
IEC Intelligence Evaluation Committee

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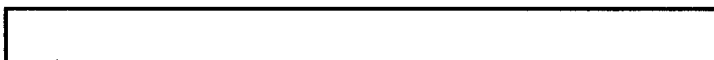
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IED	Imitative Electronic Deception
IGCP	Intelligence Guidance COMINT Program/Plan
IGS	Intelligence Guidance Subcommittee (of USIB)
IHC	Intelligence/Information Handling Committee
IHS	Inventory of (Intelligence) Community Information Handling System
IIC	Inspection & Indoctrination Committee of CSB
IIDP	Integrated Intercept Deployment Plan
IIDP	Intercept Installation Deployment Plan
ILC	International Commercial (Communications)
ILO	Intelligence Liaison Office(er)
ILSP	Integrated Logistics Support Plan
IMP	Interface Message Processor
INSBV	Interim Narrowband Secure Voice
INR	Bureau of Intelligence and Research (Department of State)
I/O	Input/Output
IOB	Intelligence Oversight Board
IOC	Initial Operation Capability
IOIC	Integrated Operational Intelligence Center
IPB	Intercept Priorities Board
IPF	Integrated Processing Facility
IRAC	Intelligence Resources Advisory Committee
IRF	Intermediate Relay Facility
IRIS	Improved Range Instrumentation Ships

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IRPL Interservice Radio Propagation Laboratory
ISCB Interservice Communications Board
ISIC Intelligence Support and Indications Center
ISK Intercepts of German Abwehr ENIGMA traffic
ISM Industrial Security Manual
ISOS Decrypts of Manual Abwehr message traffic
ISOSICLE Decrypts of German Secret Service (SD) hand cipher
ISS Integrated Systems Support
ISTUN Decrypts of Abwehr messages passed on Tunny
ITASS Interim/Integrated Towed Array Surveillance System
ITDB Intercept Tasking Data Base
ITFS International Trade and Finance Summary(ies)
ITSC International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
IWIN Intelligence & Warning Information Network
IWO Intelligence Watch Office(r)

J

(b)(1)
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(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

JAC Japanese Army Communications
JAEIC Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee (of USIB)
JAEP Joint AUTOSEVOCOM Evaluation project
JANAP Joint Army-Navy-Air Force Publications
JCB Joint Communications Board (This was a combined U.K.-U.S.A. group which included the WCB, LCC, and LCB in 1942)
JCB Joint Communications Board (of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff, 1942-1943)

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JCB Joint Control Board (U.S./U.K., July 1943)

JCC Joint (Army-Navy) Communications Center

JCCC Joint Codes and Ciphers Committee

JCEC Joint Communications and Electronics Committee

JCI Joint Communications Instructions

JCL Job Control Language

JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff

JCSAN Joint Chiefs of Staff Alert Network

JDU Joint Discrimination Unit (Canada)

JESG Joint ELINT Study Group (1961)

JEWC Joint Electronic Warfare Center

JIB Joint Intelligence Board

JIC Joint Intelligence Committee/Center

JICA Joint Intelligence Collection Agency

JICG Joint Intercept Control Group (of the CJO)

JICPOA Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area

JIG Joint Intelligence Group

JIIC Joint Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference

JIIC Joint Intelligence Indications Committee

JIOA Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

JIRN Joint Indications Research Network (1971)

JISPB Joint Intelligence Study Publishing Board

JLG Joint Liaison Group (of the CJO)

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JMIA Joint Material Intelligence Agency (of JIC)

JPAG Joint Processing Allocation Group (of the CJO)

JPNT Joint Permanent National Committee for Telecommunications

JPRP Joint Peacetime Reconnaissance Program

JRC Joint Reconnaissance Center

JRL Job Request Language

JRSC Jam Resistant Secure Communications

JSC Joint Security Control

JSCP Joint Security and Cryptographic Panel (of JCEC)

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JSPEG Joint Service Proforma Exploitation Group

JTIS Joint Technical Intelligence Sub-committee (of JCEC)

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K

K** Designator for U.S. cryptographic systems. Can be bi- or trilateral designator (e.g., KW-8, KOI-18, or KAK-4000 series) Often preceded by TSEC or U.S.

KAM Keyboard Automatic Morse

KEP Key Evaluation Process

KIP Key Indigenous Personnel

KIQ Key Intelligence Question(s)

KL Kleilight

KORCOM Korean Communist

KSR Keyboard Send Receive

KWIC Keyword in Context

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KWOC Keyword out of Context

L

LASINT Laser Intelligence

(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

LCB London Communications Board

LCC London Communications Committee

LDX Long Distance Xerography

LEC Atlantic ELINT Center (Norfolk, VA)

LOB Line of Bearing

LOCUS Liaison Office, Canada-United States (NSA Liaison at Ottawa)

LOP Line of Position

LOS Line of Sight

LRAPP Long Range Acoustic Propagation Program/Project

LRIP Long-range Intercept Program

LSI Large-Scale Integration

LSIB London Signals Board

LSIC London Signals Intelligence Center (successor to GCCS and predecessor to GCHQ)

LUF Lowest Usable Frequency

M

MACV Military Advisory Command, Vietnam

MAD Magnetic Anomaly Detection

MAG Marine Air Group (voice Comms with ASA units)

MAGIS Marine Air-Ground Intelligence System

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MAGRUS "Magic" intelligence given to USSR during WWII by U.S.

MARS Military Affiliate Radio System

MASDR Microwave Amplification Signature Data Requirements (laser/optical Frequency SIGINT collection, 1970s)

MASINT Measurement and Signature Intelligence

MASS Manager and Scheduler for On-line Scan

MAT Mission Assignment Table

MBFR Mutual Balance of Forces Reduction

MBO Management by Objectives

MCC Replaced "C"-series Ultra

MCSF Mobile Cryptologic Support Facility

MCU Mobile Communications Unite



(b)(1)
(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

MEDINT Medical Intelligence

MEECN Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network

METS Master Encrypted Transmission System

MFS Major Fixed Station(s)

MGS Mission Ground Station

MIBARS Military Intelligence Battalion Air Reconnaissance Support Detachment

MIF Management Information Files

MID Military Intelligence Division

MIJI Meaconing, Intrusion, Jamming, and Interference

MILSTD Military Standard

MIP Master Intercept Plan

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MIS	Management Information System
MIS	Military Intelligence Service for War Department
MIX	Drafts of Messages from British War Office
MMD	Mean Mission Duration
MMPS	MEECN Message Processing System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MODEM	Modulator - Demodulator
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPAD	Manpower and Personnel Assignment Document (USAFSS)
MPS	Message Processing System
MRF	Mobile Relay Facility
MS	Monitoring Station designator (WWII) (e.g., MS-1, Vint Hill Farms Station, VA)
MSAP	Multiple Satellite Augmentation program
MSD	Morse Search and development
MSIC	Melbourne Signal Intelligence Center (DSB)
MSS	Moored Surveillance System
MSTE	Maintenance, Support and Test Equipment
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure
MTI	Moving Target Indicator
MTOUSA	Mediterranean Theater Of Operations (WWII)
MUCELS	Multiposition Communications Emitter Location System
MUF	Maximum Usable Frequency
MUSIC	Multi-user Special Intelligence Center

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MUSO Manual of U.S. SIGINT Operations (preceded USSID)

MUX Multiplex

N

NAC Naval Communications Annex (WWII)

NACSEM National COMSEC/EMSEC Information Memorandum

NACSI National COMSEC Instruction

NAS Naval Air Station

NAVSECGRU Naval Security Group

NAVCOMPARS Naval Communication Processing and Routing System

NB Narrowband

NBS National Bureau of Standards

NCEUR National Security Agency/Central Security Service, Europe

NCICC Naval Communications Intelligence Coordinating Committee

NCP National COMSEC Plan

NCPAC National Security Agency/Central Security Service, Pacific

NCR National Security Agency/Central Security Service Representative

NCRMCC National Censorship Readiness Measures Coordinating Committee

NCS National Communications System

NCS National Cryptologic School (1965)

NCS Naval Communications Station (Nebraska Ave., Washington, D.C.)

NCSC Naval Command Support Center

NCTAFEWC NSA/CSS Technical representative Air Force Electronic Warfare Center

NDCD (NSA/CSS) Non-current Document Central Depository

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NDRC	National Defense Research Council (WWII)
NEACP	National Emergency Airborne Command Post
NEAT	Naval ELINT Analysis Tool
NEGAT	Covername for Washington center for OP-20-G (Also known as "N")
NFAC	National Foreign Assessment Center
NFI	National Foreign Intelligence
NFIB	National Foreign Intelligence Board
NFIC	National Foreign Intelligence Committee
NFIC	National Foreign Intelligence Council
NFOIO	Naval Field Operation Intelligence Office
NFIP	National Foreign Intelligence Program
NIA	National Intelligence Authority
NIC	National Indications Center
NICSRAD	National Integrated Communications Security Research and Development Committee
NIDN	Naval Intelligence Data Network
NIE	National Intelligence Estimate
NIPE	National Intelligence Programs Evaluation
NIPS	Naval Intelligence Processing System
NIPSSA	Naval Intelligence Processing Systems Support Authority
NIRB	National Intelligence Resources Board
NISC	Naval Intelligence Support Center
NTTC	National Intelligence Tasking Center
NMCC	National Military Command Center

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NMCS National Military Command System

NOG NSA Pacific Operations Group

NOSIC Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center

NOMIS National On-line Multi-user Interactive Secure System

NORAD North American Air Defense Command

NPIC National Photographic Interpretation Center

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NPT Naval Telecommunications Publications

NRO National Reconnaissance Office

NRSC Naval Reconnaissance and Technical Support

NRV NSA/CSS Representative, Vietnam

NSAAL National Security Agency, Alaska

NSAEUR National Security Agency, Europe

NSAFE National Security Agency, Far East

NSAM National Security Action Memorandum

NSASAB National Security Agency, Scientific Advisory Board

NSC National Security Council

NSCIC National Security Council Intelligence Committee (1974)

NSCID National Security Council Intelligence Directive

NSDR NSA Signals Detachment Report (serial, e.g., NSDR-1-73)

NSE National SIGINT Establishment

NSG Naval Security Group

NSHQ (Canada) Naval Security Headquarters, Ottawa

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NSOC Navy SATCOM Operations Center
NSOC National SIGINT Operations Center
NSRB National Security Resources Board (ASA coordination, 1948)
NSRL National SIGINT Requirements List
NSRS National SIGINT Requirements System
NSS Naval Security Station
NTDS Naval Tactical Data System
NTIC Naval Technical Intelligence Center
NTPC National Technical Processing Center
NTRS Naval Tactical Reconnaissance System
NUCINT Nuclear Intelligence



(b) (1)
(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

O

OACSI Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
OCR Optical Character Reader
OHD Over-the-Horizon Detection (radar)
OLSP Operational Logistics Support Plan
ONI Office of Naval Intelligence
OP-20 Director of Naval Communications
OP-20-G Naval Security Group
OPCON Operational Control
OPINTEL Operational Intelligence
OPSCOMM Operational Communications

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OPSIG Operational Signal

OPTINT Optical Intelligence (laser)

ORD Operational Readiness Demonstration

OSD Office of the Secretary of Defense

OSIS Ocean Surveillance Information System

OSS Office of Strategic Services

OTP Office of Telecommunications Policy

OTP One-time pad

OTT One-time tape

P

PA Pulse Amplitude

PAD Program Action Directive (USAFSS)

PARPRO Peacetime Aerial Reconnaissance Program

PC Problem Center(s)

PCM Pulse Code Modulation

PDM Pulse Duration Modulation

PEC Pacific (Command) ELINT Center

PECM Passive Electronic Countermeasures (e.g., Chaff)

PERT Program Evaluation Review Technique

PFIAB President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

PGR Pulse Group Repetition

PI Photographic Interpretation

PIRAZ Positive Identification and Radar Advisory Zone

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PLA Plain Language Address

PLO Phase Locked Oscillator

PNIO Priority/Primary National Intelligence Objective

POEREPS (Intercept) Position Effectiveness Reports

PRR Pulse repetition Rate

PRS Pseudo-Random Sequence

PRW Purchase Request Worksheet

PSK Phase Shift Keying

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(b) (1)
(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

PTSS Production Terminal Subsystem

PWDS Protected Wireline Distribution System

Q

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulated(ion)

QPSK Quadriphase Phase-shifted Keyed (Satellite communications Modems)

QPSK Quaternary Phase Shift Keying

QRC Quick Reaction Capability

QUIC Quick Intercept Capability

R

RADE NSA Office of Radio Equipment Development (1956-1961)

RAGFOR Radio Analysis Group, Forward (area)

RAM Rapid Analytic Machine (WWII)

RASF Royal Australian Signal Facility (Command at Brisbane, Australia)

RATS Random Access Time Slots

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RCCS Royal Canadian Corps of Signals (Intercept)

RCF Remote Collection Facility

RCF Remote Control facility

RCI State Department, Office of Intelligence Resources; changed 1980 to RJE

RCI Office of Current Intelligence Indications (State Department, 1962)

RDB Research Development Board

RDJTF Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force

RDSS Rapidly Deployable Surveillance System (COMSEC)

RDT&E Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation



(b)(1)
(b)(3)-P.L. 86

RFI Radio Frequency Interference

RFI Request for Information

RFP Radio Fingerprinting

RFP Request for Proposal

RGM Radio Group Mobile (USAFSS)

RI Routing Indicator

RIC Retrieval Intercept Center

RJE State Department Office of Intelligence Resources

RIP Register(ed) Intelligence Publications (USN)

RIS Radio Intelligence Section/Service (WWI)

RKS Remote Key Setting

ROB Russian Order of Battle based on German Decrypts

ROF Remote Operations Facility

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ROFA	Remote Operations Facility, Airborne
RPS	Registered Publications System (USN)
RPV	Remotely Piloted Vehicle
RRFS	Radio Research Field Station (USASA)
RSE	State Department, Office of Soviet Intelligence
RSM	Rapid Search Machine (WWII)
RSM	Radio Squadron Mobile
RSS	Radio Security Squadron (USAFSS)
RSS	Radio Security Service (U.K., WWII)
RTASS	Remote Tactical Airborne SIGINT System
RVNAF	Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces
RYE	Covername for early remote access computer system

S

SAC	Senate Appropriations Committee
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SACCS	SAC Automated Command and Control System
SACSEA	Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia
SADPPO	Senior Automatic Data Processing Officer/ Official
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
SALT	Symbolic Assembly Language Translator (1967)
SAM	System Acquisition Manager
SAMSO	Space and Missile Systems Organization (USAF)
SAO	Special Activity Office(r)

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SAP	System Acquisitions Plan/Program
SAP	Signal Analysis Position
SARS	Station Audio Routing Subsystem
SATIN	SAC Automatic Total Information Network
SB	Special Branch (G-2, War Dept., WWII)
SBA	Sovereign Base Area
SCA	Service Cryptologic Agency
SCAB	Special Cryptologic Advisory Board
SCAG	Special Cryptologic Advisory Group (Board)
SCAMP	Summer Campus Advance Mathematics Program
SCCM	System Configuration Control Management
SCDR	System Conceptual Design Review
SCE	Service Cryptologic Element(s)
SCEL	Signal Corps Engineering Liaison
SCG	Special Communications Group (USAFSS Unit)
SCI	Sensitive Compartmented Information/Intelligence
SCON	Scan On-line
SCP	System Coordinating Paper
SCPC	Service Cipher Policy Committee (of LSIB)
SCT	Satellite Communications Terminal
SCT	Single Channel Transponder
SCTC	Signal Corps Technical Committee (with SSA)
SDP	System Development Program/Project

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SDS Satellite Data System

SEA Southeast Asia

SEAC Southeast Asia Command (WWII)

SEACASC Southeast Asia Cryptologic Army Support Concept

SECOF Soviet/Eurcom Collection Operations Facility

SECOM Security Committee (of the DCI)



(b)(1)
(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

SEDSCAF Standard ELINT Data System Codes & Formats

SEE Signal Exploitation Enclosure

SEE Department of State Office of Analysis for Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

SEI Specific Emitter Identification (ELINT)

SEIS Signal Evaluation and Identification System

SELOR Ship Emitter Location Report(s)

SESP Special Electronics Search Projects (WWII)

SEXTANT Signals Exploitation Tactical Net

SG Security Group (USAFSS UNit)

SGT Satellite Ground Terminal

SHAPE Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (post-WWII)

SHARS Signal Handling and recording System

SI Special Intelligence

SIAM Staff Information and Monitoring

SICR Special Intelligence Collection Requirements

SID Defense Intelligence Service (Italy, WWII)

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SIG-I Senior Interagency Group (NSC)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

SIGAD SIGINT Activity Designator

SIGINT Signals Intelligence

SIGINTCOMM Signals Intelligence Communications System (pre-CRITICOMM)

SIGSEC Signals Security

SIM Shipborne Intercept Module

SIOP Single Integrated Operational Plan

SIPG Section Intercept Priorities Group

SIPP Special Intercept Problems Panel (WWII)

SIRE SIGINT Requirements Database

SIRVES SIGINT Requirements Validation and Evaluation Committee

SIS Signal Intelligence Service (OCSIGO, 1929-1942)

SIS Signals Intelligence System

SIS Secret Intelligence Service (MI-6)

SIT Special Intercept Technique

SLAR Side-looking Airborne Radar

SLO Senior Liaison Officer - STANCIB representative to the London SIGINT Center.
Also, SIGINT Liaison Officer SLU Special Liaison Unit (WWII)

SMAGS Summary of Morse Automatic General Search

SMP Subcommittee (of ANCIB) on Merger Planning

SNEDS Soviet Nuclear Energy Detection System

SNIE Special National Intelligence Estimate

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SOI Signals Operating Instructions

SOJ Sea of Japan

SOLIS SIGINT On-line Information System

SONADS Soviet Naval Daily Summary

SOO Senior Operation Officer (NSOC)

SOO Sea of Okhotsk

SOPAC Special Aircraft Movement Code (WWII)

SORDS Security and Operations procedure reports (1945-1946 Army Air Corps)

SORS SIGINT Overhead Reconnaissance Subcommittee

SOS Submarine Ocean Surveillance

SOSS Soviet Ocean Surveillance System

SOSUS Satellite Ocean Surveillance System

SOSUS Sound Surveillance System

SPACOL Space Collection

SPADATS Space Detection and Tracking System



(b) (1)
(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

SPAR Spectrum Profile by Automatic Register

SPARTAN Special Activity Report for Threat Analysis

SPECOL Special Computer-oriented Language

SPINTCOMM Special Intelligence Communication

SPRF Special Purpose Receiving Facility

SPS Special Projects Staff, Department of State

SRI Signal Radio Intelligence

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SRUSOPS Special Reporting for U.S. Operations

SSA Signal Security Agency (followed SIS, 1942-1945)

SSB Signal Service Battalion (ASA)

SSD Signal Service Detachment

SSD Space Systems Division (USAF)

SSCII Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

SSD Signal Search and Development

SSEA Single Station Executive Agent (1960-1980)

SSES Ship Signals Exploitation Space

SSESS Soviet Space Event Support Ship

SSG Special Support Group (USAFSS)

SSIXS Submarine Satellite Information Exchange System

SSMA Spread Spectrum Multiple Access

SSO Special Security Office(r)

SSR Special Security Representative

SSRO SIGINT Systems Requirements Office(r)

SSS Space Surveillance SIGINT (1963)

SSSC (NSA) Special Systems Support Center

SSSPB Space Surveillance SIGINT Planning Board

SSU Special Security Units (WWII)

SSU Strategic Service Unit (post-OSS, CIG)

STANCIB State-Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board

STANCICC State-Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Coordinating Committee

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STAR Special Terminal for Advanced Research

STARK ULTRA series - Political Intelligence

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(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

STP SIGINT Tactical Plan

SUSLO Senior US Liaison officer

SUSLOL Senior US Liaison officer London

SUSLOM Senior US Liaison officer Melbourne

SUSLOO Senior US Liaison officer Ottawa

SW Security Wing (USAFSS Unit)

SWG Special Wireless Group (Commonwealth)

SWISO Special Weather Intelligence Security office (1950)

SWL Signals Warfare Laboratory (OCSigO, WWII)

SWNCC State, War, Navy Coordinating Committee

SWNCC-MIC State, War, Navy Coordinating Committee, Military Information Control. Combined
US/UK, Canada Cipher Machine "CCM usage.)

SWPA Southwest Pacific Area

SWS Special Wireless Section (Commonwealth)

SWWG Strategic Warning Working Group

T

T NSA Office for Telecommunications

T/A Traffic Analysis (also TA)

TACAMO "Take charge and move out." Navy VLF Communications relay aircraft.

TACINTEL Tactical Intelligence

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(b)(3)-P.L. 86-36

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TAF Target Activity Files (Machine Processing, 1964)

TAGS Traffic Analysis by Geography and Subject

TAREX Target Exploitation

TASS Towed Array Surveillance System

TCOM NSA Office of Telecommunications (1956-1961)

TCP Tactical Cryptologic Program

TCR Target Collection Requirement

TCR Time Critical Requirements (for SIGINT Collection)

TDM Time Division Multiplexing

TDMA Time Division Multiple Access

TDP Technical Development Plan

TE Target Elements

TEBAC Telemetry and Beacon Analysis Working Committee

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(b) (3)-18 USC 798
(b) (3)-50 USC 403
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TELEX Teletypewriter Exchange Service

TENCAP Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities

(b) (1)
(b) (3)-P.L. 86-36

TEOSS Tactical Electronic Operational Support System

TFS Traffic Flow Security

TGD Technical Guidance Document

TGIF Transportable Ground Intercept Facility

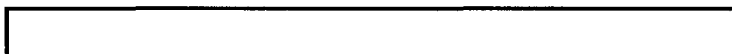
TICOM Target Intelligence Committee

TICOP Target Intelligence, Command Operations

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TIF Target Information Files
TIIC Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee
TIL Tripartite Indicator List
TIPI Tactical Information and Interpretation
TIPS Technical Information Processing System
TISS Tactical Intelligence Support System
TLS Technical Literature Series
TMAR Target Master Analytic Repository
TOA Time of Arrival (of signal/emission)
TOC Tactical Operations Center
TOF Time of File/File Time
TOI Time of Intercept



(b) (1)
(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

TOR Time of Receipt
TOR-TOM Transmission over Radio/Transmission over Multiplex
TOT Time of Transmission
TPB Technical Planning Board
TRRS Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, CA
TRANSEC Transmission Security
TRS Technical Research Ship
TRSSCOM Technical Research Ship Special Communications
TSOW Time-Shared Order Wire
TSR Technical SIGINT Report

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(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

TT&C Tracking, Telemetry and Control

TTY Teletype

TVD Theater of Military Operations (Soviet)

U

UCO Universal Landing Code System (WWII)

U&SC Unified and Specified Commands

(b) (1)
(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

USACC United States Army Communications Command

USACCSCS United States Army Communications Command Communications Station

USACEEIA United States Army Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency

USACSA United States Army Communications Systems Agency

USAFBI United States Army Forces, British Isles (Superseded by HQ ETOUSA)

USAFE United States Air Force, Europe

USAFSS United States Air Force Security Service

USARPAC United States Army, Pacific

USASATCOMA United States Army Satellite Communications Agency

USCG United States Coast Guard

USCIB United States Communications Intelligence Board

USCIBEC United State Communications Intelligence Board, Executive Committee

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USCICC	United States Communications Intelligence Coordination Committee
USCILC	United States Combined Intelligence Liaison Center (London)
USCRAD	United States Cryptologic Research and Development
USCSB	United States Communications Security Board
USFET	United States Forces European Theater
USFISC	United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court
USLO	United States Liaison Officer
USSID	United States SIGINT/Signal Intelligence Directive
USSS	United States SIGINT System
USTALO	United States Traffic Analysis Liaison Office
USWB	United States Weather Bureau

V

VCO	Voltage Control Oscillator
VCTS	Voice Channel Test Set
VFT	Voice Frequency Telegraphy
VHFS	Vint Hills Farm Station
VOA	Voice of America
VPP	Voice Processing Position
VRD	Vital records Depository

W

WAG	Watch Alert Group
WASH-FAX	Washington Facsimile Group (1970s)
WAWS	Washington Area Wideband System

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WBDL	Wideband Data Link
WBSR	Wideband Signals Recovery
WC/NIC	Watch Committee, National Indications Center
WCR	Watch Committee Report
WD	War Department (U.S.)
WDC/CCO	Washington, D.C., Control Collection Office (See AFSSOP)
WEC	Wireless Experimental Center (Delhi, India, WWII)
WHCA	White House Communications Agency
WS	Worksheet (Translation draft)
WSSIC	Weapons System & Space Intelligence Committee
W/T	Wireless Telegraphy
WTI, WT/I	Wireless Telegraphic Intercept
WWABNCP	World Wide Airborne Command Post
WWMCCS	World Wide Military Command and Control System
WX	Weather

X

XAT	Exchanged British Translation (WWII)
XBT	Exchanged British Translation (WWII)
XIT	Exchanged India Translation (WWII)
XMSN	Transmission
XMTR	Transmitter
XUD	Exercise Unit Designator

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Z

ZI Zone of the Interior (Continental United States)

Miscellaneous

3-US Hut 3 at Bletchley Park where Americans were integrated into GCCS ULTRA operations

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The Pre-NSA SIGINT Timeline

DATE	EVENT
11/16/1912	<u>Herbert O. Yardley</u> hired as Code Clerk, U.S. State Department
1916	Colonel Parker Hitt, USA: published <i>Manual for Military Ciphers</i>
07/28/1916	U.S. Navy Code and Signal Section established
1917	Gilbert Vernam, AT&T, invented one-time tape teleprinter
01/16/1917	Zimmermann Telegram sent
03/01/1917	Zimmermann Telegram released to the U.S. press
06/10/1917	Establishment of U.S. Army Code and Cipher Section, MI-8
06/29/1917	<u>Herbert O. Yardley</u> commissioned First Lieutenant in U.S. Army
07/28/1917	Captain Frank Moorman detailed to form U.S. Army Radio Intercept Section, AEF
10/29/1917	first U.S. intercept in France in World War I
12/12/1917	US Army intercept station opened ,Souilly, France
04/15/1918	Arthur Scherbius offered prototype ENIGMA machine to German Navy
05/1918	<u>William Friedman</u> commissioned First Lieutenant, assigned to Radio Intelligence Section, France
05/19/1919	U.S. Department of State Chief of State approved creation of Cipher Bureau (AKA Black Chamber)
07/1919	<u>Agnes Driscoll</u> employed by U.S. Navy
10/01/1919	The Cipher Bureau began operations
11/01/1919	Great Britain: Government Code and Cipher School (GC&CS) established
1920	<u>William Friedman</u> published <i>The Index of Coincidence</i> at Riverbank Laboratories
12/06/1920	<u>William Friedman</u> hired as contract code compiler by U.S. Army
1923	Chief of Naval Operations directs U.S. Navy to undertake intercept of foreign communications
1924	intercept site established in U.S. consulate, Shanghai
01/01/1924	U.S. Navy established Radio Intelligence Office
01/01/1924	<u>Laurance Safford</u> became Officer in Charge, Cryptographic Research, U.S. Navy
09/30/1924	Edward Hebern received a patent for a rotor-based electric code machine
02/09/1926	German Navy introduced the ENIGMA machine as "Radio Key C" for communications security
1927	U.S. intercept station established, Peking
1927	Swedish businessman Boris Hagelin introduced A-22 machine
1928	U.S. Navy began Japanese kana intercept course
07/15/1928	German Army introduced the ENIGMA machine for communications security
1929	U.S. intercept station established, Guam
03/1929	U.S. intercept station in Shanghai decommissioned
05/10/1929	U.S. Army decided to form Signal Intelligence Service; Friedman to be chief
10/31/1929	The Cipher Bureau, headed by <u>Herbert Yardley</u> , closed
04/01/1930	<u>Frank B. Rowlett</u> hired by William Friedman as cryptologist for U.S. Army Signal Intelligence Service
04/10/1930	<u>Abraham Sinkov</u> hired by William Friedman as cryptologist for U.S. Army SIS
04/21/1930	<u>Solomon Kullback</u> hired by William Friedman as cryptologist for U.S. Army SIS

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05/1930	U.S. intercept station established, Olongapo, Philippines
05/13/1930	John Hurt hired by William Friedman as Japanese linguist, U.S. Army SIS
01/1931	intercept site established, Bar Harbor, Maine
06/1931	<u>Herbert O. Yardley</u> published <i>The American Black Chamber</i>
03/1932	intercept site established, Astoria, Oregon
12/1932	Polish Cipher Bureau began deciphering German ENIGMA-based messages
03/11/1935	U.S. Navy intercept reorganized and redesignated as OP-20-G
04/1935	U.S. Navy high frequency direction finding installed at Mare Island, California
07/1935	U.S. intercept site moved from Peking to Shanghai
02/1937	U.S. Army SIS produced first translation of Japanese diplomatic "RED" machine
02/1937	Great Britain: Air Ministry adopted TYPEX MK 1 cipher machine
1938	<u>Solomon Kullback</u> published <i>Statistical Methods in Cryptanalysis</i>
06/1938	Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs introduced "PURPLE" cipher machine
01/01/1939	U.S. Army Second Signal Service Company (later Battalion) created
06/1939	Japanese Navy introduced code system known to the U.S. as JN-25
07/24/1939	UK-France-Poland tripartite meeting to discuss decryption of ENIGMA
08/1939	Astoria, Oregon intercept site relocated to Bainbridge Island, Washington
09/1939	U.S. Army SIS produced first translation of Japanese "PURPLE" machine
08/1940	U.S. Army approved exchange of cryptologic information with GC&CS
09/11/1940	U.S. Army and Navy sign agreement on joint exploitation of Japanese "PURPLE" machine
10/1940	Cavite station moved to Corregidor
10/1940	Shanghai station decommissioned
02/1941	Sinkov-Currier mission to UK departed (in UK through March)
03/1941	Monitoring school established at Fort Monmouth
06/11/1941	<u>Herbert O. Yardley</u> hired by Canada's National Research Council
08/1941	Commander Alistaire Denniston of GC&CS visited SIS
09/1941	DF station commission at Sitka, Alaska
11/22/1941	<u>Herbert O. Yardley</u> dismissed by Canada's National Research Council
12/7/1941	Japanese forces attack Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
1942	U.S. Army Signal Intelligence Service redesignated Signal Security Service
1942	U.S.-UK agreement on sharing naval communications intelligence
01/1942	First U.S.-Canada cryptologic exchange (captured French code)
02/1942	U.S. Navy Fleet Radio Unit, Melbourne (FRUMEL) established
02/01/1942	German Navy introduced 4-rotor ENIGMA machine for U-boats
02/05/1942	First evacuation of Station CAST (Corregidor) personnel
03/11/1942	Second evacuation of Station CAST personnel
03/15/1942	U.S. Navy began reading Japanese system JN-25
04/15/1942	Central Bureau established in Australia to support Southwest Pacific operations
05/1942	DF station established at Kodiak, Alaska
06/1942	U.S. Army acquired Arlington Hall Station for the Signal Security Service
07/1942	Central Bureau moved to Brisbane
07/1942	<u>Abraham Sinkov</u> arrived at Central Bureau, Brisbane as Commander, 837th Detachment
07/08/1942	FDR limits COMINT activities to Army, Navy, and FBI
10/05/1942	U.S. Army SSA activated Vint Hill Farms
11/1942	COMINT station established on Guadalcanal

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02/07/1943	U.S. Navy OP-20-G moved to Nebraska Avenue
03/1943	German Navy adopted 4-rotor ENIGMA machine
1943	First break into Japanese Water Transport System
/1943	GC&CS activated HEATH ROBINSON machine for cryptanalysis of German TUNNY machine
08/1943	Strategic intercept station at Amchitka, Alaska
09/1943	Intercept site established at Adak, Alaska
12/1943	Strategic DF station established at Tarawa
1944	U.S. Army Air Corps established independent intercept operations
02/1944	Intercept and DF stations established at Kwajalein
02/1944	GC&CS activated COLOSSUS MK I for cryptanalysis of TUNNY; may be first computer
04/18/1944	Army-Navy COMINT Coordinating Committee -- precursor of USIB -- first met
11/1944	DF station Tarawa decommissioned
12/1944	DF station Guadalcanal decommissioned
02/1945	DF station Amchitka decommissioned
04/1945	Intercept and DF stations established at Iwo Jima
07/03/1945	Cryptographic Security Board established
08/1945	Strategic DF station established at Leyte
09/15/1945	U.S. Army Signal Security Agency renamed Army Security Agency
03/05/1946	BRUSA Agreement signed
06/23/1948	Air Force Security Group activated
10/20/1948	Air Force Security Group renamed Air Force Security Service
05/20/1949	Armed Forces Security Agency established
11/04/1952	National Security Agency established

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