

REDUCING THE BACKLOG IN LEGALLY REQUIRED HISTORICAL DECLASSIFICATION OBLIGATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



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Report to Congress
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Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020

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Report to Congress on Reducing the Backlog in Legally Required Historical Declassification Obligations of the Department of Defense

This report responds to section 1759 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Pub. L. 116-92) by detailing the progress made toward reducing the backlog in legally required historical declassification obligations of the Department of Defense (DoD). This report addresses the following six elements:

- Plans to achieve legally mandated historical declassification requirements and reduce backlogs.
- Plans to assess and incorporate new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, that could increase productivity and reduce costs associated with achieving declassification requirements and reducing backlogs.
- An assessment of the documents released in each of the proceeding 3 years before the date of the report, broken out by program, such as the 25- and 50-year programs.
- An assessment of the documents awaiting review for release and an estimate of how many documents will be released in each of the next three years.
- Potential policy, resource, and other options available to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) to reduce backlogs.
- The progress and objectives of the SecDef with respect to the release of documents for publication in the Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) series or to facilitate the public accessibility of such documents at the National Archives, presidential libraries, or both.

INTRODUCTION

The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD(I&S)) is the Department's Senior Agency Official (SAO) for both Classified National Security Information and Controlled Unclassified Information. The USD(I&S) is also responsible for the overall direction and supervision of policy, program planning and execution, and use of resources for information security pursuant to section 137 of title 10, United States Code and the authorities delegated by the SecDef in DoD Directive 5143.01, "Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD(I&S))." The DoD Information Security Program implements and supplements Executive Order (EO) 13526, "Classified National Security Information" and EO 13556, "Controlled Unclassified Information," to delineate the roles, responsibilities, and procedures for classifying, marking, safeguarding, processing, disseminating, declassifying, and decontrolling DoD's classified and controlled unclassified information.

DoD Instruction 5200.01, “DoD Information Security Program and Protection of Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI),” assigns responsibilities to the DoD Component heads to implement, manage, and execute classification and declassification requirements. Specifically, DoD Component heads are required to designate an SAO to be responsible for the direction, administration, and oversight of the DoD Component’s information security program, to include:

1. Classification, declassification, and safeguarding classified information.
2. Security education and training programs.
3. Implementing EO 13526 and DoD Manual (DoDM) 5200.01, “DoD Information Security Program.”
4. Providing adequate funding and resources to implement classification, declassification, safeguarding, oversight, and security education and training programs.
5. Directing and administering a program for systematic declassification reviews, as required by EO 13526, to declassify records as soon as appropriately possible and to review information subject to the automatic declassification provisions of EO 13526.
6. Partnering with the National Declassification Center (NDC) by providing:
 - a. The necessary resources to process declassification referrals containing DoD Component information under the purview of the NDC and in accordance with the NDC processing standards.
 - b. Training to declassification reviewers in accordance with NDC training standards.
 - c. Declassification reviews in accordance with the quality standards of the NDC.
 - d. Initial reviews of records eligible for automatic declassification in accordance with DoDM 5200.01 and the priorities and implementing instructions issued by the NDC in accordance with EO 13526 and DoDM 5200.01.
7. Ensuring that classified information and controlled unclassified information are managed and retained in accordance with DoD Component authorized records management manuals and schedules.

There are currently 55 DoD Components governed by DoD’s Information Security Program, including those DoD Components that are members of the Intelligence Community. DoD Component heads that are delegated Original Classification Authority (OCA) from the President or the SecDef are also responsible for the declassification of their information, when applicable.

The Department conducts major activities in almost every functional area. DoD activities range from acquisitions to command and control, global logistics, health and medical care, intelligence, counterintelligence, special operations, research and development, facilities management, law enforcement, physical security, industrial security, and other activities that each present unique information security requirements. DoD is also the largest producer of classified information and is therefore responsible for the security of an enormous and diverse information enterprise, which impacts its declassification mission and requirements. For context, DoD has more than 1,900 security classification guides, thousands of data centers, millions of computers and information technology devices, and 18 Component Declassification Guides for those DoD Components with classified records older than 25 years.

The Department seeks to balance the need for government transparency with the need to protect information associated with Defense operations, technologies, capabilities, and personnel vital to the defense of the homeland and U.S. forces abroad. The reality is that many permanent records of historic value still contain classified or controlled unclassified information that require continued protection. Declassification reviews support surgical redactions of such sensitive information, including information the disclosure of which could cause harm to the U.S. national security, while simultaneously identifying non-sensitive information that can be released to the public.

DoD declassification processes are decentralized, unlike the Department of State (DoS) and Central Intelligence Agency. DoD Component heads with OCA are responsible for managing the associated declassification requirements for classified information created pursuant to their security classification guidance. Additionally, many DoD Component heads have designated declassification officials to manage declassification of permanent records older than 20 years governed by their respective Declassification Guides.

DoD's decentralized structure for declassification is best suited to address DoD's information enterprise. Following the publication of EO 13526, DoD conducted studies in 2013 on the business case for DoD Declassification Program Consolidation of authorities, manpower, and resources in addition to analyzing the creation of a central DoD Declassification Program Office. The results of these studies determined that keeping the declassification authorities, responsibilities, and resources with the individual DoD Component heads was preferred because declassification management required subject matter expertise over the information in question in the same way as classification management. Moreover, consolidated declassification guidance and management was determined to be unwieldy and not cost or resource effective.

DOD RESPONSE TO STATUTORY REPORT ELEMENTS

Element 1: A plan to achieve legally mandated historical declassification requirements and reduce backlogs.

DoD is the U.S. Government's largest producer of government information and classified records. DoD is firmly committed to complying with all mandated historical declassification requirements contained in applicable law, Executive orders, government-wide regulations, and DoD policy, as well as reducing any backlogs that DoD Components may have for specified

programs. As discussed in the Introduction, the USD(I&S) assigns responsibility to the DoD Component heads to execute their individual declassification requirements, and the DoD Component heads have created individual plans to address their backlogs.

As outlined in the responses to elements 3-6 below, DoD Components that possess historical declassification record backlogs in their Automatic Declassification Review (ADR), Systematic Declassification Review, Mandatory Declassification Review (MDR), and FRUS programs provide planning and resources for the remediation of such backlogs. For example, the Department of the Navy (DON) and Department of the Air Force (DAF) are aware of the volume and scope of their ADR programmatic backlogs, and have committed significant government and contractual resources to reduce such backlogs.

On July 31, 2020, the DoD FRUS Program was realigned to Washington Headquarters Services, Executive Services Directorate, Records and Declassification Division (RDD). RDD is responsible for the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Principal Staff Assistants Declassification Program. Since this realignment, RDD has been successful in reducing the DoD FRUS backlog to the DoS in keeping with section 4351 of title 22, United States Code. In a span of 6 months, DoD has closed 860 cases (consisting of 3,445 pages) out of 1,250 total open cases (consisting of 5,725 total pages). RDD personnel continue to work diligently with other DoD Component equity holders and the DoS Office of the Historian (OH) staff, and expect to complete the processing of most backlog/“legacy” DoD FRUS cases by the end of July 2021.

Of note, DoD also has declassification review responsibilities for historic North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) documents. RDD serves as the DoD Executive Agent for the declassification of NATO classified information, and approximately 80% of the classified information in NATO documents is originated by DoD. The DoD NATO Declassification Review Program processes an average of 7,500 documents totaling approximately 15,000 to 30,000 pages per year. DoD also processes other legally mandated declassification actions, such as declassification reviews of material to support the prosecution of unauthorized disclosures, treasury sanctions, or other legal actions, that are not “historical,” but affect the workload of DoD declassification offices since these cases often have short timelines and are deemed high priority.

Element 2: A plan to incorporate new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, that would increase productivity and reduce cost in implementing the plan under paragraph (1).

Declassification decisions are inherently governmental and require a “human in the loop.” DoD has leveraged some technologies to support declassification processes, such as technologies related to information intake and the secure transmission of documents. However, there is currently no technology that has been assessed to adequately replicate the capabilities of a human reviewer for declassification. Multiple technologies and best practices continue to be studied and tested, including the relationship between records management and declassification, but further study of the information security life-cycle requirements is still necessary. The Office of the USD(I&S) (OUSD(I&S)) is leading efforts to, among other things, address the

information security life-cycle to achieve resource efficiencies; eliminate over retention of classified non-records and temporary records past their retention period; and increase declassification reviewer and referral productivity times. There are a number of additional efforts within DoD to assess requirements and processes and to explore technology options that could increase productivity, reduce declassification of historical document backlogs, and reduce the operating costs of the DoD Component's Declassification Programs.

OUSD(I&S) completed a comprehensive DoD Declassification Requirements and Processes Mapping project in January 2020, which is now being used to inform policy and procedural changes. Further, OUSD(I&S) has initiated two new research projects in 2021 at the Applied Research Lab for Intelligence and Security, which is a University Affiliated Research Center. One project focuses on organizational and process analysis and technology reviews. This project will further evaluate DoD's declassification processes and identify areas where technology can offer improvements against measurable goals, map potential technology solutions to the current processes and requirements, and recommend solutions in a Modernization Strategy. The second project will focus on establishing standards for two types of tools and evaluate up to five technologies for each tool. These projects will inform development of a comprehensive Classified Information Management and Declassification Modernization Strategy and Plan that will include criteria for technologies to aid the human reviewer and support the transition and enhancement of DoD Component Declassification Program missions in an electronic environment.

DoD notes that while emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning may provide greater enhancement of crucial DoD mission capabilities, they have not been proven effective for DoD declassification activities at this time. Indeed, a 2016 comprehensive study conducted by the Center for Content Understanding, Applied Research Laboratories at The University of Texas at Austin, entitled "*Decision Support Technology for Records Declassification Review and Release*," indicated the current level of such technology is not adequate to fulfill the requirements of declassification program missions. Declassification determinations require a 100% certainty in the conduct of reliable and defensible determinations, which necessitate cognitive and contextual associations when processing declassification decisions. DoD cannot afford a high level of error when dealing with highly sensitive and highly classified material under the Department's cognizance. While the University of Texas at Austin study confirmed there was potential for emerging technology to aid the declassification review process, it also confirmed that such technology cannot make contextual determinations at the reliability rate required for declassification determinations at this time. This study also illustrates the complexity of incorporating technology into DoD Component declassification processes.

Element 3: A detailed assessment of the documents released in each of the preceding three years before the date of the report, broken out by program, such as the 25- and 50-year programs.

There is an important distinction in terminology between **the act of rendering a declassification determination** and **the act of public release**. Understanding this distinction is important when discussing declassification review types (e.g., ADR, MDR, FRUS, etc.) and the

responsibility for specific organizations (e.g., DoD or the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) NDC) to publicly release records. For example, DoD Component Declassification Programs in the ADR process render a declassification determination on permanent classified records in their possession that are 25 years or older and have reached their disposition dates for transfer to NARA. DoD Component Declassification Programs denote ADR determinations on each record using the NARA-mandated Standard Form (SF) 715 tab. DoD Components do not publicly release these documents, as NARA is responsible for facilitating release and public access to archived documents.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Federal Records Act (Pub. L. 81-754), DoD Components transfer their records to NARA (in accordance with the record's disposition date), and NARA reviews the SF-715 tabbed declassification decisions on each record made by the DoD Component Declassification Programs. If a DoD Component Declassification Program Office determines a record is declassified, and the record does not require referral to another Executive Branch declassification program, then NARA personnel conduct a review to determine if there is controlled unclassified information requiring redaction, such as information subject to the Privacy Act (Pub. L. 93-579). Once NARA completes its review of the records, NARA releases the documents to archives for public consumption.

For MDR and FRUS requests made directly to a DoD Component Declassification Program Office for specified classified information, the DoD Component Declassification Program Office conducts a review of the classified and unclassified information in the records, renders a declassification/release determination, and releases applicable records directly to the public if the determination is for a full or partial release.

The attached spreadsheet contains a breakdown of DoD Declassification Program totals from 2017-2020 for each type of review (i.e., ADR/Systematic Review, MDR, FRUS, and reviews completed at the NARA's NDC). Please note, all figures are based on the input of DoD Component Declassification Program Offices to OUSD(I&S). Due to COVID-19 restrictions, these figures may not represent a complete accounting of the declassification workload and pages processed by DoD Components.

- DoD Component ADR Metric Notes:
 - DoD reviewed 243.9 million pages for ADR from 2017-2020, of which 113 million pages contained a determination to declassify (amounting to a 46% declassification rate).
 - DoD's ADR declassification rate of 46% is made up of each individual DoD Component Declassification Program's rate. The Department notes the following Components maintained exceptionally high ADR declassification rates (given their mission types and sensitive information generated by the Department):
 - OSD with a rate of 86%

- Department of the Army (DA) with a rate of 74%
 - DAF with a rate of 60%
 - DON with a rate of 45%
 - National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) with a rate of 44%
 - National Security Agency (NSA) with a rate of 38%
- It is also noteworthy that the declassification rates of the following DoD Component Declassification Programs significantly lowered the DoD average. These lower rates are often due to the DoD Component's mission and the amount of extremely technical information generated by their offices that requires continued protection from declassification.
 - National Reconnaissance Office with a rate of 0.2%
 - Missile Defense Agency with a rate of 0.0006%
- The Department exempted 36.7 million pages (representing 15% of the total pages reviewed) from declassification in accordance with Section 3.3(b) of EO 13526 and the agencies' Declassification Guides based upon the continued sensitivity of the information and the damage to national security and foreign relations if the records were to be released at the time of review.
- 55.6 million pages (representing 23% of the total pages reviewed) were excluded from declassification due to the presence of RESTRICTED DATA and/or FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA that cannot be declassified and publicly released by DoD pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Pub. L. 83-703).
- DoD Components also determined 35 million pages required review by another Federal department or agency or additional DoD Component based on the information in the records reviewed.
- As of January 1, 2021, DoD possessed approximately 71 million pages considered as ADR backlog (i.e., not completed under the terms of EO 13526, Section 3.3). Progress by DoD Components to reduce their backlogs was delayed due to COVID-19 facility restrictions, personnel social distancing requirements, and the closure of the National Archives facilities for most of calendar year 2020, including the Washington National Records Center (WNRC), where most DoD classified records are stored as well as the NDC, where DON works on much of its historical backlog.

- Each DoD Component is working diligently to reduce its ADR review backlog to comply with the requirements of EO 13526. The following is a breakdown by each DoD Component and their respective ADR backlog totals:
 - Joint Staff (JS) with 2.5 million pages of ADR backlog
 - DAF with 25 million pages of ADR backlog
 - DON with 43.2 million pages of ADR backlog

*Of note, DON has reduced its backlog from 173 million pages in 2017 to 43.2 million pages in 2020, amounting to a reduction of 129.8 million pages or 75% of their total ADR backlog.

- DoD Component MDR Program Notes:

- From 2017-2020, DoD Component MDR Programs received and reviewed a total of 15,944 MDR cases, totaling 571,000 pages, and closed 16,160 MDR cases. 433,452 pages were fully or partially released to the public, totaling 76% of all MDR pages reviewed by DoD. It is worth noting that during this time period, 52% of all MDR cases that were received in DoD were granted with “released-in-full” determinations.

- DoD FRUS Program Notes:

- From 2017 - July 30, 2020, the DoD FRUS Program received 45 Volumes (4,374 pages) for review and closed 60 Volumes (5,105 pages), including backlog Volumes received prior to 2017. Prior to the transfer of the DoD FRUS Program to RDD, there were 14 volumes outstanding (comprised of 1,250 documents totaling 5,725 pages).
- From July 31, 2020 - January 31, 2021, the DoD FRUS Program closed 860 documents (3,445 pages) and completed the review of one Volume out of 1,250 open cases totaling 5,725 pages. These documents were reviewed and sent back to DoS on an individual basis instead of holding the documents until they were all reviewed. In a span of 6 months, DoD provided final responses to DoS on 69% of the open FRUS case backlog, representing 60% of the total backlog by page volume.
- The DoD FRUS Program expects to complete its review of most of the backlog/“legacy” FRUS cases by end of July 2021, and program personnel are working diligently with the affected DoD Component equity holders and the DoS OH staff to ensure successful completion of all FRUS reviews.
- DoD’s recent improvement in FRUS quality of review and response timeliness has been noted on the public record by the DoS OH. During the

December 7, 2020 Historical Advisory Committee (HAC), Dr. Adam Howard, Director of DoS OH, expressed that his initial “cautious optimism” regarding the recent DoD FRUS Program alignment “has moved to fully optimistic given RDD’s work ethic, responsiveness, and quality of reviews.” He expressed further confidence in the DoD FRUS Team on separate occasions.

- DoD Component NARA/NDC Declassification Notes:
 - DoD Component Declassification Programs provide on-site reviewers at NARA’s NDC to review records that exist in NDC’s Interagency Referral Center, Kyl-Lott Evaluation Teams, and Evaluation Teams that contain DoD equities.
 - Reviewers from the JS, OSD, DA, DoN, DAF, Defense Intelligence Agency, NSA, NGA, and Defense Information Security Agency work on-site at the NDC to provide subject matter expertise on their own equities, as well as to assist NDC in their declassification mission and Quality Assurance reviews.
 - Between 2017 and the present, DoD has reviewed a total of 30 million pages across NARA/NDC endeavors and remains an integral part of NDC’s progress in providing the public with declassified and publicly released records.
- The following contains a representative list of topics reviewed (and/or publicly released in some form) under the varying types of declassification reviews conducted by the DoD Component Declassification Programs:
 - Post-Cold War relations with the Russian Federation and former Soviet Bloc Nations
 - NATO Expansion
 - Conflict and war in the former Yugoslavia
 - Gulf War, Operation DESERT FOX, and Iraqi Weapons of Mass Destruction Programs
 - 1993 World Trade Center bombing
 - 1998 African Embassy bombings
 - Weapon System evaluations
 - Five Year Defense Planning
 - Global War on Terror

- U.S. Conventional and Nuclear War planning
- Counter narcotics operations
- NATO intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Command histories for the Military Departments and Unified Combatant Commands
- Rwandan Genocide
- Human Rights abuses in Latin America
- Previous FRUS-specific topics reviewed:
 - China, 1981 – 1983
 - Eastern Europe, 1981 -1988
 - Libya & Chad, 1981 - 1988
 - Soviet Union, March 1985 – February 1989
 - SDI and Strategic Modernization
 - Afghanistan, November 1985 – February 1989
 - Poland, 1977 – 1980
- Current FRUS-specific topics under review:
 - National Security Policy, 1981-1988
 - Central America, 1981-1984
 - Western Europe, 1981-1984
 - China, 1981-1988
 - Organization and Management, 1981-1988
 - Sub-Sahara Africa, 1981-1988
 - Japan & Korea, 1987-1988
 - Libya & Chad, 1981-1988

- Afghanistan, 1985-1989
- West Caribbean, Cuba, & Mexico, 1981-1988
- Arab-Israeli Dispute, 1981-1988
- South Asia, 1981-1988
- Terrorism, 1981-1988
- North Africa, 1981-1988

Element 4: A detailed assessment of the documents awaiting review for release and an estimate of how many documents will be released in each of the next three years.

The attached spreadsheet contains an estimated breakdown of DoD’s Declassification Program totals for records anticipated to be reviewed under the ADR and MDR programs in the next three years. This data is based on the materials currently held at WNRC and previous year trends. All figures are based on the input provided to OUSD(I&S) by the DoD Component Declassification Program Offices.

The DoS determines the volume of work for the FRUS program and has provided estimates for 2021. However, DoS has not provided estimates for 2022 or 2023. Moreover, all estimates are subject to change internally as the DoD Component Declassification Programs encounter varying topics/subject matters on a document-by-document basis.

Element 5: Potential policy, resource, and other options available to the SecDef to reduce backlogs.

OUSD(I&S) is revising DoD Information Security policies and will create a new volume in the DoD Manual 5200.01 series to incorporate declassification guidance from multiple policy documents. The new volume is projected for publication in Calendar Year 2022 and will be focused entirely on declassification requirements and processes. Additionally, declassification proponents from OUSD(I&S) and DoD Components have advocated the need for a dedicated declassification budget line to the Director, Information Security Oversight Office under NARA and the National Security Council Director for Records Access and Information Security through the appropriate Policy Coordinating Committee. As mentioned in the introduction to this report, the USD(I&S) assigns responsibility to the Heads of DoD Components to manage and adequately resource their declassification requirements. Other options being explored include:

- Championing interagency research projects to inform referral process improvements.
- Expanding derivative classification and OCA training to include an overview of declassification requirements.

- Conducting a new manpower survey to inform DoD declassification resourcing and job requirements for personnel performing declassification activities to address current and projected declassification program volumes.
- Engaging with Records Management forums to address declassification reviews and requirements before and after accessioning.
- Updating the protection profile standards and user functionality for redaction tools and identification of approved vendors.

Element 6: The progress and objectives of the SecDef with respect to the release of documents for publication in the Foreign Relations of the United States series or to facilitate the public accessibility of such documents at the National Archives, presidential libraries, or both.

As demonstrated in the metrics provided in Element 3, DoD's throughput in all declassification types and on-site reviews at NARA reflect DoD's commitment to continue partnering with NARA to facilitate efforts to enable public accessibility of formerly classified records.

As discussed in Elements 1 and 3 and noted in the FRUS HAC 2019 Report, DoD (in coordination with the DoS) developed and is currently executing the following Plan of Action in an effort to improve the timeliness and quality of DoD's FRUS Program responses to the DoS OH:

1. Realigned the DoD FRUS portfolio to formulate and staff a centralized review process under the OSD RDD. RDD's declassification authority is provided by USD(I&S) and captured in memorandums of agreement with associated DoD Component offices, which enable the RDD MDR team to use institutional knowledge and precedents to make classification determinations on OSD records and information that are 20 or more years old.
2. Amended existing DoD policies and instructions to codify agency responsibilities and accountability to meet requirements of applicable laws, Executive orders, government regulations, and DoD policy.
3. Worked with DoS to prioritize pending document reviews and processes for completion within 30 days.
4. Worked with DoS in advance of new submissions to collaborate on potential equity concerns prior to the start of the 120-day suspense window.
5. Implemented and integrated electronic declassification solutions.

As described previously in Element 3, from July 31, 2020 through January 31, 2021, the DoD FRUS Program has closed 860 documents (3,445 pages) and completed a review of 1

Volume. DoD is now providing responses on individual documents instead of waiting for all documents associated with an entire volume to be reviewed. As a result, DoS OH is now able to process DoD completed responses on a rolling basis rather than waiting to process all volume documents at once. In a span of 6 months, DoD provided final responses to DoS on 69% of the open FRUS case backlog, representing 60% of the total backlog page volume. This effort resulted in the closure of 860 cases (3,445 pages) out of 1,250 total open cases (5,725 total pages). The DoD FRUS Program expects to complete a review of most of the backlog/“legacy” FRUS cases by the end of July 2021, and program personnel are working diligently with DoD Component equity holders as well as the DoS OH staff to ensure successful completion of backlog/“legacy” FRUS reviews.

DoD Consolidated Declassification Review Numbers 2017-2023

Automatic & Systematic Declassification Review Numbers

ADR + SDR Reviews Completed + %

Fiscal Year	Pages Reviewed	Pages Declassified	Percent Declassified	Pages Exempted NSI	Percent Exempted	Pages Excluded RD/FRD	Percent Excluded RD/FRD	Pages Referred	Percent Referred
2017	66,999,863	37,552,323	56%	10,615,836	15%	11,731,712	19%	6,392,572	10%
2018	67,145,672	28,005,155	42%	10,446,183	16%	16,483,002	25%	10,440,529	16%
2019	61,541,159	23,047,805	38%	7,665,021	13%	17,518,208	29%	12,292,045	20%
2020	48,189,486	24,507,527	51%	7,992,283	17%	9,884,883	21%	6,209,165	13%
Total	243,876,180	113,112,810	46%	36,719,323	15%	55,617,805	23%	35,334,311	15%

ADR + SDR Projections	
Fiscal Year	Pages To Be Reviewed
2021	55,085,911
2022	34,726,554
2023	19,559,811
Total	109,372,276

DoD Declassification Support to the National Declassification Center (NDC) at the National Archives	
Fiscal Year	Pages Reviewed by DoD Components
2017	1,486,679
2018	9,077,981
2019	13,225,990
2020	6,294,488
Total	30,085,138

IRC Pages Assigned per 60 day cycle:	
Agency	Pages
OSD	30,000
JS	25,000
Army	10,000
Navy	20,000
Air Force	20,000
DIA	18,000
NSA	10,000
NGA	1,260
DoD Total	134,260
x 6 cycles = 805,560 pages/year	

Mandatory Declassification Review Numbers

MDR Reviews Completed +%

Fiscal Year	Cases Received	Cases Closed	Total Pages Reviewed	Pages Granted In Full	Percent GIF	Pages Granted In Part	Percent GIP	Pages Denied In Full	Percent Denied
2017	4,435	4,404	171,401	84,798	49%	60,737	35%	15,289	9%
2018	4,968	4,577	137,035	98,370	72%	41,556	30%	9,258	7%
2019	4,209	4,935	125,453	49,921	40%	45,508	36%	10,355	8%
2020	2,332	2,244	83,356	34,374	41%	18,188	22%	6,155	7%
Totals	15,944	16,160	517,245	267,463	52%	165,989	32%	41,057	8%

MDR Projections

Fiscal Year	Expected New Cases	Expected Closures
2021	5,206	3,795
2022	5,088	3,677
2023	5,090	3,679
Totals	15,384	11,151

Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) Review Numbers

Fiscal Year	Volumes Received	Pages	Volumes Closed	Pages
2017	13	1,687	20	1,140
2018	16	1,390	9	585
2019	7	630	17	1,783
2020	9	1,005	15	4,752
Total	45	4,712	61	8,260

FRUS Projections

Fiscal Year	Volumes Received	Pages
2021	5 - 8	3,000 - 10,000