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Commander, INSCOM
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Fort Meade, MD 20755-5995

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY OFFICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-5995

Freedom of Information/
Privacy Office

AUG 16 2018

This is in further response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of June 10, 2008, for the INSCOM Annual History FY 1978 and supplements our letter of March 11, 2015.

We have completed a mandatory declassification review in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13526. As a result of this review, information has been sanitized as it is currently and properly classified TOP SECRET, SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL according to Sections 1.2 (a)(1), 1.2 (a)(2), 1.2 (a)(3) and 1.4(c) of EO 13526. This information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of the FOIA pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1). A brief explanation of the applicable sections follows:

Section 1.2(a)(1) of EO 13526, provides that information shall be classified TOP SECRET if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security.

Section 1.2(a)(2) of EO 13526, provides that information shall be classified SECRET if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security.

Section 1.2(a)(3) of EO 13526, provides that information shall be classified CONFIDENTIAL if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security.

Section 1.4(c) of EO 13526, provides that information pertaining to intelligence activities, intelligence sources or methods, and cryptologic information shall be considered for classification protection.

The deleted information is also exempt from automatic declassification in accordance with EO 13526, Section 3.3(b)(1) because its release would clearly and demonstrably be expected to reveal the identity of a confidential human source, a human intelligence source, a relationship with an intelligence or security service of a foreign government or international organization, or a nonhuman intelligence source; or impair the effectiveness of an intelligence method currently in use, available for use, or under development.

The withholding of the information described above is a partial denial of your request. This denial is made on behalf of Major General Gary W. Johnston, the Commanding General U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, who is the Initial Denial Authority for Army intelligence investigative and security records under the FOIA. You have the right to appeal this decision to the Secretary of the Army. Your appeal must be postmarked no later than 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. After the 90-day period, the case may be considered closed; however, such closure does not preclude you from filing litigation in the courts. You should state the basis of your disagreement with the response and provide justification for a - reconsideration of the denial. An appeal may not serve as a request for additional or new information. An appeal may only address information denied in this response. Your appeal is to be made to this office, for forwarding, as appropriate to the Secretary of the Army, Office of the General Counsel.

Commander
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (APPEAL)
Freedom of Information/Privacy Office
2600 Ernie Pyle Street, Room 3S02-B
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755-5910

Coordination has been completed and we have been informed by the National Security Agency (NSA), that their information, contained in the records has been sanitized from the records pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) and (b)(3).

5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(1), The information is properly classified in accordance with the criteria for classification in Section 1.4 of Executive Order (EO) 13526, as amended. The information is exempt from automatic declassification in accordance with Section 3.3(b) of EO 13526.

5 U.S. C. 552 (b)(3) – The specific statutes are listed below:
50 U.S.C. Code 3605 (Public Law 86-36 Section 6)
50 U.S.C. 3024(i)

The withholding of the information by the NSA constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be sent to NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Appeal/Privacy Act Authority. The appeal shall be in writing to the NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority (DJ4), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Mill Road, STE 6248, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755-6248. The appeal shall reference the initial denial of access and shall contain, in sufficient detail and particularity, the grounds upon which you believe release of the information is required. Please cite FOIA Case #67168 assigned to the case so that it could be easily identified.

Coordination with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has been completed and we have been informed by the CIA that their information is partially releasable pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) and (b)(3) of the FOIA.

The withholding of the information by the CIA constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision to the Agency Release Panel within 90 days from the date of this letter. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to the following:

Information and Privacy Coordinator, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington DC 20505. Please explain the basis of your appeal. Cite CIA #F-2016-00162 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

We have been advised by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) that information has been sanitized from the records pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) (b)(3) and (b)(6) of the FOIA and Executive Order 13256 §§ 1.4(a) and 1.4(c). The applicable Statute is 10 U.S.C. §424 .

Their information is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(3). The statute invoked under Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(3) is 10 U.S.C. §424 (b)(3), which allows for the protection of organizational and personnel information for DIA.

The withholding of the information by the DIA constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision directly to the DIA. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, Attention: DAN-1A (FOIA), Washington, DC 20340-5100. Please cite DIA MDR-0174-2012 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

There are no assessable FOIA fees for processing this request.

If you have any questions regarding this action, feel free to contact this office at 1-866-548-5651, or email the INSCOM FOIA office at: usarmy.meade.902-mi-grp.mbx.inscom-foia-service-center@mail.mil and refer to case #592F-08. Please note that you now have the ability to check the status of your request online via the U.S. Army Records Management and Declassification Agency (RMDA) website: <https://www.foia.army.mil/FACTS/CaseStatus.aspx>. Please refer to FOIA Control Number: FA-08-2820. You may also seek dispute resolution services by contacting the INSCOM FOIA Public Liaison, Mrs. Joanne Benear at 301-677-7856.

Sincerely,



Michael T. Heaton
Director
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Office
Investigative Records Repository

Enclosure

~~TOP SECRET~~

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FISCAL YEAR 1983

History Office
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, Virginia 22212

(RCS CSHIS-6(R3))

September 1983

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PREFACE

(U) The Annual Historical Review was prepared in compliance with AR 870-5, Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures. The purpose of the report is to provide a quick reference and research base as well as a summary of the significant activities, events, and accomplishments of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) during FY 1983. Particular attention was paid to the preparation of the FY 1983 Annual Historical Review to insure that the truly significant events and developments which had a major impact on the policy, organization, and functions of the Command were documented. Principal source materials used in compilation included the annual historical reports submitted by headquarters staff elements and subordinate commands, briefings, interviews, and miscellaneous documents.

(U) This summary was prepared by James L. Gilbert and Diane L. Hamm, who both wrote and edited portions of the document. Final review and assembly were done by Ms. Hamm.

September 1984

JAMES L. GILBERT
Command Historian

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CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I.	FY 1983 OVERVIEW.....	1
II.	MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATIONS	
	Mission and Functions.....	9
	Location.....	10
III.	COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS	
	Command and Staff Relationships.....	12
	OPCON of 29th Engineer Battalion.....	12
	Army Intelligence Production Functions.....	13
	Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS) at Fort Bragg.....	13
	Exchange of Security Personnel with NSACSS.....	14
IV.	ORGANIZATION	
	INSCOM Organization.....	16
	Field Station Okinawa Closure.....	24
	INSCOM Detachment [redacted].....	24
	HQ INSCOM Consolidation Activity.....	25
	ITAC Consolidation at Washington Navy Yard.....	31
	TAA-86 Implementation.....	32
	Polygraph Detachment.....	33
	US Army Intelligence and Security Command Europe.....	33
	HQ INSCOM Reorganization.....	34
V.	RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT	
	Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Funds.....	38
	INSCOM Regulation 5-3.....	42
	Program Directors Briefing.....	42
	Family Housing Units.....	42
	Army Performance Oriented Review and Manpower Staffing Standard Program (APORS/MS-3).....	42
	INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1983 (Authorized Strength).....	42
	Civilian Strength by Program.....	43
	Critical Management Indicator Review (CMIR) Program.....	43
	Management of Change (MOC).....	43
	Force Alignment II (Command Grade Ceilings).....	44
	SIDPERS Performance.....	44
	Safety.....	44
	Officer Distribution Plan (ODP).....	44
	INSCOM Commanders' Conference.....	44
	Command Personnel Situation.....	45
	Pairing Project Evaluation Program.....	45

(b)(3):50
USC 3024
(i);(b)
(3):P.L. 86-
36;(b) (1)
Per NSA

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Chapter	<u>Page</u>
V. RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT (Continued)	
Additional Skill Identifier (ASI)/Language Management Conference.....	45
Career Management Field 63 Enlisted Distribution Plan.....	46
Intelligence MOS Distribution Plan.....	46
Critical MOS Fill.....	46
INSCOM Civilian Personnel Conference.....	48
Cooperative Education Program.....	48
Virginia Association for Cooperative Education (VACE).....	49
Handicapped Program.....	49
Reduction in Force Regulation.....	49
INSCOM Senior-Level Positions (High Grade).....	49
INSCOM Average Grade.....	49
Merit Pay.....	49
INSCOM Key Personnel.....	50
Military-Civilian Team Day/Organization Day Awards.....	50
General Performance Appraisal System (GPAS) Cash Awards.....	50
EW/Crypto Recruitment Posture, FY 1983.....	51
Enlisted and Reenlisted Incentives.....	52
Reenlistment Rates.....	54
Philip A. Connelly Awards Program.....	55
Director's Trophy.....	55
CG's Award for Maintenance Excellence 1983.....	55
Special Grants.....	55
Personnel Security Clearances.....	55
Security News and Views.....	56
Congressional Inquiries.....	56
Travis Trophy.....	56
Inspector General Action Requests (IGAR's).....	56
EEO Complaints.....	57
Equal Employment Opportunity Program.....	57
Military Justice.....	58
Status of Proposed DOD Polygraph Directive.....	58
Status of Aircraft Resources.....	59
Public Affairs Activities.....	59
High Performance Task Force.....	60
TRILOGY FARE (TRF).....	61
Historical Monographs.....	62
Deletion of Area Intelligence As An Enlisted Specialty.....	62
Results of FY 1984 Budget Actions on HUMINT Programs.....	64
Trailers at Arlington Hall Station.....	65

Chapter	Page
VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	
<u>Multidiscipline</u>	
US Army Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN).....	68
Weather Intelligence and Threat Analysis Program (WINTAP).....	69
Central American Joint Intelligence Team (CAJIT).....	70
Resources Prioritization and Planning (RP3) Task Force.....	70
REFORGER 83.....	71
BRIGHT STAR 83.....	72
<u>Production</u>	
Army Threat Intelligence Production System (ATIPS).....	73
Products by the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC).....	73
<u>HUMINT/TAREX</u>	
TOTAL UNREST.....	76
TRUSTY TIGER.....	76
TOOL ROOM.....	77
Project SANDDUNE.....	77
Project TONKIN SLEUTH.....	77
Release of Reports to the United Kingdom.....	78
TOXIN ARK.....	78
HUMINT Coverage of Technology Transfer to the Communist Bloc.....	78
HUMINT Agent Communications.....	79
Augmentation Concept-Central America.....	80
Southeast Asia Initiative.....	80
Technical Surveillance HUMINT Collection Activities (CENSUS ROOM).....	80
Project WINDMILL.....	81
Project PVEEP.....	81
Use of Investigative Hypnosis.....	82
USAREUR Interrogation Center.....	82
HUMINT Overview.....	82
Project SWAMP.....	84
Project LADEN.....	84
<u>OPSEC</u>	
Activity in Panama.....	84
INSCOM Plan for Countering Terrorism.....	86
Counterintelligence Task Force No. 1.....	86
Counterintelligence Task Force No. 2.....	87

Chapter

Page

VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Continued)

COMSEC Insecurity Study (CIPS).....	88
OPSEC Game Plan.....	89
Electronically Keyed COMSEC Systems.....	89
OPSEC Support to Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command (BMDSCOM).....	90
Polygraph Activities.....	91
Counter-SIGINT Concept.....	92
Portable Recorder-Reproducer System (AN/GSH-52).....	92
S2/SSO Field Station Test.....	93
ELSEC (Electronic Security) Collection and Analysis Systems (ECAS).....	95
Special Purpose Mobile Signals Surveillance Systems (SMS ³).....	95
COMSEC Insecurity Program.....	96
The LARK FLIGHT Case.....	97
LERP HANDLE.....	98
Return of KAWOL.....	98

SIGINT/EW

Project [redacted].....	99
409th ASA Company HFDF Baseline Extension.....	99
[redacted].....	100
[redacted].....	101
[redacted].....	101
Single Station Locator (SSL) Update (AN/GSQ-185).....	102
Deployment of [redacted].....	102
[redacted].....	102
[redacted].....	103
Exploitation of Signals Parametrics.....	103
[redacted].....	104
Project TRUE BLUE.....	105
[redacted].....	106
[redacted] Interim Tactical ELINT Processor (ITEP).....	107
Project [redacted].....	107
Disposition of Army's SIGINT Resources by Sub-Element.....	109
Disposition of Army SIGINT Positions by Type.....	109
[redacted].....	110
[redacted].....	111
Korean Incident.....	112
Project [redacted].....	112
[redacted] Antenna Test.....	112
Project [redacted].....	113

(b)(3):50 USC
3024(i);(b)
(3):P.L. 86-36;
(b) (1) Per NSA

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Chapter	<u>Page</u>
VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Continued)	
Direction-Finding Nets.....	114
High Frequency Direction-Finding Rear (HFDF) System.....	115
<u>IMINT/Electro-Optics</u>	
MAGIIC.....	117
Camera System for CRAZY HORSE.....	117
470th Detachment.....	118
TOGGLE BOLT.....	118
LANK BENCH.....	118
CANTICLE BOAT.....	119
TRIVIAL TIGER.....	119
 Appendix	
A. USA INSCOM Organizational Structure.....	124
B. TOE Units.....	128
C. Changes In Status of TOE Units.....	129
D. TDA Units.....	132
E. Changes In Status of TDA Units.....	134
F. USA INSCOM Personnel Strength by Unit.....	136
G. Provisional Units.....	140
H. Changes In Status of Provisional Units.....	141
I. USA INSCOM Key Personnel.....	142
J. Travis Trophy Winner.....	151
K. Director's Trophy Winners.....	153
 GLOSSARY.....	154

INSCOM Staff Directory - September 1983

00 08
xv

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Tables

No.		<u>Page</u>
1.	Restationing Alternatives Comparison of B with C.....	31
2.	Direct Funding by Subprogram.....	38
3.	Direct Obligations for FY 1983.....	41
4.	INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1983.....	42
5.	Civilian Strength by Program.....	43
6.	Enlisted Personnel Posture for FY's 1982-1983.....	46
7.	Enlisted Personnel Posture by Area and Unit.....	47
8.	Distribution by Award Type.....	50
9.	Distribution by Grade and Pay Plan of All Cash Awards (Non-Suggestion).....	51
10.	EW/Crypto Recruitment Posture, FY 1983.....	51
11.	Enlistment Incentives.....	52
12.	Reenlistment Incentives.....	53
13.	Unit Reenlistments, FY 1983.....	54
14.	Serious Crime Offenses.....	58
15.	FY 1983 Administrative Eliminations.....	58
16.	Disposition of Other Offenses, FY 1983.....	58
17.	Polygraph Statistics - FY 1983.....	59
18.	Products Produced by ITAC.....	74
19.	Polygraph Activities, FY 1983.....	91
20.	COMSEC Insecurities, CY 1983.....	97
21.	Disposition of Army SIGINT Resources by Sub-Element.....	109
22.	Disposition of Army SIGINT Positions by Type.....	110

Figure

1.	Primary Staff Organization.....	35
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CHAPTER I

FY 1983 OVERVIEW

(S) During FY 1983, a significant amount of attention was directed by HQ INSCOM to continuing its support to the Army and national consumers in Central America. The 470th MI Group, an INSCOM activity, was the senior Army intelligence resource within Central America currently assigned to SOUTHCOM, Panama, in a general support role. INSCOM's collection operators within Central America included all of the intelligence disciplines, specifically, SIGINT, IMINT, and HUMINT. INSCOM continued to provide responsive support and augmentation for the deployment of (b)(1)

(b)(1) by providing the 470th MI Group with TDY personnel to operate a C3/administrative/logistical operations center and to backfill critical FORSCOM skill shortages. In addition, INSCOM (b)(1) and had an increased theater counterintelligence presence through its HUMINT. TDY personnel to the 470th also formed an imagery interpretation cell and augmented SOUTHCOM's Peacetime and Reconnaissance Program (PARPRO).

(S) In accordance with USCINCSO and (b)(1) requirements, the JCS directed the Army to deploy and operate (b)(1) of the (b)(1) System of the 138th ASA Aviation Company (USAR) to Central America (b)(1) INSCOM's support with TDY personnel from units worldwide averaged up to 30 individuals. These augmentees provided SOUTHCOM with the capability to operate, manage, and support Task Force 138 and led to mission success as recognized by the Army's (b)(1)

(b)(1) On 30 September 1983, the (b)(1) operations were terminated and assets were removed from the deployment locations to their home units. (b)(1) demonstrated an on-going requirement to satisfy theater/regional and national/strategic missions. Significant process was made by HQ INSCOM during FY 1983 to field such a system and to form an echelon above corps (EAC) aviation company which would be assigned to the 513th MI Group.

(S/NOFORN) An imagery interpretation detachment was assigned to the 470th MI Group, and the first permanent personnel began to arrive for duty in October 1982. By the end of FY 1983, the detachment consisted of 12 personnel, including two TDY. Continued use of TDY personnel was necessitated by the introduction of CONSTANT SEEK as a permanent imagery asset to SOUTHCOM. However, the attempt to strengthen the HUMINT collection effort in Central America met with a set back.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

in FY 1983 by the General Defense Intelligence Program

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(b)(1)1.4(a),1.4(c) Per DIA

(S/NOFORN) Operationally, FY 1983 witnessed a number of successes for INSCOM. The US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center published 79 hardcopy reports, the largest number for any 12 months in the organization's history. Of the scheduled products, 58 percent were completed versus 45 percent for the previous year. Included were several major large-impact studies such as the Soviet Battlefield Development Plan (SBDP), the Army Long-Range Planning Estimate (LRPE) and Updated Threat to the Army Integrated Tactical Communications System (INTACS). The SBDP, a nine volume study was done jointly with the [redacted] (b)(1);(b)(3);50 USC 3024(i)

[redacted] The plan examined all aspects of Soviet ground force capabilities and received much favorable comment.

(S/NOFORN) The Foreign Officer Military Intelligence Collection Activity (FORMICA) program utilized a new technique, known as "On Site" operations, to significantly enhance the quality and quantity of reporting on Science and Technology conferences. [redacted]

(b)(1);(b)(3);50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN) CENSUS ROOM utilized the assistance and support of the INSCOM Systems Exploitation Detachment and Technical Surveillance and Countermeasure Team. [redacted]

(b)(1);(b)(3);50 USC 3024(i)

The Technical Surveillance and Countermeasure Team had traditionally provided support to collection activities but had not been an integral part of the collection itself.

(S/NOFORN) The scientific and technical reporting of Detachment L drew high praise from analytical agencies, one of which called the Detachment L effort "the best in Overt HUMINT." The year's most time-consuming single undertaking was the translation, from Dari and Russian into English, 26 volumes of classified manuals and classroom notes from the Soviet Voroshilov General Staff Academy (Project SWAMP). Also of note was a report accurately predicting a coup d'etat in a Central American nation. A source developed through Project LEEP provided the information.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET SPOKE~~

(SCW) The field of IMINT and Electro-Optics continued to make significant strides forward. The LANK BENCH system was an Army long-range laser intercept system located (b)(1) (b)(1) and manned by Army personnel from the 502d ASA Battalion, part of the 66th MI Group. Electro-Optics (b)(1) (b)(1) provided a much more detailed description of events and was an especially enhancing assessment of Soviet self-propelled artillery tactics, doctrine, and technical targetting capability. Shortly after LANK BENCH was activated in November 1982, a NdYAG laser range finder was validated for the first time. (b)(1) the laser emissions to be from a 152mm SP artillery unit. Anticipating a need for assisting in multidiscipline collection of laser events, a millimeter wave ELINT subsystem was procured as an adjunct to LANK BENCH. The subsystem, designated DIANA, was specifically for 34 to 38 GHz and optimized for acquiring the artillery-associated target acquisition radars. In February 1983, a (b)(1) was intercepted simultaneously, and from the same line of bearing as LRF (Long-Range Flir) energy.

~~(C/NOFORN)~~

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

~~(S-ECO)~~

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

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(b)(3):50 USC 3024
(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;
(b) (1) Per NSA

Army intelligence to develop/increase skills and data base on [redacted] targets needed to support ground commanders potential combat requirements. The concept was approved and actual operations begun in November 1982. However, the billets were required to be taken out of hide for at least the first year.

~~(S-CCO)~~

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(u) ~~(S)~~ FY 1983 was one of the most visible years for counterintelligence. Two cases in particular received attention. In November 1981, information was first obtained that a foreign civilian, formerly an employee at the Miesau Army Depot, was providing US material and documents to a foreign intelligence service. The individual's daughter who was married to an enlisted member of the US Army was also implicated in espionage. During the year and a half investigation, several surveillance operations were conducted, considerable coordination with German agencies was effected, and the first [redacted] was employed by a unit of the 66th MI Group in over 10 years. The 527th MI Battalion played an integral role in developing the case which ended with German authorities arresting the foreign civilian and his daughter for espionage. A polygraph examination resulted in the US Army sergeant admitting that he knew his wife and father-in-law were involved in espionage and that he did not report the fact, even though he was aware of responsibility to do so, because he wanted to protect his wife. On 31 August 1983, the soldier was courtmartialed and found guilty in connection with the espionage case (LARK FLIGHT).

(u) ~~(S)~~ The LERP HANDLE case began in early summer of 1982 when an informant of the Criminal Investigative Division reported that he was in contact with a German who had offered to trade drugs for classified US information. Although the intelligence community had for years suspected that the Warsaw Pact might be involved in this sort of activity, there had been no concrete evidence of this. Finally, after much delay, the actual transition was effected in the spring of 1983, and the German involved was arrested. In October 1983, the drug dealer was convicted and sentenced to 4 1/2 years in prison.

(U) In support of operations, the "Recommended Improvement to

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INSCOM's EAC ISEW Resource Prioritization and Planning Process (RP3 Study)" was completed in October 1982. To build, staff, and equip INSCOM units in accordance with the Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare (ISEW) architecture, a computer assisted program was believed to be required. Such a program would permit the Command to adequately fight for and defend requirements for dollars and personnel in the various program areas INSCOM must compete in. The data incorporated into the computer chart would permit the viewer to determine what percent of the mission could be accomplished by obtaining a particular amount of "systems." However, there were numerous problems in trying to set values in disciplines such as HUMINT and OPSEC which are personnel intensive when compared with SIGINT systems which can be quantitatively judged. At the close of the year, the Mission Analysis Office continued to pursue improvements to RP3 methodology with Decision Design Inc., the systems contractor.

~~(FOUO)~~ Under the TAA-86 Organizational and Operational (O&O) Concept, the 66th MI Group was moved from an authorized strength of 1,342 authorized military spaces in July 1981 to an authorized 1,178 TOE spaces and 84 military TDA spaces in FY 1983. This total of 1,262 was 80 less than the 1981 figure and was 51 percent of the required wartime strength of 2,309. Some of the shortfall was expected to be filled by military personnel assigned to its TDA augmentations (84 spaces), and more accurate wartime manpower requirements defined by EAC architecture.

~~(FOUO)~~ On 1 October 1982, the 582d MI Detachment at Alconbury, England; the 583d MI Detachment at Wiesbaden, Germany; and the 581st MI Detachment at Zweibrucken, Germany, were activated on schedule and assigned to the 502d ASA Battalion under INSCOM. Under the TAA-86 process, the mission of tactical imagery interpretation capabilities was given to EAC and INSCOM. Among other TAA-86 developments, the 2d MI Battalion and its GUARDRAIL, QUICKLOOK, and SLAR assets were resubordinated from the OPCON of the 66th MI Group to VII Corps on 16 June 1983.

(U) The 201st ASA Company, assigned to the 502d Battalion, was inactivated on schedule on 1 October, 1982, and its SIGSEC mission was transferred to INSCOM's 527th MI Battalion. But the redistribution of the remainder of the counterintelligence, OPSEC, and Personnel Security Investigations (PSI) planned for under TAA-86 met with problems. The 511th and 165th MI Battalions were to have been inactivated on 1 October 1982 and their mission and personnel transferred. Their mission of supporting the Corps was to have been picked up by the newly activated Corps CEWI groups and their EAC support mission assumed by INSCOM's 527th MI Battlion. INSCOM reprogrammed the spaces of the 511th and 165th MI Battalion. However, USAREUR delayed the activation of the Corps CEWI Groups which meant that the V and VII Corps would be without a major part of their counterintelligence support until the CEWI Groups were activated a year later. To solve the

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dilemma, INSCOM kept the 165th and 511th MI Battalions activated for an additional year and received a partial allotment of spaces for the units.

(U) Threat analysis support to the Army's concept based requirements system for combat development and materiel acquisition remained the single most controversial issue for Army intelligence. So much so that since 1981, the intelligence support to that process was the subject of a major DAIG investigation, two Defense Audit Agency investigations, and two Army Audit Agency investigations. The US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) was closely examined in all of these. Finally, in September 1983, the VCSA decided to relook the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) decision on consolidation of Army production centers for still another time. As FY 1983 closed, a special study group was examining this issue under the chairmanship of the Director of the Army Staff.

(FOU) INSCOM representatives attended a meeting at the Pentagon on 24 March 1982 for preparation of documentation for use by the DA staff in obtaining authority to reprogram an estimated \$6 million to accept a proposal to allow DA to "buy-in" to a two-floor extension of Building 213 at the Washington Naval Yard in Washington, D.C. The site would serve as the consolidated home for the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, whose main element was at Arlington Hall Station. Approval was announced by HQDA letter, dated 23 November 1982.

(b)(3):50
USC 3024(i)

(U) The consolidation and restationing of HQ INSCOM which had been the focus of ongoing studies since 1977 took another turn formally in FY 1983 when the Secretary of the Army approved the announcement on 3 February 1983 that a study was underway to relocate HQ INSCOM to Fort Belvoir, Virginia. This had come as a result of direction of General Meyer, CSA, in response to an attempt to reopen the Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, option. An interesting feature which, if not formally voiced, was being discussed and encouraged at HQ INSCOM was one to consolidate not only HQ INSCOM but all related and supporting activities and operational elements of other commands engaged in intelligence concept and doctrinal development, training, RDT&E, and wholesale materiel support. These would be centralized geographically near the DA staff in the immediate environs of the National Capital Region for the most effective interoperation. This "Centroid" proposal would regain advantages lost when, due to the functional fragmentation resultant from the IOSS, INSCOM relinquished control of personnel and materiel management, schools etc. by transfer these functions to other commands. However, the actual proposed units reflected in the case study announced in February did not, at least at that time, come close to reflecting any type of a "Centroid" concept.

(U) In August 1982, a small task force led by Mr. Jim Davis, Chief, Mission Analysis Office, was established to address the mission and objectives of INSCOM, evaluate the current structure of the staff to

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support the accomplishment of those missions and objectives, and provide recommendations to the Chief of Staff on possible organizational changes to the staff. There were a number of driving forces behind the study. The EAC Architecture Study had outlined new concepts which, if implemented, would require a new command structure to complement the changes. One such change was the establishment of Army Theater Intelligence and Security Commands located in the various theaters. This in turn would lead to increase intelligence production. As a result of the Airland Battle Combat developments, there was an emerging recognition for future involvement in combat developments. In addition, the past several years had brought about an increased number of compartmented and closely held special operations being personally directed or requiring the involvement of the Command Group. Finally, the anticipated consolidation of HQ INSCOM staff elements at Fort George G. Meade and Arlington Hall Station would also alter the quasi-staff nature of a number of subordinate units located at Fort Meade.

(U) The concept design for the reorganization of HQ INSCOM was completed in December 1982 and briefed to the Command Group in February 1983. In July 1983, the CG directed the full implementation of the HQ INSCOM Reorganization Concept by FY 1986. The plan called for the merger of information and administrative functions into a new staff element entitled the Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Resource Management. Secondly, there was a consolidation of long-range planning and combat development functions into a new staff element, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Programs, and Modernization. Thirdly, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems was created from the Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization and given operational oversight of the Automated Systems Activity. Finally, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations would direct all special operations for the first time and would be reorganized in order that the operations would be multidiscipline in their focus on the various theaters while maintaining a single discipline line to the national systems.

(U) On 1 October 1982, the US Army Intelligence and Security Command Europe was established at Zweibrucken, Germany. The unit was to provide command and control of all INSCOM EAC intelligence, security, and electronic warfare (ISEW) units and operations in Europe in peace and war. The ATISC, Europe was programmed to transition into the Military Intelligence Brigade, Europe in FY 1985. By the close of FY 1983, the ATISC, Europe had reached an assigned strength of 31.

(U) In September 1982, the CDR, INSCOM directed the establishment of the High Performance Task Force to scan high performing organizations in the public and private sectors for procedures, programs, and technologies that enhance human and organizational performance. In turn, the task force was to determine which procedures, programs, and technologies having application to INSCOM. The end result was to increase human productivity by development of human potential. It was hoped that this gain in productivity would offset future demands for

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increased numbers of personnel when such additional manpower was unlikely. Human development programs which dealt primarily with consciousness technologies to enhance mental functions received the greatest amount of attention by the task force.

(U) In March 1983, the High Performance Task Force issued a report which was to serve as a guide for INSCOM commanders to implement a variety of suggested programs and new initiatives and pilot programs undertaken through the "I will" management tool which was currently being utilized by the Command Group. These initiatives coincided with the Secretary of the Army's declaring 1983 as "The Army Year of Excellence." In addition, an INSCOM Center for Excellence was permanently formed under the Office of the Chief of Staff to assist INSCOM commanders in the transformation process and provide the nucleus for the future development of other high performance procedures, programs, and technologies. This staff element was built around the nucleus of the headquarters Organizational Effectiveness Office.

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CHAPTER II

MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

Mission and Functions. (U) In September 1981, INSCOM submitted a proposed revision to AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, INSCOM, 15 June 1978. This document was returned to INSCOM pending completion of the EAC Architecture and Army Intelligence Management studies. It was suggested that a thorough review of the revised AR would be premature until the results of the above studies were approved and published. It was anticipated that a revised AR 10-53 would again be submitted to HQDA in FY 1984. The following mission and functions were taken from the proposed AR 10-53 submitted to HQDA in 1981.

(U) The mission of the CG, INSCOM is to conduct and coordinate electronic warfare (EW) and intelligence and counterintelligence (CI) collection, production, and related support operations for the US Army. To fulfill the mission, the CG, INSCOM performs the following functions:

1. (U) Commands multidisciplined organizations tailored to provide supported force requirements for:
 - a. (U) Intelligence within the corps commander's area of interest.
 - b. (U) Intelligence within the echelon above corps (EAC) commander's area of influence and coordination of the provision of intelligence within the EAC commander's area of interest.
 - c. (U) Finished intelligence in support of the force, combat, and materiel development and training communities.
 - d. (U) Counterintelligence and Operational Security (OPSEC) support beyond the organic capabilities of all supported commanders.
 - e. (U) Specialized intelligence, EW, and security support.
2. (U) Commands the Army's major Service Cryptologic Element (SCE) as the Army component of the Central Security Service (CSS). Conduct signals intelligence (SIGINT) operations as a member of the United States SIGINT System (USSS).
3. (U) Conducts human intelligence (HUMINT) operations for the collection of foreign military and military related intelligence information in general support of Army and other validated United States intelligence collection requirements.
4. (U) Conducts or participates in imagery intelligence (IMINT) operations in general support of Army and other authorized United

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States intelligence collection requirements.

5. (U) Conducts technical intelligence (TI) operations.

6. ~~(S)~~

(b)(1);(b)(3);50 USC 3024(i)

8. (U) Conducts special operations.

9. (U) Directs, conducts, and coordinates a foreign intelligence and counterintelligence production program including imagery and threat analysis in support of MACOM's and departmental and national level decision makers; and, for this production, is the consumer's requirements translator and advocate to DA.

10. (U) Conducts and coordinates EW operations.

11. (U) Operates the DA Special Security System.

12. (U) Functions relating to management, organization, equipment, training, administration, logistics, and automatic data processing.¹

Location. (U) Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command was located at Arlington Hall Station, 4000 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22212. Until a final stationing decision is effected, certain staff functions will continue to be located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755.

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FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER II. MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

1. DF, DCSRM, subj: AR 10-53 (undtd) (S)(u)

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CHAPTER III

COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

Command and Staff Relationships. (U) A proposed AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, dated 21 September 1981, outlined the following basic command and staff relationships for INSCOM:

1. (U) The CG, INSCOM is under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, United States Army. Directives, authorities, policy, planning, and programming guidance, approved programs, and resource allocations, and other methods of command direction are issued to CG, INSCOM by the Chief of Staff, United States Army.

2. (U) The CG, INSCOM--

a. (U) Commands all assigned units and activities.

b. (U) Is subordinate to the Chief, Central Security Service (CHCSS) for the conduct of SIGINT operations.

c. (U) Manages SIGINT resources to accomplish SIGINT operational tasks assigned by DIRNSA/CHCSS.

d. (U) Provides specified military personnel and administrative, logistic, and operational support to the DIRNSA/CHCSS.

e. (U)

(b)(3);10 USC 424

3. (U) INSCOM and other MACOM's are coordinate elements of DA. The CG, INSCOM is authorized to communicate directly with other major Army commanders or with heads of Army Staff agencies on matters of mutual interest.

4. (U) The CG, INSCOM will maintain liaison as necessary with other MACOM's field operating agencies, other cryptologic and intelligence activities, and other governmental agencies to maintain an awareness of, to exchange information on, and to ensure coordination of matters of mutual concern.¹

OPCON of 29th Engineer Battalion. (U) A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between CDR, INSCOM and CDR, WESTCOM was signed on 19 January 1983, removing the INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center, Pacific (ITIC-PAC) from OPCON over the 29th Engineer Battalion and returning it to the 45th Support Group. The change was

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based on a proposal by LTG Forrester, CDR, WESTCOM to CDR, INSCOM. The MOU was brought about by a developing situation began in 1980 in which terrain analysis tasking overburdened production capabilities in the 29th Engineer Battalion resulted in priority and scheduling conflicts, thus the need for a single manager. By the 4th Qtr, FY 1982, traffic analysis tasking had increased to the point that it required over 50 percent of available photo mapping and reproduction capability. The removal of OPCON of the 29th Engineer Battalion was concurred by the CDR, ITIC-PAC who assured HQ INSCOM that working relationships would not be impeded.²

Army Intelligence Production Functions. (U) Threat analysis support to the Army's concept based requirements system for combat development and materiel acquisition remained the single most controversial issue for Army intelligence. So much so that since 1981 the intelligence support to that process has been the subject of a major DAIG investigation, two Defense Audit Agency investigations, and two Army Audit Agency investigations. The US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) was closely examined in all of these. Finally, in September 1983, the VCSA decided to relook the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) decision on consolidation of Army production centers for the fifth time. As FY 1983 closed, a special study group was examining this issue under the chairmanship of the Director of the Army Staff (DAS). This group developed three basic options regarding consolidation of ITAC under INSCOM with the Foreign Science and Technology Center and the Missile Intelligence Agency, both assigned to DARCOM. The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (formally Medical Intelligence Information Agency) under the supervision of the Army Surgeon General was excluded in the review because of its newly acquired joint charter. The first option was basically status quo, however, with a portion of the threat analysis task transferred to TRADOC. The second option would also transfer a portion of the mission to TRADOC but would consolidate the production centers as a field operating agency under OACSI. The third is similar to the first two in transferring a mission to TRADOC, but the consolidation would take place under INSCOM and not OACSI.³

Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS) at Fort Bragg. (U) The relocation of the IDHS Branch of the INSCOM Automated System Activity at Fort Bragg with the future consolidation of the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center became a sensitive issue in FY 1983. Among its functions, the IDHS Branch provided tactical users on-line and batch computer services to national level data bases. The CDR, XVIII Airborne Corps wanted to keep the IDHS and recommended FORSCOM assimilate it. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Automation (DCSAUT), HQ INSCOM, position was that the 36 spaces involved were critical to the establishment of the Army Threat Intelligence Production System (ATIPS) staffing and were not available for assimilation. Secondly, some automated data processing could be left in place to ease

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the transition, but it was important that FORSCOM take programming actions in the FY 1985-89 Program Objective Memorandum cycle to provide follow-on. However, at the end of FY 1983, the issue was still unresolved.⁴

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER III. COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

1. DF, DCSRM, subj: AR-10-53 (undtd)(C).
2. IA Form 32, IAOPS-PMD, subj: Command and Control, 29th Engr Bn (TOPO) (S); FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 230.
3. FY 1983 ITAC AHR (S/NOFORN), pp. 1-11.
4. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 231.
- 5.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION

INSCOM Organization. (U) At the close of FY 1983, there was a total of 79 units (35 TOE and 44 TDA) within INSCOM. The TDA figure does not include Augmentation or Provisional units. However, all of these units are listed in appendix A. For lists of TOE, TDA, and Provisional units at the close of FY 1983, see appendixes B, D, and G respectively. Changes in the status of TOE, TDA, and Provisional are listed in appendixes C, E, and H.

(U) Throughout FY 1983, Major General Albert N. Stubblebine, III served as Commander, INSCOM. Brigadier General James W. Hunt remained as Deputy Commander, Intelligence. On 12 January 1983, Colonel (P) James W. Shufelt, who was serving as Chief of Staff, was assigned as Deputy Commander, Support. On 22 February, Shufelt was promoted to Brigadier General. On 18 May, Brigadier General Shufelt departed INSCOM for assignment with OACSI. On 13 January 1983, Colonel Charles C. Partridge assumed the position of Chief of Staff. Throughout FY 1983, CSM George W. Howell was assigned as the Command Sergeant Major.

(U) At the end of FY 1983, Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command was organized to consist of a Command Group, General Staff, and Personal Staff as shown below:

Command Group:

Commanding General (CG). (U) The CG, US Army Intelligence and Security Command was responsible to the Chief of Staff, US Army for accomplishment of the missions and functions prescribed by AR 10-53 and was concurrently responsible to the Chief, Central Security Service for all SIGINT activities for which the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSACSS) was responsible.

Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence (DCG-I). (U) The Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence assisted the CG in the management of all intelligence operations of INSCOM in accordance with Executive Orders and National, Departmental, and Command policies and taskings. The DCG-I was responsible for production, counterintelligence, and collection disciplines.

Deputy Commanding General, Support (DCG-S). (U) The Deputy Commanding General, Support assisted the CG in the management of all support operations of INSCOM in accordance with Executive orders and National, Department, and Command policies and taskings. The Deputy Commanding General, Support was responsible for personnel, material, and information systems.

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Command Sergeant Major (CSM). (U) The CSM served as a personal advisor and principal enlisted assistant to the CG on those matters pertaining primarily to enlisted personnel including, but not limited to, morale, welfare, customs, and courtesies of the service; enlistment and reenlistment, discipline, and promotion policies.

Chief of Staff (CofS). (U) The CofS acted as the principal coordinating agent of, and advisor to, the CG and DCG's on those matters pertaining to INSCOM; directed and coordinated the staff to achieve efficiency and unit of action; and assisted the CG and DCG's in the supervision of the execution of orders. Directly subordinate to the CofS were the Liaison Officers, the Mission Analysis Office, the Office of Public Affairs, the Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Senior Reserve Component Advisor, Organizational Effectiveness Office, and Information Resource Management Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS). (U) The DCS acted for the Chief of Staff during his absence and assisted to coordinate all actions of the HQ INSCOM staff, and supervised the activities of the Secretary of General Staff, the Office of Public Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Senior Reserve Component Advisor, Organizational Effectiveness, and Information Resource Management Office.

Secretary of the General Staff (SGS). (U) The SGS acted as executive officer for the CofS and as officer manager for the offices of the CG, DCG's, and CofS.

Special Assistant to Chief of Staff. (U) The Special Assistant to Chief of Staff acted as special advisor and consultant to the Commander, Deputy Commanders, and the Chief of Staff.

Protocol Office. (U) The Protocol Officer served to advise the Command Group on matters related to protocol. Although the function had always been present within the Command Group, it was not until June 1981 that a separate position was created to exercise the responsibility.

Chief, Information Resource Management Office (IRMO). (U) The Chief, IRMO was responsible for developing and maintaining an oversight structure in order to gain efficiency and to coordinate existing INSCOM information management programs, activities, and resources. The office's objective was to integrate information functions into a uniform program for the Headquarters, and eventually for the Command.

Senior Reserve Component Advisor. (U) The Senior Reserve Component Advisor served as overall coordinator/point of contact for all matters pertaining to Reserve Component activities (US Army Reserve and National Guard).

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Chief, Center for Excellence (CENTEX). (U) In February 1983, the Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Office was assigned additional personnel and redesignated as the Center for Excellence. Besides continuing to provide assistance to commanders at the unit level with traditional four-step OE processes, the new organization was to be the instrument to implement the findings of a special task force which identified state-of-the art high performance programs and outlined a high performance strategy called "INSCOM Beyond Excellence" to fulfill its objectives. The CENTEX, along with other OE's offices within the INSCOM worldwide structure, coordinated the overall effort and provided direct assistance and training in implementing the various programs at the unit level. The second thrust of the CENTEX was to further investigate programs and technologies which may enhance organizational and individual excellence.

Chief, Mission Analysis Office (MAO). (U) The Chief, MAO provided advice and assistance to the CG in formulating future goals for the Command and the broad strategies to achieve them.

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer (EEOO). (U) The EEOO provided staff leadership and guidance to the EEO Program, the Federal Women's Program, and the Spanish-Speaking Program. EEOO identified and established objectives, responsibilities and policies which ensured equal employment and treatment based solely on merit and performance for INSCOM civilian employees, regardless of their race, color, age, religion, sex, national origin, physical or mental handicap.

Liaison Officers. (U) The liaison officers provided liaison representation to DARCOM, FORSCOM, TRADOC, USAICS, USAREUR, USACACDA, and other commands as required. On 29 October 1982, MAJ J. L. Pannier was appointed the first liaison officer with USACACDA. The liaison officers' primary duty was to maintain continuity in the exchange of information and to promote cooperation and coordination of the effort by personal contact between representatives of HQ INSCOM and those of the host headquarters.

General Staff:

Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DCSPER). (U) The DCSPER served as the principal staff officer for the administration of military and civilian personnel. He acted for the CG in the direction, supervision, and coordination of plans, policies, and procedures for personnel administration, distribution, and management; maintenance of order and discipline, safety, welfare, morale, human affairs, and nonappropriated fund activities; and exercised staff supervision over the INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity. The ODCSPER continued to divide into a Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Office; Plans, Policy, and Management Division; Military Personnel Division; and Civilian Personnel Division.

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Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS). (S) The DCSOPS formulated and implemented INSCOM policies on multidiscipline intelligence collection, production, electronic warfare, and operational security activities; coordinated and supervised the conduct of INSCOM operations involving signals intelligence (SIGINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), imagery intelligence (IMINT), electronic warfare (EW), operational security (OPSEC), and production resources; exercised staff cognizance and acts as the staff proponent for certain activities of the USA Special Security Group; supervised the command aviation standardization, aviation safety, and flying hour program; provided organizational analysis and evaluations; provided advice and assistance on intelligence collection, exploitation, operational security, production, and electronic warfare matters to major Army commands and activities; developed, coordinated, and promulgated operational directives for the conduct of specified operations; managed multidiscipline intelligence collection requirements; maintained appropriate liaison and interface with Department of Army, NSACSS, DOD, [redacted] CIA, FBI, joint/combined commands, other MACOM's, and Governmental agencies; supervised the command's historical program; developed, coordinated, and promulgated appropriate planning incident to collection, operational security, and production strategies. Served as the principal staff planning officer responsible for coordination of all operational plans prepared by the headquarters; as the focal point for reserve component affairs; as the INSCOM Staff Program Director for General Purposes Forces (P2), Cryptologic Activities (P3), HUMINT (P3), Technical Sensor Intelligence (P3), Communications Counterintelligence (P3), Training (P8), Special Activities Office (SAO), and USA Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center (production) appropriations.

(B)(3) Per DIA

(U) On 1 January 1983, the office of the ADCSOPS, Intelligence Support was established. The Production Management Division and the Intelligence Operations Center were subordinated to the new element. At the same time, the Intelligence Exchange Support Center (IESC) was placed under the operational control of the ADCSOPS, Intelligence Support. The establishment of the new office was the desire to have all intelligence support elements within ODCSOPS consolidated within one office. The initial ADCSOPS, Intelligence Support also wore the dual hat as Commander, IESC.

(U) (S/NOFORN) With the departure of the incumbent ADCSOPS, HUMINT; Mr. Ubaldo Del Toro, Jr., who served as the Special Assistant to the Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence, assumed the position of ADCSOPS, HUMINT, but retained, at the same time, many of the functions of the Special Assistant position. The objectives of the merger of functions was to fully integrate all INSCOM HUMINT actions into the HUMINT staff to insure thorough staffing and coordination for HUMINT policies, programs, operational activities, and initiatives.

(S/NOFORN) In a 22 August message, the following responsibilities and functions formerly performed by the Special Assistant were added to the ADCSOPS HUMINT position: Providing direction, planning,

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management, and guidance for the

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) At the close of FY 1983, the DCSOPS was organized as follows: Administrative Office; History Office; Program, Policy, & Readiness Division; ADCSOPS, Intelligence Support; OADCOSOPS, Plans and Training; OADCOSOPS OPSEC; OADCOSOPS HUMINT; OADCOSOPS SIGINT/EW; and OADCOSOPS IMINT/EO.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics (DCSLOG). (U) The DCSLOG was the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to the management of INSCOM logistic activities. In this capacity, the DCSLOG exercised general staff supervision over logistic activities of the Command. Served as Program Director for the Military Construction Army (MCA) Program and was responsible for developing and monitoring the logistic portion of Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Program. Maintained liaison with other agencies and services for the purpose of coordinating logistic activities. Formulated, reviewed, and evaluated policies, plans, programs, and concepts incident to the conduct of logistic operations. Maintained awareness of trends in the various military and industrial fields related to logistics and evaluated for impact on INSCOM. Directed the acquisition of equipment, facilities, and services which were unique to the mission requirements of the Command. Acted as the representative of the Commanding General on all procurement actions. Monitored the selection of personnel with key logistic assignments within the Command.

(U) During FY 1983, the organization of ODCSLOG remained the same. It consisted of the Assistant DCSLOG at Arlington Hall Station, Assistant DCSLOG at Fort George G. Meade, the Supply and Services Division (portions of the Division were located at both Arlington Hall and Fort Meade), Maintenance Division, Installation Division, Fixed Station Engineering Division, Management Office, and Administrative Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization (DCSFM). (U) The Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization was the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to planning, development, and acquisition of INSCOM's total force materiel requirements, conceptual force planning, and life cycle management in support of fixed plant and intelligence, electronic warfare (EW), and counterintelligence/OPSEC support units at theater/echelons above corps (EAC). The DCSFM was responsible for coordination with other planners, combat developers, and materiel developers to insure the DA/NSACSS/INSCOM responsibilities were considered during the conceptual phase of planning, concept formulation, and systems development. The DCSFM was responsible for the planning,

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concept, and development of organization and materiel needs in support of the requirements to conduct at theater/EAC; developed and coordinated the INSCOM position on materiel research, development, and acquisition projects which had application at echelons above corps; coordination within INSCOM of intelligence concepts, systems requirements, procurement plans, and related actions to include organizational and operational concepts, doctrine, user tests, and other plans relating to total force requirements.

(U) The DCSFM was responsible to provide technical advice and assistance concerning intelligence, EW, counterintelligence, and OPSEC support materiel requirements, concepts, and deployment in response to requests by other commanders/MACOM's. The DCSFM was the designated Army materiel developer for NSACSS developed systems to be operated by INSCOM. Additionally, the DCSFM was to serve as the INSCOM point-of-contact with NSACSS on all matters relating to SIGINT systems to be operated by INSCOM.

(U) At the close of FY 1983, the ODCSFM was organized as follows: Systems Division, Requirements Validation Division, Force Modernization Division, Programs Management Office, Project CRAZYHORSE Office, and Administrative Office. In early 1983, the Life Cycle Management Office was subordinated to the Systems Division. On 28 March 1983, the Project CRAZYHORSE Office was established to manage the development of an airborne system of command interest.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management (DCSRM). (U) The Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management was the principal staff assistant to the Commanding General, INSCOM in matters pertaining to programming, budget, manpower authorization, control and utilization, management analysis, cost and economic analysis, finance and accounting, accounting policy, control of funds, and internal review. The DCSRМ exercised staff supervision over the INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity and assisted commanders in all matters relating to resource management throughout the Command.

(U) Throughout FY 1983, the ODCSRM continued to consist of the Program Division, Budget Division, Management and Analysis Division, Finance and Accounting Division, Manpower Division, Internal Review Division, and Administrative Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation (DCSAUT). (U) The DCSAUT advised and assisted the CG, INSCOM on all matters pertaining to ADP; establish INSCOM ADP policy; develop comprehensive, integrated automation plans; exercise resource management for INSCOM ADP activities worldwide; evaluate execution of INSCOM plans and programs which employ ADP technology; operate the command-level data processing installation; and function as the INSCOM Automation Management Office to interact with the Office of the Secretary of

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Defense (OSD), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), National Security Agency (NSA), Department of Army (DA), Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Automation and Communications (OACSAC), Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (OACSI), and supported data processing activities (DPA's) to insure that a focal point for each automation function or category is designated and provided with sufficient authority to carryout assigned responsibilities. The DCSAUT also served as commander of the INSCOM Automated Systems Activity.

(U) Throughout FY 1983, the DCSAUT consisted of a Technical Advisor; Life Cycle Management Division; and the Plans, Policies, Programs, and Requirements Division.

Assistant Chief of Staff (ACSTEL). (U) The ACSTEL is the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to telecommunications to include development, coordination, and staff supervision of all functions related to telecommunications within the Command. Served as Program Area Director for command programs, budgets, and the Army Management System as they relate to telecommunications. Discharged primary staff responsibilities for engineering, installation, and maintenance of INSCOM telecommunication systems. Exercised staff supervision over operation of the Defense Special Security Communication System (DSSCS), CRITICOMM, and other telecommunications activities of the Command. Directed development of tactical communication objectives, concepts, and requirements within INSCOM areas of interest. Exercised operational control over the US Army Communications Command Communications Center supporting HQ INSCOM. The OACSTEL was organized as follows: Plans, Operations, and Resources Division; Communications Electronics Division; Engineering and Installation Division; and Administration Office. In October 1982, the Communications Electronics Division element at Fort George G. Meade was merged with the other divisions at Arlington Hall Station.

Chief, Command Security Office (CSO). (U) The Chief, CSO served as principal staff advisor to the Commander, INSCOM and staff on all matters relating to internal security affairs. The Chief, CSO formulated, implemented, and supervised policies and procedures for personnel, physical, information, and industrial security of INSCOM and acted as Command and Headquarters security manager, OPSEC manager, automation security program manager, and TEMPEST officer for INSCOM.

Personal Staff:

Inspector General (IG). (U) The IG, as member of the personal staff, inquired into and reported upon matters affecting the performance of mission and state of the economy, efficiency, discipline, and morale of every phase of activity which was within the sphere of responsibility of

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the CG and as prescribed by law. Throughout the report period, the IG Office continued to be comprised of an Assistance and Investigations Division and Inspections Division.

Staff Judge Advocate (SJA). (U) The SJA served as legal advisor to the CG, DCG's, CofS, and all staff elements of HQ INSCOM and, as necessary, to subordinate elements of the Command.

Advisor for Scientific and Cryptologic Affairs. (U) The Advisor served as the principal advisor to the CG on scientific and cryptologic matters.

Command Chaplain. (U) The Command Chaplain served as the Chaplain of INSCOM and was responsible for all chaplain related activities within the Command. The Chaplain provided advice and assistance to the CG and staff on religion, moral, moral leadership, and human self-development matters.

Special Disbursing Officer (SDO). (U) The SDO served as the Special Disbursing Officer for INSCOM, advising the CG and DCG's on all aspects of the control, administration, supervision, and utilization of intelligence contingency funds (ICF). On 22 August 1984, the Special Disbursing Office was placed under the operational control of the ADCSOPS-HUMINT, as part of a general consolidation of control of all HUMINT activities at one place on the staff.

Command Psychologist (CP). (U) The CP advised the CG on matters pertaining to mental health, medical support, and guidance on psychological factors pertaining to intelligence operations.

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Field Station Okinawa Closure. (~~S-CCO~~) As a part of the planning for Field Station Kunia's buildup, [redacted]

[redacted] at Torii

Station (Field Station Okinawa), Sobe, Okinawa. [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(b)(3):50
USC 3024
(i);(b)
(3):P.L. 86-
36;(b) (1)
Per NSA

~~(FOUO)~~The draft closure plan was submitted to HQ INSCOM by Field Station Okinawa on 15 December 1982. The plan was then staffed and presented to NSACSS, Q-11, on 7 June 1983 less the Resource Management Office (RMO) Annex. The entire closure plan was predicated on the Initial Operational Capability (IOC) of [redacted] on 1 May 1985. However, upon contractual agreement, the IOC of the [redacted] system was to be delayed six-months and a new IOC was established for August 1985. Subsequently, the closure plan was revised accordingly.¹

[redacted] (~~S-CCO~~) [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

~~(S-CCO)~~ The intent of the Detachment was to enhance the Army's limited and virtually nonexistent efforts against the MENA targets. This would be accomplished by providing resources for processing (transcription, analysis, and reporting) indicators and warning, order of battle, training, etc., on [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

Detachment would also provide a necessary requirement and opportunity for Army intelligence to develop/increase skills and data base on MENA

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(b)(3):50
USC 3024(i);
(b)(3):P.L. 86
-36;(b) (1)
Per NSA

targets needed to support ground commanders potential combat requirements. In addition, it would satisfy the Army's task to develop and be prepared to provide qualified MENA intelligence support to the Rapid Deployment Force Alpha. Finally, the Detachment would provide an invaluable and previously nonexistent overseas rotation/training base for Army MENA linguists and analysts.

(~~C-000~~) After numerous discussions with the Electronic Security Command and [redacted] the proposal to establish an INSCOM Detachment in [redacted]

[redacted] The target date of 1 October 1982 was established, and an MOU between INSCOM and the Electronic Security Command was finalized and signed on 26 April 1982.

(~~S-000~~) When Congress recently deleted 300 Cryptologic Career Program (Program 3) billets from the FY 1983 appropriations bill, 23 of the detachment's 25 billets were eliminated. HQ INSCOM then allocated 13 Program 2 billets to the detachment, thereby allowing the detachment to activate as originally scheduled in the 1st Qtr, FY 1983. HQ INSCOM anticipated that the 13 Program 2 resources would revert to Program 3 billets in FY 1984, although no guarantee exists.

(~~S~~) INSCOM Detachment [redacted] was carried on the TDA for Field [redacted] but the assignment of people was controlled by HQ INSCOM. The detachment would ultimately consist of an O3 commander, an E-8 98Z first sergeant, a 71L clerk, and 22 98G/98C linguists. The Detachment officially began operations on 17 November 1982.

(~~S-000~~) [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

HQ INSCOM Consolidation Activity. (U) The principal rationale for proposing Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, in the November 1979 Case Study and Justification Folder (CSJF) as the preferred alternative for consolidation of HQ INSCOM and US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center had been the relatively rapid amortization of one-time costs made possible by savings to be accrued from the associated closure of Vint Hill Farms Station. That closure, HQDA learned, was politically unacceptable. Congressional decision to disapprove award of design contract for Fort George G. Meade construction on 17 July 1981 was

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followed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense's (DEPSECDEF) announcement on 22 July 1981 that no Army Intelligence operations would be transferred from Vint Hill Farms, effectively quashed the Fort Meade option. As Vint Hill Farms Station was at that time considered the only viable remaining alternative, a new Decision Memorandum was drafted by ACSI on 8 September 1981 and submitted to Army Management Directorate for review. There it was held through the remainder of FY 1981, pending a clearer understanding by DA of the impact of Budget cuts proposed by the Reagan Administration.

(U) On 9 October 1981, a meeting was called in the Pentagon, chaired by Army Management to determine a new course of action due to several new factors which had been introduced. Upon assumption of command of INSCOM on 7 May 1981, MG Stubblebine initiated a reassessment of base realignment actions then in progress. Under his guidance and direction, a "Concept for Establishment of an Intelligence Centroid" had been drafted by COL Harold D. Yawberg, the INSCOM DCSLOG, during his final days of assignment at the Headquarters. An updated version of the concept was proposed by COL Yawberg's successor, COL Robert G. Haltiner. The new study called for not only HQ INSCOM but all related and supporting activities and operational elements along with the activities of other commands engaged in intelligence concept and doctrinal development, training, RDT&E, and wholesale materiel support be centralized geographically near the DA staff in the immediate environs of the National Capital Region for the most effective inter-operation. This proposal which reflected concepts stated in the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) approved by the Chief of Staff, US Army would provide an atmosphere conducive to more thorough coordination and reduce requirement for long lines of secure communications and ADP facilities by centralizing most of the key players in Army Intelligence. The concept would regain advantages lost when, due to the functional fragmentation resultant from the IOSS, INSCOM lost control of personnel and materiel management, schools, etc. by transfer of control of the functions to other commands. MG Stubblebine, as proponent of the Centroid Theory, was not an advocate of Vint Hill Farms Station as a consolidation site for INSCOM, as it did not best meet the objectives desired due to small size and distance from the heart of DA activity.

(U) Although in the "Centroid" paper Fort Belvoir had been recognized as an optimum site for HQ INSCOM consolidation, that installation had never been the focus of attention as a possible station. However, it was assumed that such a proposal was not feasible unless the USA Engineer School was relocated to Fort Leonard Wood, an on-again, off-again proposition which had been under consideration for years. However, at the time of the October 1981 meeting, the proposal to move the Engineer School was receiving renewed attention due to recent favorable DA decision on a feasibility study. The Fort Belvoir option was reopened for consideration.

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(U) Despite the emerging Centroid and other factors such as the proposed consolidation of ITAC at the Washington Navy Yard Annex, it was decided at the 9 October 1981 meeting that the Program Decision Memorandum be returned to ACSI for revision to reflect the consolidation of INSCOM at Vint Hill Farms Station. The consolidation of ITAC was to be identified as a separate issue to be reexamined. However, LTC Johnson (DACS-RM) chairing the meeting, poured cold water on Arlington Hall Station and Fort Belvoir as possible sites. Arlington Hall Station was considered unlikely, and Fort Belvoir was not recommended "because it would delay any decision 12 to 18 months," due to the Secretary of the Army's (SECARMY) direction to put further action on Belvoir on hold for that length of time.

(U) At this point, the Centroid Study, although never accorded approval at the HQDA level and considered an internal INSCOM paper, began to attract a good deal of interest within INSCOM, leading to a formal staff study of stationing alternatives. The study completed in February 1982 examined, in order of priority, Fort Belvoir, Fort Meade, Arlington Hall Station, Vint Hill Farms Station, Fort Monmouth, Fort Dix, and Fort Devens. A copy of the study was provided to MG Hugo, Director of Management.

(U) Discussions which may have occurred at general officer level are not known. However, when the Directorate of Management on 18 March 1982 proposed to the Vice Chief of Staff, US Army that the Army make one more attempt to obtain approval of Fort George G. Meade as a consolidation site for INSCOM, General Meyer, CSA, preempted the action and directed "No--go for Ft Belvoir." This decision resulted in a directive by the Director of the Army Staff on 2 April 1982 to redraft the public announcement of the impending study to reflect Fort Belvoir instead of Fort Meade. The redraft was completed, coordinated with INSCOM, signed by CSA, and forwarded to the SECARMY on 11 May 1982. On 18 May 1982, the INSCOM CofS issued a directive to all staff elements and activities affected, establishing DCSLOG responsibility for coordinating the entire action, with tasking authority.

(U) Base realignment is a matter of great concern to Congress, as it involves dislocation of, or loss of employment by, constituents, and has both political and humanitarian implications. This concern is at the root of the requirement for the Base Realignment Studies required by AR 5-10, the governing Army directive which implements Congressional decrees. AR 5-10 defines a "reportable action" as follows: it requires advance approval by HQDA and OSD and/or notification of Specific Congressional committees before public announcement of an action and results in involuntary separation of 50 or more permanent civilian employees, or dislocation (by transfer plus elimination of jobs) of 200 or more military or 50 or more civilian jobs, or 10 percent of the authorized military or civilian manpower strength of any installation or separate activity. Each of the several Case Study and Justification Folders (CSJF) produced during the search for a consolidation site for

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Headquarters INSCOM since 1976 has been based on different planning parameters, but the very first consideration in each case was identification of the personnel affected by the realignment. The extreme political sensitivity of the proposal to relocate INSCOM jobs, particularly civilians at Fort George G. Meade, became increasingly evident with the passage of time. Opposition appeared centered in Congresswoman Majorie Holt, who was concerned with the impact on personnel proposed for relocation from Fort Meade. The original figures submitted stood at a total of 1,393 to be relocated, including 832 at Arlington Hall Station and 561 at Fort George G. Meade. After several changes in figures due to reorganization and changed rationale, the following data was presented in a briefing to Dr. Annette Smiley, a Congressional staffer, on 17 June 1983:

Proposed Units and Manpower To Be Relocated to Fort Belvoir As of June 1983

<u>Units</u>	<u>Personnel Strength at Arlington Hall</u>	<u>Personnel Strength at Fort Meade</u>	<u>Total</u>
HQ INSCOM	450	124	574
Auto Sys Acty (a)	159	11	170
F&AA (a)	48		48
MAIT (a)	4		4
Admin/AV (a)	53	18	71
IESC (a)	14		14
SSC (b)	5		5
SSD (b)	6		6
USAG AHS (c)	61		61
HQ Spt (c)		29	29
Total INSCOM	(800)	(182)	(982)
ACC INSCOM (ACSTEL)	44		44
ACC AHS (COMMC)	71		71
Health Svc Cmd	5		5
TOTAL	(920)	(182)	(1,102)

FOOTNOTE: Units identified by "a" are under direct staff supervision and OPCON of HQ staff elements, functioning as an extension to headquarters effort; "b" units provide direct support to the worldwide mission; "c" units are required for BASOPS functions not expected to be furnished by a host installation not under INSCOM control.

(FOU) On 4 May 1982, INSCOM reported to HQDA (DAEN-ZCI) that Arlington Hall Station would be excess to the requirements of INSCOM upon completion of relocation of HQ INSCOM and DIA elements tenanted on the installation. This report responded to HQDA (DAEN-ZC) directive of 16 April 1982 to make the declaration and was required by Executive Order 12348 which established a Property Review Board to improve Federal property management and expedite sale of unneeded

28

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property, proceeds to be used to reduce the National debt. (It was subsequently learned that HQDA decided not to process this declaration until the action was actually complete.) In retrospect, the action appears to indicate an ambivalence in planning on the part of the Army. There is clear evidence of a large requirement for space in Federal facilities by DOD activities. Throughout the period, INSCOM continued to receive indications of such requirements: NSACSS for space (Project TRIANGLE); ERADCOM for space at Vint Hill Farms Station for relocation of the Night Vision and Electro-Optics Lab; Defense Communications Agency for Arlington Hall space; and HQ INSCOM itself along with its subordinate elements at Arlington Hall Station for expansion. In the face of this demand for space, many considered that the ultimate sale of Arlington Hall Station was unlikely.

(U) For the remainder of FY 1982, the Decision Memorandum to announce the study of Fort Belvoir as a "preferred alternative" was held, literally, on the desk of the Secretary of the Army. There were attempts to begin action on the anticipated CSJF. However, this proved impossible due to lack of HQDA implementing guidance.

(U) On 17 January 1983, INSCOM was asked if it objected to a joining of the Engineer School relocations and the HQ INSCOM consolidation proposals in one Case Study. No objection was stated. The rationale of combining the studies, in addition to the obvious reduction in administrative expense, was that it facilitated coordination of data in presenting the data to the HQDA staff and to Congress. It would also facilitate a change in direction if necessary (i.e., the CSJF could be continued to support the option of consolidating HQ INSCOM at Fort Belvoir should the Engineer School move be negated). The HQDA staff supported the proposal, and made plans to recommend to the SECARMY the combining of the studies. TRADOC, which had an active CONCISE Support capability, was to be tasked to take the lead.

(U) The announcement of the study was finally approved by the SECARMY on 26 January 1983 and issued to the new media on 3 February 1983. Representatives of the Army staff appeared before a group of Congressmen and staffers to answer questions. The session was attended by two from Missouri, one from Maryland, and five from Virginia. Congressmen Parris and Wolfe from Virginia were present in person, as well as Dr. Annette Smiley. These two Virginia Congressmen reportedly had no objection to the consolidation of HQ INSCOM at Fort Belvoir, although Parris objected to the relocation of the Engineer School outside his district.

(U) TRADOC did not intend to address the issue of command of Fort Belvoir in the CSJF, although this was preferred by INSCOM in furtherance of the CG's personal desire to command that installation. But in the final act, TRADOC did address the issue, recommending the alternative which had DARCOM as backfill and DARCOM assuming command. This recommendation was over-ridden by the HQDA staff,

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which forwarded a recommendation to the VCSA that backfill and command go to the Office, Chief of Engineers, thus keeping Fort Belvoir a traditional Engineer post.

(U) On 23 March 1983, the CDR, Special Security Detachment INSCOM recommended consideration of planning SCIF space for only a portion of HQ INSCOM, based on a lack of real requirement for such space by the entire headquarters on a need-to-know basis, and the greatly increased cost of SCIF space. This proposal was passed to the 902d MI Group for study. Final determination was that the entire Headquarters must meet the requirement of DIAM 50-3, which required SCIF space for all.

(U) On 13 April 1983, a party of staff representatives from INSCOM attended a briefing and walk-through at Fort Belvoir to see the buildings which might accommodate backfill by INSCOM if that option were selected, as well as to gather facts concerning the functions and the manpower and dollar resources available or required should INSCOM take over the post. On 26 April 1983, the CofS briefed the CG on the resultant estimates made by individual staff elements. The CG's guidance to the staff was that he was willing to accept the costs projected. He directed continued effort to press for command of the installation. In the course of this action, it developed that INSCOM had unique requirements, previously undefined, for Garrison support that would not be satisfied by US Army Garrison at Fort Belvoir but which was being presently provided as normal support by the "captive" US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station. Examples were security guards with special security clearances to permit interior functions in SCIF areas; personnel to dispose of highly classified paper trash in quantity; and technical librarians.

(U) An important feature of the rationale supporting the proposal to relocate the Engineering School to Fort Leonard Wood has always been the HQDA plan to recoup the cost of the major construction involved from savings realized by backfill of space vacated at Fort Belvoir by activities now occupying high-cost leased space in the National Capital Region (NCR). The Office, Chief of Engineers was tasked to accomplish the Backfill Study which was to address the following options:

Alternative A -- Status Quo.

Alternative B -- INSCOM to relocate from Arlington Hall Station to a new building to be constructed at Fort Belvoir; backfill of vacated space was to be by --

1. USA Engineer Center (USACE), HQ Criminal Investigative Command (CICD) (less Criminal Records Center (CRC))

2. A portion of HQ DARCOM

3. HQ CIDC (less CRC), HQ Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), and US Army Legal Services Agency (USALEA)

Alternative C -- HQ INSCOM to backfill vacated Belvoir space, along with HQ CIC (less CRC) and USALEA.

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(U) For Fort Meade, the Backfill Study was to examine two alternatives:
Alternative A -- Backfill by 1st Region, CIDC
Alternative B -- Backfill by an as yet unidentified activity in leased space in NCR.

(U) In the briefing for the CG, INSCOM on 9 May 1983, the following requirements for backfill space by INSCOM at Fort Belvoir were stated: At the level of 1,420 spaces projected by reports from the Headquarters staff, 230,000 net square feet of secure space would be required. If reduced to 1,050 spaces (as expected by OCE and space management guidelines which did not permit unconstrained proposed growth to be reflected), 175,000 square feet would be required. If the several separate buildings selected for possible backfill were utilized, they would require link-up by four by eight foot closed corridors to provide contiguous secure space. All windows would require blocking which would increase air-conditioning requirements.

(U) The Backfill Study draft was completed by OCE and passed to INSCOM and other participants for comment by letter 16 August 1983. It contained the following analysis comparing costs and savings of the alternatives with the exception of the status quo.

Table 1. Restationing Alternatives Comparison of B with C
(in 100,000 thousands)

<u>Option</u>	<u>Rehab</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Relocation</u>	<u>One-time Costs</u>	<u>Lease Savings</u>	<u>First Year Costs</u>	<u>Years</u>
Fort Belvoir							
B (1)	\$10,821	\$28,900	\$225	\$39,946	\$2,647	\$37,299	7.4
B (2)	11,576	28,900	231	40,707	1,587	39,120	16.0
B (3)	11,857	28,900	237	40,994	1,577	39,417	16.5
C	12,713	11,973	135	24,824	596	24,228	-
Fort Meade							
A	\$149	-	\$ 5	\$154	N/A	\$154	
B	882	-	15	897	N/A	897	

(U) OCE finalized the Backfill Study and forwarded it to TRADOC on 16 August 1983 for inclusion in the draft CSJF. (INSCOM furnished comment on 29 August 1983 indicating a preference for Alternative B (1).) After staffing at HQDA, the draft would form the basis for a decision paper on preferred alternatives and backfill options for the Secretary of the Army by November 1983, with a final decision and announcement in January 1984.

ITAC Consolidation at Washington Naval Yard (FOUO)INSCOM
representatives attended a meeting at the Pentagon on 24 March 1982 for preparation of documentation for use by the DA staff in obtaining authority to reprogram an estimated \$6 million to accept a CIA proposal to allow DA to "buy-in" to two floors in a proposed extension to Building 213 at the Washington Naval Yard in Washington, D.C. The site would

31
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serve as the consolidated home for the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, whose main element was at Arlington Hall Station. A finalized package of the requested documents was submitted to HQDA on 21 May 1982 and presented to the DA staff by Decision Memorandum by ACSI on 3 August 1982. The proposal to reprogram necessary funds was processed through the Undersecretary of the Army, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Approval was announced by letter HQDA (DAMI-ISI), dated 23 November 1982, which passed the action to HQ INSCOM to complete the action to consolidate ITAC in Building 213. The CIA/DA Memorandum of Understanding was completed and signed 11 April 1983 and 16 May 1983 by CIA and INSCOM (for DA). INSCOM OPLAN 2-83 was published to ITAC, the INSCOM Automated Systems Activity, and other elements involved in the action.

TAA-86 Implementation. (FOUO) Under the TAA-86 organizational and operational (O&O) concept, the 66th MI Group would move from an authorized strength of 1,342 authorized military spaces in July 1981 to an authorized 1,178 TOE spaces and 84 military TDA spaces in FY 1983. This total of 1,262 was 80 less than the 1981 figure and was 51 percent of the required wartime strength of 2,309. Some of the shortfall was expected to be filled by military personnel assigned to its TDA augmentations (84 spaces), and more accurate wartime manpower requirements were expected from EAC architecture efforts.

(FOUO) On 1 October 1982, the 582d MI Detachment at Alconbury, England; the 583d MI Detachment at Wiesbaden, Germany; and 581st MI Detachment at Zweibrucken, German, were activated on schedule and assigned to the 502d ASA Battalion under INSCOM. All three detachments were to perform imagery interpretation. The resources for the three detachments came out the concurrently discontinued Combat Intelligence Company. The Combat Intelligence Company had been under the operational control of the 2d MI Battalion, which was a USAREUR asset. In related developments, the 2d MI Battalion and its GUARDRAIL, QUICKLOOK, and SLAR assets were resubordinated from the OPCON of the 66th MI Group to VII Corps on 16 June 1983.

(U) However, the planned transition of TAA-86 for the counterintelligence, OPSEC, and Personnel Security Investigations (PSI) mission did not go as originally planned. The 201st ASA Company, assigned to the 502d Battalion, was inactivated on schedule on 1 October 1982, and its SIGSEC mission was transferred to INSCOM's 527th MI Battalion. But the redistribution of the remainder of the CI, OPSEC, and PSI missions and assets did not go on schedule. The 511th and 165th MI Battalions were to have been inactivated on 1 October 1982 and their mission and personnel were to be transferred. Their mission of supporting the Corps was to have been picked up by the newly activated Corps CEWI groups and their EAC support mission was to be assumed by the 527th MI Battalion. INSCOM out permanent orders to have Companies A and B, 527th MI Battalion, activated on 1 October 1982 at Kaiserslautern, Germany, to assume the EAC missions of the 165th and

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511th upon their anticipated inactivation. However, USAREUR delayed the activation of the Corps CEWI Groups which meant that the V and VII would be without a major part of their counterintelligence support until the CEWI Groups were activated a year later.

(U) In addition, OACSI, HQDA, on 17 June 1982 had increased INSCOM's Personnel Security Investigations mission. In 1980, it was agreed that V and VII Corps would have the responsibility for conducting PSI within assigned geographical areas. Under the new OACSI Directive, V and VII Corps were only responsible for PSI within their own metropolitan area. The responsibility for conducting PSI in what was the Corps geographical area was transferred to INSCOM. Unfortunately, additional space authorizations for INSCOM did not accompany the expansion of the mission. As a result, INSCOM faced an immediate shortfall of 31 spaces from this action alone.

(U) As a result, it was desirable that the 165th and 511th MI Battalions remain active for an additional year. However, INSCOM had reprogrammed the spaces in anticipation of the drawdown. In August 1982, HQDA allotted a total of 99 spaces (11 officers, six warrant officers, and 82 enlisted) of the 125 spaces requested by INSCOM in order for it to continue the 165th and 511th MI Battalions one more year. Even this plan was not carried out on schedule. Later during FY 1983, USAREUR indicated that one of its Corps CEWI Groups was ready and requested the early inactivation of the 165th MI Battalion on 1 July 1983. The 511th MI Battalion was inactivated on 1 October 1983.

Polygraph Detachment. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ In October 1982, the Polygraph Detachment was established under the 527th MI Battalion and located at the McGraw Kaserne in Munich, Germany. The detachment represented a historical first. Its mission was to conduct investigative and operational polygraph examinations in support of DA, USAREUR, NATO, SHAPE, SETAF, all elements of INSCOM in Europe, and other DOD agencies as directed. The Detachment was under the command of the 527th MI Battalion but under the operational control of the Security Division, 66th MI Group. The Detachment was directly tasked by ODCSI, USAREUR; 430th MI Detachment; Detachment E, USA Operational Group; Detachment 15 D (66th MI Group); and USA Central Clearance Facility (Fort George G. Meade, Maryland).

US Army Intelligence and Security Command Europe. (U) On 1 October 1982, the US Army Intelligence and Security Command Europe was established at Zweibrucken, Germany. The unit with an authorized strength was to provide command and control of all INSCOM EAC intelligence, security, and electronic warfare (ISEW) units and operations in Europe in peace and war. The ATISC, Europe was programmed to transition into the Military Intelligence Brigade, Europe in FY 1985. During FY 1983, the transition of assigning personnel to the newly created element went smoothly, actual strength reached 31 military personnel by the end of the fiscal year. Temporary perfabricated office

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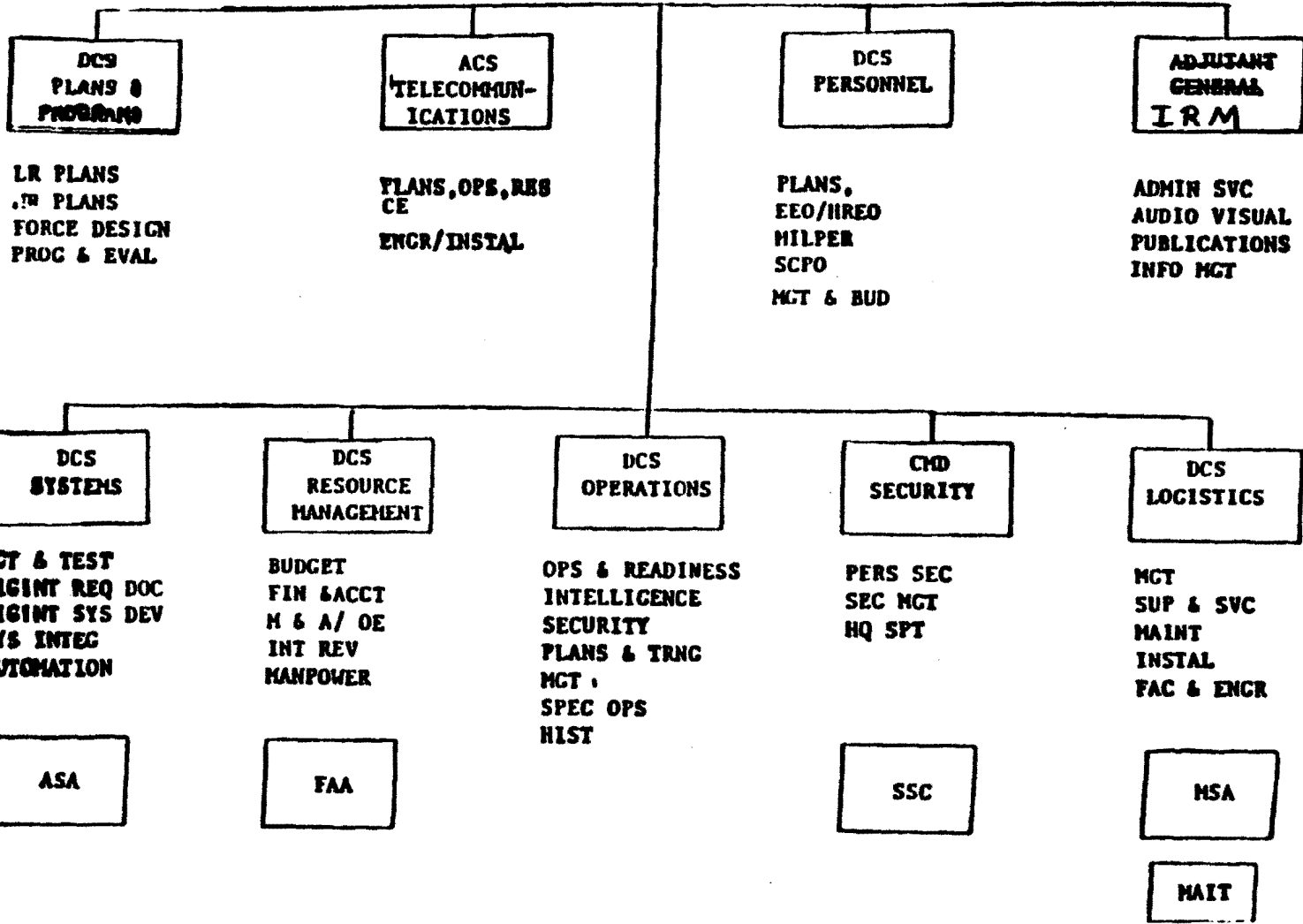
buildings were erected adjacent to Building 4080, which had been programmed for renovation to eventually accommodate the MI Brigade headquarters in Zweibrucken. For internal planning purposes, Readiness Division, Directorate of Operations, at the 66th MI Group headquarters in Munich was upgraded by adding a Force Modernization and Development Section. One of the principal responsibilities of this new section would be to provide Group headquarters elements and subordinate units with necessary planning guidance to affect a smooth transition to the Brigade structure.

HQ INSCOM Reorganization. (U) In August 1982, a small task force led by Mr. Jim Davis, Chief, Mission Analysis Office, was established to address the mission and objectives of INSCOM, evaluate the current structure of the staff to support the accomplishment of those missions and objectives, and provide recommendations to the Chief of Staff on possible organizational changes to the staff. There were a number of driving forces behind the study. The EAC Architecture Study had outlined new concepts which, if implemented, would require a new command structure to complement the changes. One such change was the establishment of Army Theater Intelligence and Security Commands located in the various theaters. This in turn would lead to increased intelligence production. As a result of the Airland Battle Combat developments, there was an emerging recognition for future involvement in combat developments. The past several years had brought about an increased number of compartmented and closely held special operations being personally directed or requiring the involvement of the Command Group. The anticipated consolidation of HQ INSCOM staff elements at Fort George G. Meade and Arlington Hall Station, would also alter the quasi-staff nature of a number of subordinate units located at Fort Meade, for example, the Special Operations Detachment.

(U) By auditing the tasks currently being performed by staff elements, the study group divided the tasks being performed into mission (direct) and support related (indirect). After the task audit data was analyzed, the study group began to realign tasks to eliminate duplication. The resulting organization was based on the following assumptions: First, no additional resources would be forthcoming. Secondly, the EAC Architecture would be implemented. Thirdly, there would be a consolidation of HQ INSCOM staff elements from Fort George G. Meade. Finally, it was believed that Army Management, Headquarters Activity (AMHA) and non AMHA spaces could be shifted. (Later information revealed it was not possible to merge the AMHA and non AMHA spaces. Consequently, there was a major change in the formal organization of the newly created Deputy Chief of Staff for Information Resource Management.)

(U) The concept design for the organization of HQ INSCOM was completed in December 1982, briefed to the staff in January 1983, modified and briefed to the Command Group in February 1983 (See Figure 1). In February, the CG approved the basic concept and tasked

PRIMARY STAFF ORGANIZATION



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MAO to conduct an affordability analysis of the concept. The affordability study consisted of a task audit analysis of direct and indirect labor for the design concept in the FY 1986 time frame. Finally, the CG approved the affordability analysis and in July 1983 directed the full implementation of the HQ INSCOM Reorganization Concept for FY 1986.

(U) The major concepts approved in the reorganization consisted of the following: First, there was a merger of information (Information Resource Management Office) and administrative (INSCOM Admin/Audiovisual Activity) functions into a new staff element entitled originally, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Information and Administration, and later, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Resource Management. Secondly, there was a consolidation of long-range planning and combat developments related functions into a new staff element, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Programs, and Modernization. This was brought about by combining the functions of the former Mission Analysis Office with related planning functions from the Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization. Thirdly, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization was redesignated as the Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems with its reduced functions, but given operational oversight over the Automated Systems Activity. Finally, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations would direct all special operations for the first time and would be reorganized in order that the operations would be multidiscipline in their focus on the various theaters while maintaining a single discipline line to the national systems. None of these organizational changes were to take place until FY 1984 although the discontinuance of the position of the Special Assistant to the DCG, Intelligence, and combining of its functions with the position of ADCSOPS, HUMINT in August was a first step in bringing the special operations functions under the direct guidance of the DCSOPS.

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FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER IV. ORGANIZATION

1. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 173; Black Book Item, IAOPS-SE-0, subj: Field Station Okinawa Closure (14 Nov 83) (S-CCO).
2. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 181-82; FY 1983 FS Augsburg AHR (TSCW), p. 122; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-0, subj: INSCOM Detachment (b)(1) (20 Sep 82)(S-CCO); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-0, subj: INSCOM Det (b)(1) (27 Oct 82)(S-CCO); CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 151710Z Sep 82, subj: INSCOM Det (b)(1); Ltr, CDR INSCOM to DIRNSA, subj: INSCOM Detachment (b)(1)
3. Paper with attached documentation, prepared by Mr. Robert McLees, ODCSLOG, subj: HQ INSCOM Consolidation Activity (Jun 84) (U).
4. Ibid., pp. 4-5.
5. Paper, IAOPS-PPR, subj: TAA-86 (undtd) (U); Info Paper, IAOPS-PPR, subj: INSCOM TOE Force Structure FY 82-84 (undtd) (U); HQDA Msg, dtd 62031Z Aug 82, subj: TAA 86-ECF Intel/CEWI Transition-Europe (U); Paper, IAOPS-PPR, subj: Adequacy of 66th MI Gp Resources (66th MI Gp and USAREUR) (31 Aug 81) (U); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-OP-OP, subj: TAA-86 Resources (12 Aug 82) (U).
6. FY 1983 527th MI Bn AHR (S), p. 60; FY 1983 66th MI Gp AHR (S/NOFORN), pp. 51-52.
7. Paper, IAOPS-PPR, subj: US Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command (USATISC), Europe (undtd) (U); FY 1983 66th MI Gp AHR (S/NOFORN), p. 64.
8. FY 1983 DCSPPM AHR (C), Incl 1; DF, IAOPS-SA, subj: HQ Staff Structure (23 Sep 82) (S).

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CHAPTER V

RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Funds. (FOUO) The US Army Intelligence and Security Command's OMA funding program at the close of FY 1983 consisted of \$174,052,000 in direct funds and \$33,000 in funded reimbursements for a total of \$174,085,000. The table below shows a breakout of end FY 1983 direct funding by subprogram.¹

Table 2. - Direct Funding by Subprogram
(As of 30 Sep 83)

<u>Subprogram</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
P2 (General Purpose Forces)	\$ 28,812,000
P3I (Intelligence Activities)	124,373,000
P3C (COMSEC)	2,742,000
P7 (Troop Issue)	44,000
P8T (Training)	1,039,000
P8O (Education Services)	817,000
Base Operations (AHS & VHFS)	<u>16,225,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$174,052,000</u>

(U) The following is an audit trail from the DA dollar guidance for preparation of the FY 1983 Command Operating Budget (COB) to final FY 1983 Approved Funding Program (AFP).

Program 2

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1983 COB</u>	\$ 18,454,000
Northwood II from USAREUR	+ 28,000
II Cell	+ 200,000
513th Support from FORSCOM	+ 360,000
513th Support Realignment	- 500,000
ORDWAY GROVE	+ 800,000
Miscellaneous	- 101,000
<u>FY 1983 Initial AFP</u>	\$ 19,241,000
Travel	- 85,000
ELT/ELS	+ 13,494,000
513th Support	- 2,200,000
TENCAP	+ 1,231,000
Force Modernization	- 2,820,000
ORDWAY GROVE	- 95,000
Pay Raise	+ 37,000
Miscellaneous	+ 9,000

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Final FY 1983 Arr \$ 28,812,000

Program 30

Dollar Guidance - FY 1982 COB \$ 19,980,000

Transferred to P38 - 19,980,000

FY 1983 Initial AFP 0

Final FY 1983 AFP 0

Program 31

Dollar Guidance - FY 1982 COB \$103,109,000

ADP - 461,000
DET 4 Contract - 1,500,000
P30 Transfer + 19,980,000
Transferred to ACC - 150,000
Classified Project + 172,000
Currency Revaluation - 3,100,000
Congressional Reduction - 740,000
CRA Withhold + 25,396,000

FY 1983 Initial FAD \$ 91,914,000

Release of CRA + 25,985,000

Health Benefits + 182,000

Medicare + 342,000

High Grade Pay Gap + 23,000

Pay Raise + 1,743,000

Congressional Adjustment - 1,113,000

Miscellaneous + 202,000

Travel - 123,000

Currency Revaluation + 1,346,000

Transferred from DARCOM + 650,000

Transferred to ACC - 60,000

Special Project + 4,250,000

Transferred to Base Ops (-) - 964,000

Final FY 1983 AFP \$124,377,000

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Program 3C

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1983 COB</u>	\$ 3,060,000
<u>FY 1983 Initial AFP</u>	\$ 3,060,000
Health Benefits	+ 6,000
Medicare	+ 12,000
High Grade Pay Gap	+ 1,000
Pay Raise	+ 61,000
TEMPEST Contract and Hire Lag	- 398,000
	<u>\$ 2,742,000</u>

Program 7S

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1983 COB</u>	\$ 109,000
Civilian Pay	+ 11,000
Miscellaneous	+ 4,000
	<u>\$ 124,000</u>
<u>FY 1983 Initial AFP</u>	\$ 124,000
Pay Raise	+ 1,000
Transportation Requirements	- 81,000
	<u>\$ 44,000</u>

Program 8T

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1983 COB</u>	\$ 702,000
513th Support	+ 300,000
Force Development Training	+ 55,000
	<u>\$ 1,057,000</u>
<u>FY 1983 Initial AFP</u>	\$ 1,057,000
Military Training	- 18,000
	<u>\$ 1,039,000</u>

Program 87

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1983 COB</u>	\$ 405,000
513th Support	+ 100,000
Interns	- 445,000
	<u>\$ 950,000</u>
<u>FY 1983 Initial AFP</u>	\$ 950,000
Medicare	+ 1,000
Pay Raise	+ 3,000
Interns	- 72,000
ACES Decrease	- 65,000
	<u>\$ 917,000</u>

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Final FY 1983 AFP \$ 817,000

Program 30, P3I Base Operations

Dollar Guidance - FY 1983 COB \$ 11,161,000

Base Operations Support - 13,000
 Transferred to EACA Fireman - 297,000
 RPMA Increase + 2,700,000

FY 1983 Initial AFP \$ 13,551,000

Pay Raise + 192,000
 Energy Conservation - 30,000
 Base Operations (-) Support + 98,000
 R&U Projects + 1,276,000
 Transferred from Mission + 964,000

Final FY 1983 AFP (AHS 7,844) (VHFS 8,377) \$ 16,221,000

(FOU) The following table reflects direct obligations by elements of expense for FY 1983 (\$ in thousands): Obligations of \$173,785,195 and Annual Funding Program of \$174,052,000 resulted in an obligation rate of 99.85 percent.

Table 3. - Direct Obligations for FY 1983

<u>ELEMENT EXPENSE</u>	<u>P2</u>	<u>P3I</u>	<u>P3C</u>	<u>P7</u>	<u>P8T</u>	<u>P8O</u>	<u>BASE OPS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Civ Pay & Benefits	203	44,670	1,348	43		414	5,964	52,642	30
Travel	2,519	7,370	493		827	91	38	11,338	7
Trans of Things	101	772	7		1		15	896	1
Rents/Comm/Util	185	4,002	67				260	4,514	3
Contr Svc	18,934	44,796	704	1	188	197	8,979	73,899	42
Supplies & Equip	6,547	18,530	101			8	969	26,155	15
<u>FNIH</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>4,047</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>4,341</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	28,783	124,187	2,720	44	1,016	810	16,225	173,785	100

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INSCOM Regulation 5-3. (U) This regulation was revised extensively in order to reflect the changes brought about by the automation process. Regulation 5-3 implements the Army decentralized resource management concept within the HQ INSCOM Staff by establishing resource Program Directors (PD's) for related major Program Elements (PE's). The final version was not published as of the end of the fiscal year but all staff elements had copies of the draft in order to use as reference to start the FY 1986-90 program process.²

Program Directors Briefing. (U) In order to have the Command Group become involved earlier in the programming process, Program Directors (PD's) briefings were held 30 November for all programs. These briefings allowed the PD's to brief the Command Group on new initiatives and major program changes for the FY 85-89 POM process. A pre-brief was held for the first time this year and it proved beneficial in presenting a coordinated staff briefing on the 30th.³

Family Housing Units. (U) The US Army Intelligence and Security Command operated and maintained family housing units at Arlington Hall Station and Vint Hill Farms Station. Funds received from DA for these units for FY 1983 were \$930 of which \$930 was obligated (100.00 percent).⁴

Army Performance Oriented Review and Manpower Staffing Standard Program (APORS/MS-3) (U). An efficiency review was conducted of the Central Security Facility. This review was INSCOM's "model" for the conduct of the APORS/MS-3. Collection of data for the development of staffing standards was also begun in FY 1983 with a completion date of 1st Quarter FY 1984.⁵

INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1983 (Authorized Strength).
(C) Based on DA Program and Budget Guidance, May 1983, the manpower data shown in the following table represents the authorized strength for end of FY 1983.⁶

Table 4. - INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1983

<u>Program</u>	<u>Authorized Strength</u>						
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>MIL</u>	<u>US CIV</u>	<u>FN CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
P2 Gen Purpose Forces	186	125	2464	2775	22	17	2814
P3 Intel & Comm	1099	451	6647	8197	1635	423	10255
P7 Supply					2		2
P8 Training	3	2	7	12	4		16
P3 Support to NSA	<u>141</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>1031</u>			<u>1031</u>
TOTAL	1429	608	9978	12015	1663	440	14118

42
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Civilian Strength by Program. (e) The following table reflects authorized and assigned civilian strength by program. It includes foreign nationals, temporaries, and permanent overhires.⁷

Table 5. - Civilian Strength by Program

<u>Program</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Actual</u>
2 <u>Gen Purpose Forces</u>		
3 <u>CCP</u>	38	32
Cryptologic Actv		
Base Opns/RPMA	291	312
MGT HQ	77	90
GDIP	220	225
ITAC		
HUMINT	207	181
ADP	460	446
TECRAS	30	24
DCSS	2	1
MGT HQ	14	13
OTHER	41	37
CRP	1	4
COMSEC		
MGT HQ	21	19
CI&IA	30	25
FCI		
S&IA	182	166
MGT KHQ	282	281
7 TISA	69	68
8 ACES	2	2
	4	2

Critical Management Indicator Review (CMIR) Program. (U) During FY 1983, the operation of the Critical Management Indicator Review Program published four quarterly CMIR pamphlets. The reviews covered, on an average, 26 CMI's each quarter. An appendix to the pamphlet was developed to review and publicize progress on special programs not included in the approved CMR Program. During the second, third, and fourth quarters, the Command Productivity Capital Investment Program was explained and its progress reviewed. During the third quarter, the Command Vulnerability Assessment Program was covered.⁸

Management of Change (MOC). (U) Management of Change window for the Army Authorization Document System - INSCOM submitted 240 authorization documents (74 MTOE, 128 TDA and 38 MOBTDA) for FY 1983 through FY 1985. The total number of manpower and equipment changes were approximately 60,100 line items.⁹

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43

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Force Alignment II (Command Grade Ceilings). (U) On 27 June 1983, DA issued officer grade ceilings for the Army to take effect in FY 1985.

Ceiling for INSCOM

<u>G0</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>05</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
3	42	153	382	713	288	1573

(U) At the same time the MACOM's were requested to forward a list of TDA/MTOE officer positions to be filled at one grade lower in order to meet the ceiling by FY 1985. For this Command to meet the ceiling it would be required to reflect 133 positions in the grade of colonel (2), lieutenant colonel (15), and major (116) for fill at one grade lower.¹⁰

SIDPERS Performance. (U) Efforts to improve the accuracy and timeliness of SIDPERS data continued unabated throughout the fiscal year. These efforts resulted in an improvement of data acceptability (accuracy). Overall INSCOM data had an acceptable rate of 97 percent compared to the DA objective of 95 percent. Timeliness of input continued to be a problem with INSCOM units averaging 15 days per transaction versus the HQDA objective of 10 days.¹¹

Safety. (U) The Command's accident rate for the fiscal year was below the DA average. In March 1983, Mr. James Amato arrived at Arlington Hall Station to assume the duties of the Command Safety Officer. He spent the better part of the year doing on site inspection/assistance visits.¹²

Officer Distribution Plan (ODP). (U) The ODP for FY 1983 was received in December 1982 and showed an increase in officers from 1305 to 1424. In July 1983, change 1 to the ODP was received which reduced the total ODP to 1355. This change 1 was to accommodate DA DCSPER policy decisions, and reflected the first iteration of Force Alignment Plan II, balancing the field grade officer authorizations with operating strength. There was a reduction of field grade authorizations Army-wide by 2226. With the mid-cycle change, the CY ODP 1983 was renamed the End Fiscal Year 1984 OPD and the mid-cycle change was titled change 1, End Fiscal Year 1984 ODP. The ODP for field grade was approximately 212 less than authorized. Captain ODP was 90 less and lieutenant ODP was in excess of 100 percent with authorization of 1161 versus 337 ODP. Lieutenants will continue to play a great part in INSCOM operations and fill higher positions. With training they are expected to perform in an acceptable manner.¹³

INSCOM Commanders' Conference. (U) The annual USAINSCOM Commanders' Conference was conducted during the period 13-18 November 1983 at the Baltimore Hylton Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland. This year's theme "Year 2000" was chosen based on the Army Chief of Staff commitment that the Army must fulfill its responsibility to foster Army families of excellence. For the first time, not only were the commanders and staff heads present, but also their spouse.

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(U) The conference included in-process reviews of INSCOM Beyond Excellence pilot projects and other high performance initiatives. The expected outcome focused on the future, fostering wellness, and reinforcing a sense of community which will result in a better INSCOM.¹⁴

Command Personnel Situation. (C) Authorized and actual total Command strength for FY 1982 and FY 1983 are shown below.¹⁵

<u>TOTAL</u>	30 September 1982					
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>TOT MIL</u>	<u>CIV**</u>	<u>GRAND</u>
Authorized*	1,255	526	8,735	10,516	2,022	12,538
Actual	1,190	487	8,791	10,468	1,927	12,395

<u>TOTAL</u>	30 September 1983					
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>TOT MIL</u>	<u>CIV**</u>	<u>GRAND</u>
Authorized*	1,419	608	9,952	11,979	2,113	14,092
Actual	1,276	497	10,067	11,840	2,049	13,889

*The FY 1982/1983 authorized is Command Program Authorized.

**The FY 1982/1983 civilian strength includes 370 authorized foreign nationals and indirect hire.

(U) FY 1983 Command personnel strength by unit, see appendix F.

Pairing Project Evaluation Program. This program was initiated during FY 1983. Personnel in MOS 33S, 05H, and 05K were paired by staff psychologist prior to starting Advanced Individual Training (AIT). They are destined for assignment to [redacted] and Berlin. Twelve pairs started AIT in FY 1983 with the first pair scheduled for graduation in December 1983.¹⁶

(b)(3):50
USC 3024(i);
(b)(3):P.L. 86
-36;(b) (1)
Per NSA

Additional Skill Identifier (ASI)/Language Management Conference. (U) The first Additional Skill Identifier/Language Management Conference was held 28 Sep 83 through 4 Oct 83 at the Howard Johnson Motel, Crystal City, Virginia. Participants included representation from each European INSCOM major command, MILPERCEN MP/MI, Language Branch, Specialized Training Branch and Functional Branch. The purpose of the conference was to make positive decisions impacting on the better fill/utilization/management of ASI/language trained personnel over the next 6-12 months. Issues were discussed, problems were identified and all participants came to a mutual agreement on ways to better accomplish the management of ASI/language trained personnel.¹⁷

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Career Management Field 63 Enlisted Distribution Plan. (U) 1st edition FY 1983 Career Management Field 63 Enlisted Distribution Plan (CMF 63 EDP) was established effective 22 October 1982. The EDP is a distribution plan for each grade and MOS in the Mechanical Maintenance Career Management Field. The plan provides the desired goal, or target for allocating the projected inventory by MOS and grade for each subordinate INSCOM unit.¹⁸

Intelligence MOS Distribution Plan. (U) Fourth edition of the Intelligence MOS Distribution Plan (IDP) was established during January 1983. The IDP is a distribution and assignment plan for grades E1-8 in MOS 05D, 05G, 05H, 05K, 33S, 96B, 96D, 96H, 97B, 98C (non-linguist), 98J, and 98Z. The plan distributes, to subordinate INSCOM units, shortages or overages by MOS and grade based on DA fill priorities and the worldwide projected inventory.¹⁹

Critical MOS Fill. (FOUO) Enlisted Personnel posture by MOS (EW/Crypto and HUMINT MOS's) is shown in the table below.²⁰

Table 6. - Enlisted Personnel Posture for FY's 1982-1983

MOS	FY 1982			FY 1983		
	Auth	Act	Percent of Fill	Auth	Act	Percent of Fill
05D	203	272	134	205	255	131
05G	160	166	104	180	210	103
05H	1159	1095	94	1076	1123	113
05K	690	831	120	685	858	143
33S	458	454	99	518	517	98
98C	897	974	109	970	1050	100
98G	773	800	103	785	824	100
98J	211	183	87	237	255	91
98Z	109	96	88	118	126	83
96B	185	166	90	223	238	92
96C	151	130	86	155	135	80
96D	217	111	51	223	215	98
97B	444	364	82	517	389	82
97C	113	39	35	113	35	33

(U) Five MOS's (05H, 33S, 98J, 98Z, and 96B) that were below 100 percent at the end of FY 1982 exceeded 100 percent at the end of FY 1983. MOS 96C and 97B shortages were based on worldwide shortage of personnel with appropriate languages and shortages of senior grades within MOS 97B.

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46

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Table 7. - Enlisted Personnel Posture by Area and Unit
(As of 30 Sep 83)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
<u>European Area</u>		
Field Station Augsburg	1,662	1,749
Field Station Berlin	738	815
Field Station Sinop	253	232
USA Theater Intel & Soty Cmd Europe	17	17
USA Cryptologic Support Group	11	11
66th MI Group	1,181	1,175
USA Russian Institute	5	4
USA Foreign Lang Trng Ctr Europe	8	7
Sub-Total	3,875	4,010
<u>Panama Area</u>		
470th MI Group	53	45
Field Station Panama	52	56
Sub-Total	105	101
<u>MAIT Team</u>		
USA, MAIT Team	13	13
USA Mission Support Activity	58	53
Sub-Total	71	66
<u>Pacific Area</u>		
Field Station Kunia	557	560
Field Station Okinawa	629	668
ITIC-PAC	38	50
500th MI Group	205	203
501st MI Group	1,237	1,097
Sub-Total	2,686	2,578
<u>CONUS Area</u>		
Admin/AV Support Actv	29	26
Automated Systems Actv	99	71
Admin Survey Det	36	43
Central Security Facility	8	9
CONUS MI Group	842	886
Finance Accounting Actv	15	15
513th MI Group	817	798
USA Garrison AHS	171	177
HQ INSCOM	98	103
HQ Support Actv	12	11
Intel and Threat Analysis Center	125	114
Intel Exchange and Support Center	4	4

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47

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<u>Unit</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
Field Station Key West	20	24
Little Unit	5	6
902d MI Group	323	329
Operational Group	35	43
Field Station San Antonio	103	175
Systems Exploitation Det	5	9
Special Operations Det	26	24
Special Security Group	229	203
USA Garrison VHFS	<u>121</u>	<u>125</u>
Sub-Total	3,123	3,195
<u>INSCOM Consolidated</u>		
European Area	3,875	4,010
Panama Area	105	101
MAIT Team	71	66
Pacific Area	2,686	2,578
CONUS Area	<u>3,123</u>	<u>3,195</u>
Sub-Total	9,860	9,950

INSCOM Civilian Personnel Conference. (U) INSCOM held its second Civilian Personnel Administration Conference in Warrenton, Virginia, in September 1983. Twenty-one personnel from the SCPO, USAG, Arlington Hall Station CPO, USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station CPO, and Administrative Survey Detachment (ASD) CPO attended the two-day meeting. The primary purposes of the Airlie House conference were to establish a Program Planning Document for FY 1984-1985 and to develop a more effective working relationship between the SCPO and the three Command CPO's. Five priority program initiatives were identified, several of which represent a consolidation of separate initiatives previously identified at a similar planning conference. The implementation of this plan is considered to be a significant step towards the achievement of program excellence within the Command.²¹

Cooperative Education Program. (U) During FY 1983, INSCOM made agreements with two additional colleges/universities for the Baccalaureate Cooperative Education Program. The new institutions were Pan American University, a historically Hispanic college, in Edinburg, Texas, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia. During the fiscal year, INSCOM recruiters visited all seven institutions with which we have agreements. In January 1983, there were 11 positions in the co-op program filled by four black females, four white females and three black males. Three were return to duty (RTD's) and eight were entrance on duty (EOD's). In July 1983, 15 positions in the co-op program were filled by five black females, one Hispanic female, five white females, one black male and three white males.²²

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48

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Virginia Association for Cooperative Education (VACE). (U) In the Spring 1983, INSCOM participated in the Virginia Association for Cooperative Education. This organization encourages and supports the relationship between employers and educational institutions pertaining to cooperative education. The annual conference was held in Virginia Beach, Virginia. This conference offered various workshops and briefings dealing with various aspects of the co-op program.²³

Handicapped Program. (U) In November 1982, INSCOM reported the following regarding the Affirmative Action Program for the Employment of Handicapped Individuals including Disabled Veterans:²⁴

Total Work Force - 1462
Handicapped Work Force - 88
Targeted Disabilities - 6
Disabled Veterans - 57

Reduction in Force Regulation. (U) USAINSCOM 690-9, Reduction in Force, was issued 10 June 1983. The regulation establishes two significant policies: (1) Vacant positions will be used for placement of affected employees and (2) Excepted Service personnel will be treated according to competitive procedures during a RIF except that Excepted Service employees may not be reassigned within the Competitive Service or compete with Competitive Service employees.²⁵

INSCOM Senior-Level Positions (High Grade). (U) In March 1983 DA allocated INSCOM an additional eight high grade positions for a total of 226. DA directed that of the eight new positions, six were to be assigned to DCSOPS Electro-Optics and two were to be assigned to the Technical Support Activity.²⁶

INSCOM Average Grade. (U) The DA average grade assessment to INSCOM is 9.17. The FY 1982 average grade figure was 9.05. During FY 1983, the average grade rose to 9.09. The primary reason for this slight increase is DA's allocation of an additional eight high grade positions. Given the small size of INSCOM, it is notable that this Command remains well under its assessment.²⁷

Merit Pay. (U) Approximately \$115,000 was estimated for Command Merit Pay cash awards (significant accomplishment or on-the-spot awards). During the year, \$110,200 was actually spent to reward 68 Merit Pay employees (38 percent received cash awards). Each of the three Merit Pay Review Boards reviewed their unit's appraisals and made their recommendations to the Merit Pay Administrator (Chief of Staff). A Command Merit Pay Board was also convened to review late appraisals of the Merit Pay Board members. The Merit Pay Administrator made a separate review of each appraisal, considered the recommendations of the raters, reviewers, and Merit Pay Boards, and determined both the appropriate individual element ratings for each critical and major

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49

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element as well as the overall adjectival rating. The Merit Pay pool was substantially decreased by Administration/Congressional action to delay the normally concurrent comparability increase to at least 1 January 1984. Without the non-guaranteed portion of the comparability increase going into the Merit Pay pool (normally 50 percent), only within-grade increase and quality step increase monies were included. This resulted in a reduction in the pool from approximately 4.2 to about 2.1 percent of the total GM payroll. Dollar and percentage increases to individuals were correspondingly lowered by approximately one-half. The final INSCOM Merit Pay distribution for FY 1983 was again close to the previous year's distribution (the DA 10-20-70 model).²⁸

INSCOM Key Personnel. (U) Appendix I contains a listing of personnel occupying key positions within the US Army Intelligence and Security Command, as of 30 September 1983.²⁹

Military-Civilian Team Day/Organization Day Awards. (U) Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, commander of INSCOM presented the annual awards for outstanding performance and meritorious service for employees of the INSCOM community. The presentation included awarding SGM Cliff Webb, DCSLOG, with the Colonel Richard F. Judge Military/Civilian Team Improvement Award for military recipient; Mrs. Bernice Foster, Morale Support Activity, as the civilian recipient; Mrs. Elaine Munroe, DCSAUT, with the Virginia McDill Award; Mr. Alan Lindley, DCSLOG, with the Albert W. Small Award; Mr. David Blackwell, Vint Hill Farms Transportation Division, with the Annual Wage Grade Award; Mrs. Sylvia Kallenbach, US Army Garrison, AHS, CPO, with the Jackie Keith Action Officer of the Year Award; Mrs. Diane Webb, Finance and Accounting Activity with the Nonappropriated Fund Employee of the Year Award; and Mrs. Louise Goode, Central Security Facility, Ft. Meade, with the Equal Employment Opportunity Award.³⁰

General Performance Appraisal System (GPAS) Cash Awards. (U) The following are charts of cash award usage for GPAS employees within INSCOM in FY 1983. The GPAS employees will support the Command policy to promote "excellence" and better conform to the already established practice within the Command of awarding annually a substantial number of cash awards to merit pay employees.³¹

Table 8. Distribution by Award Type

<u>Award Type</u>	<u>*No. of Employees</u>	<u>*Number Granted</u>	<u>Percent Awarded</u>
QSI**	1348	36	2.67
SSPA	1426	90	6.31
SASA	<u>1426</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>7.92</u>
TOTAL	1426	239	16.76

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Table 9. Distribution by Grade and Pay Plan of All
Cash Awards (Non-Suggestion)

Pay Plan	Grade	*Number Employees	Number Awards Granted	Percent of Pop Awarded
GS	1-6	480	89	18.54
	7-12	806	136	16.87
	13 & above	62	7	11.29
TOTAL		1348	232	17.21
FWS	WG/WL 108	60	6	10.00
	WG/WL 9 & above	13	1	7.69
	WS	5	0	0.00
TOTAL		78	7	8.97
GRAND TOTAL		1426	239	16.76

Table . Size of Awards

Award Type	Smallest Award	Largest Award	Average Award	No. Over \$2,500
GS SSPA	\$ 250	\$5,000	\$1,405	6
GS SASA	100	3,500	722	4
FWS SSPA	1,763	1,763	1,763	0
FWS SASA	500	2,000	833	0

EW/Crypto Recruitment Posture, FY 1983. (FOUO) The table below depicts INSCOM's recruitment posture for FY 1983.32

Table 10. - EW/Crypto Recruitment Posture
(As of 28 September 1983)

MOS	Active Army Program	Reserved	Percent
05D	341	290	86
05G	107	107	100
05H	1185	961	82
05K	381	367	97
33S	480	459	96
96B	353	330	94
96C	310	252	82
96D	101	58	58
96H	29	23	80
97B	0	0	0

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<u>MOS</u>	<u>Active Army Program</u>	<u>Reserved</u>	<u>Percent</u>
98C0	5	5	100
98C1	524	523	99
98C2	42	32	77
98C3	15	13	87
98C4	66	66	100
98C5	18	18	100
98C6	61	51	84
98C7	22	17	78
98C8	59	53	90
98C9	172	164	96
98CV	8	6	75
98G0	42	36	86
98G1	13	11	85
98G2	173	120	70
98G3	42	33	79
98G4	88	86	98
98G5	54	41	76
98G6	82	71	87
98G7	45	37	83
98G8	111	70	64
98G9	166	166	100
98GV	23	15	66
98J	399	389	98

Enlisted and Reenlisted Incentives. ~~(page)~~ As of the end of FY 1983 most INSCOM hard skill MOS offered a monetary incentive to reenlist. Following is a list of MI MOS's on the selective reenlistment bonus list and the multiplier applying to each MOS. The tables below depict the enlistment and reenlistment monetary incentives that were in effect.³³

Table 11. - Enlistment Incentives

<u>MOS</u>	<u>Title/Language</u>	<u>Amount</u>
05D	EW/SIGINT Identification Locator	\$4,500
05G	Signal Security Specialist	3,000
05H	EW/SIGINT Interceptor	5,000
05K	EW/SIGINT Non-Morse Interceptor	4,000
96C	Interrogator	3,000
98C	EW/SIGINT Analyst	4,000
98G	EW/SIGINT Voice Interceptor by Language	
	Afrikaans	3,000
	Korean	3,000
	Arabic	3,000
	Russian	3,000

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52

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<u>MOS</u>	<u>Title/Language</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Arabic-Iraq	3,000
	Arabic-Egyptian	3,000
	Arabic-Saudi	3,000
	Arabic-Syrian	3,000
	Bengali	3,000
	Chinese-Mandarin	2,500
	Burmese	3,000
	Czechoslovakian	3,500
	Cambodian	3,000
	German	2,500
	French	3,000
	Spanish American	3,000
	Kurdish	3,000
	Polish	3,500
	Portuguese-Brazilian	3,000
	Vietnamese	3,000
	Portuguese-European	3,000
	Swahili	3,000
	Turkish	3,000
	Persian-Iranian	3,000
98J	EW/SIGINT NC Interceptor	3,000

Table 12. - Reenlistment Incentives

<u>MOS</u>	<u>Title/Language</u>	<u>Bonus</u>		
05D	EW/SIGINT Identification Locator	1A	0	0
05G	SIGSEC Specialist	4A	2B	1C
05H	EW/SIGINT Morse Interceptor	2A	0	1C
05K	EW/SIGINT Non-Morse Interceptor	5A	5B	2C
33S	EW/Interceptor Systems Repair	4A	3B	1C
96B	Intelligence Analyst	2A	2B	1C
96C	Interrogator	5A	3B	
96D	Image Interpreter	4A	2B	1C
96H	Aerial Sensor Specialist (OV-1D)	2A	1B	
97B	Counterintelligence Agent	4A	3B	2C
97C	Area Intelligence Specialist		3B	2C
98C	EW/SIGINT Specialist	4A	3B	1C
98G	EW/SIGINT Voice Interceptor (Arabic-Syrian; Polish; Russian; Arabic-Egyptian; Czech; Korean; Vietnamese)	4A	3B	2C
98G	Chinese-Mandarin	3A	2B	2C
98G	All other languages	2A	1B	1C
98J	EW/SIGINT Non-Collection	5A	3B	2C

*Zone A applied to First Termers (6 or less years active service at ETS).
Zone B applied to Mid Term soldiers (6-10 years active service at ETS).
Zone C applied to Career soldiers (10-14 years active service at ETS).
Maximum bonus allowable for either Zone A, B, C is \$16,000 before taxes.

53

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Reenlistment Rates. (U) Being in effect since 1 October 1980, DA has continued to implement the three-part reenlistment objectives giving objectives for the first term (6 yrs or less), mid term (6-10 yrs), and career (10 yrs plus). The tables below show the distribution of reenlistment performance statistics by unit.³⁴

Table 13. - Unit Reenlistments, FY 1983

Units	First Termers			Mid Termers			Careerists		
	Obj	Reenl	& Obj	Obj	Reenl	& Obj	Obj	Reenl	& Obj
<u>Group I</u>									
USAFS Augsburg	82.39	112	136	42.76	61	143	22.82	34	149
66th MI Gp	45.39	50	110	51.86	44	85	36.30	38	105
CONUS MI Gp	60.75	122	201	40.91	38	93	27.59	33	120
501st MI Gp	33.65	56	166	57.62	72	125	22.96	33	144
513th MI Gp	26.49	57	215	31.64	43	136	31.50	31	98
<u>Group II</u>									
USAFS Berlin	39.39	46	117	35.35	29	82	26.20	23	88
USAFS Okinawa	32.97	63	191	14.46	21	145	6.03	11	182
USAG AHS	17.48	18	103	11.56	20	173	10.65	14	131
USAFS Kunia	15.43	21	136	9.10	13	143	3.31	7	211
902d MI Gp	9.32	14	150	6.63	9	136	17.50	27	154
<u>Group III</u>									
USAITAC	5.29	3	57	6.06	12	198	6.45	8	124
SSG	3.03	6	198	3.48	5	144	11.79	8	68
Det 4	9.42	11	117	8.67	15	173	1.64	3	183
500th MI Gp	9.57	17	178	3.01	6	199	2.58	2	78
VHFS	3.85	3	78	4.75	6	126	2.43	3	123
<u>Group IV</u>									
470th MI Gp	1.59	4	252	2.83	8	283	1.49	3	201
ASD	.35	0	0	3.23	1	31	12.24	2	16
ITIC-PAC	.94	1	106	0	0	0	1.37	0	0
Sp Ops Det	.30	0	0	0	0	0	2.02	1	50
Ops Gp	.30	0	0	.21	1	476	3.60	2	56
<u>Group V</u>									
CSG	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.15	4	186
Hq Spt Actv	.38	0	0	.74	1	135	0	0	0
CSF	.21	0	0	0	0	0	.36	1	278
USASED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HQ INSCOM	<u>201.50</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65.13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47.12</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>-</u>
CMD TOTAL	600.00	609	102	400.00	414	104	300.00	309	103

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Philip A. Connelly Awards Program. (U) The dining Facility at Vint Hill Farms Station was nominated to represent INSCOM in the small category of the Philip A. Connelly Awards Program for Excellence in Army Good Service. The small category applies to dining facilities serving 200 or less per meal during the duty days of October. The dining facility at Field Station Korea was nominated to represent the Command in the large category, serving more than 200 per meal. The dining facility at Vint Hill farms Station won second place in the all Army competition and received the Connelly Award for second place at the Connelly Awards Ceremony in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1-3 August 1983. This is the first time that an INSCOM unit had placed in the Philip A. Connelly Awards Program in thirteen years. SP5 David Kramer, Field Station Korea was recognized for his outstanding accomplishments in food service and was presented with a special training award at a civilian establishment selected by the International Food Service Executives Association.³⁵

(b)(3):50 USC
3024(i);(b)
(3):P.L. 86-36;
(b) (1) Per NSA

Director's Trophy. (FOUO) During FY 1980, Vice Admiral B.R. Inman, DIRNSA, established a new award which would recognize the [redacted] element making the most significant contribution to the cryptologic community during the calendar year. For 1982, DIRNSA chose the Army nominee, Task Force 138, US Southern Command as the winner. INSCOM was a primary contributor of resources and manpower to Task Force 138 efforts. See appendix K for a complete list of the years' winners.³⁶

CG's Award for Maintenance Excellence 1983. (U) The following units were recognized for outstanding maintenance achievements during the Command Maintenance Inspection:³⁷

Field Station Augsburg
Field Station Berlin
Field Station Kunia
Field Station Okinawa
409th ASA Company

Special Grants. (U) The Office of the Chief of Chaplains granted one special grant to INSCOM for Field Station Sinop. On 13 October 1983 the field station was given \$10,000.00 to support its religious/cultural tours. The Sinop Chapel has the responsibility of supplying monthly coverage to five U.S. military sites in Western Turkey, a 1300 mile trip. Periodically, services are supplied to Erzurum, Eastern Turkey, which is approximately a 1000 mile trip.³⁸

Personnel Security Clearances. (U) In June 1983, HQDA DAMI-CIS message (231845Z Jun 83) requested all MACOM's and their subordinate elements to report the number of personnel (military and civilian) currently holding Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential clearances and also establish a new report, Personnel Security Clearances (RCS: CSG10-160). All subordinate elements are to report to the MACOM, which will

00 64

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forward a consolidated report to HQDA to arrive NLT 15 November. The information is to be used by OSD for use in responding to congressional inquiries. Since the initial request, the information to be provided has expanded to include those individuals indoctrinated for Special Intelligence Information. The figures submitted to HQDA this reporting period are as follows:³⁹

<u>Clearance Level</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
SCI	7,513	705
TS	3,000	555
S	1,283	285
C	81	13

Security News and Views. (U) The Security News and Views, the CSO newsletter begun last year, enjoyed its first full year with the publication of three (quarterly) editions. Publication of the Security News and Views took place in March and June and then a Security Letter (83-3) was published in September to comply with the new, stricter requirements regarding newsletters and informational publications. A final 1983 Security Letter is planned for December 1983.⁴⁰

Congressional Inquiries. ~~(S)~~ The USAINSCOM Office of the Inspector General is the only Army MACOM IG Office which processes Congressional Inquiries. During FY 1983, 23 Congressional Inquiries were responded to, down from the 43 processed in FY 1982. In addition, AIG's reported three Congressional Inquiries processed directly between HQDA and INSCOM subordinate commands. Of the 26 total inquiries, the majority were defined as assistance cases and none were totally substantiated.⁴¹

Travis Trophy. ~~(FOUO)~~ The Travis Trophy recognizes the most significant contribution in the field of operations, management, and administration by fixed field stations. NSACSS announced and presented the Air Force nominee, 6912 Electronic Security Group, Berlin, as the winner of the FY 1982 Travis Trophy. USASA Field Station Berlin, for the second year, was nominated by the Army. See appendix J for a complete list of previous winners.⁴²

Inspector General Action Requests (IGAR's). ~~(S)~~ Responses to IGAR's received by HQ INSCOM detailed IG's from complaint periods, conducted as an integral part of all General Inspections, reflected a slight increase totaling 85 compared to 74 in FY 1982. Acting Inspectors General at major subordinate units processed 100 additional IGAR's, representing 54 percent of the total IGAR cases as compared to 70 percent in FY 1982. Of the total 185 IGAR's processed by INSCOM IG/AIG's in FY 1983, 6 percent were substantiated, 13 percent were nonsubstantiated and 81 percent were assistant cases.⁴³

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56

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EEO Complaints. (U) At the end of FY 1983, there were a total of five active complaints. Four located at VHFS and one at AHS.⁴⁴

- Three complaints were awaiting a final decision from DA.
- One complaint awaiting the assignment of a complaints' examiner from EEO to conduct a hearing.
- One complaint waiting the assignment of a US Army Civilian Review Office (USACARO) Investigator.

Equal Employment Opportunity Program. (U) The following is a brief command overview of USAINSCOM's efforts in eliminating underrepresentation of women and minorities in mid and senior level positions in the workforce:⁴⁵

As of 30 September 1982

	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>GS-10</u>	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	<u>GS-13</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White Female	51	2	33	28	1	115
Black Male	3	0	6	11	1	21
Black Female	9	0	5	0	0	14
Hispanic Male	1	0	2	9	1	12
Hispanic Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian Am/Pac Isl Male	3	1	17	28	2	51
Asian Am/Pac Isl Female	0	0	1	2	2	5
Amer Ind Male	0	0	0	0	1	1
Amer Ind Female	0	0	0	0	0	0

As of 30 September 1983

	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>GS-10</u>	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	<u>GS-13</u>	<u>GS-14</u>	<u>GS-15</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White Female	50	2	40	32	3	1	0	128
Black Male	2	0	8	15	2	1	0	28
Black Female	10	0	7	1	1	0	0	19
Hispanics Male	1	0	1	9	1	0	1	13
Hispanics Female	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Asian Am/Pac Isl Male	5	1	12	29	8	1	0	56
Asian Am/Pac Isl Female	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
Amer Ind Male	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Amer Ind Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

00 66

57

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Military Justice. (U) The number of non-judicial punishments imposed under Article 15 in FY 1983 was 609, a increase from 479 in FY 1982. Courtmartial in FY 1983 totaled eight Summary, seven Special, and four General; in FY 1982, there were eight Summary, 14 Special, and 11 General.⁴⁶

Table 14. - Serious Crime Offenses

<u>Crime of Violence</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
Rape	0	2
Robbery	0	1
Assault	25	30
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>		
Larceny	12	9
Destruction of Property	20	13
Burglary	0	0
<u>Drug Offenses</u>		
Use/Possession of Marijuana	52	114
Narcotics	1	5
Sale/Trafficking	0	2

Table 15. - FY 1983 Administrative Eliminations

<u>Authority (AR 635-200)</u>	<u>Hon</u>	<u>Gen</u>	<u>Less Than Hon</u>
Chapter 5 (Sep for Convenience of Govt)	23	14	0
Chapter 9 (Alcohol or Drug Abuse)	10	8	0
Chapter 10 (Discharged for Good of Service)	1	3	2
Chapter 13 (Separated for Unsuitability)	11	12	1
Chapter 14 (Separated for Misconduct)	0	1	2
All Others:	28	1	2

Table 16. - Disposition of Other Offenses, FY 1983

	<u>Number</u>
Article 86 (AWOL-Absences Without Leave)	5
Article 86 (FTR-Failure to Repair)	177
Article 89/90 (Disrespect/Disob w/comm. officer)	15
Article 91 (Disrespect/Disobedience w/WO or NCO)	35
Article 92 (Failure to obey/Dereliction of duty)	96
Article 111/112/134 (Offenses re intoxication)	91
All Others:	16

Status of Proposed DOD Polygraph Directive. (U) On 15 July 1983, Congress added a rider onto the Defense Appropriations Bill to prevent DOD from expanding the use of the polygraph beyond those programs in existence prior to 5 August 1982. The rider is effective until 15 April 1984; therefore, no new polygraph screening programs can be initiated until that date, if then.

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(U) It is doubtful that DOD will be permitted to fully implement the expansion programs set forth in the draft directive/regulation. As 1984 is an election year, it is highly improbable that any new polygraph program will be authorized prior to early 1985.⁴⁷

Table 17. - Polygraph Statistics - FY 1983

	<u>1st & 2d Qtrs</u>	<u>3d & 4th Qtrs</u>
Technical Reviews	200	232
Review of Permanent Files	1170	2339
Pre-polygraph Dossier Reviews	126	118
Certification Actions	0	1
Seminars Conducted	0	0
Examiner Refresher Training	0	0
Intern Examiner Supervision	8	0
 Examinations Conducted		
HQ INSCOM and 902d MI Gp	98	100
66th MI Gp	67	104
501st MI Gp	17	24
TOTAL	182	228

GRAND TOTAL CONDUCTED: 410

Status of Aircraft Resources. (U) There were few changes in INSCOM's aviation resources during the year. At the time, the 3d MI Bn was undergoing a change-over of OV-1 aircraft and mission systems. For the period June 1983 - June 1984, excess aircraft will be assigned to the 3d MI Bn while the switchout occurs. Aircraft were ferried to Korea from the Grumman plant in Florida via Europe and Southern Asia, and the new SLAR System (APS-94F) was operational.⁴⁸

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Aircraft</u>	<u>30 Sep 83</u>
3d MI Bn (AE)	RU-21H	7
	OV-1D	8
	RV-1D	6
USAFS Korea	UH-1H	3
USAFS Sinop	C-12	2
USAFS Augsburg	UH-1H	3
TOTAL INSCOM Aircraft		29

Public Affairs Activities. (U) The Office of Public Affairs exercises staff supervision over authorized INSCOM unit newspapers and critiques authorized unit newspapers in preparation for the annual Keith L. Ware awards. The following is a list of INSCOM publications as of 30 September 1983.⁴⁹

00 68

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Publication

INSCOM Journal
Alamo Wrangler
Augsburg Profile
Diogenes Review
Red Dragon
Dagger
Torii Typhoon
The Vanguard
Write On

Unit Publisher

HQ INSCOM
USAFS San Antonio
USAFS Augsburg
USAFS Sinop
501st MI Group
66th MI Group
USAFS Okinawa
Vint Hill Farms Station
INSCOM CONUS MI Group

High Performance Task Force. (U) As the nation shifts from an industrial society to a high technology age of information, a national trend is developing to focus more attention on newly emerging concepts which enhance human and organizational productivity and potential. This trend is predicated on the act that there have been massive improvements in the area of high technology without a concurrent increase in the improvement of human technologies. Consensus indicates that there must be a balance between the material innovations of high technology and the increasing demands upon the human element. In the military, there was a parallel shift to examine the human dimension and to investigate advanced human technologies. The objective is to develop a transformation process designed to match human potential and advanced technological systems to cope with the air/land battlefield of the future.

(U) Several Army organizations were involved in exploring innovations within the human dimension that contributed to the creation of an "Army of Excellence." These initiatives coincided with the Secretary of the Army's declaring 1983 as the Army Year of Excellence.

(U) INSCOM became a role player in pursuit of these objectives in the Spring of 1982 when MG Stubblebine, CDR INSCOM, expressed his initial intent at a conference with major subordinate commanders and INSCOM staff to form a task force to explore areas of extraordinary performance. On 6 August, INSCOM subordinate commanders were asked to nominate personnel to serve on an INSCOM Task Force for High Performance. Fifteen people, representing a spectrum of subordinate units, ranks, and intelligence disciplines were selected from nominations. The High Performance Task Force officially formed on 21 September.

(U) The mission of the High Performance Task Force was to scan high performing organizations in the public and private sectors for procedures, programs, and technologies that contribute to enhance human and organizational performance. In turn, the task force was to determine which procedures, programs, and technologies have application to INSCOM. The end result was to increase human productivity by development of human potential. It was hoped that this increased productivity would offset future demands for increased numbers of personnel when such additional manpower was unlikely.

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Human development programs which dealt primarily with consciousness technologies which enhance mental functioning received the greatest amount of attention by the task force.

(U) In March 1983, High Performance Task Force issued a report which was to serve as a guide for INSCOM commanders to implement a variety of suggested programs and new initiatives and pilot programs under taken through the "I will" management tool which was currently being utilized by the Command Group. In addition, an INSCOM Center for Excellence was permanently formed under the Office of the Chief of Staff to assist INSCOM commanders in the transformation process and provide the nucleus for the future development of other high performance procedures, programs, and technologies. This staff element was built around the nuclear of the headquarters Organizational Effectiveness Office.⁵⁰

TRILOGY FARE (TRF). (U) The TRF System was an extensive logistics operations system which automates supply maintenance and configuration management at the user level made continued progress. The TRF System specifications were delivered by the contractor in December 1982, approved and distributed to the field. Subsequent to completion of the system specifications, a decision was made to divide the system supply, maintenance, and configuration management and develop them sequentially. The supply management module is to be the first module developed because it contains the majority of the data required for the remaining modules to function. Using this development approach will provide the first usable module earlier and limit the risk involved to one functional area rather than the entire logistics support operation of the using activity.

(U) As a result of the decision to develop and deploy the TRF System in a modular fashion, the contractor was advised to develop the program specifications for the Supply Management Module. These specifications were completed and approved in July 1983. The contractor is now coding and testing this module and is expected to deliver the module for installation in June 1984.

(U) The Barcode Inventory Data Collection (BINS) System is a subsystem of TRILOGY FARE which is being developed in-house in parallel with the overall TRF System. The BINS System uses barcode labels and scanners to automate equipment identification and inventory procedures. A number of delays have been experienced in the development of the BINS System. Originally scheduled for delivery in February 1983, the system was not ready for testing until June. During the user testing, major deficiencies were discovered in its ability to perform its intended functions. In addition, the procedures required by the system were extremely cumbersome. As a result, the system was returned to the developer for correction. It is now expected that the corrections will be completed by 1 November 1983.⁵¹

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Historical Monographs. (U) FY 1983 represented a significant breakthrough regarding a new writing vehicle for the INSCOM History program. With access to word processing, the History Office was able to produce publications on a timely basis for distribution within the Command. In January 1983, the first monograph was published with three major articles of varying classification and subject matter. It was an attempt to present something of interest for a large audience within INSCOM. In August, a second monograph was distributed. The two monographs were between 60 and 80 pages in length. Both were well received at the headquarters level.

(U) In anticipation to increase interest in history due to the Command's "Rites of Passage" program which encourage units to promote organizational identity, the History Office published in April a special historical monograph, "INSCOM and Its Heritage: An Organizational History of the Command and Its Units." This had a history of the branch, INSCOM, and major subordinate units as well as information on the organizations' heraldry and lineage and honors. In addition, the 130 page publication contained a chapter explaining HQDA's heraldry and history programs and how military intelligence units could participate. Again, the booklet was well received as evident by the requirement for a third printing.⁵²

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Trailers at Arlington Hall Station. (U) During the 1st Qtr, FY 1983, six trailers were placed behind or adjoined to Building 1, A Building, and Building T-402. All of these trailers were leased, although several were ultimately purchased when it proved more feasible to do so. In the 3d Qtr, another ten trailers were leased and stationed in the same areas. It was intended that their presence was temporary, and that they were to provide for much needed space until buildings occupied by DIA on post would become available upon its relocation to Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D.C. Although there was initial reluctance by some INSCOM personnel to occupy the trailers and leave their regular work areas, for the most part, time changed these attitudes and left many ever preferring their new environs. A number of details had to be worked out including security and storage of documents.⁵⁵

74

65

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FOOTNOTES: Chapter V. RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

1. FY 1983 DCSRM AHR (G) (u) pp. 13-20.
2. FY 1983 DCSRM AHR (C) (u) p. 11.
3. FY 1983 DCSRM AHR (G) (u) p. 11.
4. FY 1983 DCSRM AHR (G) (u) p. 21.
5. FY 1983 DCSRM AHR (G) (u) p. 36.
6. FY 1983 DCSRM AHR (G) (u) p. 32.
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38. FY 1983 Office of the Command Chaplain AHR (U), pp. 5&7.
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CHAPTER VI

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Multidiscipline:

US Army Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN).

(U) The REDTRAIN program provided the mechanism to improve and maintain the readiness of tactical intelligence personnel. The REDTRAIN program complemented tactical training and other unit training to ensure the technical proficiency necessary for total unit readiness. The basic goals of the program were to provide the tactical commander with technically proficient tactical intelligence personnel, to satisfy the tactical commander's intelligence requirements, and to contribute when possible to the satisfaction of national requirements.

(U) During FY 1983, Specialized Operational Training (SOT)/Live Environment Training (LET) participation would reach approximately 25 percent of all tactical MI soldiers. The CONUS MI Group, 902d MI Group, and HQ INSCOM (Imagery Interpretation/Order of Battle Discipline Manager) continued to field Mobile Training Teams in their respective disciplines to Active Component Army units. These units plan to have the Mobile Training Teams (MTT) return in FY 1984.

The Technical Support Package (TSP) was a multidiscipline tool designed for the MI commander to evaluate his soldiers and the unit's capabilities. In March 1983, the German language TSP was field tested at Fort Carson, Colorado, and the participants were happy with the results. It was the first time that the collection elements and the All-Source Intelligence Center of a CEWI Battalion had trained together. The German TSP along with the earlier completed Russian TSP was made available to those units with German and Russian linguists and contingency missions. A Korean TSP was underway at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, at the close of FY 1983, and others were planned for the future.

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(U) In March 1983, FORSCOM, INSCOM, National Guard Bureau, and the 142d MI Battalion (Linguist) (Utah Army Reserve National Guard) approved a concept to field a Mobile Interrogation Linguist Exercise (MILE) and establish an interrogator specialized operational training (SOT) opportunity at Camp Williams, Utah. The MILE was developed and was staffed by 142d personnel under the sponsorship of the REDTRAIN office. The Camp Williams SOT opportunity was also being developed and managed by the 142d MI Battalion. The MILE and SOT opportunity will offer interrogation training in Russian, German, Spanish, and Arabic languages. The MILE was field tested at Fort Carson, Colorado, and was well received by the 4th Infantry Division. The MILE, allowed for the first time, interrogation in a target language. The soldiers who participated in the exercise assisted in fine tuning the MILE. Thus, MILE became the newest REDTRAIN opportunity in FY 1983.¹

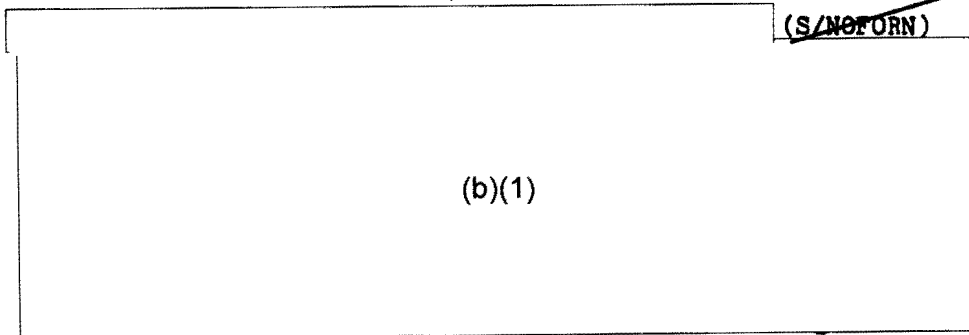
Weather Intelligence and Threat Analysis Program (WINTAP). (U) During the first half of FY 1983, the INSCOM Weather Intelligence and Threat Analysis Program regulation was coordinated within INSCOM. The purpose of the regulation was to establish INSCOM responsibilities for the collection, analysis, production, and dissemination of weather effects on the enemy (weather intelligence) and analysis of this data in conjunction with US Forces' weather effects and current forecast data to produce weather threat analysis products allowing commanders to evaluate the enhancement or limitation of combat power produced by the weather. In addition, the regulation provided for the management, guidance, and direction of weather support activities within INSCOM. The regulation was approved and published with an effective date of 1 March 1983.

(U) Immediate implementation action was initiated by compiling and distributing a WINTAP support package to subordinate units,

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consisting of weather effects data on US forces and guidance for collection and processing of weather intelligence on the enemy force. With the implementation of the WINTAP regulation, the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) took action to add meteorologists to their staff for implementation of their part in the WINTAP. In addition, the Army Contingency Handbooks produced by ITIC-PAC reflected a greater awareness and appreciation for the significance of weather and terrain on operations.²



Resources Prioritization and Planning (RP3) Task Force. (U) In building, staffing, and equipping INSCOM units in accordance with the Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare (IEW) architecture, a computer assisted program was believed to be required. Such a program would permit the Command to adequately fight for and defend requirements for dollars and personnel in the various program arenas INSCOM must compete in. INSCOM selected Decision Design Incorporated (DDI) as the contractor to create a system for matching relative benefits and costs to determine what the INSCOM priorities should be based upon various mission requirements. The program was to be based on the Echelon Above Corps ISEW Architecture Study, intelligence requirements, and mission resources. The system would also identify high leverage systems and technology gaps and clearly define the logic track upon which each priority is based.

(U) In July 1982, Chief, Mission Analysis Office (MAO) requested the DCSOPS to provide five representatives to assist in the formulation of methodology and problem definition. One representative was required from each of the following disciplines: HUMINT, SIGINT, IMINT, OPSEC, and MASINT (measurements and standards intelligence)/EO. During working sessions which followed with the company, computer charts were designed to portray cost benefits. Each discipline was addressed, and systems which were being developed and procured to accomplish the mission in that discipline were listed and costed out in dollars and benefits received. The data incorporated into the computer chart permitted the viewer to

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determine what percent of the mission could be accomplished by obtaining a particular amount of "systems." Problems were apparent in trying to set values in disciplines such as HUMINT and OPSEC which are personnel intensive when comparing them to SIGINT systems which can be quantitatively judged. OPSEC had few "systems" to be included. During later sessions, charts were created to reflect how INSCOM systems would be used in specific scenarios from the EAC ISEW Architecture Study. These scenarios covered wartime conditions in Europe, a limited war in the Pacific (a ground battle in Korea), the Americas, and the RDJTF scenarios.

(U) In October, forms were compiled of the essential elements of information (EEI) submitted by area commanders and were matched against the systems contained in the study charts prepared at earlier meetings. However, OPSEC was to be handled in a different manner. The EAC study which incorporated EEI items from various OPLANS did not produce the same definitive EEFI for OPSEC support. It contained only four general security essential elements of friendly information (EEFI) which are required in varying degrees of completeness and in differing order for each of the scenarios addressed. OPSEC charts essentially broke down into two parts for each target/indicator. The first being which intelligence discipline an enemy G2 would employ to get the information and the second listing our OPSEC systems which could either detect an actual vulnerability (monitoring system picking up call to enemy agent) or a threat (an item monitored on radio which could be intercepted if the enemy was listening) or both. These charts were completed and submitted to MAO for incorporation into their study. Finally, the draft of the "Recommended Improvement to INSCOM's EAC ISEW Resource Prioritization and Planning Process (RP3 Study)" was circulated for comment in October 1982. The study served to prove the feasibility and utility value of such a system.

(U) On 3 June 1983 a DF from CofS, INSCOM assigned responsibilities for implementation. DCSR has primary staff responsibility for implementing RP3 within INSCOM. DCSAUT was assigned responsibility for exploring the feasibility of acquiring an AQUASTAR Video projection system and YCAT Computer or equivalent. The Mission Analysis Office was to continue administering the on-going DDI contract, provide facilitator guidance and assistance in RP3, and pursue improvements to RP3 methodology.⁴

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BRIGHT STAR 83. ~~(S)~~^(U) Sixty personnel from the 513th MI Group provided operational security and technical intelligence support to BRIGHT STAR 83 from 8 to 28 August 1983. The exercise provided unprecedented opportunity to examine and evaluate Soviet and other foreign communications equipment. The technical intelligence team in Somalia repaired 81 pieces of Soviet and other foreign national communications equipment. The team identified poor operator-level maintenance practices and procedures as responsible for most of the equipment problems.

~~(S)~~^(U) The counterintelligence team included overall OPSEC support to include evaluation of the Egyptian port of Alexandria. Recommendations were made to improve both OPSEC awareness and practices.⁶

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Production:

Army Threat Intelligence Production System (ATIPS). (U) The Automation Analysis Services Division (AASD) of the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) in conjunction with the Automated Intelligence Support Division (AISD) of the INSCOM Automated Support Activity (ASA) jointly developed the ATIPS. Introduction of ATIPS into the ITAC environment will move ITAC from a predominantly manual production system to one that is computer assisted. ATIPS will be a centralized host computer located at Arlington Hall Station that will link geographically dispersed mini-computer workstations at the Washington Navy Yard, the Pentagon, and Friendship Airport Annex into an integrated electronic network. The linking of all organizational elements electronically through ATIPS will enable these units to share information to a greater extent and thereby create a more cohesive production environment. ATIPS will be able to process and store unclassified information as well as sensitive compartmented intelligence information.

(U) ATIPS is a very significant effort in that the ITAC is the only DOD intelligence producer without a dedicated ADP support package. The bottom line is that ATIPS represented a vital piece of bringing the ITAC into the level of other production centers. What remains unique in the ITAC case was that ITAC will not control the operators of ATIPS; INSCOM ASA will. No other production center has someone else controlling such a vital part of the intelligence production mission. The ATIPS is scheduled for initial operational capability (IOC) in October 1984.¹

Products by the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC). (U) (S) (NOFORN) In terms of volume, 79 hardcopy reports were published, the largest number for any 12 months in ITAC's history. Of the scheduled products, 58 percent were completed (versus 45 percent at the close of the previous year). Several major large-impact studies such as the Soviet Battlefield Development Plan (SBDP), the Army Long-Range Planning Estimate (LRPE) and Updated Threat to the Army Integrated Tactical Communications System (INTACS) were completed. The SBDP, a nine volume study done jointly with the Foreign Science and Technology Center and the Missile Intelligence Agency for OACSI which examined all aspects of Soviet ground force capabilities, received much favorable comment. In response to a DCSOPS tasking, an LRPE was produced to project the political/economic/military situations worldwide for the year 2000. The INTACS update was a major effort done for DARCOM and TRADOC developmental activities. The table below lists the products produced by ITAC:²

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Page(s) 83 - 94

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OPSEC:

INSCOM Plan for Countering Terrorism. (S) Some counterterrorism jurisdictional boundaries between US Federal agencies have been established, e.g., the State Department was primarily responsible for dealing with terrorism involving US persons living abroad; and, within CONUS, the FBI was responsible for countering domestic terrorism. To date, however, INSCOM's role in support of the Army's efforts in preventing and countering terrorism had not been delineated. In the summer of 1981, ADCSOPS OPSEC, HQ INSCOM, received tasking, emanating from the CG, INSCOM to conduct a study to delineate the role INSCOM should assume in countering international terrorism. Delineation of the INSCOM role was preparative to formal establishment of its jurisdictional responsibility which, when established, would close a gap still existing in the national counterterrorism efforts.

(S) The completed study resulted in the conclusion that an internal INSCOM plan for combating international terrorism was needed and that it should delineate staff responsibilities and subordinate unit missions, and provide procedure guidance. The drafted plan was staffed within HQ INSCOM, and the final version was coordinated with appropriate DA staffs and supported MACOM's and submitted for publication as INSCOM Regulation 381-52, Countering the Terrorism Threat to the US Army.

(U) The largest single problem was the dearth of background concerning terrorism and counterterrorism existing within HQ INSCOM. Mindful of this limitation, coordination with other Army commands and extensive research of reports and literature was conducted to accrete a body of principles to serve as a basis for the study and as general preparation for the counterterrorism mission.¹

Counterintelligence Task Force No. 1. (U) A 12 January 1983 Letter of Instruction from the ACSI, with the concurrence of the CDR INSCOM, directed the establishment of a Counterintelligence Task Force, which was to be convened for a period of 60 days. The study group was composed of seven INSCOM and two OACSI personnel for the purpose of reviewing all Army counterintelligence organizations, programs, and activities for the purpose of improving CI support to the Army. This was to be accomplished by providing the ACSI with a compendium of current major CI issues; initial data on which the ACSI could base decisions; prioritized findings on the basis of critical impact; and recommendations on specific corrective measures to resolve issues addressed by the findings of the Counterintelligence Task Force (CITF).

(U) The CITF examined CI problem areas, identified major findings and classified them (by mission, policy, procedures, resources, training, organization, and technology), and recommended specific courses of action to pursue solutions--with consideration of the impact of those solutions on other CI programs. The CITF was faced with reviewing

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highly controversial and emotional issues within the CI arena, but studied them only to a depth sufficient to justify recommendations to the ACSI. The direction of focus was on those CI issues which required ACSI intervention because they could not be solved or resolved at subordinate levels. CITF members visited activities in Europe, four MACOM staffs, and selected activities in Washington, D.C., to inquire into all CI issues and identify those of prime importance to CI operations in the Army.

(U) The results of the nine member CITF inquiry surfaced 21 findings of sufficient importance to include in the 25 March 1983 formal report presented to the ACSI. The importance of these findings was based on the overall potential for benefit in improving CI organization and mission accomplishment. Nineteen other findings were eliminated from the report because they were either immediately correctable or the object of ongoing corrective staff actions at DOD, DA, or MACOM levels. Six of the following findings were considered to be major: (1) There was a lack of a coherent, credible, easily understood CI doctrine. (2) The Army SIGSEC Support Concept was outdated; (3) Tactical OPSEC policy was essentially non-existent; (4) The Army Technology Transfer area needed definitive DOD policy; (5) The Army and Intelligence Community doctrine and policy for CI threat production and dissemination were disjointed; (6) OPSEC support to industry doctrine and policy were non-existent.

(U) Each of the 21 findings presented to the ACSI contained specific recommendations and action plans to solve or initiate actions to address the problem issues. The CITF report was reviewed by the ACSI and instructions were given and taskings levied by him to begin implementation of the major recommendations to the extent possible. However, MG Odom, ACSI, considered the CITF effort to be only a "first step" in solving of CI issues.²

Counterintelligence Task Force No. 2. (U) A 4 April 1983 letter from the ACSI, again with the concurrence of the CDR INSCOM directed the reconvening of the CI Task Force. The second study group, Counterintelligence Task Force No. 2 (CITF2), was formed to analyze the problem of resource allocation within Army counterintelligence, particularly an analysis of more efficient alternative options in dealing with resource problems. The purpose of the CITF2 immediately became that of obtaining data (total Army EEFI, the threat and a basic agreement of CI definitions, resources, and requirements) and developing a methodology to provide quantitative data and substantiation for efficient allocation of worldwide Army counterintelligence resources as determined by the threat, vulnerability, and risk. The second task force employed a systems analysis consulting firm, the Orkand Corporation, to construct a computer model using the system dynamics modeling technique and assist in quantifying "soft data" related to or affecting counterintelligence resources.

(U) The Orkand Corporation and the CITF2 commenced work on a full-

87
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time basis on 11 October 1983. The contract which had been let to Orkand covered only Phase I of the total project being undertaken for the ACSI. The decision to continue with the project and award a subsequent contract for Phases II and III was scheduled to be made by the ACSI in December 1983, based upon the results of the test run of the computer model. Regardless of the decision by the ACSI, the CITF2 efforts was expected to produce several important by-products such as: compiling community recognized CI definitions; producing a comprehensive threat document within each discipline; updating and formalizing an Army-wide listing of essential elements of friendly information (EEFI); prioritizing and quantifying both the Hostile Intelligence Service (HOIS) threat and EEFI; and bringing the Army's CI managers into a full review of the Army's counterintelligence program.³

COMSEC Insecurity Study (CIPS). (U) NSACSS briefed the Army Staff in early FY 1982 on the HUMINT threat. Subsequent to this briefing, the Director of the Army Staff (DAS) on 1 December 1982 tasked INSCOM to evaluate COMSEC insecurity procedures and make recommendations for their improvement. INSCOM completed its study of the Army COMSEC insecurity program on 10 May 1982. The study arrived at the following conclusions at the Army policy level: First, formal investigations of COMSEC insecurities be mandatory when the circumstances or reasons leading to an insecurity cannot be determined through informal inquiry. Secondly, standardized evaluation guidelines and oversight of all Army COMSEC insecurity matters should be established and maintained by an Army central control authority. Thirdly, INSCOM should be designated as the Army's central control authority for all COMSEC insecurity matters to include exercising oversight over all controlling authorities. Fourth, a summary of each COMSEC insecurity occurrence should be required from reporting units to be forwarded for indorsement through the chain of command. Finally, formal COMSEC training should be mandatory for all COMSEC custodians prior to their assumption of custodial responsibility.

(U) The DCSOPS, INSCOM was briefed on the results of the CIPS on 17 January 1983. Although the study and its recommendations were not given DCSOPS approval, the decision was made to present it to the Counterintelligence (CI) Task Force on 2 February 1983 for their consideration.⁴

OPSEC Game Plan. (U) A study was conducted by the OADCSOPS OPSEC, HQ INSCOM, to address the INSCOM security system. The study was initiated as the result of an "I Will" between MG Stubblebine, CG, INSCOM, and BG Weinstein, DCG, INSCOM. The intent of the study was to determine a way in which INSCOM could fulfill its security support responsibilities to the Army in the most systematic manner. The task, generally referred to as a the OPSEC Game Plan, was determined to be a three phase effort.

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(U) Phase I of the study was a determination and evaluation of the INSCOM security support mission, the security support functions and tasks, the echelons performing the functions and tasks, the tasking processes, and the integration of the security support effort. This phase was conducted through a review of all applicable documents impacting on the INSCOM Security Support mission. INSCOM Regulation 380-6, INSCOM Security Support Program, was used as the starting point in this data collection process. The review encompassed over 80 documents, including Army regulations, INSCOM regulations, DOD directives, the DA ACSI Master Plan, the INSCOM EAC Architecture, and Foreign Counterintelligence/Security and Investigative Activities/COMSEC Resources Program documents. This data was assembled in a Task Force reference handbook representing a compilation of the total INSCOM security support structure. No specific analysis was performed on this data during the first phase of the study. However, a general consensus of the Task Force members at this point was that there was not an INSCOM security support system as such, rather a collection of independent security support activities. Little integration of these security components could be identified. This phase of the project was completed during June and early July 1982.

(U) Phase II of the study was a continuation of data collection through interviews with various organizations managing or conducting security support. Special emphasis was placed on the organizations involved in the non-routine aspects of security operations. This phase was to allow the Task Force members to gain a better understanding of how the system actually functioned, particularly the more unique aspects of INSCOM security support. The phase was conducted during July and August 1982.

(U) Phase III was the review and analysis of the data collected leading to the formulation of findings and recommendations. The analysis substantiated the initial impressions of the Task Force members regarding the lack of a cohesive system. The system consisted of a collection of security activities with the only identifiable point of integration being the Commanding General himself. This system divergence was geographically displayed to enhance the development of recommendations. A graphic portrayal of a conceptual system was then developed. The conceptual system then guided the development of a draft Operational and Organizational Concept which was completed in October 1982. The results of the task force were provided to the INSCOM EAC architecture implementation group and to the US Army Intelligence Center and School for input to the Army CI concept under development at the school.⁵

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OPSEC Support to Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command (BMDSCOM). (U) The SENTRY BMD System (formerly LOAD), currently in an advanced R&D phase, is being designed to intercept and destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM). INSCOM has been identified to provide OPSEC Program support to BMDSCOM and its associated contractors. This action began in July 1980, based on guidance from the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. Further tasking was received by a task assignment letter signed by the Director of the Army Staff, dated 29 June 1982.

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(U) At a BMDSCOM In-Process Review held in February 1983, the Director, Defense Investigative Service (DIS) challenged the Army requirement for OPSEC support to industry. He publicly questioned the requirement for the Army program and attempted to discredit the INSCOM/902d MI Group program in favor of the Defense Industrial Security Program. At the time, key contractors disagreed with his remarks. In a letter dated 30 March 1983, the CDR, INSCOM wrote to the Director, Defense Investigative Service and reminded him that the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army requested INSCOM to provide the OPSEC support to BMDSCOM contractors as well as the fact that the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense supported this approach.⁷

Polygraph Activities. (U) Production figures for the worldwide INSCOM polygraph program for FY 1983 are shown in the table below.⁸

Table 19. - Polygraph Activities, FY 1983

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>
Technical Review of Polygraph Examinations:	432
Review of Permanent Polygraph Files:	3,509
Pre-Polygraph Dossier Reviews:	244
Examiner Certification Actions:	1
Polygraph Examinations Conducted:	
HQ INSCOM/902d MI Group	198
66th MI Group	171
501st MI Group	41
Total	410
Seminars Conducted:	0
Examiner Refresher Training	0
Intern Examiner Supervision	8

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Counter-SIGINT Concept. (U) On 17 May 1983, the ACSI directed formation of a working group to develop a new SIGSEC Support Concept to "guide the SIGSEC support of the Army." The group was chaired by LTC Peter A. Vinett of OACSI with participation invited from INSCOM, NSACSS, USAICS, USAISD, TRADOC, FORSCOM, DARCOM, and USAREUR.

(U) The development of the counter-SIGINT concept was undertaken as an outgrowth of the ACSI directed Counterintelligence Task Force (CITF) review of all Army CI organizations, programs, and activities. Of 21 initial CITF findings, the need for updating the Army Signal Security (SIGSEC) concept was identified as number two priority behind the need for an overall modern CI doctrine. The existing SIGSEC concept emphasizes traditional monitoring, surveys and inspections to determine shortcomings and recommend corrective actions. This philosophy is reactive and involves applying countermeasures after the damage is (may have been) done. The current Communications Security Resources Program (CRP) guidance stresses Threat Analysis and Vulnerability Assessments providing the basis for a new proactive philosophy. The US Army Intelligence School initial effort to rectify the CITF first priority finding (overall modern CI doctrine) identified three CI subdisciplines, Counter-HUMINT, Counter-IMINT, and Counter-SIGINT (SIGSEC). However, the Counter-SIGINT portion was developed along the lines of the traditional SIGSEC concept reactive philosophy.

(U) As a result of the working group's efforts, a rough outline of a new Counter-SIGINT Concept was developed, based on a cyclical counter-SIGINT process of threat assessment, vulnerability assessment, countermeasure development, and countermeasure evaluation. The outline was refined into a draft document by the OACSI and coordinated with other group representatives on 18 July 1983 by a joint ACSI/INSCOM committee and final revisions determined. Pending completion of a final manuscript by the OACSI representative, the Counter-SIGINT Concept was to be briefed to the ACSI and, if approved, forwarded to TRADOC for incorporation in overall counterintelligence doctrine.⁹

Portable Recorder-Reproducer System (AN/GSH-52). (U) HQ INSCOM procured 22 each AN/GSH-52 Systems on a tri-service Navy contract. This procurement was based on the "Statement of Need for a Portable Recorder-Reproducer System" prepared by HQ INSCOM, dated 17 December 1979. The AN/GSH-52 was being considered as a planned replacement for the AN/GTA-19's used within INSCOM for COMSEC telephone monitoring. The Navy contract was awarded on 2 February 1979 for a total of 63 systems. Delivery of the 22 systems to INSCOM was originally expected in December 1980; however, due to contractor delays and planned modifications to the INSCOM AN/GSH-52's, fielding was planned for late 1983. An on-site user test was conducted from August to November 1982 by INSCOM field units, and the final report was completed in September 1983.¹⁰

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S2/SSO Field Station Test. ^(u)~~(e)~~ Prior to 1977, INSCOM field station commanders exercised security cognizance over all activities, including COMINT, at their stations. On 6 April 1977, the CDR INSCOM and the ACSI, DA concluded an MOU which transferred field station COMINT security cognizance to a field station Special Security Office (SSO) which was a part of the United States Army Special Security Group (USASSG), at the time a Field Operating Activity of ACSI, DA. These field station SSO's reported to an INSCOM Special Security Command which was directly subordinate to the USASSG. On 28 August 1980, the CDR, INSCOM and the ACSI, DA concluded an agreement that provided for the subordination of the USASSG to INSCOM.

(U) A 12 December 1980 DF from INSCOM Chief of Staff called for "a determination of the Field Station S-2/Field Station SSO relationships and functional responsibilities" among other actions required of the INSCOM staff. On 23 November 1981, the Commander USASSG submitted a completed Field Station SSO Staff Study which recommended continuation of the existing SSO/S2 relationships. Input to this version was obtained from six field station commanders. Augsburg, Berlin, and Kunia favored combining the S2 and SSO positions while Korea, Sobe, and Sinop indicated satisfaction with the status quo.

(U) On 25 May 1982, COL Partridge, Chief, Mission Analysis Office (HQ INSCOM), conducted a meeting to discuss the decision of the DCG, INSCOM, BG Weinstein, on the SSO/S2 study. The DCG determined that both sides were right in this issue to a degree and advised that he was not ready to make a decision for either side based on the information available at that time. BG Weinstein then directed that a test be conducted for six months in two field stations, one large and one small one. Tests would be of a combined SSO/S-2 operation under the control of the field station commander. Field Stations Berlin and Korea were designated as the organizations to be tested for a period lasting from September 1982 to February 1983.

(U) In March 1983, participants and test monitors submitted final reports of the test to the Chief, MAO. These reports were substantially the same as those submitted earlier as progress reports. The CDR, USASSG concluded that "changing the current system had the serious potential of weakening the enforcement capability for SCI security at the field station." Field station commanders concluded essentially the opposite as expressed by the CDR, 501st MI Group, "security of SCI material will not suffer if the SSO is permanently placed under field station commanders. ...SSO's can be directly under field station commanders without any degradation of SCI security. This fact, coupled with an improvement in efficiency of security operations, clearly dictates that SSO's be placed under field station commanders permanently."

(U) On 5 April 1983, MAO presented a briefing to the DCG-I, INSCOM regarding the conclusions of the S2/SSO relationship test at Field

93

102

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Stations Berlin and Korea. While the briefing suggested that one of the evaluation criteria used by MAO was that findings had to be consistent with HQDA policy, or if an alternative is selected which warrants seeking a change, then such a change should be requested, the study more fully supported the ACSI approved SSI position that the SSO's must remain separate and distinct as an element of the Defense Special Security System (DSSS). In essence, the briefing indicated that the DCG-I could not make a decision to change the present system.

(U) On 12 April 1983, MAO circulated a staff study covering this test for comment. The staff study offered five alternatives and specified six decision objectives to evaluate the alternatives. Only the Status Quo Ante Bellum alternative satisfied all of the decision objectives. As defined in the study this alternative provided the maximum responsibilities to field station commanders consistent with USSID's and the maximum exercise of authority for supporting SSO's consistent with the DSSS. The study proposed two major actions that would once again get this problem under active consideration.

(U) First, a DF was signed by the CofS on 28 April 1983 establishing a working group chaired by MAO, assisted by representatives from the Central Security Office (HQ INSCOM), USASSG, and the ODCSOPS to review the S2/SSO functions at each of the six field stations within INSCOM where SSO's are assigned and in concert with the field station and Special Security Detachment commanders to develop a design structure for a revised S2 functional entity to be consistent with the implementation of the Status Quo Ante Bellum alternative.

(U) This working group convened three times from early May 1983 to mid-June 1983 in pursuit of the established tasking. It soon became apparent that the same parochial ideas remained, and the working group then attempted to break new ground to resolve this issue. A message was drafted by the group and sent to the field stations proposing a whole new combined structure incorporating cross-trained civilian security specialists to be specifically recruited, trained, and assigned to the field stations. This concept is intended to achieve functional integration of the SCI security roles contemplated in both the US SIGINT System and the Defense Special Security System. Comments from the field showed little support for such a course of action. However, the working group has been put on hold pending the results of other actions in progress between MAO and OACSI on the future of SSO's.

(U) The second action proposed by the staff study was a letter to ACSI advising of the test results and raising two other issues requiring prompt action by the Army. These issues are an examination of functional relationship of the DA SSO system at EAC vis-a-vis EAC ISEW Force planning and the success of the IOSS Relook decision which transferred USASSG to INSCOM.¹¹

94

103

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ELSEC (Electronic Security) Collection and Analysis Systems (ECAS).

(U) (S) The ELSEC Collection and Analysis System is required to support the development of operational ELSEC techniques and procedures for currently fielded noncommunications emitters and those new emitters being developed by DARCOM. The ECAS frequently range for collection and analysis of non-Electro-Optics (E-O) is 100 KHz to 120 GHz, while the wavelength range for E-O emissions is 15 to 0.3 micrometers. An automatic mode of operation is needed for ECAS when collecting a number of electromagnetic emissions, e.g., from a HAWK unit in a very short time to determine the electromagnetic profile of a unit. The system will include a capability for automatic control of the receivers and analysis subsystems, and an omni-directional and high gain antenna system. It is currently proposed to house the system in standard Army shelters mounted on military vehicles with good highway/cross country mobility (not tactical) and which can be air transported by a C-141. A 15 KW generator will be towed by the vehicle on short hauls when required.

(U) A requirement for an ECAS first surfaced during 1976. A staff study conducted during 1977 by INSCOM recommended a system to support the Army Operational ELSEC Program. In addition, an ECAS proposal was staffed within INSCOM during August 1979. It was validated by the DA staff and has been included in the INSCOM COMSEC Resources Program (CRP) submission since FY 1979. The ECAS has been supported by NSA.

(U) Actions concerning the ECAS remained stymied for about nine months until the ODCSFM, INSCOM decided to convert the existing ROC on the ECAS into a Draft Letter Requirement (DLR). However, by the end of FY 1983, ODCSFM had still not finalized the DLR since ECAS was considered a low priority item. A HQDA letter dated 2 May 1983 requested that DARCOM assigned a materiel developer for the ECAS. In response to this, DARCOM assigned the US Army Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM) to be the materiel developer on 1 June 1983. A total of \$7.5 million has been proposed in the CRP for acquiring one ECAS in the FY 1984/85 time frame.¹²

Special Purpose Mobile Signals Surveillance Systems (SPMS³). (S) The SPMS³ is required for SIGSEC Surveillance of Army emitters at Army RDTE installations, activities, and contractor facilities in support of the 902d MI Group's OPSEC Evaluation (OSE) Program. The system will operate in the 0.1 MHz to 120 GHz frequency range for non-Electro-Optics (E-O) signals and 100 to 0.2 micrometers wavelengths for E-O signals. It will operate in both a manual and semiautomatic mode of operation. The system will be configured as a mobile system with a capability to provide a man-transportable capability. The system will be capable of collecting and analyzing both communications and noncommunications emissions.

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(U) A requirement for an SPMS³ first surfaced during 1976. A staff study conducted by INSCOM during 1977 recommended a system to support the 902d MI Group OSE Program. Authority for the SPMS³ requirement is minimally documented in AR 530-3, paragraph 2-10d, which states that INSCOM will conduct tests on noncommunications equipment/systems and complexes to determine the extent of their vulnerability to ELINT exploitation. While complete authority by AR 530-2 and AR 530-3 is lacking for providing this support to OSE's, the SPMS³ is needed to determine what Hostile Intelligence Services (HOIS) can gain from the emissions during RDTE tests of Army emitters. Experience has shown the 902d MI Group's OPSEC program support to RDTE projects and materiel developers has been successful in reducing the SIGSEC threat to Army emitters.

(U)
(C) Actions concerning the SPMS³ acquisition remained stymied for about nine months until the OADC SOPS-OPSEC, INSCOM requested a meeting be held with ODCSFM to discuss the SPMS³ acquisition. This meeting was precipitated by the fact that the Army had in January 1983 approved \$1.9 million of PDIP funding to acquire an SPMS³ in FY 1984. Based on an OADC SOPS-OPSEC recommendation, DCSFM converted the SPMS³ Required Operational Capability (ROC) to a Draft Letter Requirement (DLR). However, by the end of FY 1983, ODCSFM had still not finalized the DLR since the SPMS³ was considered a low priority item. Based on a request from HQDA, DARCOM assigned the US Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) as the materiel developer for the SPMS³ on 1 June 1983. The \$1.9 million funding available during FY 1984 is probably sufficient for acquiring a system with a radio frequency range of 0.1 MHz to 120 GHz. It is not sufficient funding to acquire an Electro-Optics (E-O) capability. Also, the logistics support package may not be provided for this amount. Current estimates indicate, \$2.5 million is needed to acquire a non-E-O capability with a fully logistics support package.¹³

COMSEC Insecurity Program. (U) The COMSEC Insecurity Program was established for the purpose of monitoring, reviewing, and when required, evaluating COMSEC insecurity reports initiated within DA. National COMSEC Instruction 4006, describes the program as one which serves primarily to insure that all detected insecurities to COMSEC material are reported promptly to the officials responsible for evaluating the incidents and initiating action to minimize their security impact. These reports of insecurities also served as the basis for identifying trends in insecurity occurrences, and for developing procedural and doctrinal measures to prevent recurrence of similar insecurities.

(U) In the previous years, records of insecurities were maintained on a geographical basis rather than a command basis. However, starting in 1983, cases were assigned by command. The figures for cases during the first nine months of CY 1983 are as follows:

96

105

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Table 20. - COMSEC Insecurities, CY 1983 (first nine months)

<u>Command</u>	<u>Number</u>
USACC	36
DARCOM	3
USAREUR	150
FORSKOM	87
HQDA	0
INSCOM	10
Joint	3
USA Eight	15
NGB	18
TRADOC	3
WESTCOM	5
Other	14
TOTAL	344

(U) By the end of the first nine months of CY 1983, Army units were reporting nine insecurities per week; the 1982 rate was eight per week. The overwhelming majority of insecurities involved physical loss or subjection to compromise of keying material at the user level. INSCOM's active participation in the review and monitoring of controlling authority (CONAUTH) evaluated insecurities was sometimes hindered by reluctant or inadequate reporting by units where the insecurity occurred and to some extent by a lack of expertise at the CONAUTH level.¹⁴

The LARK FLIGHT Case. (U) (C) In November 1981, information was received that a foreign civilian, formerly employed by US Forces at the Miesau Army Depot, was providing US material and documents to a foreign intelligence service. That individual's daughter was married to a US citizen member of the US Army, (b)(6) and was also implicated in espionage. During the investigation of the allegations, three sources of information were examined by polygraph and were determined to be truthful. The results of these examinations significantly aided in the development of the investigation. (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(7)(E) year and a half investigation, several surveillance operations were conducted, considerable coordination with German agencies was effected, and the first wire tap was employed by a unit of the 66th MI (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(7)(E) The 527th MI Battalion played an integral role in developing the case. German authorities, the host country, arrested the foreign civilian and his daughter for espionage.

(U) (C) (b)(6) agreed to undergo a polygraph examination. The examination resulted in his admitting that he knew his wife and father-in-law were involved in espionage and that he did not report the fact, even though he was aware of responsibility to do so, because he wanted to protect his wife. On 31 August 1983, (b)(6) was courtmartialed and found guilty in connection with the espionage case (LARK FLIGHT). Wilson was convicted on counts of falsifying official documents and

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failure to report espionage activity for which he was sentenced to four months confinement, four months forfeiture of pay, reduction to lowest rank, and bad conduct discharge. Wilson's German born spouse and her father were awaiting trial for espionage by German courts at the close of FY 1983. The father confessed to having sold secrets for over 12 years and having received over 200,000 DM for the information.¹⁵

LERP HANDLE. ^(u)~~(S)~~ The LERP HANDLE case began in the early summer of 1982 when an informant of the Criminal Investigative Division reported that he was in contact with a German named Rainer Uhde who had offered to trade drugs for classified US information. Although the intelligence community had for years suspected that the Warsaw Pact might be involved in this sort of activity, there had been no concrete evidence of this. Because of a number of delays and the failure of Uhde to provide the drugs promised, US Army Intelligence began to doubt the authenticity of his original promises. After about eight months, however, somewhat to everyone's surprise, Uhde did finally pass about 20 grams of heroin which was estimated to have a street value of over 30,000 DM. Uhde was finally arrested in the spring of 1983 and convicted of 4 1/2 years in prison in October of that year. As a result of the operation, it was shown that at least on one occasion drugs were a factor in espionage.¹⁶

Return of KAWOL. ^(u)~~(C)~~ On 21 April 1983, a US Army noncommissioned officer who had served as a former US Army interrogator returned to US Army Control after being KAWOL (knowledgeable of classified information and absence without leave) for over three years. While in the KAWOL status, the individual had traveled to Beirut, Lebanon, and joined the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). As a means of proving his loyalty to the PLO, he shared his knowledge of US Army Intelligence operations directed against the PLO, the identity of various Palestinians whom he had interrogated, of several intelligence sources, and of a US Case Officer and translations of several US Army field manuals. Subsequent to the Israeli/Lebanese War, the noncommissioned officer became disenchanted with the PLO and decided to return to US Army control. Subsequent interrogation disclosed information concerning their infrastructure, personalities, and morale.¹⁷

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(U) The GIF was to be contained in an S-389 shelter and would have four operator positions. In the remote and unmanned configuration, these operators would control the mission equipment onboard the aircraft via a secure UHF data link. These positions can also be used when the aircraft are not flying for a collection mission, particularly in the high frequency spectrum. However, there will be no DF capability when using the GIF without the aircraft. The GIF will also have facilities for analytical personnel.

(U) The AGE will use a commercial step-van type vehicle which will be used to test the aircraft mission systems prior to launch. In addition, the AGE will have one collection position to be used as necessary. Finally, when the unit is deployed to a forward or remote location, there is a requirement for a support-type aircraft for administrative and logistics purposes. This aircraft should be a C-12 type aircraft, either military or civilian lease.¹⁵

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IMINT/Electro-Optics:

MAGIIC. (FOUO) The Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center (MAGIIC) was a two shelter, ADP intensive imagery interpretation facility optimized for hard copy read-out of RF-4C collected imagery. The MAGIIC is basically a replacement interpretation facility for the TIIF (Tactical Imagery Interpretation Facility) and scheduled for deployment to the MI Detachments tasked with exploiting tactical imagery at echelons above corps in support of echelons corps and below. MAGIIC is the Army portion of joint service procurement action upgrading conventional tactical imagery interpretation capabilities for the Army, Air Force, and Marines. Under the TAA-86 process, the mission of TAC II was given to EAC and INSCOM.

(U) Initial Operating Capability (IOC) of the first CONUS-based MAGIIC was January 1983, at Bergstrom AFB, Texas, with Detachment 1, 17th MI Company, 201st MI Battalion, 513th MI Group. The IOC of the second MAGIIC to Detachment 2 was June 1983. In January 1983, HQ INSCOM proposed deferring fielding of a system to Korea in favor of fielding a third system to the 513th MI Group. The system would be appropriately tasked to provide support for the Korean theater. Formal response from Commander, US Forces concurred with INSCOM's proposal, and HQDA directed ERADCOM to cease planning for the fielding to Korea.¹

Camera System for CRAZY HORSE. (S//NOFORN) HQDA tasked INSCOM on 3 December 1982 to examine and articulate any requirements for an imagery collection system for CRAZY HORSE; an RC-12D Aircraft in support of USCINCSO SIGINT requirements. INSCOM tasked the 470th MI Group to coordinate with J2, SOUTHCOM and forward recommendation for camera system. Initially, J2 SOUTHCOM desired infrared (IR) capability for CRAZY HORSE. However, imagery experts pointed out that IR requires a ceiling of 3,000 feet, and since CRAZY HORSE would fly at an altitude of 30,000 feet, it was recommended that a black and white camera system with 24-inch focal length be used. The J2 collection manager agreed but emphasized that installation of the camera must not delay initial operating capability (IOC) of CRAZY HORSE.

(U)
~~(S//NOFORN)~~ Preliminary investigation identified two possible camera systems, the KS 121 and Hasselblad 500 EM. INSCOM coordinated with DIA to perform aerial photographic tests with the above cameras. The test was conducted in May with an Air Force C-12 aircraft. Based on the cost of the cameras and the evaluation of the product from the test, HQ INSCOM decided the Hasselblad 500 EM was the best camera system for CRAZY HORSE. However, following discussions with the CRAZY HORSE project manager, several problems arose to include the cost and time involved with the renovations necessary to accommodate the camera system. Since the camera system would delay CRAZY HORSE

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by approximately 60 to 120 days, the requirement was essentially dropped with concurrence of ACSI.²

(b)(3) 10
USC 424
Per DIA

470th II Detachment. (S/NOFORN) The US Southern Command was tasked by [] on 13 March 1981 to submit a plan which would identify their intelligence collection, analysis, production, and dissemination requirements. The SOUTHCOM plan, dated 27 August 1981, developed with the assistance of [] NSA, HQDA, HQ USAF, and HQ USAINSCOM, recommended an imagery interpretation element be assigned to the 470th MI Group. A manpower survey fully supported the plan, and the Director, DIA endorsed the recommendation to the Director, Joint Staff.

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) The Detachment's MTOE configuration included 21 personnel; this was nine spaces over the original configuration of 12 INSCOM resources. The change in the Detachment's MTOE was the result of HQ INSCOM's manpower survey conducted in June 1983 which recommended a total of 23 required spaces. Permanent personnel (image interpreters) began arriving for duty in October 1982 and the use of TDY personnel was reduced accordingly. By March 1983, the Detachment consisted of nine personnel: six permanent (one warrant officer and five image interpreters) and three TDY (one officer and two photo technicians). However, in June 1983, the introduction of Project CONSTANT SEEK necessitated additional TDY personnel. By the end of FY 1983, the Detachment consisted of 12 personnel: 10 permanent (one WO, two terrain analysts, six image interpreters, and one clerk) and two TDY (one officer and one photo technician).³

(S/NOFORN/WINTEL)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

118
127

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Page(s) 128 - 129

FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Multidiscipline:

1. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 238-41; Info Paper, IAIESC-T, subj: TROJAN HORSE (15 Apr 83) (C).
2. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 232.
3. Paper, IAOPS-PMD, subj: Central American Joint Intelligence (CAJIT) Profile (28 Jun 83) (S/NOFORN); CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 19 May 83, subj: Central American Joint Intelligence Team (CAJIT) Manning (S/NOFORN); CDR IESC Msg, dtd 300800Z Jun 83, subj: Central American Joint Intelligence Team (CAJIT) REDTRAIN Opportunity (S/NOFORN).
4. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 80-82.
5. FY 1983 66th MI Gp AHR (S), pp. 65-67.
6. Info Paper, IAOPS-PL, subj: 513th MI Gp Intelligence Support BRIGHT STAR 83 (S); FY 1983 203d MI Bn AHR (S), Supplement.

Production:

1. FY 1983 ITAC AHR (S/NOFORN), p. 7, Appendix H.
2. Ibid., pp. 3-4, Appendix D.

HUMINT/TAREX:

1. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), P. 225.
2. Ibid., p. 222.
3. Ibid., p. 224
4. IA Form 32, IAOPS-H-T, subj: TAREX Reporting of SANDDUNE Material (22 Nov 82) (TSCW).
5. CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 121330Z May 83, subj: TONKIN SLEUTH (S/NOFORN); FY 1982 INSCOM Ann Hist Review (TSCW), pp. 72-73; FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 221.
6. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 227.
7. FY 1982 INSCOM Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 73; FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 226.
8. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 147-49.
9. Ibid., pp. 152 (Footnote)-55.
10. Ibid., p. 152 (Footnote).
11. Paper, IAOPS-H-F, subj: Southeast Asia Initiative (500th MI Group) (10 Aug 83) (S/RODCA).
12. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 150-51.
13. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 152 (Footnote); Ltr, IAOPS-H-F, subj: Request for Assistance (12 Oct 82) (S); Ltr IAOPS-H-C-C, subj: Project WINDMILL-After Action Report (15 Nov 82) (S).
14. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), P. 152 (Footnote); Memo, IAOPS-H-F, subj: Third World Collection (25 Oct 82) (S/NOFORN).
15. DF, IAOPS-H-F, subj: Use of Investigative Hypnosis (4 Oct 82) (U); FY 1981 INSCOM Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 81.
16. CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 201305Z Dec 83, subj: INSCOM Operational Report (OPREP) 24-83, for the Period 21 Nov thru 4 Dec 83 (SCW/NOFORN).

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- 17. FY 1983 USA Ops Gp AHR (S/NOFORN), Chpt IV; Annex D, p. 7.
- 18. Ibid., Annex D, p. 7.
- 19. Ibid.
- 20. FY 1983 470th MI Gp AHR (S), Chpt IV, pp. 2-3.

OPSEC:

- 1. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 13-14.
- 2. Ibid., pp. 16-18.
- 3. Ibid., pp. 19-21.
- 4. Ibid., pp. 24-26.
- 5. Ibid., pp. 29-32.
- 6. Ibid., pp. 37-39.
- 7. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 15; Ltr, CDR INSCOM to Dir, DIS (30 Mar 83) (U).
- 8. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 105.
- 9. Ibid., pp. 61-62.
- 10. Ibid., pp. 69-70.
- 11. Ibid., pp. 74-79.
- 12. Ibid., pp. 84-85.
- 13. Ibid., pp. 86-88.
- 14. Fact Sheet, IAOPS-OP-OS, subj: COMSEC Insecurity Program (5 Oct 82) (U); Ltr, IAOPS-OP-OS, subj: COMSEC Insecurity Program (20 Dec 82) (U); FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 93-95.
- 15. FY 1983 66th MI Gp (S/NOFORN), p. 55.
- 16. Ibid., p. 56.
- 17. FY 1983 SOD AHR (C), p. 7.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024
 (i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;
 (b) (1) Per NSA

SIGINT/EW:

- 1. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 193; FY 1983 [redacted] Chpt 4, p. 7.
- 2. FY 1983 DCSOPS (TSCW), pp. 214-15; CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 041335Z Jan 83, subj: [redacted] HFDF Baseline Expansion (S-CCO); Paper, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: [redacted] HFDF Baseline Expansion (3 May 83) (C); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: [redacted] ASA Co HFDF Baseline Expansion (22 Aug 83) (C); Paper, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: [redacted] HFDF Baseline Expansion (7 Mar 83) (U).
- 3. Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: [redacted] (27 Jul 83) (TSCW); CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 051845Z, subj: [redacted] Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: To Respond to the CG's Query Pertaining to Subject (17 Aug 83) (S-CCO).
- 4. FY 1983 FY Key West AHR (SCW), p. 16.
- 5. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 176-77; FY 1983 FS Key West AHR (SCW), pp. 22-23.
- 6. FY 1983 [redacted] Chpt 4, p. 5.
- 7. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 170.
- 8. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 171; Info Paper, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: [redacted] (2 May 83) (S-CCO).
- 9. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 189-90.
- 10. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 210-12; Paper, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: [redacted]

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(b)(3):50 USC
3024(i);(b)
(3):P.L. 86-36;
(b) (1) Per NSA

11. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 208-09.
12. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 206-07; Paper, IAOPS-SE, subj: TRUE BLUE (2 Mar 83) (b)(1)
13. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 191.
14. Ibid., pp. 203-05.
15. FY 1983 DCSFM AHR (S-CCO), Chpt 5.
16. Print Out, subj: Disposition of SCE Resources by Sub-Element (22 Nov 83) (SCW).
17. Ibid.
18. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 196-98; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-A, subj: [redacted] Update (22 Aug 83) (S); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-A, subj: [redacted] Update (28 Jun 83) (S); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-A, subj: [redacted] Operations (14 Mar 83) (SCW).
19. CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 011500Z Nov 82, subj: INSCOM OPREP 20-82 for 27 Sep-10 Oct 82 (TSCW).
20. FY 1983 [redacted] AHR (TSCW), p. 27.
21. CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 242500Z Feb 83, subj: INSCOM Operational Report 03-83 for the Period 31 Jan thru 13 Feb 1983 (SCW).
22. FY 1983 CSOC AHR (TSCW), p. 31.
23. Ibid., pp. 48-50.
24. Paper, CW3 Heath, OADCSOPS SIGINT/EW, subj: Direction-Finding FY 1983 (S-CCO).
25. Ibid.

IMINT/Electro Optics:

1. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 131.
2. Ibid., p. 127.
3. Ibid., pp. 123-26.
4. Ibid., p. 138.
5. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 135-38; Paper, IAOPS-EO, subj: LANK BENCH Status Report 2-83 (26 Sep 83) (SCW); CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 091800Z Sep 82, subj: Project LANK BENCH (S-CCO).
6. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 132-35; Paper, IAOPS-EO, subj: CANTICLE BOAT (5 Mar 83) (C).
7. FY 1983 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 138; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-EO, subj: TRIVIAL TIGER Deployment (17 Jun 83) (S).

APPENDIX A

USA INSCOM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
(As of 30 September 1983)

<u>UIC</u>	<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Location</u>
W00YAA	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	Arlington Hall Station, Virginia
W000AA	US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station	Arlington Hall Station, Virginia
W001AA	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W01KAA	US Army Field Station Key West	Naval Air Station Key West, Florida
W31UAA	US Army Field Station San Antonio	Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas
W002AA	US Army Element, National Security Agency	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W01HAA	US Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station	Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia
W02BAA	US Army Field Station Okinawa	Sobe, Okinawa, Japan
W02RAA	US Army Field Station Berlin	Berlin, Germany
W0DRAA	US Army Field Station Sinop	Sinop, Turkey
W0KLAA	Classified Unit	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W1J1AA	US Army Special Security Group	Pentagon, Washington, DC
W1U3AA	US Army Administrative Survey Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W372AA	US Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W2JBAA	US Army Russian Institute Garmisch, Germany	
W4JZAA	US Army Intelligence and Security Foreign Language Training Center Europe	Munich, Germany
W3AGAA	US Army Field Station Augsburg	Augsburg, Germany
W3CCAA	USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity	Arlington Hall Station, Virginia
W3NSAA	USA INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific	Fort Shafter, Hawaii
W3QNAA	US Army Cryptologic Support Group	Heidelberg, Germany
W3YDAA	US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center	Arlington Hall Station, Virginia
W318AA	USA INSCOM Fort Meade Headquarters Support Activity	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W319AA	US Army Operational Group	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W32BAA	US Army Central Security Facility	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W35GAA	USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity	Arlington Hall Station, Virginia
W36SAA	USA INSCOM Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team	Arlington Hall Station, Virginia
W39CAA	US Army Special Operations Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W4J4AA	US Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command Europe	Zweibrucken, Germany

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 133
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UICUnit DesignationLocation

<u>UIC</u>	<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Location</u>
	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	
W4DFAA	US Army Systems Exploitation Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W4DKAA	USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity	Arlington Hall Station, Virginia
W4E7AA	US Army Field Station Kunia	Wheeler Air Force Base, Hawaii
W4GXAA	US Army Intelligence Support Activity	Arlington Hall Station, Virginia
W4J1AA	USA INSCOM Mission Support Activity	Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia
W4KPAA	US Army Intelligence Exchange and Support Center	Arlington Hall Station, Virginia
WBU6AA	902d Military Intelligence Group	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WBU699	Augmentation, 902d Military Intelligence Group	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W005AA	USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force	Pentagon, Washington, DC
W009AA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Sam Houston	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
W01AAA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco	Presidio of San Francisco, CA
W01BAA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency	Alexandria, Virginia
W3S2AA	USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Fort Meade	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W32AAA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Meade	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
	USA INSCOM Security Support Battalion (Provisional)	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WBU7AA	66th Military Intelligence Group	Munich, Germany
WBU799	Augmentation, 66th Military Intelligence Group	Munich, Germany
WGNTAA	HHC, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion	Munich, Germany
WGNT99	Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion	Munich, Germany
WBVNAA	5th Military Intelligence Company	Munich, Germany
WBVN99	Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Company	Munich, Germany
WBVKAA	HHC, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion	Nuernberg Fuerth, Germany
WBVK99	Augmentation, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion	Nuernberg Fuerth, Germany
WBVLAA	527th Military Intelligence Battalion	Kaiserslautern, Germany
WBVL99	Augmentation, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	Kaiserslautern, Germany
WBVLAA	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	Kaiserslautern, Germany

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134

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UICUnit DesignationLocation

HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

<u>UIC</u>	<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Location</u>
	66th Military Intelligence Group	
	527th Military Intelligence Battalion	
WBVLAO	Company A, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	Kaiserslautern, Germany
WBVLBO	Company B, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	Kaiserslautern, Germany
WBWAAA	430th Military Intelligence Detachment	Munich, Germany
WBWK99	Augmentation, 430th Military Intelligence Detachment	
		Munich, Germany
WBWVAA	766th Military Intelligence Detachment	Berlin, Germany
WBWV99	Augmentation, 766th Military Intelligence Detachment	
		Berlin, Germany
	430th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional)	
	584th Military Intelligence Detachment	Munich, Germany
WGS5AA	470th Military Intelligence Group	Vincenza, Germany
WBU8AA	Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group	Fort Clayton, Panama
WBU899	US Army Field Station Panama	Fort Clayton, Panama
W4JOAA	500th Military Intelligence Group	Geleta Island, Panama
WBU9AA	Augmentation, 500th Military Intelligence Group	Camp Zama, Japan
WBU999	US Army Field Station Misawa	Camp Zama, Japan
W3BRAA	149th Military Intelligence Detachment	Misawa, Japan
WFN8AA	Augmentation, 149th Military Intelligence Detachment	Camp Zama, Japan
WFN899		
		Camp Zama, Japan
WCOFAA	181st Military Intelligence Detachment	Camp Zama, Japan
WCOF99	Augmentation, 181st Military Intelligence Detachment	
		Camp Zama, Japan
W4FWAA	US Army Asian Studies Detachment	Camp Zama, Japan
WH6AAA	HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group	Camp Coiner (Yongsan Military Reservation), Seoul, Korea
		Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea
WH6A99	Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group	Camp Humphreys, Pyong Taek, Korea
W3F1AA	US Army Field Station Korea	
WEDVAA	332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare)	
		Camp Page, Korea
WC16AA	HHC, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion	Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea
WC1699	Augmentation, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion	
		Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea

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135

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UICUnit DesignationLocation

<u>UIC</u>	<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Location</u>
	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	
	HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group	
	HHC, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion	
WBWFAA	209th Military Intelligence Company (Operations Security)	Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea
WBWF99	Augmentation, 209th Military Intelligence Company	Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea
WH8MAA	3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)	Pyong Taek, Korea
WH8MAA	Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion	Pyong Taek, Korea
WH8MAO	Company A, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion	Pyong Taek, Korea
WH8MBO	Company B, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion	Pyong Taek, Korea
WDLYAA	HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion	Augsburg, Germany
WDLY99	Augmentation, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion	Augsburg, Germany
WDLFAA	409th Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Rear)	Augsburg, Germany
WEDUAA	328th Army Security Agency Company	Augsburg, Germany
WGS2AA	581st Military Intelligence Detachment	Zweibrucken, Germany
WGS3AA	582d Military Intelligence Detachment	Alconbury, England
WGS4AA	583d Military Intelligence Detachment	Weisbaden, Germany
WBVAAA	513th Military Intelligence Group	Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
WH72AA	HHC, 201st Military Intelligence Battalion	Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
WFJCAA	17th Military Intelligence Company	Fort Bragg, North Carolina
WH8QAA	HHC, 202d Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection/Exploitation)	Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
WDELAA	219th Military Intelligence Company	Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
WH8QAO	641st Military Intelligence Company (Collection)	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WBVRAA	164th Military Intelligence Company	Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
WH73AA	166th Military Intelligence Company	Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia
WH8PAA	HHC, 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence)	Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
WH60AA	11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
WH6099	Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
WBVTAA	174th Military Intelligence Company	Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

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136

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APPENDIX B

TOE UNITS

(As of 30 September 1983)

WBU7	66th Military Intelligence Group
WBU8	470th Military Intelligence Group
WBU9	500th Military Intelligence Group
WH6A	HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group
WBVA	513th Military Intelligence Group
WH8Q	641st Military Intelligence Group (Collection)
WBU6	902d Military Intelligence Group
WH8M	3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)
WGNT	HHC, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion
WH72	HHC, 201st Military Intelligence Battalion
WH8Q	HHC, 202d Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection/Exploitation)
WH8P	HHC, 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence)
WDLY	HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion
WBVK	HHC, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion
WC16	HHC, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVL	527th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVN	5th Military Intelligence Company
WFJC	17th Military Intelligence Company
WH60	11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)
WBVR	164th Military Intelligence Company
WH73	166th Military Intelligence Company
WBVT	174th Military Intelligence Company
WBWF	209th Military Intelligence Company
WDEL	219th Military Intelligence Company
WEDV	332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare)
WEDU	328th Army Security Agency Company
WDLF	409th Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Rear)
WFN8	149th Military Intelligence Detachment
WCOF	181st Military Intelligence Detachment
WBWK	430th Military Intelligence Detachment
WGS2	581st Military Intelligence Detachment
WGS3	582d Military Intelligence Detachment
WGS4	583d Military Intelligence Detachment
WGS5	584th Military Intelligence Detachment
WBVW	766th Military Intelligence Detachment

128

137

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APPENDIX C

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TOE UNITS

ACTIVATED

<u>Unit</u>		<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
WGS2AA	581st Military Intelligence Detachment Stationed: Zweibrucken, Germany Assigned to: HHC, 502d ASA Battalion	01 Oct 82	PO 35-5, HQ INSCOM, 23 Jun 82; PO 57-1, HQ INSCOM, 5 Oct 82
WGS3AA	582d Military Intelligence Detachment Stationed: Alconbury, England Assigned to: HHC, 502d ASA Battalion	01 Oct 82	PO 35-6, HQ INSCOM, 23 Jun 82; PO 57-2, HQ INSCOM, 5 Oct 82
WGS4AA	583d Military Intelligence Detachment Stationed: Weisbaden, Germany Assigned to: HHC, 502d ASA Battalion	01 Oct 82	PO 35-7, HQ INSCOM, 23 Jun 82; PO 57-3, HQ INSCOM, 5 Oct 82
WFJCAA	17th Military Intelligence Company Stationed: Ft Bragg, NC Assigned to: HHC, 201st MI Battalion	02 Oct 82	PO 57-4, HQ INSCOM, 5 Oct 82; PO 57-4, HQ INSCOM, 5 Oct 82
WBVTAA	174th Military Intelligence Company Stationed: Ft Monmouth, NJ Assigned to: HHC, 201st MI Battalion	02 Oct 82	PO 55-4, HQ INSCOM, 20 Sep 82
WBVRAA	164th Military Intelligence Company Stationed: Ft Monmouth, NJ Assigned to: HHC, 202d MI Battalion	02 Oct 82	PO 55-2, HQ INSCOM, 30 Sep 82; PO 55-2, HQ INSCOM, 20 Sep 82
WH73AA	166th Military Intelligence Company Stationed: Vint Hill Farms Station, VA Assigned to: HHC, 202d MI Battalion	02 Oct 82	PO 55-2, HQ INSCOM, 20 Sep 82
WDELAA	219th Military Intelligence Company Stationed: Ft Monmouth, NJ Assigned to: HHC, 202d MI Battalion	02 Oct 82	PO 30-15, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82; PO 55-2, HQ INSCOM, 20 Sep 82

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<u>Unit</u>		<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
WBVAAA	513th Military Intelligence Group Station: Ft Monmouth, NJ Assigned to: Hqs, USAINSCOM	02 Oct 82	PO 30-12, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82
WH8QAO	641st Military Intelligence Company (Collection) Stationed: Ft George G. Meade, MD Assigned to: HHC, 202d MI Battalion	02 Oct 82	PO 55-1, HQ INSCOM, 20 Sep 82; PO 53-1, HQ ISNCOM, 13 Sep 82
WH72AA	HHC, 201st Military Intelligence Battalion Stationed: Ft Monmouth, NJ Assigned to: 513th MI Group	02 Oct 82	PO 30-13, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82
WH8QAA	HHC, 202d Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection/Exploitation) Stationed: Ft Monmouth, NJ Assigned to: 513th MI Group	02 Oct 82	PO 30-1, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82
WH8PAA	HHC, 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) Stationed: Ft Monmouth, NJ Assigned to: 513th MI Group	02 Oct 82	PO 30-17, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82
WBVLAO	Company A, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion Stationed: Kaiserslautern, Germany Assigned to: 527th MI Battalion	01 Oct 82	PO 35-8, HQ INSCOM, 23 Jun 82
WBVLBO	Company B, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion Stationed: Kaiserslautern, Germany Assigned to: 527th MI Battalion	01 Oct 82	PO 35-8, HQ INSCOM, 23 Jun 82

INACTIVATED

HHC, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion		01 Jul 83	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 28 Jun 82
641st Military Intelligence Detachment		02 Oct 82	PO 30-6, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82

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REASSIGNED

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
11th Military Intelligence Company From: 513th MI Group To: HHC, 203d MI Battalion	02 Oct 82	PO 55-3, HQ INSCOM, 20 Sep 82

REDESIGNATED

Old: 209th Military Intelligence Detachment New: 209th Military Intelligence Company	01 Apr 83	PO 56-1, HQ INSCOM, 21 Sep 82
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140
131

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APPENDIX D

TDA UNITS*
(As of 30 September 1983)

WO0Y	Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command
WO00	US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station
WO01	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group
WO02	US Army Element, National Security Agency
WO05	USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force
WO09	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Houston
WO1A	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco
WO1B	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency
WO1H	US Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station
WO1K	US Army Field Station Key West
WO2B	US Army Field Station Okinawa
WO2R	US Army Field Station Berlin
WODR	US Army Field Station Sinop
WOKL	Classified Unit
W1J1	US Army Special Security Group
W1U3	US Army Administrative Survey Detachment
W2JB	US Army Russian Institute
W31U	US Army Field Station San Antonio
W32A	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Meade
W32B	US Army Central Security Facility
W35G	USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity
W36S	USA INSCOM Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team
W39C	US Army Special Operations Detachment
W318	USA INSCOM Fort Meade Headquarters Support Activity
W319	US Army Operational Group
W372	US Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment
W3AG	US Army Field Station Augsburg
W3BR	US Army Field Station Misawa
W3CC	USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity
W3F1	US Army Field Station Korea
W3NS	USA INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific
W3QN	US Army Cryptologic Support Group
W3S2	USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Fort Meade
W3YD	US Army Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center
W4DF	US Army Systems Exploitation Detachment
W4DK	USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity
W4E7	US Army Field Station Kunia
W4FW	US Army Asian Studies Detachment

141
132

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W4GX	US Army Intelligence Support Activity
W4JO	US Army Field Station Panama
W4J1	USA INSCOM Mission Support Activity
W4J2	USA INSCOM Foreign Language Training Center Europe
W4J4	US Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command Europe
W4KP	US Army Intelligence Exchange and Support Center
WBU699	Augmentation, 902d Military Intelligence Group
WBU799	Augmentation, 66th Military Intelligence Group
WBU899	Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group
WBU999	Augmentation, 500th Military Intelligence Group
WBVK99	Augmentation, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVL99	Augmentation, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVN99	Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Company
WBWF99	Augmentation, 209th Military Intelligence Company
WBWK99	Augmentation, 430th Military Intelligence Detachment
WBWV99	Augmentation, 766th Military Intelligence Detachment
WC1699	Augmentation, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion
WCOF99	Augmentation, 181st Military Intelligence Detachment
WDLY99	Augmentation, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion
WFN899	Augmentation, 149th Military Intelligence Detachment
WGNT99	Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion
WH6A99	Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group
WH6099	Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company

*TDA units which are only a paragraph on parent TDA are no longer being covered in the Annual Historical Review.

142

133

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APPENDIX E

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TDA UNITS

ORGANIZED

<u>Unit</u>		<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
*W4GXAA	US Army Intelligence Support Activity Stationed: Arlington Hall Station, Virginia Assigned to: Hqs, USAINSCOM	02 Mar 81	PO 8-1, HQ INSCOM, 3 Mar 81
W4JOAA	US Army Field Station Panama Stationed: Galeta Island, Panama Assigned to: 470th MI Group	01 Oct 82	PO 67-2, HQ INSCOM, 28 Oct 82
W4J1AA	USA INSCOM Mission Support Activity Stationed: Vint Hill Farms Station, VA Assigned to: Hqs, USAINSCOM	01 Oct 82	PO 73-2, HQ INSCOM, 30 Nov 82
W4J4AA	US Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command Europe Stationed: Zweibrucken, Germany Assigned to: Hqs, USAINSCOM	01 Oct 82	PO 61-2, HQ INSCOM, 18 Oct 82
W4JZAA	USA INSCOM Foreign Language Training Center Europe Stationed: Munich, Germany Assigned to: US Army Russian Institute	01 Oct 82	PO 44-1, HQ INSCOM, 9 Aug 82
W4KPAA	US Army Intelligence Exchange and Support Center Stationed: Arlington Hall Station, Virginia Assigned to: Hqs, USAINSCOM	01 Jan 83	PO 67-1, HQ INSCOM, 28 Oct 82

REDESIGNATED

Old:	USA INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity	01 Oct 82	PO 61-3, HQ INSCOM, 18 Oct 82
New:	USA INSCOM Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team		

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DISCONTINUED

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
201st Military Intelligence Battalion Carrier	02 Oct 82	PO 30-13, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82
202d Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection/Exploitation) Carrier	02 Oct 82	PO 30-1, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82
203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) Carrier	02 Oct 82	PO 30-17, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82
Augmentation, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion	01 Jul 83	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 28 Jun 83
513th Military Intelligence Group Carrier	02 Oct 82	PO 30-12, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82

*Not previously listed

144

135

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APPENDIX F

USA INSCOM PERSONNEL STRENGTH BY UNIT*
(As of 30 September 1983)

Unit	OFF		WO		ENL		MIL TOTAL		DH CIV	
	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd
HQ, US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)	156	144	21	19	98	97	275	260	309	299
USAG, Arlington Hall Station	16	17	2	2	143	164	161	183	79	89
USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW)**	137	82	32	25	855	804	1024	911	4	4
USA Element, National Security Agency	17	13	0	0	0	0	17	13	0	0
USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station	15	14	2	1	121	124	138	139	133	111
USA Field Station Key West	1	1	0	0	20	24	21	25	0	0
Classified Unit (WOKL)	1	1	0	0	5	5	6	6	16	16
USA Administrative Survey Detachment	72	57	61	61	67	68	200	186	277	269
USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity	16	15	3	3	99	76	118	94	63	68
US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center	84	73	25	22	125	114	234	209	234	203
11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	13	12	7	4	176	162	196	178	2	0
USA Field Station San Antonio	7	10	4	4	98	184	109	198	3	3
USA Central Security Facility	5	4	0	0	9	9	14	13	90	90
USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity	1	2	0	0	15	14	16	16	32	41
USA INSCOM Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team	1	0	2	1	13	13	16	14	0	0

*The Command Program Authorized is being used to cover personnel strength by unit. Table taken from DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, Manpower Command Strength (30 Sep 83).

**Strength recorded for USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW) contains personnel of 1st Battalion (Support) and 2d Battalion (Operations).

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145

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Unit	OFF		WO		ENL		MIL TOTAL		DH CIV	
	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd
USA Intelligence Support Activity	48	38	11	12	124	109	183	159	1	1
USA Special Operations Detachment	5	4	5	3	24	24	34	31	6	7
USA INSCOM Ft Meade Headquarters										
Support Activity	3	3	1	1	12	13	16	17	13	17
USA Operational Group	49	43	19	20	33	40	101	103	29	26
USA Special Security Group	119	106	7	7	229	204	355	317	14	12
USA Systems Exploitation Detachment	12	7	1	2	5	10	18	19	1	2
USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual										
Support Activity	2	1	0	0	29	25	31	26	40	44
902d Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	13	11	3	0	22	22	38	33	13	13
USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force	8	8	8	5	29	25	45	38	0	0
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Ft Houston	21	18	14	10	55	54	90	82	2	3
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco	20	20	16	13	42	59	78	92	2	2
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Ft Meade	33	31	17	13	91	91	141	135	5	4
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detach- ment, Defense Nuclear Agency	3	3	5	5	7	10	15	18	2	2
USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Ft Meade	20	19	38	36	77	67	135	122	28	24
17th Military Intelligence Company	8	7	3	3	112	138	123	148	0	0
174th Military Intelligence Company	9	7	2	0	94	95	105	102	0	0
202d Military Intelligence Battalion	16	16	12	8	72	37	100	61	0	0
USA INSCOM Mission Support Activity	1	1	1	1	58	52	60	54	13	12
USA Intelligence Exchange and Support Center	6	4	0	0	5	4	11	8	3	3
203d Military Intelligence Battalion	9	9	1	1	39	46	49	56	0	0
513th Military Intelligence Group	15	16	2	2	47	75	64	93	0	1
201st Military Intelligence Battalion	6	7	0	0	28	28	34	35	0	0

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146

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Unit	OFF		WO		ENL		MIL TOTAL		DH CIV	
	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd
164th Military Intelligence Company	5	3	6	2	67	54	78	59	0	0
166th Military Intelligence Company	2	2	1	1	116	170	119	173	0	0
219th Military Intelligence Company	3	3	3	2	48	23	54	28	0	0
TOTAL CONUS	978	832	335	289	3309	3333	4622	4454	1414	1366
470th Military Intelligence Group	13	17	9	8	53	53	75	78	9	9
USA Field Station Panama	2	2	1	0	52	65	55	67	0	0
TOTAL CARIBBEAN	15	19	10	8	105	118	130	145	9	9
USA INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center- Pacific	11	13	5	5	38	52	54	70	4	5
USA Field Station Okinawa	22	19	5	4	626	670	653	693	36	36
USA Field Station Misawa	4	4	1	1	108	127	113	132	0	0
500th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	9	12	5	5	52	54	66	71	59	64
*501st Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	28	28	9	6	209	169	246	203	20	101
181st Military Intelligence Detachment	2	2	4	2	12	7	18	11	5	5
*209th Military Intelligence Detachment	3	4	22	4	132	85	157	93	20	0
USA Asian Study Detachment	1	1	0	0	8	7	9	8	83	87
*USA Field Station Korea	17	12	7	4	210	269	234	285	39	0
*332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare)	7	4	3	3	241	202	251	209	0	0
149th Military Intelligence Battalion	4	4	4	3	17	9	25	16	10	7
*USA Field Station Kunia	22	20	11	11	590	545	623	576	17	14
*3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)	11	11	31	24	335	306	377	341	0	0
*524th Military Intelligence Battalion	8	5	5	1	108	63	121	69	22	0
TOTAL PACIFIC	149	139	112	73	2686	2565	2947	2777	315	319

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Unit	OFF		WO		ENL		MIL TOTAL		DH CIV	
	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd
USA Cryptologic Support Group	2	2	4	3	11	11	17	16	0	0
USA Field Station Berlin	32	33	19	18	733	828	784	879	12	10
USA Field Station Augsburg	71	71	37	31	1647	1728	1755	1830	95	97
66th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	28	27	10	13	151	193	189	233	241	223
5th Military Intelligence Company	2	4	3	5	44	61	49	70	0	0
18th Military Intelligence Battalion	12	17	10	7	117	132	139	156	0	0
511th Military Intelligence Battalion	5	1	3	0	42	6	50	7	0	0
430th Military Intelligence Detachment	12	15	14	14	41	32	67	67	61	0
527th Military Intelligence Battalion	29	36	23	15	240	263	292	314	0	0
766th Military Intelligence Detachment	4	5	2	3	27	31	33	39	0	0
502d Army Security Agency Battalion	11	16	3	3	121	143	135	162	0	0
328th Army Security Agency Company	4	3	3	1	110	96	117	100	0	0
409th Army Security Agency Company	3	3	2	2	116	127	121	132	0	0
581st Military Intelligence Detachment	3	4	2	0	40	48	45	52	0	0
582d Military Intelligence Detachment	3	4	2	2	32	40	37	46	0	0
583d Military Intelligence Detachment	3	2	1	1	41	28	45	31	0	0
584th Military Intelligence Detachment	1	2	1	1	17	13	19	16	0	0
US Army Field Station Sinop	22	22	8	7	252	247	282	276	0	0
US Army Russian Institute	4	7	0	1	5	7	9	15	25	25
US Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command Europe	19	12	0	0	17	17	36	29	0	0
USA INSCOM Foreign Language Training Center Europe	1	0	1	0	8	0	10	0	2	0
TOTAL EUROPE	271	286	148	127	3812	4051	4231	4464	375	355

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APPENDIX G

PROVISIONAL UNITS
(As of 30 September 1983)

430th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional)
USA INSCOM Security Support Battalion (Provisional)

140

149

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APPENDIX H

CHANGES IN STATUS OF PROVISIONAL UNITS

DISCONTINUED

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
11th Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) (Provisional)	02 Oct 82	PO 51-1, HQ INSCOM, 31 Aug 82
US Army Intelligence Exchange and Support Center (Provisional)	01 Jan 83	PO 50-2, HQ INSCOM, 30 Aug 82

150

141

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APPENDIX I

USA INSCOM KEY PERSONNEL

<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
COMMANDING GENERAL MG Albert N. Stubblebine III	07 May 81 - Present
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE BG James W. Hunt	30 Sep 82 - Present
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL, SUPPORT BG James W. Shufelt BG Sidney T. Weinstein	12 Jan 83 - 18 May 83 30 Jun 81 - 01 Dec 81
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR CSM George W. Howell, Jr.	15 Mar 82 - Present
CHIEF OF STAFF COL Charles C. Partridge COL(P) James W. Shufelt	13 Jan 83 - Present 01 Oct 80 - 12 Jan 83
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF LTC William A. Hussong Jr.	13 Jun 82 - Present
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL SAFF MAJ William Powell, Jr. CPT Ruth A. Stevick	18 Jul 83 - Present 03 Aug 81 - 03 Jun 83
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, FORSCOM LTC Walter S. Hair LTC Raymond S. Olson	01 Mar 83 - Present 01 Jul 81 - 28 Feb 83
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, DARCOM LTC Steven R. Harris	31 Jul 81 - Present
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, TRADOC LTC Perry E. Cole MAJ Walter G.B. Wright	30 Sep 83 - Present 23 Sep 80 - 30 Sep 83
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USAREUR LTC Raymond A. Tate	13 Jan 81 - Present
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USAICS MAJ Richard L. Montgomery MAJ John C. Davidson	15 Dec 82 - Present 03 Mar 81 - 15 Dec 82

151

142

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<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USACACDA MAJ John L. Pannier	29 Oct 82 - Present
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, NSA LTC Raymond P. Cadorette	Apr 83 - Present
SENIOR RESERVE COMPONENT ADVISOR COL Robert E. Elmore COL Steven J. Luptak	12 Sep 83 - Present 27 Aug 81 - 12 Sep 83
CHIEF, INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OFFICE (IRMO) Mr. Paul G. Penoy	24 Apr 81 - Present
CHIEF, CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE (CENTEX) LTC Robert B. Logan	08 Oct 81 - Present
INSPECTOR GENERAL COL Jack E. Baker	01 Sep 80 - Present
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE COL Edward S. Adamkerwicz, Jr.	30 Jun 82 - Present
STAFF ADVISOR FOR SCIENTIFIC AND CRYPTO AFFAIRS Mr. Edwin A. Speakman	12 Aug 68 - Present
CHIEF, MISSION ANALYSIS OFFICE Mr. James D. Davis COL Charles F. Partridge	10 Jan 83 - Present 04 Aug 68 - 10 Jan 83
CHIEF, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS LTC William S. Birdseye	20 Oct 80 - Present
COMMAND CHAPLAIN COL William T. Smith COL John J. Cunniffee	06 Jul 83 - Present 14 Mar 80 - 29 Apr 83
CHIEF, OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY Mr. Brady C. Jones	30 Dec 82 - Present
SPECIAL DISPURGING OFFICER Mr. Autmer Ackley	10 Jul 78 - Present

152

143

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<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
COMMAND PSYCHOLOGIST LTC Richard E. Hartzell	17 Sep 79 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL COL Robert A. Wolters	01 Jul 81 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS COL Stanley H. Hyman	23 Aug 82 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, LOGISTICS COL Robert G. Haltiner	31 May 81 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COL John A. Croft	19 Jul 81 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, FORCE MODERNIZATION Mr. George A. Harvey, Jr.	03 Jan 78 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, AUTOMATION COL Jerome P. Timlin	17 Aug 81 - Present
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, TELECOMMUNICATIONS COL Daniel R. Leonard	15 Mar 81 - Present
CHIEF, COMMAND SECURITY OFFICE Mr. Stephen M. Earle	31 Aug 81 - Present
<u>Unit/Commander</u>	
66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP COL J. Barrie Williams	30 Jul 81 - Present
470th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP COL M.E. Pheneger LTC Harry E. Cryblskey	07 Jul 83 - Present 17 Jul 81 - 07 Jul 83
500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP COL Bruce H. Davis	15 Jul 82 - Present
HHC, 501st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP COL Richard J. Powers	09 Jul 82 - Present
513th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP COL Thayer Cumings	30 Sep 83 - Present

153

144

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
902d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP COL Anthony J. Gallo, Jr.	07 Jul 82 - Present
USA INSCOM CONUS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP (SIGINT/EW) COL William B. Guild	01 Oct 81 - Present
US ARMY OPERATIONAL GROUP COL John L. Hambric	15 Dec 81 - Present
USA SPECIAL SECURITY GROUP COL George C. Campbell	01 Jul 82 - Present
US ARMY CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP LTC Sherman J. Blanchard LTC Jerry F. Pickar	17 Jun 83 - Present 27 Mar 82 - 17 Jun 83
US ARMY FIELD STATION AUGSBURG COL Floyd L. Runyon COL Michael M. Schneider	15 Aug 83 - Present 11 Sep 81 - 15 Aug 83
US ARMY FIELD STATION BERLIN COL Cloyd H. Pfister	28 Jul 82 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION KEY WEST CPT William C. Taylor	07 May 82 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION KUNIA COL Robert M. Bowe COL William D. Fritts	14 Jun 83 - Present 08 Sep 82 - 13 Jun 83
US ARMY FIELD STATION KOREA LTC Dennis C. Biddinger	18 Jun 82 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION MISAWA LTC Bernard J. Lawless LTC Gloria D. Redman	Nov 82 - Present 22 Nov 80 - Nov 82
US ARMY FIELD STATION OKINAWA COL Thomas N. Sherburne	19 Aug 82 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION PANAMA MAJ Jerome C. Peterson MAJ Gregg M. Schrader	20 Jun 83 - Present 01 Jan 82 - 20 Jun 83

154
145

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
US ARMY FIELD STATION SAN ANTONIO LTC John R. Dickson LTC Willard T. Carter	08 Jul 83 - Present 17 Jul 81 - 07 Jul 83
US ARMY FIELD STATION SINOP COL William G. Hanne COL Wayne F. Stone	02 Aug 83 - Present 02 Aug 82 - 02 Aug 83
3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (AERIAL EXPLOITATION) LTC Lindon D. Jones LTC Ballard M. Barker	15 May 83 - Present 06 Aug 82 - 15 May 83
HHC, 18th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC William M. Hix	01 Jul 82 - Present
165th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Thomas K. Newell	23 Jun 81 - 1 Jul 83
HHC, 201st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Peter Hoffman	21 Jun 82 - Present
HHC, 202d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Leo J. Coonradt	01 Jul 82 - Present
HHC, 203d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Neal E. Norman LTC John H. Prokopowicz	14 Mar 83 - Present 02 Oct 82 - 14 Mar 83
430th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (PROVISIONAL) LTC James M. Dorton	15 Jul 82 - Present
HHC, 502d ARMY SECURITY AGENCY BATTALION LTC Norman E. Youngblood III MAJ Lawrence R. Carr LTC Thomas J. Bates	02 Sep 83 - Present 17 Aug 83 - 02 Sep 83 Jul 82 - 17 Aug 83
HHC, 511th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION MAJ Timothy E. Werling LTC Francis M. LaNas	19 Jul 83 - Present 22 Jun 82 - 19 Jul 83
HHC, 524th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Stanlis D. Milkowski LTC David W. Clark	May 83 - Present 16 Jun 82 - May 83

155

146

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
527th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC James H.P. Kelsey	07 Jul 82 - Present
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT MEADE LTC Elizabeth G. Tullis LTC(P) David W. Tellman	17 Mar 83 - Present 21 Jul 81 - 17 Mar 83
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT SAM HOUSTON LTC Mendel S. Solomon	21 Jul 82 - Present
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO LTC John A. McCloud LTC Donald W. Acheson, Jr.	17 Aug 83 - Present 17 Jun 81 - 17 Aug 83
5th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY CPT Christine G.M. Wolfram MAJ Roy E. Peterson	27 Dec 83 - Present 01 Jul 81 - 27 Dec 83
11th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE) LTC John H. Prokopowicz	12 Dec 80 - 01 Oct 82
17th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY MAJ Timothy E. Brennan	16 Jul 82 - Present
164th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY CPT Theodore W. Waronicki, Jr.	30 Sep 82 - Present
166th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY CPT William H. Marnin CPT James J. Ward	29 Jul 83 - Present 16 Apr 82 - 29 Jul 83
174th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY MAJ William R. Braddock	02 Jul 82 - Present
219th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY MAJ Harvey H. Latson III	09 Aug 83 - Present
332d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (ELECTRONIC WARFARE) CPT Gary Banker CPT Byron J. Greene, Jr.	05 Aug 83 - Present 28 Jun 82 - 05 Aug 83

156
147

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
641st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (COLLECTION) MAJ Frederick K. Pollock	02 Oct 82 - Present
209th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY MAJ Michael A. Fox 1LT Kenneth Jones	Jun 83 - Present 16 Jun 82 - Jun 83
149th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT LTC Lee G. Smith LTC Ray S. Yoshida	11 Apr 83 - Present 01 Oct 80 - 11 Apr 83
181st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT LTC William C. Dewellyn LTC Henry M. Robertson	07 Oct 82 - Present 31 Jul 81 - 07 Oct 82
430th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT LTC James M. Dorton	15 Jul 82 - Present
581st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT CPT Marilyn L. Crawford	29 Sep 82 - Present
582d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT CPT Alexander G. Hodges CPT James W. Wolfe	12 May 83 - Present 01 Oct 81 - 11 May 83
583d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT MAJ John J. Ciriaco	Jan 83 - Present
584th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT LTC John L. Kelly	04 Jun 82 - Present
641st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (COLLECTION) MAJ Frederick K. Pollock	01 Sep 82 - 02 Oct 82
766th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT LTC Stuart A. Herrington LTC Timothy L. Felker	15 Jul 83 - Present 25 Jun 81 - 15 Jul 83
US ARMY ASIAN STUDIES DETACHMENT Mr. Seiji Aizawa Mr. Leo M. Traynor	01 Oct 83 - Present 01 Oct 80 - 01 Oct 83

157

148

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
USAINSCOM CI DETACHMENT, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY LTC William E. Hawkins LTC Lawrence N. Reiman, Jr.	22 Apr 83 - 30 Sep 83 08 Aug 80 - 22 Apr 83
US ARMY SYSTEMS EXPLOITATION DETACHMENT (C) MAJ George G. Laing	Apr 82 - Present
US INSCOM SECURITY SUPPORT DETACHMENT, FORT MEADE LTC Paul F. Kelly LTC Charles E. Howe	20 Jul 83 - Present 02 Jun 82 - 20 Jul 83
US ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS DETACHMENT COL Chad B. White	17 Aug 81 - Present
US ARMY ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY DETACHMENT LTC J. Douglas Mistler LTC Harry L. Boyce	31 Dec 82 - Present 30 Jul 80 - 31 Dec 82
USA INSCOM THEATER INTELLIGENCE CENTER - PACIFIC COL Ronald H. Averill COL Allan R. Stern	31 Aug 83 - Present 29 Sep 80 - 31 Aug 83
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE EXCHANGE AND SUPPORT CENTER Mr. Paul R. Singleton COL Gerald F. Feeney	20 Jul 83 - 30 Sep 83 01 Aug 82 - 20 Jul 83
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER COL David T. Hottel	23 Jul 82 - Present
USA INSCOM FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTER EUROPE LTC James D. Phillips III LTC Edwin Christopher	01 Jun 83 - Present Oct 82 - 26 May 83
USA INSCOM PENTAGON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FORCE LTC Philip J. Gillen, Jr.	21 May 82 - Present
USA INSCOM ADMINISTRATIVE/AUDIOVISUAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY Mr. David Stein	30 Nov 78 - Present

158

149

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
USA INSCOM FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING ACTIVITY MAJ T.E. Hargis	29 Jun 81 - Present
USA INSCOM FORT MEADE HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT ACTIVITY CPT Jack W. Russell	09 Jul 82 - Present
USA INSCOM AND MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE AND INSTRUCTION TEAM COL Robert G. Haltiner	31 May 81 - Present
USA INSCOM MISSION SUPPORT ACTIVITY Mr. David L. Valcheff	Oct 82 - Present
US ARMY CENTRAL SECURITY FACILITY COL Cloyde W. Johnson COL Ernest H. Fountain, Jr.	21 Mar 83 - Present 12 Sep 79 - 21 Mar 83
US ARMY RUSSIAN INSTITUTE COL Don O. Stovall LTC Geoffrey H. Kleb	11 Aug 83 - Present 09 Jan 81 - 11 Aug 83
US ARMY GARRISON, ARLINGTON HALL STATION LTC Joseph C. Liberti	01 Aug 80 - Present
US ARMY GARRISON, VINT HILL FARMS STATION COL Leland J. Holland COL Emmett J. O'Brien	14 Jun 83 - Present 04 May 82 - 13 Jun 83
US ARMY THEATER INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND EUROPE COL Barrie J. Williams	30 Jul 81 - Present

159

150

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APPENDIX J

TRAVIS TROPHY WINNERS

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Winner</u>
1964	6988 US Air Force Security Squadron (USASA NOMINEE: 53d USASA Special Operations Command)
1965	313th ASA Battalion (Corps)
1966	1st Radio Company Fleet Marine Force (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Training Center and School)
1967	509th USASA Group
1968	6990th US Air Force Security Squadron (USASA NOMINEE: USASA, Europe)
1969	6994th US Air Force Security Squadron (USASA NOMINEE: 330th ASA Company)
1970	USASA Field Station, Udorn
1971	US Naval Security Group Activity, Bremerhaven, Germany (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Vint Hill Farms)
1972	6916th US Air Force Security Squadron (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Udorn)
1973	USASA Field Station, Berlin
1974	US Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Augsburg)
1975	Consolidated Security Operations Center, San Antonio (USASA Field Station, San Antonio/6993d US Air Force Security Squadron)
1976	USASA Field Station, Sobe
1977	470th Military Intelligence Group
1978	6903 US Air Force Security Squadron, Osan Air Base, Korea (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: US Army Field Station Augsburg)
1979	US Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: US Army Field Station, Sobe)

160

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Calendar Year

Winner

1980	US Army Field Station Misawa
1981	US Army Field Station Berlin
1982	6912 Air Force Electronic Security Group, Berlin (ARMY NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Berlin)

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161

152

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APPENDIX K

DIRECTOR'S TROPHY WINNERS

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Winners</u>
1979	Staff Commander Middle East Force, Jufair, Bahrain (ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Brigade Support Company, Fort Amador, Panama)
1980	6916 Electronic Security Squadron, Hillenikon Air Base, Greece (ARMY NOMINEE: 372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii)
1981	Navy Security Group Activity, Athens, Greece (ARMY NOMINEE: 372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii)
1982	Task Force 138, US Southern Command

162

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GLOSSARY

AAH.....Advanced Attack Helicopter
AAR.....access amendment refusal
AARCS.....Automated Agent Radio Communications System
AASD.....Automated Analysis Services Division
AC.....active component
ACC.....US Army Communications Command
ACofS.....Assistant Chief of Staff
ACSI.....Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
ACSTEL.....Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications
act.....actual
actv.....activity
ADCSOPS.....Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
admin.....administration
ADMIN/AV.....Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity
ADP.....automatic data processing
ADPSSP.....Automated Data Processing Systems Security Program
AEB.....Aerial Exploitation Battalion
AFP.....approved funding program
AGE.....Auxiliary Ground Equipment
AHR.....Annual Historical Report
AHS.....Arlington Hall Station
AIF.....Airborne Intercept Facility
AIG.....Acting Inspector(s) General
AIMS.....Army Intelligence Management Study
AIS.....Army Intelligence Study
AISD.....Automated Intelligence Support Division
AIT.....Advanced individual training; Army intelligence
AMHA.....Army Management, Headquarters Activity
AR.....Army Regulation
ARHOC.....Army Housing Committee
ARR.....Automated Resource Request
ASA.....Army Security Agency; Automated Systems Activity;
Automated Support Activity
ASAC.....All-Source Analysis Center
ASAS.....All-Source Analysis System
ASD.....(US Army) Administrative Survey Detachment;
Asian Studies Detachment
ASE.....Aircraft Survivability equipment
ASI.....additional skill identifier
ASIC-E.....All-Source Intelligence Center-Eighth Army
ASPO.....Army Space Program Office
ATIPS.....Army Threat Intelligence Production System
ATISC.....Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command
ATTR.....Automatic TEMPEST Test Receiver
auth.....authorized
AVIM.....Aviation Intermediate Maintenance
AWOL.....absence without leave

BDC.....Berlin Democratic Club
BDS.....Base Development Study
BG.....brigadier general
BLP.....Baseline Plan
BMDSOM.....Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command
Bn.....battalion
BTCT.....Basic TAREX Collection Task

C2.....command and control
CAJIT.....Central American Joint Intelligence Team
CCP.....Consolidated Cryptologic Program
CCSIP.....Comprehensive Communications Systems Improvement
Plan
cdr.....commander
CECOM.....US Army Communications and Electronics
Command
CEEIA.....Communications Electronics Engineering
Installation Agency
CENTEX.....Center for Excellence
CG.....commanding general
CHCSS.....Chief, Central Security Service
CI.....counterintelligence
CIA.....Central Intelligence Agency
CICD.....Criminal Investigative Command
CINCOSOUTHCOM.....Commander-in-Chief, Southern Command
CINCUSAREUR.....Commander-in-Chief, US Army Europe
CIPS.....COMSEC Insecurity Study
CITF.....Counterintelligence Task Force
civ.....civilian
CMF.....Career Management Field
CMIR.....Critical Management Indicator Review
COB.....command operating budget
COF.....Central Operating Facility
CofS.....Chief of Staff
COL.....colonel
COMFAC.....communications facility
COMSR.....Communications Support Requirements
CONAUTH.....controlling authority
CONUS.....Continental United States
COS.....Chief of Station
CP.....command psychologist
CPAR.....collection, processing, analysis, and reporting
CPT.....captain
CRC.....Criminal Records Center
CRP.....COMSEC Resources Program
CSJF.....Case Study and Justification Folder
CSR.....Communications Security Resources Program
CSM.....command sergeant major
CSO.....Command Security Office
CSOC.....Consolidated Service Operations Center

CSP.....Cover Support Program
CSS.....Central Security Service
CSWS.....Corps Support Weapons System
CTED.....Civilian Training, Education, and Development
CY.....calendar year

DA.....Department of the Army
DAO.....Defense Attache Office
DARCOM.....US Army Materiel Development and Readiness
 Command
DAS.....Director of Army Staff
DASR.....Department of Army Special Roster
DCD.....Domestic Collection Division
DCG.....deputy commanding general
DCG-I.....Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence
DCG-S.....Deputy Commanding General, Support
DCS.....Deputy Chief of Staff
DCSAUT.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation
DCSFM.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization
DCSLOG.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
DCSOPS.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
DCSPER.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
DCSRM.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management
DDI.....Decision Design Incorporate
DECA.....Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement
DEKS.....Doctrine for Electronically Keyed COMSEC Systems
DFRR.....Direction-Finding Results Reports

(b)(3) 10 USC 424 Per DIA

DIPS.....Defense Intelligence Production Schedule
DIRNSA.....Defense Intelligence Production Schedule
DIS.....Defense Investigative Service
DLR.....Draft Letter Requirement
DOD.....Department of Defense
DODIIS.....Department of Defense Intelligence
 Information System
DOJ.....Department of Justice
DPA.....data processing activities
DSA.....Defense Security Agency
DSSCS.....Defense Special Security Communications
 System
DSSS.....Defense Special Security System
DSU.....direct support unit

EAC.....echelon above corps
EACA.....USA Engineer Activity, Capital Area
ECAS.....ELSEC Collection and Analysis Systems
ECB.....echelon corps and below
EEFI.....essential elements of friendly information
EEI.....essential elements of information

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EEO.....equal employment opportunity
EEOO.....equal employment opportunity officer
EES.....Emergency Evacuation Survey
e.g.....for example
ELSEC.....Electronic Security
EMRA.....US Army Electronic Materiel Readiness Activity
ENL.....enlisted
E-O.....Electro-Optics
EOD.....entry on duty
EORSAT.....ELINT Ocean Reconnaissance Satellites
ERADCOM.....US Army Electronics Research and Development
 Command
ESL.....Electronic Systems Laboratory
ESP.....Exploitation of Signal Parametrics
etc.....et cetera
EW.....electronic warfare

FBI.....Federal Bureau of Investigation
FD.....Functional Description
FETTS.....Field Environment TEMPEST Test Set
FLTCE.....US Army Foreign Language Training Center,
 Europe
FOC.....full operational capability
FOCP.....Foreign Contact Program
FOIP.....Foreign Officer Information Program
FORMICA.....Foreign Officer Military Intelligence
 Collection Activity
FORSCOM.....US Army Forces Command
FS.....field station
FSK.....Field Station Korea
Ft.....Fort
FTR.....failure to repair
FY.....fiscal year

GACS.....GSFG Area Communications System
GDIP.....General Defense Intelligence Program
GDIPP.....General Defense Intelligence Proposed Program
GEN.....general
GIF.....Ground Intercept Facility
GIPD.....General Intelligence Production Division
GPAS.....General Performance Appraisal System
GS.....General Schedule-Civilian Employees

HBC.....Historically Black Colleges
HEPM.....Hispanic Employment Program Manager
HF.....high frequency
HFDF.....high frequency direction-finding
HHC.....Headquarters and Headquarters Company
HOIS.....Hostile Intelligence Service
Hon.....honorable

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Hq/HQ.....headquarters
HQDA.....Headquarters, Department of the Army
HUIS.....Hungarian Intelligence Service
HUMINT.....human intelligence

ibid.....in the same place
ICD.....Intelligence Coordination Division
ICF.....installation confinement facility
IDA.....initial denial authority
IDB.....Intelligence, Security, and Electronic
Warfare Data Base
IDP.....integrated data processing; initial delay
position
IDHS.....Intelligence Data Handling System
i.e.....that is
IESC.....Intelligence Exchange and Support Center
IESW.....Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare
IFM.....Instantaneous Frequency Measurement
IG.....inspector general
IGAR.....Inspector General Action Requests
IIPD.....Imagery Interpretation Production Division
IIR.....Intelligence Information Reports
ILS.....installation, logistic, support
IMDSO.....Intelligence Materiel Development and
Support Office
IMINT.....imagery intelligence
INSCOM.....(US Army) Intelligence and Security Command
INTACS.....Integrated Tactical Communications System
IOC.....initial operational capability
IOSS.....Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study
IPR.....In-Process Review
IPS.....Integrated Program Summary
IR.....infrared
IRMO.....Information Resource Management Office
IRR.....Investigative Records Repository
ISEW.....intelligence, security, and electronic warfare
ISOC.....Internal Security Operations Command
ITAC.....Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center
ITACIES.....Interim Tactical Imagery Exploitation System
ITAC-IIPD.....USA Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center,
Imagery Interpretation Production Division
ITEP.....Interim Tactical ELINT Processor

JCS.....Joint Chiefs of Staff
JPMA.....Joint Production Management Authority

KAWOL.....knowledgeable of classified information

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LEEP.....Latin Emigre Exploitation Program (C)
LET.....live environment training
LHTA.....Letzlinger Heide Training Area
LITES.....Laser Interceptor and Technical Exploitation
 System
LMF.....Linguist Management Field
LOAD.....Low Altitude Defense System
LOB.....lines of bearing
LRIRSS.....Long Range Infrared Surveillance System
LRPE.....Long-Range Planning Estimate
LTC.....lieutenant colonel

MACOM.....major Army command
MAGIIC.....Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center
MAJ.....major
MAO.....Mission Analysis Office
MASINT.....measurements and standards intelligence
MCA.....Military Construction, Army
MDD.....Mobilization Designee Detachment
MENA.....Middle Eastern/North African
MG.....major general
MI.....Military Intelligence
MIDARS.....MI Detachments (Aerial Reconnaissance Support)
MIGP.....Military Intelligence Group
MILE.....Mobile Interrogation Linguist Exercise
MIPS.....Management Information Planning System
MITS.....Monthly International Terroism Summary
MITT.....Mobile Interrogator Training Team
MMW.....millimeter wave
MOBA.....Military Ops in Built-up Areas
MOBDES.....mobilization designee
MOS.....military occupational specialty
MOSC.....military occupational specialty code
MOSS.....Multidisciplinary Counterintelligence OPSEC
 Support System; Multidiscipline Operations
 Security Support
MOU.....Memorandum of Understanding
MPRB.....Merit Pay Review Board
MPU.....merit pay unit
MRP.....Mid-Range Plans
MTMC.....Military Traffic Management Command
MTT.....Mobile Training Teams
MTTS.....Mobile TEMPEST Test Set

NCR.....National Capital Region
NCO.....noncommissioned officer
NCS.....net control station
NEXIS.....News Exchange Information Service
NFIP.....National Foreign Intelligence Program

168 159

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NIC.....Navy Intelligence Command
NMIC.....National Military Intelligence Center
NPIC.....National Photographic Interpretation Center
NSA.....National Security Agency
NSACSS.....National Security Agency/Central Security Agency
NSWC.....Naval Surfaces Weapons Center
NVEOL.....Night Vision and Electro-Optics Laboratory

OACCSAC.....Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for
Automation and Communication
OACSI.....Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for
Intelligence
OACSTEL.....Office of Assistant Chief of Staff,
Telecommunications
OADCSOPS.....Office of Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff,
Operations
OADR.....Originating Agency's Determination Required
ODCSAUT.....Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation
ODCSFM.....Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Force
Modernization
ODCSLOG.....Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
ODCSOPS.....Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
ODCSPER.....Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
ODCSRM.....Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource
Management
ODP.....Office Distribution Plan
ODT.....Overseas Deployment Training
OE.....Organizational Effectiveness
OF.....Operating Facility
OFCO.....offensive counterintelligence operations
OFF.....officer
OMA.....Operation and Maintenance, Army
OPCON.....operational control
OPFOR.....opposing forces
OPSEC.....operations security
O&O.....organizational and operational
OR.....operational ready
OSD.....Office of Secretary of Defense
OSE.....Operations Security Evaluations
OSUT.....on-site users test
OVOP.....Overt Operational Proposal

PACC.....Planning Accountability Communication Control
PARPRO.....peacetime aerial reconnaissance program
PARS.....Protected American Reporting Source
PAULS.....Property Accountability-Unit Level
PETROVEN.....Venezuela Petroleum Company
PIP.....Product Improvement Plan

PMD.....Production Management Division
PMT.....Product Management Team
PROD.....production
PSI.....Personnel Security Investigations
PTT.....push-to-talk
PVEEP.....Philippine Vietnamese Emigre Exploitation
 Program (C)

QRC.....Quick Reaction Capability

RC.....Reserve Component
RDJTF.....Rapid Development Joint Task Force
RDTE.....research development test and evaluation
REDTRAIN.....Readiness Training
REPA.....Reserve Officer Exploitation Program
REPC.....REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee
RFD.....radio frequency devices
RJE.....Remote Job Entry
RMO.....Resource Management Office
ROC.....Required Operational Capability
RP3.....Resources Prioritization and Planning
RPMA.....Real Property Manning Account/Real Property
 Maintenance Activity
RSF.....remote site facility
RTD.....return to duty

SAEDA.....Subversion and Espionage Directed Against
 the Army
SAM.....surface-to-air missile
SAO.....Special Activities Office
SBDP.....Soviet Battlefield Development Plan
SCA.....Service Cryptologic Agency
SCCS-R.....Single Channel Collection System-Rear
SCE.....Service Cryptologic Element
SCIF.....Secure Compartmented Information Facility
SCPO.....Staff Civilian Personnel Office
SDO.....Special Disbursing Officer
SECARMY.....Secretary of the Army
SELCOM.....Select Committee
SEMA.....Sprint Electronic Mission Aircraft
SGA.....Standards for Grade Authorization
SGS.....Secretary of the General Staff
S&IA.....Security and Investigative Activities
SIGINT.....signal intelligence
SIGINT/EW.....signal intelligence/electronic warfare
SIGSEC.....signal security
SJA.....Staff Judge Advocate
SLBM.....sea-to-land ballistic missile

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SOT.....specialized operational training
SOTA.....SIGINT Operational Tasking Authority
SOUTHCOM.....Southern Command
SPMS3.....Special Purpose Mobile Signals
 Surveillance Systems
SSC.....spectrum surveillance controller
SSL.....Single Station Locator
SSO.....Special Security Office
STANS.....Soviet Tactical Nuclear Study

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

TACCTA.....Tactical Commander's Terrain Analyst
TACIES.....Tactical Imagery Exploitation System
TAREX.....target exploitation
TB.....Technical Bulletin
TDA.....tables of distribution and allowances
TDAS.....Training Diagnostic Assessment System
TENCAP.....Tactical Exploitation of National
 Capabilities
TEP.....Tactical ELINT Processor
TI.....technical intelligence
TIFF.....Tactical Imagery Interpretation Facility
TOE.....table(s) of organization and equipment
tot.....total
TRADOC.....US Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRIG.....TR I Ground System
TSCM.....Technical Surveillance Countermeasure
TSI.....Technical Surveillance Index
TSP.....Training Support Package; Technical Support
 Package
T-SSL.....Tactical Signal Station Locator
TTF.....Tactical Users Terminal
TV.....television

undtd.....undated
US.....United States
USA.....United States Army
USACARA.....US Army Civilian Appellate Review Office
USACE.....USA Engineer Center
USACIDC.....US Army Criminal Investigations Command
USAFS.....US Army Field Station
USAG.....US Army Garrison
USAICS.....US Army Intelligence Center and School
USAINSCOM.....US Army Intelligence and Security Command
USALEA.....US Army Legal Services Agency
USAREUR.....US Army, Europe
USASA.....US Army Security Agency
USASSG.....US Army Special Security Group

(b)(3) 10 USC 424 Per DIA

USFK.....US Forces Korea

171

162

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USN.....United States Navy
USSS.....United States SIGINT System

VA.....Veterans Administration; Virginia
VACE.....Virginia Association for Cooperative Education
VEEP.....Vietnamese Emigre Exploitation Program
VHF.....very high frequency
VHFS.....Vint Hill Farms Station

WESTCOM.....US Army Western Command
WG.....Wage Grade-Civilian Employees
WINTAP.....Weather Intelligence and Threat Analysis
 Program
WO.....warrant officer

yrs.....years

172

163

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