DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION (U)

1. (U) MISSION. The mission of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (OACSI) is to provide professional and administrative staff support to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI). The ACSI, as a member of the Army General Staff, is responsible for overall coordination of the intelligence and counterintelligence activities of the US Army. The ACSI is the Army observer and representative on the National Foreign Intelligence Board, the Army member of the Military Intelligence Board, Chairman of the Army Classification Review Board, and the Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) focal point for the Army. In discharging these responsibilities, equitable consideration is given to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. Within the scope of assigned responsibilities, the ACSI has a relationship to the Chief of Staff corresponding to that of a Deputy Chief of Staff. A more detailed statement of the functions and responsibilities of the ACSI is contained in AR 10-5, Organization and Functions--Department of the Army.

2. (U) LEADERSHIP

a. (U) Major General Edmund R. Thompson was the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence until 1 November 1981. MG Thompson had occupied the position since August 1977. The Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DACSI) Brigadier General William E. Odom succeeded MG Thompson on 1 November 1981. BG Odom had served as the DACSI since 23 March 1981. BG Odom was selected for promotion to major general on 1 November 1982. He was replaced as the DACSI by BG Roy M. Strom on 2 December 1981.

BG Harry E. Soyster was assigned to OACSI on 6 January 1982 and assumed the position of Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence for Intelligence Systems and Automation. Colonel William D. Fritts served in the position of OACSI Executive until 9 August 1982. He was succeeded as OACSI Executive on 22 August 1982 by Colonel Charles F. Scanlon.

b. (U) Mr. Merrill T. Kelly was the Special Assistant to the ACSI for the entire FY 1982 period. The Special Assistant advised and assists the ACSI on all matters pertaining to intelligence and counterintelligence. He also served as the Functional Chief's Representative on all civilian career intelligence personnel matters.

c. (U) Personnel who served in other key leadership positions in the period 1 October 1981 - 30 September 1982 are listed below:

<u>Director of Intelligence Systems</u>	
Brigadier General R. W. Wilmot	1 Oct 81 - 16 Nov 81
Colonel N. S. Wells	17 Nov 81 - 30 Jun 82
Mr. R. H. Smith (Acting)	1 Jul 82 - 25 Jul 82
Colonel H. A. Grainger	26 Jul 82 - 30 Sep 82
<u>Director of Counterintelligence</u>	
Colonel D. P. Press	1 Oct 81 - 30 Sep 82
<u>Director of Foreign Intelligence</u>	
Colonel N. S. Wells	1 Oct 81 - 16 Nov 81
Colonel W. P. Grace III	17 Nov 81 - 30 Sep 82
<u>Director of Foreign Liaison</u>	
Colonel H. L. F. Ching	1 Oct 81 - 30 Sep 82

Director of Intelligence Resources Management

Colonel J. M. Bryden	1 Oct 81 - 30 Sep 82

Chief, Intelligence Automation Management Office

Colonel J. P. Timlin	1 Oct 81 - 4 Oct 81
Colonel D. D. Briggs	5 Oct 81 - 30 Sep 82

3. (U) STAFF ACTION CONTROL. The control of staff actions in OACSI is the responsibility of the Staff Control Office (SACO) which comes under the direct supervision of the Executive. SACO thus provides the agency point of entry and control for joint and unilateral staff affairs, and maintains the OACSI suspense control system. SACO continued to perform its role on the OACSI staff with little or no change in its mission, functions or procedures.

4. (U) ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES. There was one significant organizational change in OACSI in FY 1982. On 4 November 1981, approval was received from DACS-DM to realign selected functions and manpower spaces to consolidate the security function within CI. As a part of this reorganization, the automation security function was transferred to DAMI-CI from DAMI-AM. The primary responsibility for sensitive compartmented information (SCI) security was transferred from DAMI-IS to DAMI-CI. In addition, the manpower spaces supporting the Admin NCO (DAMI-RMA-A) and the manpower space supporting the former position of Special Assistant to the ACSI for Human Systems (DAMI-ZD) were transferred to DAMI-CI.

5. (U) MANPOWER AUTHORIZATION.

a. (U) The manpower authorizations for the staffing of the OACSI departmental staff and its subordinate unit at the beginning and end of FY 1982 were as indicated below. A detailed audit trail of these manpower spaces is provided in Annex 1.

	BEGIN FY 1981	END FY 1981
OACSI (Departmental Staff)	[redacted]	[redacted]
Field Operating Agency (IOD)		
TOTAL	[redacted]	[redacted]

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b. (U) In addition to the above programed authorizations, OACSI was authorized a temporary overstrength of four military personnel for the Special Project Team (Litigation). See Section 8 for information on this team.

6. (U) LOCATION. In FY 1981 the entire staff of OACSI, and all elements of the US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment continued to be located in the Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia, with a mailing address of Washington, DC 20310.

SECTION 2

INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS (U)

1. (U) AN OVERVIEW OF FY 82. FY 82 was a year of continued diverse activities by the Directorate of Intelligence Systems and its subordinate divisions within Department of Defense, Department of the Army and the Intelligence Community. The year was also characterized by significant personnel turbulence, which adversely affected the entire directorate until newly assigned action officers could catch up on their assigned areas of responsibility. The Directorate became involved in numerous new intelligence initiatives described in the following paragraphs. With responsibilities cutting across the fields of military intelligence officers and enlisted personnel development; intelligence training; HUMINT, SIGINT, and IMINT programs; and numerous special programs. The Directorate of Intelligence Systems provided a significant amount of the effort generated by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

2. (U) MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

a. (U) During FY 82 all leadership positions within the Directorate exchanged personnel.

b. (U) The following key personnel changes were made within the front office of the Directorate:

(1) (U) BG Richard Wilmot departed the Directorate to become Commander of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona on 16 Nov 81.

(2) (U) Colonel Norman S. Wells, former Director of DAMI-IS and Director of Foreign Intelligence, was reappointed as Director of DAMI-IS 17 Nov 81. He retired on 30 Jun 82 after more than 36 years of service.

(3) (U) Captain Leonard N. Leffner reported from the OACSI Watch Team for duty as Executive Officer on 3 Feb 82.

(4) (U) Captain Peter J. Podbielski departed the Directorate front office for duty as Executive Officer to BG Harry E. Soyster on 13 Feb 82.

(5) (U) Mr. Richard H. Smith, Deputy Director, was appointed Acting Director of DAMI-IS upon the retirement of Colonel Wells and until a new Director was designated.

(6) (U) Colonel Harold A. Grainger, former Chief of the Signals Intelligence Division (DAMI-ISS) was appointed Director of Intelligence Systems effective 26 Jul 82.

3. (U) INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION DIVISION (DAMI-ISI)

a. (U) An Overview of FY 1982

(1) (U) The Intelligence Systems Integration Division (DAMI-ISI), as its designation implies, is concerned with the spectrum of intelligence disciplines and how they mesh into a multidiscipline intelligence collection, analysis and production system, especially at the tactical level.

(2) (U) With this overall task in mind, DAMI-ISI engaged in a multitude of staff actions associated with ensuring that commanders are provided the best and most timely intelligence required to arrive at correct battlefield decisions. These actions involved consideration, analysis, advice and recommendations concerning the following factors:

- Intelligence concepts and doctrine
- Intelligence force structure
- Intelligence organization, manning and equipping
- Intelligence collections and analysis systems
- Intelligence relationships and support to command and control
- Intelligence individual and unit training

- Intelligence training aids and devices
- Intelligence training and evaluation
- Intelligence professional development
- Threat training
- Intelligence and reserve component affairs
- Intelligence cooperation with allies and potential allies
- Intelligence foreign assistance
- Army intelligence dependencies, relationships, and interoperability with other services and national intelligence agencies.

(3) (U) During the year, the division suffered from an unusually heavy turnover of personnel. Most of those leaving had not completed the "normal" three year tour on the Army Staff and there was little, if any, overlap between those departing and their replacements. This personnel turbulence adversely affected the efficiency and effectiveness of the division and placed severe workloads on the remaining action officers. The serious and lengthy illness of one of the two division secretaries exacerbated this situation; however, this last was ameliorated somewhat by the introduction of word processors to the division in July.

(4) (U) This summary touches on only the major actions and projects in which this division engaged. It does not account for the numberless brainstorming sessions and hours of study and thought brought to bear by the division's action officers on the many challenges facing Army intelligence now and in the future. The following initiatives highlight the accomplishments of DAMI-ISI during the year.

b. (U) Major Organizational Changes

(1) (U) Key Personnel Change. Effective 1 August 1982, Lieutenant Colonel(P) Dennis S. Langley became Chief, Intelligence Systems Integration (DAMI-ISI) Division, succeeding Colonel Wayne Worthington, who retired on 31 July 1982. Lieutenant Colonel Langley's last assignment was as a student at the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

(2) (U) Other Personnel Changes:

Losses: LTC James Coniglio - January
LTC Domenic Sette - January
Mr. Joseph Bodek - February
LTC Alexander Okimoto - May
LTC Darrell Walker - June
LTC Robert Covalucci - July
LTC Thomas Sullivan - July

Gains: MAJ James Solomon - September (1981)
MAJ Kurt Siemon - January
MAJ Roger Wheaton - January
LTC Ralph Heisner - July
MAJ Larry Miller - July
LTC George Cromartie - August
LTC Lyman Kirkpatrick - September

(3) (U) Mission Changes.

(a) (U) In February 1982, functional responsibility for the overseas portion of the Foreign Area Officer (FAO) Training was transferred to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. One civilian personnel space accompanied this transfer.

(b) (U) The division was authorized one additional civilian space to manage the Civilian Intelligence Career Program. At the close of the fiscal

year, recruitment was in process for the individual to fill this position.

c. (U) Narrative of Activities

(1) (U) Continuing Functions. The division performed those functions assigned by OACSI Regulation 10-4. The division also represented the ACSI and intelligence interests in numerous projects, conferences, work groups, etc., at the joint and departmental levels as well as at those sponsored by various major commands and their subordinates. These included participation in or contribution to the following:

(a) (U) Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness (AMORE) Study

(b) (U) Army Command and Control Master Plan (AC^2MP)

(c) (U) Army Battlefield Interface Concept (ABIC)

(d) (U) Battlefield Automation Management Program (BAMP)

(e) (U) Command Control Requirements Appraisal Working Group (CCRAWG)

(f) (U) Command, Control, and Communications-Counter Measures (C^3-CM)

(g) (U) Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS)

(h) (U) Tactical Air Control System/Tactical Air Defense System (TACS/TADS)

(i) (U) Army Force Modernization Coordination (AFMCO)

(j) (U) Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control Systems (JINTACCS)

(k) (U) Battlefield Exploitation/Target Acquisition (BETA) Test Bed

(l) (U) Maneuver Control System (SIGMA)

(m) (U) Tactical Fire Control System Missile Minder (AN/TSQ-73)

(n) (U) Integrated Tactical Communications System (INTACS)

(o) (U) Single Channel Ground Air Radio System (SINCGARS)

(p) (U) Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE)

(q) (U) Tri-Service Tactical Communications (TRITAC)

(r) (U) Tactical Satellite Communications (TACSATCOM)

(s) (U) Defense Satellite Communications (DSCS)

(t) (U) Joint National Intelligence Dissemination System (JNIDS)

(u) (U) Automated SIGINT Distribution System (ASDS)

(v) (U) MICROFIX

(w) (U) Defense Intelligence Technical Forum (DITFOR III)

(x) (U) Army Spectrum Management (ASM)

(y) (U) Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS)

(z) (U) Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUTOSEVOCOM II)

(aa) (U) Tactical Communications Mission Area Analysis Advisory Study Group

(bb) (U) Army Tactical Communications System (ATACS)

(cc) (U) MOHAWK (OV-1D) and Associated Sensor/Data Link

(dd) (U) Stand-Off Target Acquisition System (SOTAS)

(ee) (U) Special Electronic Mission Aircraft-X (SEMA-X)

(ff) (U) Remotely Piloted Vehicle/Target Acquisition Designation Aerial Recon System (IPRV/TADARS)

(gg) (U) Remotely Monitored Battlefield Surveillance System (REMBASS)

(hh) (U) Night Vision System Counterfire Radars (AN/TPS-36 and 37)

(ii) (U) Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare Mission Area Analysis Study Advisory Group

(jj) (U) Test Schedule and Review Committee (TSARC) Five-Year Test Plan (FYTP)

(kk) (U) Mission Essential Need Statements (MENS)

(ll) (U) REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee (REPC)

(mm) (U) FORSCOM Annual OPFOR Conference

(nn) (U) Required Operational Capability (ROC) Coordination

(oo) (U) Sensor System Integration

(pp) (U) Material Acquisition Resource Committee (MARC)

(qq) (U) Foreign Military Intelligence Training and Special Projects

(rr) (U) Congressional Legislation: Annual Public Laws on Security Assistance

(ss) (U) JCS/ARSTAF Actions on Security Assistance

(tt) (U) ADCSLOG Security Assistance Policy Meeting

(uu) (U) Total Army Analysis (TAA-89)

(vv) (U) Joint Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Reconnaissance System (J-STARS)

(ww) (U) DCI Foreign Language Training Committee (FLTC)

(xx) (U) MOBEX

(yy) (U) TROJAN In Process Review (IPR)

(zz) (U) Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA) Congressional Justification Book (CJB)

(2) (U) Major Projects

(a) (U) Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN)

1 (U) The REDTRAIN Program is directed by the ACSI and is promulgated by

AR 350-3. It is aimed primarily at maintaining and improving the technical and foreign language skills of enlisted intelligence specialists assigned to tactical intelligence units. The objectives of the program are to:

(i) (U) Assist the tactical commander in developing proficient tactical intelligence personnel to support combat operations.

(ii) (U) Assist the tactical commander in developing combat information and intelligence to support operational planning.

(iii) (U) Contribute to the satisfaction of Army or national intelligence requirements.

2 (U) Direct OACSI involvement in the program was lessened somewhat during the year by placing added reliance on the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), the program executive manager, for the day to day running of the program. This resulted from INSCOM's increasing expertise in the smooth running of the program and the need to divide the OACSI manager's time between REDTRAIN and other priority projects.

3 (U) During the year, continued expansion of the program evolved in several areas:

(i) (U) The Consolidated Training Facility (CTF) concept was programmed for establishment during FY84-FY88. CTF's are aimed primarily at personnel assigned to reserve component (RC) military intelligence (MI) units. Nine CTF's are planned. None will be located more than 300 miles from any RC MI unit, in order to facilitate weekend access by individuals and units. Each CTF will have secure training areas and will be staffed by permanent instructors. Each will also be furnished with typical tactical MI collection equipment as well as training materials, devices, and simulators.

(ii) (U) Planning was initiated by the Reserve Component Personnel

Administration Center (RCPAC), in conjunction with INSCOM, to bring Individual Ready Reservists (IRR) into the program starting in FY83.

(iii) (U) One TROJAN facility became operational at Fort Bragg, NC, and, after initial shakedown and hearability determination, is being used extensively for the live environment training of SIGINT specialists, both active and reserve. The activation date of the TROJAN facility planned for Fort Hood, TX, was postponed several times by the diversion of engineering resources to higher priority projects. Planning continued for the establishment of TROJAN facilities in Europe and the Pacific, as well as expansion of the program within FORSCOM.

(iv) (U) A language center was opened in Munich, Germany. It offers six-week refresher courses for up to [redacted] European-based linguists per year in [redacted] Additional languages may be added to the curriculum should the need develop. EO 1.4 (c) (2)

(v) (U) COMINT and ELINT simulators are programmed for procurement and distribution to units and training centers commencing in FY84 through FY88. These will greatly assist tactical SIGINT specialists in duplicating the electromagnetic environment of a large variety of foreign military forces.

4 (U) Over [redacted] tactical intelligence specialists (out of some [redacted] took advantage of opportunities for Live Environment and Special Operational Training (LET/SOT) under the REDTRAIN Program during the year. This represents an increase of over [redacted] personnel compared to the year before.

(b) (U) Specialty Proponency

1 (U) Draft AR 600-1, Specialty Proponency, transferred proponency for officer, warrant officer and enlisted specialties and career management fields from the Army Staff to service schools. The change was effective in October 1981 and the final draft regulation published in April 1982.

2 (U) The designated MI Proponent is the US Army Intelligence Center and School and the role of OACSI was changed to Principal Coordination Point for the Army Staff. Proponent agencies are responsible for gathering information, identifying and prioritizing issues, formulating alternatives, coordinating actions and causing change. The range of proponent issues includes force structure, personnel acquisition, training and education, distribution, unit deployment and sustainment, professional development, and separation. Proponents do not, however, exercise authority over individual personnel management decisions normally performed by the US Army Military Personnel Center. OACSI, as the Army Staff Principal Coordination Point, assists the proponent agency in the conduct of proponency related activities and evaluates proponent recommendations in OACSI related areas of interest.

(c) (U) Foreign Language Initiatives. (U) On 23 October 1980, the Vice Chief of Staff was briefed on initiatives to improve the manning of linguist positions, specifically those in intelligence. One initiative transferred the Service Program Manager function from ODCSOPS to OACSI. As a result of this action, OACSI has worked on the implementation of the following language initiatives:

1 (U) Proficiency Pay for Linguists: This year Congress voted to deny an Army proposal to pay $90-150 monthly in specialty pay to some 11,700 soldiers in understrength technical MOSs. The maximum monthly pay of $150 would have gone to [redacted]ntelligence and linguist specialists. The pay would have been limited to soldiers who held a primary MOS in the skill and who were actually serving in the intelligence or linguist MOS. Although denied the money in FY 82, efforts will continue to provide monetary incentives for maintenance of critical language skills in the upcoming budget process.

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2 (U) Accompanied Tours for Linguists in Korea: Although some locations in Korea had the potential for a with-dependents tour, previous Army policy required unaccompanied short tours in Korea. This caused repetitive overseas assignments with commensurate family turmoil. It also left little time for the Korean linguist to become intimately familiar with the in-country mission. Since June 1981, [redacted] linguists have been assigned to Korea on two-year accompanied tours. All linguist requirements are reviewed individually to determine the suitability of designating the position for an accompanied tour. Soldiers ordered to the 2d Infantry Division continue to serve unaccompanied tours.

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3 (U) Contingency Force (Low Density) Language Unit: The Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) developed an organization and operational concept for a low density language unit to cover Third World contingencies. The concept was approved by ODCSOPS on 25 February 1982 and returned to INSCOM for implementation in 1st quarter FY 85. The unit will be collocated with the 513th MI Group at Ft Monmouth, NJ.

4 (U) Multi-Source Career Development Language Training, Civilian and Government Institutions, CONUS and OCONUS: This initiative was developed to take full advantage of the wide range of language training options available through other federal agencies and US and foreign academic institutions. This initiative has been partially implemented by the Defense Language Institute (DLI) for intermediate and advanced language training. NCOs are authorized to participate in the program when it has been determined that the training is cost effective.

5 (U) Language Proficiency Sustainment Training Packages for Units: This initiative originally started as a program to support US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) units. The original training packages have been substantially

revised and updated by DLI for distribution to all Army units. Implementation of this initiative is ongoing. Sustainment training packages for units have been produced in [redacted] languages: [redacted] packages are under development.

6 [redacted] The TROJAN Program was developed to provide [redacted] to enhance tactical unit training. The program is operational at Fort Bragg and is scheduled to begin operations at Fort Hood in FY83. The program is also scheduled to start in the US Army Europe (USAREUR) during FY83.

7 (U) Reproduction and Issue of Foreign TV Broadcast Tapes: In 1981, the Army requested that the Defense Intelligence Agency reproduce TV tapes recorded by Defense Attache offices for use in Army unit training programs. The distribution has been expanded to include the Defense Language Institute (DLI) and all services. The first tapes in the German, Russian, Chinese and Czech languages were completed in September and October 1982.

8 (U) San Francisco Training Facility: DLI has opened a temporary training facility at the Presidio of San Francisco to provide classroom space for an increased student load. The facility will train Army students in the German, Spanish and Korean languages. The first German class are planned to start in Oct 82. DLI will continue to use the facility through FY 87 to train up to 400 students per year.

9 (U) NCO Language Enhancement: The Defense Foreign Language Professional Development Program was developed by DLI. The program's purpose is to further develop the linguistic skills of the service NCOs that are assigned

to DLI as language trainers. The participating NCOs are used in the same way as civilian universities use graduate assistants. Depending on their language capabilities, they participate in the instruction process by instructing in grammar, translation, transcription and language drills, by handling language laboratories, and by administering tests. The NCOs are also extensively involved in student tutoring, counseling, evaluation, and in course maintenance and development functions.

10 (U) Refresher Training in Europe: An INSCOM/USAREUR jointly developed initiative to create a language training center in Munich, Germany, received HQDA approval in May 82 for implementation in first quarter FY83. INSCOM provided [redacted] military and [redacted] civilian manpower spaces and will run the center. USAREUR provided six civilian spaces and a commitment to provide funding for the initial facility renovation. The center will provide language refresher, sustainment and maintenance training opportunities for up to [redacted] linguists per year. Training will be conducted by contract-hire native linguists and is available to all soldiers assigned to European tactical and strategic intelligence units. The courses will be up to six weeks in duration and cover the [redacted] languages. The [redacted] class was planned to start on 13 October 1982.

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(d) Opposing Force (OPFOR) Program

1 (U) The OPFOR Program is directed and managed by the ACSI and is governed by AR 350-2. It is aimed primarily at combat units and personnel. The objectives of the program are to:

(i) (U) Develop an appreciation of the strengths and weaknesses of the doctrine, tactics, equipment, and organization of potential military adversaries;

(ii) (U) Develop a sense of purpose in training by focusing on potential rather than fictional adversaries;

(iii) (U) Provide realistic training through operations against a numerically superior, non-cooperative opposing force which uses the tactics and, when possible, the equipment of potential adversary armed forces;

(iv) (U) Develop unit combined arms capabilities.

2 (U) There were two significant developments in the OPFOR Program during FY82:

(i) (U) The activation, equipping, and training of a representative OPFOR motorized rifle regiment at the National Training Center (NTC), Fort Irwin, CA, using two FORSCOM battalions - a mechanized infantry and an armor battalion.

(ii) (U) The establishment of a biannual $1.9 million budget line for the procurement of foreign ammunition used in OPFOR weapons familiarization training.

3 (U) Revision of the OPFOR governing AR consumed numerous manhours, including the assistance of two mobilization designees for two weeks each. The draft AR was coordinated twice with all major commands and Army Staff agencies. At the close of the FY, the new ODCSOPS Director of Training, BG Kirk, requested suspension of further action on the revision of the AR in order to consider the appropriateness and feasibility of new initiatives he proposed for strengthening the program.

(e) Foreign Area Officer Specialty

1 (U) Responsibility for the overseas training of Foreign Area Officers (FAO) was transferred to ODCSOPS in order to consolidate FAO proponency under one office. In conjunction with this consolidation, the OACSI FAO

Budget Officer position was also transferred. OACSI retained a position for a FAO training officer in the Professional Development Team in order to review MI's role in the FAO program.

2 (U) OACSI participated in a major FAO study completed in July. The study group addressed FAO requirements of the future and developed general proponent guidance for FAO management. As a result of this study, a series of follow on studies were directed to evaluate entry requirements for FAO's and to provide guidance for specific training/education required to award regional ASI's to FAO's. These studies involve the participation of OACSI, US Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) and ODCSOPS, with the last acting as study director. OACSI chairs committee reviews of ASI 4E (Russia/East Europe) and ASI 4M (North Asia).

3 (U) The major study referred to above is entitled FAO ASI Review by Region and is on file in ODCSOPS, Directorate of Security Assistance (DAMO-SSA).

(f) (U) Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) Relook

1 (U) In June, the DCSOPS tasked OACSI to prepare a written report for the VCSA on the status of IOSS Relook activities. On 18 June, an IOSS Relook Subgroup to the Army Electronic Warfare and Intelligence Committee (AEWIC) was convened by Col Worthington, Chief, DAMI-ISI, to review the outstanding recommendations from the IOSS Relook Final Report dated 5 Sep 80. On 23 June, the results of the Subgroup were briefed to and approved by the AEWIC Working Group. A written report was prepared for the Chairman, AEWIC, reporting on the status of ongoing actions and recommended that this be the final formal report. It was planned to forward the final report to the VCSA in early Oct 82.

2 (U) A complete IOSS Relook report, along with status reports and the final report, is maintained by ISI.

(g) (U) Publication of Military Intelligence Force Structure Handbook

During August and September, work was completed on a Force Structure Handbook for all active Army MI units worldwide. This document is organized first by command and then by geographical region and reflects major and subordinate units, their location, strength figures, UIC's and SR's. The document serves as a ready reference guide for field elements as well as a planning doctrine for DA staff elements. The booklet will be printed and distributed in early FY 83.

(h) (U) Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center Consolidation

1 (U) On 22 January 1982, Commander, U[illegible] Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) requested assistance in obtaining necessary approval to consolidate the Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center (ITAC) in a new addition to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) planned for Building 213, Washington Navy Yard Annex, Washington DC. The CIA offered 50,000 square feet of space for $6M (later amended to $4M.)

2 (U) All necessary coordination was completed and Office of the Secretary of the Army approval was obtained on 9 August 1982. On 17 August 1982, Congress was notified of the Army's intent to consolidate ITAC. On 14 September 1982, the Office of the Secretary of Defense approved the reprogramming of $4M in military construction funds for this project, pending Congressional authority. On 21 September 1982, Congressional authority for the reprogramming was formally requested. Discussions were subsequently held with staff representatives of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee.

3 (U) At the end of the fiscal year, Congressional authority for the reprogramming was pending.

4 (U) The following documents pertaining to this project are on file in DAMI-ISI:

(i) (U) Decision Memorandum, dated 3 August 1982, subject: Intelligence Threat Analysis Center Consolidation.

(ii) (U) Letter, US Senate Committee on Appropriations, dated 30 September 1982.

(iii) (U) Letter, House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, dated 1 October 1982.

(iv) (U) Letter, House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence dated 1 October 1982.

(i) (U) Tactical Intelligence Conference

1 (U) On 21 and 22 July 1982, the ACSI sponsored and USAICS hosted a Tactical Intelligence Conference at Fort Huachuca attended by representatives of most active component divisions and corps. The conference was called to bring field experience to USAICS to be captured and promulgated as doctrine for tactical MI units.

2 (U) Five specific topics were addressed:

(i) (U) Collection management.

(ii) (U) The All-Source Intelligence Center.

(iii) (U) Intelligence Electronic Warfare (IEW) operations.

(iv) (U) Collection management for joint and combined operation

(v) (U) Intelligence support to operations security (OPSEC).

3 (U) One of the most interesting aspects of the conference as it progressed was the determination that most units have arrived at the same general practices for performing their tasks. Therefore, arriving at consensus doctrinal positions was not nearly as difficult as anticipated. Acceptance of intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) as the foundation for tactical intelligence planning, the composition and organization of Tactical Operations Center (TOC) support elements, and collection management practices are examples of these concensus positions. Intelligence support to OPSEC and delineation of traditional counterintelligence (CI) functions were the most contentious topics raised and will require considerable additional discussion and development before agreed doctrine is available. The conference produced significant material for USAICS to incorporate in the IEW operations capstone manual, FM 34-1. Distribution of the coordinating draft of the manual was scheduled for early in FY 83 to solicit further comments from the field.

(j) (U) All Source Analysis System (ASAS)

1 (U) The ASAS program will develop and acquire for the Army badly needed automation support for acquisition, processing, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence and target data in support of the tactical commander. ASAS is envisioned not only as automated support to processing and analysis, but also as part of the Army concept for automation support to command and control, known as Command Control Subordinate Systems.

2 (U) In June 82, the Required Operational Capability (ROC) for the ASAS was modified through the publication of an annex phasing the ROC requirements according to intelligence needs and assumed technological capabilities. The phasing annex was the result of the perceived inability of the Army to build the proposed system in a single developmental effort.

3 (C) In July 82, the Under Secretary of the Army formed a Special Task Force under the direction of BG Mason to develop [redacted]

[redacted]

4 (C) The Special Task Force judged th[redacted]

[redacted]

5 (C) As of the end of FY 82, the [redacted] was awaiting a decision by the Chief of Staff to approve a management acquisition strategy for [redacted] The Under Secretary of the Army proposed an [redacted]

[redacted] (Classified by OACSI, Declassify OADR)

(k) (U) AN/TYC-39 Automatic Message Switching

1 (U) The AN/TYC-39 message switch accepts, processes, stores, delivers and accounts for message traffic at Corps and above echelons for Army tactical units. It is part of the TRITAC architecture.

2 (U) The switch has been developed with the dual capability of handling two types of communications messages -- "R" handles normal message traffic and "Y" handles SSO traffic. The "R" capability has been accredited by the Defense Communications Agency (DCA) and the National Security Agency (NSA).

3 (U) "Y" capability mode has been denied certification by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) who has the accrediting authority for Defense

Special Security Communications System (DSSCS) terminals. DIA requested DSSCS routing indicators and reference material to include the joint operating requirement prior to DIA's certifying the "Y" mode.

4 (U) DAMI-ISI provided a non-encompassing list of Army tactical units and their subordinate elements as requested by DIA. DIA is awaiting reply from TRITAC on Joint Operating Requirements and other reference material before final accreditation is given. It is expected that the switch will be fielded in March 1983.

(l) (U) Saudi Arabian Joint Intelligence School (JIS)

1 (U) The JIS, started in July 1980, continues to operate.

2 (U) The US Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT), consisting of a USA major, USAF captain and USA warrant officer, assisted in presentation of major courses in Tactical Intelligence and Imagery Interpretation. New minor courses in strategic intelligence were given and consisted of Army, Navy and Air Force overviews.

3 (U) No major problems were encountered and the outlook is for the above courses to continue with US assistance in the near term.

(m) (U) MI Branch Functional Review

1 (U) Under the provisions of Draft AR 600-1, Specialty Proponency, the Army DCSPER chairs functional reviews of issues relating to the various branches. The first MI Functional Review was conducted on 23 September 1982 to review issues related to MI authorizations, projected resources and initiatives under study by the proponent agency. Key personnel in attendance included the DCSPER, ACSI, and INSCOM and USAICS Commanders.

2 (U) 22 major issues were identified during the review, each requiring action by the proponent or a specified agency or element of the

ARSTAF. The proponent announced three major actions that would address many of the issues:

(i) (U) Detailed review and revision of authorization documents in conjunction with major commands;

(ii) (U) A complete enlisted career management field review by the proponent to identify doctrinal structure, training and career management deficiencies;

(iii) (U) Development of a training strategy to implement a plan for a single accession specialty for military intelligence officers.

(n) (U) Dynamic Planning System (Hewlett Packard Project) (U) The division began an effort to develop an automated management system using a Hewlett Packard desktop computer. The data base design is continuing and special applications programs are under development to allow OACSI personnel to track intelligence requirements, which are generated by numerous Army and Department of Defense (DOD) plans, and the resources necessary to satisfy those requirements. The current displays allow planners to depict sensor data (equipment) and to evaluate the impacts on the intelligence community's ability to satisfy requirements of adding or deleting equipment.

(o) (U) "Improving the Analytical Processing and Interpretation of Intelligence: An Integration of Human Analysis and Automation in Training (INTACT)"

1 (U) INTACT is a joint OACSI, US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS) and Army Research Institute (ARI) contract effort to follow up on a pure research effort conducted by ARI and LOGICON, Inc. for INSCOM. The current 3-year contractual effort is designed to produce training materials for USAICS (Off, WO & EP) which will use the concepts and principles learned in the

initial study effort. ACSI, ARI and USAICS have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to support this effort. The contract was let on 30 September 1982 with LOGICON, Inc.

2 (U) The following documents pertaining to this project are on file in DAMI-ISI:

(i) (U) Initial Study Report (IMTIA) dated 5 Jan 82.

(ii) (U) INTACT MOU dated 5 Aug 82.

(iii) (U) LOGICON, Inc., contract.

(p) (U) DOD Strategic Debriefing and Interrogation Course (DSDIC)

1 (U) The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) validated a requirement for an advanced debriefing and interrogation course. All Services stated a need for such training. The US Army was designated as Executive Agent for this training to be conducted at the US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS), Fort Huachuca, AZ. The Director of DIA and the various Service Intelligence Chiefs signed a Memorandum of Agreement which committed each Service to provide support for the development and teaching of this course. Course development is currently under way and the first class is scheduled for Aug 83.

2 (U) The following documents pertaining to this project are on file in DAMI-ISI:

(i) (U) Memorandum for Director of Army Staff from Under Secretary of Defense dated 18 Mar 82 (designates Army as Executive Agent).

(ii) (U) DOD Strategic Debriefing and Interrogation Training Course Memorandum of Agreement dated 3 Sep 82.

4. (U) Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) Division (DAMI-ISS)

a. Overview

(S) The primary emphasis of the SIGINT Division during FY 82 was split

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[redacted] Project TROJAN continued to gain momentum in the effort to provide a [redacted] for training purposes. Other programs served to insure that maximum advantage was taken of [redacted] Due to the short term suspense nature of this requirement, the existing Army command and control structure, and the resources available, the SIGINT Division assumed the project lead. Involvement in this operational action resulted in [redacted] The significance of the impact of the doctrinal changes has yet to be fully evaluated or appreciated, but it is clear that the coming year will see some major changes in the conduct of Army intelligence missions. [redacted]

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[redacted] Plans call for the size of this team and the scope of its responsibilities to grow within OACSI to reflect the increasing importance of this area of intelligence. [redacted]

b. (U) Major Organizational Changes. SIGINT Division personnel changes during the year included COL Harold A. Grainger, the Division Chief, who left in July and was replaced by COL Frank Zachar. Action officer gains were MAJ Robert R. Murfin (June) and LTC Werner O. Unzelmann (April). Action officer losses were LTC James M. Babich (February), LTC James W. Pardew (July) and MAJ Peter G. Kucera (July). Emilia Feliciano left in March and was replaced by Vicki Bishop (May). Elizabeth Smith arrived in February as Policy and Requirements secretary.

Key Personnel:

Colonel Frank Zachar, Chief, SIGINT Division (3 Aug 82)

Mr. Philip E. Lavigne, Chief, Policy and Requirements Team (21 Jan 80)

LTC Michael M. Quinlan, Chief, CCP Management Team (17 Dec 80)

LTC Robert E. Resch, Chief, Military Support Team, (7 Aug 80)

Ms. Liane Lindsey Williams, Chief, Electro-Optics Team (1Jun 81)

c. (U) NARRATIVE OF ACTIVITIES.

(1) (U) The Signals Intelligence Division performed throughout the year those functions assigned by OACSI Regulation 10-4.

(2) (U) Policy and Collection Requirements Team.

(a) (U) Continuing Functions.

1 (U) The Team served as the Department of the Army focal point for Signals Intelligence policy, plans, programs and operations. It also

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participated in Army and intelligence community sponsored studies which support the development of new systems or capabilities, and represented the Army at DCI level committee meetings and forums. Additionally, the Team was responsible for an initiative to develop a tactical intelligence exchange relationship with the Egyptian Army.

2 (S) The Team provided Army membership on the [redacted] Throughout the year [redacted] activities were directed toward [redacted]

3 (S) The Team also provided the Army members of [redacted] is a permanent subcommittee under the DCI [redacted] responsible for receipt, approval, and subsequent generation of intelligence guidance in response to tasks [redacted] continually monitors requirements and provides [redacted]

(b) (U) Major Projects.

1 (S) [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] The committee member also participated in a formal Assessment of [redacted] The results of this effort were presented to [redacted] in April. The assessment conclusion was that the system is responsive and requires no major revisions. Recommendations for improvement included [redacted]

2 (U) Army Regulation 381-3 (Signals Intelligence). A revised AR 381-3 was fully coordinated and formally published in January. The regulation prescribes DA policy, responsibilities, and staff management relationships for Army Signals Intelligence. It also delineates procedures for submission of SIGINT requirements and describes methods for interface with the US SIGINT System (USSS).

3 (U) United States-Egypt Tactical Intelligence Defense Exchange Program (TIDEP). Efforts to establish a US-Egypt TIDEP, authorized in 1981 by the Army Vice Chief of Staff, continued in 1982. MG Ismail Shawkey, Director of Electronics Warfare, Egyptian Armed forces, visited the US during the period 25 January - 28 February 1982 on a "self-initiated" basis. MS Shawkey's visit was coordinated by MAJ Kucera of the Policy and Requirements Team. MAJ Kucera and COL Paul Crawley, USDAO, Egypt, escorted MG Shawkey's party of five officer during visits of US military installations and contractor facilities to learn about Army IEW architecture, see a CEWI Bn/Gp, and receive briefings on selected EW and tactical SIGINT systems and equipment. A "type" Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for a US-Egypt TIDEP was forwarded in March 1982 by MG William Odom, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, to the Egyptian Minister of Defense for consideration. International events have precluded

negotiation of the MOA during the remainder of 1982, and this matter will be pursued in 1983.

4 [redacted] initiative in February led to a proposal for requirements integration containing safeguards against the drawbacks listed above. [redacted] failed to reach agreement on acceptable formats, the Intelligence Community Staff Chaired meetings to resolve the issue. The resulting format was approved for a one year test at a Military Intelligence Board meeting in August. In effect it matches [redacted] but contains a subfield permitting retrieval of [redacted] items at a lower classification. If successful, the new format will solve a longstanding requirements issue and should improve overall [redacted] response to validated operational needs. [redacted]

5 [redacted] was formed in June 1981 in response to an Intelligence Community Staff requirement to examine [redacted]

[redacted] The working group met with [redacted] representatives at various locations to explain details of the projected [redacted] questions concerning the impact of the upgrades on personnel and materiel resources. The final report was completed in July following full coordination with all the centers concerned [redacted] The general conclusions reached were that the main impacts would fall in the personnel area, especially in the quality of analysts which will be required by [redacted] The projected [redacted] increases would also necessitate additional numbers of [redacted] positions, already short of the number needed to handle [redacted] collection. The report [redacted] approach were highly praised by [redacted] management and analytical personnel as the first in-depth effort to attempt to anticipate future resource needs, and for providing the field an advance look at [redacted] in sufficient detail to support realistic programming on their part.

[redacted]

6 (U) The National ELINT Plan (NEP). In November 1981, the Director, NSA, published a National ELINT Plan (NEP-1) and sent it to Congress in response to an earlier congressional request for such a plan. In their formal comments on NEP-1, DIA and the Services concurred that the document had merit as an initial attempt to satisfy congressional concerns, but that it also had a number of shortcomings requiring attention. Due to the controversy over NEP-1 it was not distributed beyond the national agency/service level. In December 1981, the SECDEF directed that NSA chair an interagency working group to develop another, more specific and fully coordinated plan. The working group began deliberations in February 1982, successfully drafting NEP-2 which was approved and distributed in September 1982. The consensus NEP-2 met Army objec-

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tions to its predecessor by providing expanded coverage of the operational ELINT architecture, and highlighting measures required to fill capability gaps against projected threats. NEP-2 also established a senior level, annual ELINT program conference. This conference will review the NEP for currency, plus take a cross-program look at the overall status of ELINT in making progress toward a set of management objectives agreed to in the plan. The NEP should prove useful as a baseline plan outlining fundamental problems and actions needed to solve them, thus providing a source of support for remedial program and policy actions.

7 (S) [redacted] The team was assigned the added responsibility of programming and budgeting for the [redacted] The primary purpose of [redacted] To date, military construction funds have been approved for a [redacted] The major remaining programming issue is the identification o[redacted] spaces for transfer to the [redacted] The Office of the Secretary of Defense is expected to resolve this issue prior to the FY 84 program/budget cycle. [redacted]

(3) (U) The Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP) Management Team

(a) (U) The CCP Management Team continued to provide Army Staff level representation to the Program Manager of the CCP for the purpose of program development, budget formulation, budget justification, program and budget

defense, and ensuring that Army interests are adequately addressed.

(b) (U) Through FY 82, the team was responsible for the European Command (EUCOM) and Atlantic Command (LANTCOM) decision units of the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP), to include preparation of the proposed program budget in capabilities based format, submission to the Program Manager (DIA), defense of the budget during Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reviews, and preparation of supporting materials for inclusion in the GDIP Congressional Budget Justification Book (CBJB). In FY 1983, FI will assume this responsibility.

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(c) (U) For FY 1982, the Army requested [redacted]

(d) (U) For FY 1983, the Army projects a requirement for [redacted] which reflects pay raises of [redacted] and the cost of maintenance for [redacted]

(e) (U) Army requirements were adequately met in the FY 84-88 [redacted] provided [redacted] and [redacted] manpower spaces for FY 84.

(CLASSIFIED BY DCI Memo on 22 Dec 81, Declassify on OADR)

(f) (U) The current method of programming and budgeting is creating difficulties within the Army. The lack of agreement between the resources reflected in the Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) and the budget as it is presented to the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is not a minor concern; the PDM as adjusted, is the basis for the October Program and Budget Guidance (PBG). This is the MACOM's control for submission of the Program Analysis and Resource Review (PARR) and facilitates the transition among the program budget and execution. Since the Army's resource levels for Program 3 - Intelligence and the resource levels for the

Army within Intelligence Community Channels will agree only for the January Five Year Defense Program (FYDP) and PBG, there will be an inaccurate starting point for the forecast of next year's expenditures in budget detail which must be completely redone at Program Budget Decision (PBD) time. An even greater problem is created for manpower. Upon notification of the manpower levels contained in the PDM, the commands are required to make changes to their manpower documents. The documents then feed the requisition system, the training base system, and the recruiting system. Since no program decisions have been made, the process is inaccurate, and, when it is redone after a decision is made, the Army NFIP community is six months behind the rest of the Army in trying to fill its required positions or, conversely, people may already be on their way to (or training for) a position which no longer exists.

(4) (U) THE ELECTRO-OPTICS TEAM.

(a) (U) CONTINUING FUNCTIONS: During FY 82 the

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(5) (U) MILITARY SUPPORT TEAM.

(a) (C) [redacted] Based on the training deficiencies documented [redacted] actions continued to implement projects to correct the deficiencies. The most important of these are [redacted]

(b) (U) Additional major actions are detailed in the compartmented annex.

5. (U) Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Division (DAMI-ISH)

a. An Overview of FY 1982

(1) (U) Army HUMINT action officers used meetings, briefings, and information papers to maintain close contact with Congressional staffers, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and the Intelligence Community (IC) Staff. Action officers also visited operational units worldwide, and attended conferences and training courses.

(2) [redacted]

[redacted] Y 1982 showed that the Army will have to reassess certain aspects of [redacted] program was defended throughout FY 1982 by [redacted] and INSCOM but was eventually cut by Congressional Authorization Committees. The design for an improved [redacted] was conceived and approved by the ACSI and Commander, INSCOM. [redacted]

(3) [redacted] FY 1982 Army [redacted] increased slightly over FY 1983. Total obligating authority decreased slightly. As presently programmed, [redacted] a better rate of growth in FY 1983 and 1984. [redacted]

(4) (U) A review of HUMINT resources follows:

[redacted]

	FY 80 ACTUAL	FY 81 ACTUAL	FY 82 ACTUAL	FY 83 ESTIMATE	FY 84 ESTIMATE
[redacted]					
[redacted]					
[redacted]					
TOTALS					

* Total Obligation Authority

(Classified by DIAM 58-11, declassify on: OADR)

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b. MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

(1) (U) Organizational Changes:

(a) (U) To promote continuity, the military Program Budget Officer position was converted to a civilian Budget Analyst position.

(b) (U) To fill a military action officer shortage, a civilian Intelligence Operations Specialist position was converted to a military HUMINT Staff Officer position.

(c) (U) The E5 Administrative Specialist position was upgraded to an E6 Senior Intelligence Editor/Analyst.

(2) (U) The HUMINT Division turned over 50 percent of its personnel in FY 1982. On 6 July 1982, Colonel B. L. Lane became the Chief of the division. He came from an assignment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Colonel Lane succeeded Colonel Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr. who was selected to attend the National War College at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.

(a) (U) Other personnel losses:

1 (U) LTC Carl Jordan became the Director of Resources Management at the US Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

2 (U) LTC Stephen Alpern became the US Army Attache in Thailand.

3 (U) Major Dennis O'Keefe went to an assignment in the Office of the Director of the Army Staff.

4 (U) Mr. Don Foss became the Chief of the Collection Management Division, INSCOM ADCSOPS HUMINT at Fort Meade, Maryland.

5 (U) Mr. Otto Scholz retired.

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[redacted]

6 (U) SSG Alvin Walker left for ROTC duty at the University of South Carolina, Harper College in Columbia, South Carolina.

(b) (U) Other personnel gains and their previous assignments:

1 (U) LTC Carlos Salinas - the J2 Directorate, US Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama.

2 (U) Mr. Gerd Haber - ODCSI, USCOB in Berlin.

3 (U) Major Jerry Fox - the Defense Language School in Monterey, California.

4 (U) Mr. Craig Miller - the Resources Management Office, Military District of Washington in Washington, D.C.

5 (U) SSG Ronald Lambert - the OACSI Watch Team.

6 (U) SSG Pat Reddic - the OACSI.

c. (U) NARRATIVE OF ACTIVITIES

(1) (U) Continuing Functions:

(a) (U) Foreign Materiel Acquisition:

1 (S/[redacted]) During FY 1982, DAMI-ISH acquired the following

[redacted]

2 (S/[redacted])

[redacted]

(b) (U) Attache briefings - the HUMINT Division briefed approximately 55 Army and Assistant Army Attaches on aspects of Army HUMINT intelligence collection regulations.

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(c) (U) The division continued to be the Army General Staff point of contact for biographic sketches on foreign military and civilian personnel.

2. (U) Major Projects:

(a) [redacted] The redesigned program requires a total of [redacted] new spaces. When fully operational, it is expected to provide [redacted] It is designed to [redacted] Bibliography: [redacted]

(b) [redacted] action officers provided numerous briefings on the project. By the end of FY 1982, it was realized that certain aspects [redacted] must be reassessed. [redacted]

1 [redacted] development is behind schedule; there have been technical difficulties and test results have not been accept-able. A FY 1982 Congressional production hold contributed to the project being off schedule. [redacted]

[redacted]

2 [redacted]

[redacted]

(c) [redacted]merous information papers were prepared and distributed. Briefings were given to Congressional staffers, the Director of NSA and OMB, DCI, and DIA personnel, etc. In the end, the program was cut from the NFIP by a Congressional Authorizations Committee.

[redacted]

(d) (U) Strategic Debriefer and Interrogator Training Course - HUMINT action officers participated in a DIA study which identified the need for a joint DOD advanced debriefing and interrogation training course. As a result, the US Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona will offer the course beginning in FY 1983. The Department of the Army will be executive agent for this training. The program will be monitored by the Chief, Intelligence Career Development Program Division of DIA Course length is expected to be six weeks. Approximately 90 students will be trained annually.

6. (U) Imagery Intelligence (DAMI-ISP)

a. (U) Overview of FY 82. Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) Division continued to manage the Army's imagery, meteorology and topography activities. The division's name will change in the near future to reflect the increased

[redacted]

role in weather and terrain support to the Army. The division continued to provide primary Army representation throughout the DCI's Committee on Imagery Reconnaissance and Exploitation (COMIREX) structure.

b. (U) Major Organizational Changes. Imagery Intelligence Division had a large personnel turnover during FY 82. COL Thomas J. Hogan, Division Chief, was replaced by COL Howard J. Floyd on 26 July 1982. Mr. Gerald A. Smaldone, Army Imagery Collection Officer, was replaced by Mr. Michael D. O'Byrne on 29 March; LTC Warren D. Cornell, Strategic Imagery Officer, was replaced by LTC Bruce M. Leonard on 3 May; LTC Herbert M. Tuttle, National/Tactical Interface Officer, was replaced by MAJ Gary L. Brewer on 15 July and Mr. Herbert A. Tax, Meteorologist, was replaced by Mr. David M. Lueck on 22 August. LTC Rufus J. Partain, Tactical Imagery Officer, departed in December 1981 without a replacement. Ms. Emilia Feliciano, Secretary, departed on 15 June and was replaced by Ms. Linda Erickson on 22 November 1982. No changes were made in the organizational structure.

c. (U) Narrative of Activities - Continuing Functions. The Imagery Intelligence Division continued to perform functions as assigned by OACSI Regulation 10-4. Specific accomplishments within ongoing functional areas included:

(1) (U) DAMI-ISP provided primary Army representation to the COMIREX (Committee on Imagery Reconnaissance and Exploitation) and its subordinate organizations. The COMIREX has been functioning as the intelligence community's forum for discussion and establishment of national imagery reconnaissance collection and production requirements and priorities. COMIREX has four major subcommittees; Mapping, Charting and Geodesy (MC&G); Imagery Planning (IPS); Operations (OPSCOM) and Exploitation Research & Development (EXRAND). DAMI-ISP

provided the Army representative to each of these subcommittees. During FY 82, the following personnel filled the various COMIREX billets:

COMIREX		
Army Principal Member		COL Thomas J. Hogan
		COL Howard J. Floyd (Jul 82)
Army Alternate Member	(Primary)	LTC Bruce M. Leonard
	(Secondary)	MR Michael D. O'Byrne
MC&G Subcommittee		
Army Principal Member		LTC Roger M. Ryan
Army Alternate Member		MAJ Robert F. Kirby
Imagery Planning Subcommittee		
Army Principal Member		LTC Bruce M. Leonard
Army Alternate Member		MR Robert H. Crittenden
Exploitation Research & Development Subcommittee		
Army Principal Member		MR Michael D. O'Byrne
Army Alternate Member		MR Frank Carmody (IIPD)
Army Observers		MR Walt Boge (ETL)
		DR Bernard Chasnov (ASPO)
		MR Joe Varnadore (IIPD)
Operations Subcommittee		
Army Principal Member		MR Michael D. O'Byrne
Army Alternate Member		MR James R. Fay (INSCOM)

(2) (U) AR 34-1 assigns DAMI-ISP as the Army Action Agent for three International Military Standardization working groups involving imagery and

reconnaissance; the NATO Imagery Reconnaissance and Interpretation Working Party (IRIWP), the ASCC Working Party 52 (Aerial Reconnaissance) and the ASCC Working Party 101 (Imagery Interpretation). During FY 82, DAMI-ISP was able to increase its participation in these areas and provided an Army member for the US Delegation to the July 1982 IRIWP in Brussels. Future participation at these vital international meetings is planned, but active attendance will be driven by travel fund availability. During the FY, 12 STANAGs, one National Statement and two Allied Publications were reviewed for the Army by DAMI-ISP. Eight Compliance Checks were also completed. The most significant effort was in the area of imagery request/report format standardization where DAMI-ISP provided major input to the consolidation of NATO and US automated message formats and where DAMI-ISP sponsored the addition of the NATO RECCEXREP (Reconnaissance Exploitation Report) to DIAM 57-5.

(3) (U) DAMI-ISP participated in a significant updating of CONUS mapping requirements during the annual submission of Army Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy production priorities to the Defense Mapping Agency. A zero-based assessment and survey of all requirements was completed by subordinate commands and refined at OACSI to reduce many requirements and mapping efforts toward priority operational plans and major training areas. DAMI-ISP backed a TRADOC requirement for continued funding of the Quick Response Multicolor Printer (QRMP). DAMI-ISP directed DARCOM to prepare the Army Evaluation Plan for the DMA Prototype Digital Terrain Analysis Data Base. The Plan was forwarded to DMA in September. The Engineer Topographic Laboratories (DARCOM Agent) and the Engineer School (TRADOC Agent) began the evaluation as the initial phase of the Digital Topographic Support System (DTSS) development.

(4) (U) As the control focal point for management of Army meteorological activities, the DAMI-ISP/ACSI Staff Meteorologist briefed the Under Secretary of the Army on management and manning for Army meteorological activities. In June 1982, the Under Secretary directed ACSI to submit a plan to improve the management of these activities. Development of the plan continued through the balance of the fiscal year. The plan includes a proposal to establish an office within HQ, TRADOC, to manage meteorological support and also included an RDT&E/procurement plan. The plan will be briefed to the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army for approval in early FY 83.

(5) (S) DAMI-ISP was designated the OACSI office of primary responsibility for [redacted]

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(6) (U) DAMI-ISP provided OACSI representation for the Army's Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) program. For additional information on this topic, see the ISP Compartmented Supplement to this report.

(7) (S) [redacted]

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[redacted]

(8) (U) DAMI-ISP continued to represent the Army in the Peacetime Reconnaissance Program by staffing the Worldwide Monthly Reconnaissance Forecast. ISP also provided information on Army intelligence systems (IMINT, SIGINT, and HUMINT) to the Joint Staff and DOD. Duties required daily liaison visits to the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Joint Reconnaissance Center (JRC) and monthly briefings for the Army Staff Principals (CSA, VCSA, DCSOPS, ACSI). This briefing was later given to the Joint Chiefs assembled prior to being briefed for approval at the White House.

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☐ Documents originated with another/other Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that/those agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency. You will be advised as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency.

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(3) (S)

[redacted]

(4) (S)

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7. (U) Office of Intelligence Strategy and Plans (DAMI-IS-OSP)

a. (S) Overview of FY 82. The Long Range Planning Office was retitled Office of Intelligence Strategy and Plans (OSP) in 1982. This change reflects more accurately the organization's involvement in DOD, Joint and Army strategy and plans. Major programs in 1982 included [redacted]

b. (U) Organizational Changes. Lieutenant Colonel James W. Pardew

assumed leadership of the office in July 1982. Action officers at the end of FY 82 were Major Darrell W Daugherty, Major Richard L. Layton and Major Wayne M Hall. The secretary during much of the year was Ms. Linda Ericson.

c. (U) Significant Activities.

(1) (U) The Office of Intelligence Strategy and Plans performed functions assigned by OACSI Regulation 10-4.

(2) (U) Major projects and continuing functions for FY 82 are listed below.

(a) (U) The revised Army Intelligence Management Plan (AIMP) was distributed for coordination in December 1982. The AIMP is designed to be a comprehensive management tool which sets forth the Army's intelligence mission, describes the Army Intelligence System (AIS), establishes goals, and ranks Army intelligence requirements. As an umbrella plan, it provides a framework for development and implementation of other intelligence plans and architectures. As an extended planning annex, OSP also prepared the Intelligence Long Range Plan.

(b) (S)

[redacted]

EUSC 552 (b) (3)

AUSG 552 (b) (1)

[redacted]

(c) [redacted]

(d) (U) OSP is the focal point for OACSI participation in the Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS). As Such, OSP develops intelligence input for the full range of JSPS documents.

(e) (U) OSP continued as the HQDA lead for Army input coordination for the DOD Plan for Intelligence Support to Operational Commanders. The DOD Plan is the umbrella planning document throughout DOD which brings together the Services and Defense Agencies tactical intelligence planning efforts and focus-es on bringing about improvements to the entire range of tactical intelligence capabilities in the field. The DOD Plan is annually produced and represents a continuous planning process which occurs throughout the year.

(f) (U) OSP served as HQDA lead for Army coordination of the Defense Intelligence Plan (DIP). The DIP is a major document addressing DOD assets contained in the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP). It is a companion planning document to the DOD Plan for Intelligence Support to Operational Commanders.

(g) (U) OSP served as OACSI point of contact for the Intelligence Management Coordinating Group (IMCG). This group, composed of general officers from all the Services and designated Defense Agencies, meets monthly with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) to exchange information on major developments impacting on DOD intelligence capabilities.

(h) (U) OSP has the OACSI lead for the Defense Guidance (DG). The DG is the single document upon which the defense strategy for the five year defense plan is put forth.

(i) (U) Other significant activities include representing OACSI on the Strategic Requirements 2000 Study; review of intelligence aspects of contingency plans; participation in ODCSRDA Long Range Plan; and participation on the intelligence working group of the Nuclear Weapons Employment Acquisition Master Plan (NWEAMP).

SECTION 3

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY (U)

1. (U) AN OVERVIEW OF FY 1982. Administratively, the Counterintelligence Directorate is divided into two separate divisions with the responsibilities split between Counterintelligence/OPSEC and Security activities. Although they operate as separate elements, their functions and responsibilities are closely related and they harmoniously combine to form an efficient and effective directorate. The Director's Staff was expanded during FY 1982 with the incorporation of word processing equipment and two operators, Ms. Debbie Brown and Ms. Susan Thomas. In addition, a new position, Directorate Executive Officer, was created and filled by CPT Dennis M. Barletta.

a. (U) Security Division. The primary functional responsibility of the Security Division is to keep current and publish security policy in the various sub-disciplines, i.e., Information, Personnel, Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI), and Foreign Disclosure. The Security Review and Freedom of Information mission provides a security service essentially to the Army staff and the public. During FY 82 major Army programs and related regulations have been revised or are in the final stages of preparation for publication. Numbers of actions processed this FY have increased substantially in all sections of the Division. The trend is expected to continue. Shortfalls have developed in one section and will spread to other sections unless there is an increase in manpower.

b. (U) Counterintelligence/Operations Security Division (OPSEC). The primary functional responsibility of the Counterintelligence/ Operations Security Division is to keep current and publish policy regarding the US Army Intelligence Activities, Foreign Counterintelligence Program, Automation Security, Communications Security, Operations Security and Counterterrorism. During FY 82, several major Army program and related regulations have been revised or are in the final stages of preparation for publication. Counterintelligence support to Army OPSEC Programs continued to have a high priority and the trend toward stronger emphasis on OPSEC is expected to continue. Shortfalls have developed in the OPSEC support area and will impact on other aspects of division operations unless there is an increase in manpower.

2. MAJOR ORGANIZATION CHANGES.

a. (U) Security Division.

(1) (U) Mr. Ronald Morgan, Personnel Security Specialist, transferred to the Department of the Navy in May 1982. His position was filled in June 1982 by Mr. Walter Mestre, who was formerly assigned to the SCI policy function.

(2) (U) Colonel Henry Peterson joined the branch on 27 October 1981 filling the position vacated by LTC John C. McCaffrey who departed during August.

(3) (U) There were no mission or structural changes during this fiscal year in Security Review.

(4) (U) Key personnel and dates of incumbency are:

(a) (U) Mr. George Bromwell, 21 Jan 79 - Present

(b) (U) Mr. Jean-Michel L. Dittmann, 1 Nov 81 - Present

(c) (U) Mrs. Elaine Bowers, 9 Nov 81 - Present

(d) (U) Ms. Francis McGowan transferred from the Command Security Office of INSCOM and assumed duties as a staff action officer in the SCI Policy element on 26 Sept 82.

b. (U) Counterintelligence/OPSEC Division:

1. (U) During the past FY, this division was expanded from a team size element to become DAMI-CIC. CIC expanded its functional scope with transfer of responsibility for the Army Automation Security Program (AASP) from the Automation Management Office to CI. Four spaces and four individuals were transferred with the function. This structural change consolidated all the ACSI security function in one directorate. Since automation security issues involve communications security (COMSEC), electro-magnetic security (EMSEC), and personnel security, the relocation of the automation security team to CI facilitates management and coordination among these disciplines.

2. (U) The position of Division Chief has been vacant since the departure of Mr. Henry Strecker in July 1982. In the interim, LTC Peter Vinett, newly assigned to CIC, has served as acting chief since June 82.

3. (U) Other incoming personnel were as follows:

(a) (U) LTC Michael Hemovich, Special Operations, April 1982.

(b) (U) MAJ Richard Armstrong, Operational Security, June 1982.

(c) (U) MAJ Preston Funkhouser, Counterterrorism, September 1982.

(d) (U) MAJ James Simmons, Signals Security, May 1982.

(e) (U) SFC Robert Greenwood, Signals Security, June 1982.

(f) (U) Ms. Udine Coletta, Budget Analyst, March 1982.

3. (U) Security Division:

a. (U) Continuing Functions.

(1) (U) Security Education. During this year, Mr. Joseph Grau, the Security Division's security education specialist, made staff visits to Army major commands and activities, reviewing and evaluating security education programs and providing on-site advice and assistance. He also gave presentations on security education at security managers' conferences held by U.S. Army Europe, U.S. Army Communications Command, and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, and at the annual meeting of the National Classification Management Society. During the year, the security education specialist participated actively in the efforts of the DCI Security Committee's Security Awareness Working Group (now upgraded to a subcommittee), on which he is the Army member. He developed a format which was adopted for the latest edition of the subcommittee's catalog of audio-visual materials, and was the leader of a task group formed to develop a concept for a security education handbook.

(2) (U) Personnel assigned to the Security Review section of the Security Division processed over 10,190 requests for security review. This figure represents a decrease of 410 or 1.04 percent over the last fiscal year. The requests entailed the reading of approximately 105,680 pages of material, an increase of 23,380 pages, to insure proper classification prior to being released to Congress and/or the public.

(3) (U) Foreign Disclosure Actions. The Foreign Disclosure section processed 57 requests for exceptions to the National Disclosure Policy. The section also completed 3,292 actions consisting of approval/denial of:

(a) (U) Classified visits requests: 1,955 (total personnel or visits: 10,948).

(b) (U) Accreditation approvals for Foreign Nationals: 337 (Accreditations were made to 891 commands).

(c) (U) Munition export license requests approved/denied: 234.

(d) (U) Approval/denial of classified documents requested by Foreign Nationals: 2,460.

(e) (U) Classified release of briefings, special documents, other agency release requests: 487.

(f) (U) Telephonic inquiries relating to interpretation of disclosure regulations, advice on disclosure actions, and oral disclosure determinations: 6,600.

(4) (U) Personnel Security Actions. Mr. Joseph Pell, Personnel Security Specialist, participated in the following:

(a) (U) A FORSCOM conference which considered the centralization of procedures for processing of Personnel Security actions.

(b) (U) A presentation on the Army's policy in Personnel Security at the U.S. Army Communications Command's command and security conference.

(c) (U) A visit to the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, Fort Huachuca, for discussions on Personnel Security Policy.

(d) (U) The Investigative Standards Working Group which has been redesignated as the Personnel Security Sub-committee of the DCI Security Committee (SECOM). Through this Sub-committee, coordination and participation with other national level agencies, in the DCI's recurring Adjudicator Seminar, continued.

(e) (U) Personnel Security Policy oversight of the U.S. Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility (CCF).

(f) (U) The U.S. Army Board for the correction of Military Records (ABCMR), as a member.

(5) (U) Army Policy Regarding Use and Protection of Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI). The revision and combining of all Army regulations concerned with the security of SCI, initiated in FY 81, continued in FY 82. Following development of an initial draft by the SCI Policy element and informal staffing with DA SSO's, the draft was forwarded to the MACOM's and DA Staff activities for formal coordination. All responses were received by 1 Aug 82 and the draft is now entering the formal editorial process.

(6) (U) Oversight of DA Special Security Office (SSO) Activities. A major continuing function of the SCI Policy element is oversight of the DA SSO system. This includes the U.S. Army Special Security Group which provides all SSO detachments for each echelon above corps and the tactical SSO's at division and corps. The SCI Policy section coordinated DA responses to a DIA finding of unsatisfactory security conditions during an inspection of the 2ID tactical SSO in Korea. The objectionable conditions were corrected and significant progress was made in improving overall SSO operations in the division.

(7) (U) Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Actions. The Freedom of Information/Privacy section processed 97 requests and in excess of 300 related actions as a part of its mission under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. In the area of appeal actions, the Department of Army Information Security Committee, as authority for the review of classified information withheld from the mandatory public disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. (b) (1), and processed 11 petitions

referred to the Committee by the Office of the General Counsel, HQDA. The denial criteria under E.O. 12356 and AR 380-5, Department of Army Information Security Program, were upheld in three routine cases and six complex cases and partial release was recommended in one case, with one pending.

4. (U) Major Projects.

a. (U) Three Army security regulations were revised and distributed to the field. AR 380-5, DA Information Security Program Regulation, is in the final stages of preparation to supplement the new Executive Order 12356 and DOD 5200.1-R.

(1) (U) In September, the DASD (Mgt Sys) formed a task group to review all DOD Component forms used in administering the Information Security Program and, where possible, develop consolidated DOD forms to replace them. Mr. Joseph Grau was the Army member.

(2) (U) Mr. Carl Bjorkman of the Information Security section participated in the inter-departmental group formed by the Director, Defense Investigative Service at the direction of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) to study the advisability and feasibility of opening Office of Industrial Security offices in the middle and far east. The group agreed that offices should be established in Tokyo and Cairo because of their volume of industrial security contracts plus logistical and other administrative considerations. Mr. Bjorkman continued to provide membership to the permanent DCI Unauthorized Disclosure Investigative Sub-committee.

b. (U) In December 1981, the ACSI proposed establishment on the Army Staff of an office to be responsible for technology transfer. This was in response to a growing need to ensure that technologies critical to U.S. military weapons and weapons development are controlled and protected in Army international programs.

There was staff agreement on the validity of the requirement and in November 1982, at a General Officer meeting called by the Director of Management, it was decided to assign the staff responsibility for Technology Transfer to the ODCSLOG.

(1) (U) Mr. Joseph Grau was the Army Member of a National Disclosure Policy Committee Security Survey Team for the survey of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Singapore. Purpose of the survey was to ascertain if the governments provided equal or equivalent protection to U.S. classified material in their possession as that provided by the U.S.

(2) (U) The Foreign Disclosure section coordinated the reciprocal security surveys of the U.S. conducted by the Governments of Sweden and Colombia, provided necessary transportation, interpreters, escorts, and arranged visits to U.S. Army major commands.

(3) (U) The ACSI terminal for the Foreign Disclosure Technical Information System was installed in the Foreign Disclosure section in August 1982. The equipment consists of a crypto system, terminal, and printer.

c. (U) Mr. Joseph Pell participated in a four-month DOD Select Panel. Purpose of the panel was to improve the timeliness and quality of Defense Investigative Service Security Investigations. The Panel made thirty recommendations for improvement of the DOD Personnel Security Program (PSP).

d. (U) Mr. Joseph Pell, coordinated the loan of MI Agent personnel to DIS in support of their efforts to decrease the back-log and length of security investigations case completion time.

e. (U) Mr. Joseph Pell was appointed the OACSI Point of Contact with the House Appropriations Committee (HAC) Surveys and Investigations Team in their investigation of DIS activities and operations.

f. (U) Mr. Joseph Pell participated as a member of a DUSD(P) sponsored committee which resulted in a change in policy concerning the granting of security clearances to immigrant aliens. Based on the committee's recommendations, policy has been implemented specifying that only in rare circumstances shall a non-U.S. citizen be granted access to classified information.

g. (U) Personnel Security Specialists are preparing to implement a new DOD personnel security policy for individuals (civilians, military, contractors) who are cleared for access to Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI). This policy authorizes the conduct of polygraph examinations, on a periodic basis at any time after their initial clearance, on those individuals cleared for access to SCI. Examinations will consist of counterintelligence type questions.

E.O. 12958 1.5(c) (b) (1)

h. (U) Development of new standards, procedures, and manuals relating to SCI security at national and DOD levels.

(1) (S) The major projects of the SCI policy element were principally concerned with [redacted] MAJ William H. Poage, SCI Policy section represented the Army on:

(a) The Compartmentation Sub-committee of the DCI's Security Committee which drafted and revised the overall manual for national SCI security. This product was issued in June 1982 as the "Security Policy Manual for SCI Control System,".

(b) SCI Non-disclosure Agreement.

(2) (U) In accordance with this DOD directive, the SCI Policy element established policy and procedures for use of this agreement by all Army personnel with SCI access by March 1983. This program began in March 1982 under the direction of USASSG. Agreements are required to be held for 70 years and

following processing by SSG are transferred to INSCOM's Investigative Records Repository for permanent retention.

i. (U) In the area of special actions, 2900 pages of very sensitive classified reports pertaining to the BDC Litigation were processed, sanitized, and released to the plaintiffs.

(1) (U) We continued our support to the Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice, in their search for alleged Nazi War Criminals residing in the U.S.

(2) (U) In conjunction with the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) and the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison (OCLL), two special actions were completed for the Secretary of the Army.

(3) (U) Efforts are underway to transfer the functions pertaining to the Special Project Team (Litigations) to DAMI-CIS(L).

5. (U) Counterintelligence/OPSEC Division.

a. (U) AR 381-10, US Army Intelligence Activities. A major effort during FY 1982 was the drafting, coordination, and publication of a new Army regulation, AR 381-10, US Army Intelligence Activities, dated 15 February 1982. This regulation prescribes Army policy governing the conduct of intelligence activities, including electronic surveillance, by DA Intelligence Components that affect U.S. Persons, and DOD 5240.1-R, Procedures Governing the Activities of DOD Intelligence Components that Affect U.S. Persons. The DOD directive and regulation implemented Executive Order 12036, United States Intelligence Activities. AR 381-10 also incorporated in a single regulation Army policy governing electronic surveillance for intelligence purposes. The publication of AR 381-10, further clarified the demise of the single Army-wide policy previously known as WIMEA (Wiretap, Investigative Monitoring and Eavesdrop Activities),

EO 13526 3.3(b)(1)

which had been under the monitorship of OACSI. Two distinct regulations now govern electronic surveillance: AR 381-10 prescribes guidelines for electronic surveillance for intelligence purposes, and AR 190-53 governs similar activities for law enforcement purposes.

b. (S) PD/NSC-9. Presidential Directive/National Security Council. A revision of the Army implementation of Presidential Directive/National Security Council-9 (PD/NSC-9), which governs the activities of [redacted] was accomplished during FY 1982. The Army guidance is founded upon the Presidential Directive, signed in 1977, and accompanying Attorney General Guidelines, published shortly thereafter. The new implementation took greater cognizance of [redacted]

c. (U) Terrorism. During the year, both the quantity and quality of terrorist initiatives, as evidenced by attacks against major headquarters and high ranking officers, have escalated to a level that indicates the United States is now confronted with a threat to the safety and security of its interests that far exceeds such challenges in the past. As anti-US terrorist activity has escalated, so have the demands on OACSI for terrorist threat assessments. Whenever a member of the HQDA staff or secretariat plans an overseas trip, DAMI-CIC is tasked to provide a current terrorist threat assessment covering the area of travel. DAMI-CIC provided DA staff supervision and coordination in connection with this mission. To more adequately perform this responsibility, in September 1982 a dedicated officer's space was assigned to DAMI-CIC for staff oversight of terrorist matters on a full time basis.

[redacted]

d. (U) CI Support to OPSEC. Counterintelligence (CI) Support to Army OPSEC Programs has continued to have a high priority during the past year. Emphasis of the CI support to OPSEC has continued to use a multidisciplined approach in countering all threat collection systems. In addition to providing direct support to US Army activities, operations, and units, CI served an increasing demand in advice and assistance to defense contractors for OPSEC. This increased awareness will certainly prevent loss of sensitive information. Emphasis on CI support to RDT&E activities will continue with emphasis on early identification of sensitive programs and technologies so that support can be provided throughout the entire life cycle of the system or project.

[redacted]

e. (S) AR 381-47, US Army Offensive Counterintelligence Operation (OFCO). On 15 June 1982, a complete revision of AR 381-47, US Army Offensive Counterintelligence Operations (OFCO)(U) was published. This regulation establishes [redacted] The regulation is classified SECRET, WINTEL, NOFORN and distribution is restricted to [redacted]

f. (S) US Army Counterintelligence Support to Allied Command Europe (ACE). After considerable time and effort, a Letter of Instruction (LOI): U.S. Army Counterintelligence (CI) Support to Allied Command Europe (ACE)(U), was accomplished. This is the first time since the inception of ACE, some 30 years ago, that [redacted] The LOI has been approved by the Chief of Staff, SHAPE, and the ACSI, DA.

[redacted]

g. (S) Special Operations. On 17 April 1982, a joint [redacted] operation targeted against the [redacted] culminated in the arrest of [redacted] The successful operation represents the highest levels of professionalism and competence of Army counterintelligence and is also an emphatic endorsement of the Army SAEDA program.

h. (U) AR 380-40, Policy for Safeguarding and Controlling COMSEC Information, was published in June 1982. However, portions are already obsolete as a result of changes to national policy. Publication of change 1 is expected by summer 1983.

(1) (U) The policy for COMSEC monitoring, AR 380-53, Communications Security Monitoring, was much more controversial than expected. ARSTAF and MACOM comments and recommended changes were contradictory and often not consistent with National or DoD Policy. As of 30 September 1982, Army General Counsel comments were being incorporated into a new manuscript which will be re-coordinated during the 1st Qtr, FY 83.

(2) (U) Development of OPSEC and SIGSEC doctrine required a major effort as well. Preliminary drafts of FM 34-62 and FM 34-65, SIGSEC and OPSEC, respectively, were reviewed and commented on. Neither provided the doctrine needed in the field and both will require complete rewrites, with direction from OACSI.

(b) (U) Accreditation of Telecommunications Center (TCC), operated by the Army, became a reality with the accreditation of the Vicenza, Italy, TCC in April 82.

(2) (U) OACSI participated in development of the charter for the DoD computer Security Evaluation Center. This is important since this center will have a long range impact upon the Army's security program especially in the critical area of multilevel security and development of security standards.

(3) (U) OACSI continued as a member of the Quadripartite Working Group on Automation Interoperability of the American, British, Canadian and Australian (ABCA) Armies. Participation included writing a Category III concept paper entitled "Impact of Technology on Security Aspects of Automated Tactical Command and Control Systems" and a Quadripartite Standing Agreement entitled "Principles and Characteristics of Interoperability Security". These documents form the foundation of the security envelope for ABCA tactical command and control systems.

(4) (U) Revision of AR 380-380, Automation System Security, continued. A significant change will be the extension of the AASP to the National Guard.

(5) (U) The ADP Security section become involved in several projects:

(a) (U) Headquarters Integrated Office System (HIOS). DAMI-CIC signaled an interest and concern in the HQDA prototype Local Area Network (LAN) scheduled to be installed in selected ARSTAF agencies in FY 83. The system, designed to be unclassified, contains no automation security provisions, a fact clearly brought to the attention of the HIOS project manager.

(b) (U) Regency Net (RN). DAMI-CIC advised project management representatives concerning automation security requirements for RN, including coordinating designation of an accreditation authority.

SECTION 4

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

1. (U) AN OVERVIEW OF FY 1982

a. (U) The Directorate of Foreign Intelligence (DAMI-FI) is responsible for ensuring substantive intelligence support to DA and CONUS Major Army Commands. The directorate manages the Army general and scientific and technical (S&T) intelligence production program, including formulating policies and standards. DAMI-FI exercises Army general staff responsibility for the intelligence production activities of the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM), US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), and the Surgeon General (TSG). These responsibilities include the formulation and justification of Army intelligence production resource requirements (less counterintelligence production), contributions to the formulation of DoD, national, and international intelligence, and the establishment of plans and policies for the exploitation of foreign materiel (less medical). DAMI-FI also has the responsibility for establishing threat approval policies and standards.

b. (U) During FY 1982, general and S&T requirements remained at the high levels of the past several years. The Directorate of Foreign Intelligence succeeded in FY 1982 in fully supporting the major US weapons/ equipment, research, development, and acquisition programs. In the area of general intelligence production, all critical Army intelligence production requirements were satisfied. Some requirements were at the request of Congress to assist them on formulating US Foreign policy.

2. (U) MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

a. (U) The directorate has no major organizational changes in FY 1982, and no changes in mission.

and no changes in mission.

b. (U) List of Key Personnel.

(1) (U) Colonel Norman S. Wells, 1 Oct 80 - 16 Nov 81;
Colonel William P. Grace, III, 17 Nov 81 - 30 Sep 82;
(Director of Foreign Intelligence (DFI)

(2) (U) Colonel William P. Grace, III, 1 Oct 80 - 16 Nov 81;
Colonel Donald G. Stephens, 17 Nov 81 - 30 Sep 82;
(Chief, Intelligence Division)

(3) (U) Colonel Richard B. Baldwin, 1 Oct 81 - 27 Apr 82;
Colonel Walter L. Cressler, 27 Apr 82 - 31 Aug 82;
Colonel John R. Yates, 28 Apr 82 - 30 Sep 82;
(Chief, Scientific and Technical Division)

(4) (U) Mr. Michael C. Kenney, Jr., 1 Oct 81 - 30 Sep 82

3. (U) NARRATIVE OF ACTIVITIES

a. (U) Continuing Functions.

(1) (U) The DFI was responsible for the functions performed by his directorate, as well as being the Program Element Director for general and S&T intelligence production activities. Additionally, immediate office functions, basically the responsibilities of the Requirements Team, included:

(a) (U) establishment of policy related to intelligence support and the Army's intelligence production activities;

(b) (U) processing of all continental United States Army intelligence production requirements;

(c) (U) the staff management of departmental production resources; and

(d) (U) programming and budgeting functions related to justifying the manpower/dollar resources of the Army's general and S&T

intelligence production activities.

(2) (U) The DFI exercised staff supervision over the OACSI Watch Office, the Project Manager's Office (Red Team) and the OACSI Current Intelligence Division in FY 1982. These three activities are elements of the US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment and are included in Section nine of this report.

b. (U) Directorate Headquarters/Requirements Team.

(1) (U) In coordination with the Army Intelligence production activities, the directorate developed inputs to the FY 1984-1988 General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) and the GDIP Congressional Budget Justification Book. The DFI also provided responses to inquiries s from DA, DIA, Director of Central Intelligence, Intelligence Coordinating Staff, and congressional elements supporting resources for the Army's S&T and general intelligence supporting programs.

(2) (U) During the year, the Army Medical Intelligence and Information Agency (MIIA) was transformed into a tri-service, DoD organization by direction of Congress. The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) continues to be funded through the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) and represented in resource matters by DAMI-FIR. The Secretary of the Army was designated Executive Agent for AFMIC and the operational manager will remain the Surgeon General, as it had been for USMIIA. This reorganization has not influenced the relationship between AFMIC and DAMI-FIR in anyway.

(3) (U) The Soviet Battlefield Development Plan (SBDP 2000) is an eight volume forecast on Soviet ground forces out to the year 2000. This OACSI project was begun on 30 July 1981, and the draft of the first edition

SUSE DEA (b)(1)

was completed on 30 July 1982. Distribution began in November 1982 to specifically selected recipients for evaluation.

(a) (~~C/NOFORN~~) The volume titles and classifications are:

- Volume I - Soviet Doctrine of War (U)
- Volume II -
- Volume III -
- Volume IV -
- Volume V -
- Volume VI -
- Volume VII -

(b) (U) The SBDP is an integrated and comprehensive analytical attempt to understand the Soviet General Staff's vision of the next two decades for their ground forces planning and programming. As a result of this perception of Soviet force development strategy, the SBDP forecasts the threat expected on the battlefields out to the year 2000. This threat includes types of Soviet weapons, their numbers, and how they will be arrayed; the types, character and numbers of Soviet units; and Soviet tactics, operational art, and strategy.

(c) (U) Although the OACSI coordinated the SBDP and designed its structure, all the major Army Intelligence production organizations provided the analyses. ITAC, FSTC, MIA and AFMIC were the primary Army

contributors. In addition, DIA and CIA participated, making significant contributions especially to Volume III, Soviet Ground Order on Battle. The results are not a coordinated intelligence community product; rather they reflect an Army coordinated position for this first edition. The first edition will be extensively evaluated by selected organizations within TRADOC, DARCOM the Army Staff, DIA, and CIA.

(d) (U) The SBDP will eventually fulfill the requirement for an officially approved base document which Army commanders and long-range planners can use to analyze the Soviet threat in the development of future US Army weapon systems, force structures, and battlefield operations.

c. (U) Intelligence Division (DAMI-FIT)

(1) (U) The Intelligence Division continued its heavy schedule of presenting intelligence briefings and papers to congressmen, senators, and senior members of the Executive Branch, as well as military audiences worldwide. Weekly briefings were, and continue to be, presented to the Secretary of the Army on selected intelligence subjects. A number of worldwide threat briefings were provided to selected military organizations. Additionally, personnel were heavily involved in giving briefings and preparing papers on the Iran-Iraq war, the Lebanon crisis, and the Falkland Islands crisis. This increased interface with senior levels of government and the military required the Intelligence Division to continue its involvement in intelligence production, thus honing the analytic skills of action officers assigned. The division had no major organizational changes in FY 1982. Personnel turbulence continued during FY 1982 but not at the rate of last year. The greatest turnover was among secretaries. Secretarial support was compounded with the closing of the OACSI Word Processing Center.

(a) (U) The Intelligence Division continued to act as primary DA Staff POC for threat matters; provided information papers, country information sheets and briefings in response to requirements for DA, JCS, and Congress; and represented the Army in preparing, reviewing, and coordinating National and Defense Intelligence Estimates and Memorandums, Joint plans and studies, Defense Guidance, posture statements, DoD Consolidated Guidance and NATO Intelligence Estimates.

(b) (U) At the direction of Secretary of the Army Marsh, the Intelligence Division prepared a detailed unclassified briefing entitled "Soviet Military Power." Initially it was based on Defense Secretary Weinberger's White Paper, "Soviet Military Power." During preparation for the briefing, significantly more ground forces data was included, along with an historical perspective and a worldwide threat assessment. The final briefing was well received by such diverse audiences as ROTC instructors and cadets, National Guard units, Chambers of Commerce and members of Congress. Copies of the briefing were made available to members of Congress for their use. The Office of Public Affairs has accepted the text and slides for mass reproduction and eventual distribution to army commanders, Federal, state and local agencies.

(c) (U) A second major project involving Intelligence Division personnel was the XIV Conference of American Armies (CAA) hosted by the United States Army at Fort McNair during the period 3-5 November 1981. A total of 23 countries in addition to the US participated. Because this year's CAA conference incorporated the Intelligence Conference of American Armies, OACSI became deeply involved in the planning and conduct of both activities.

[redacted]

(d) [redacted] Members of the Intelligence Division participated in a [redacted]

(2) (U) Major Studies/Intelligence Products. The Intelligence Division participated in the preparation of a wide variety of National Intelligence Estimates (NIE), Special National Intelligence Estimates (SNIE), Interagency Intelligence Memorandum (IIM), and related documents for major policymakers. Noteworthy among these were:

(a) (U) National Intelligence Estimates (NIE)

1 (U) NIE 4-82, Nuclear Proliferation Trends Through 1987.

2 (U) NIE 11-3/8-81, Soviet Capabilities for Strategic Nuclear Conflict, 1981-91.

3 (U) NIE 11-4-82, The Soviet Challenge to US Security Interests.

4 (U) NIE 11-13-82, Soviet Ballistic Missile Defense.

5 [redacted]

6 (U) NIE 13-10-82, Political Succession in China.

7 (U) NIE 30-82, Key Military Issues in the Middle East.

8 (U) NIE 30/70-82, The Major Powers and the Southwest Indian Ocean Islands - Prospects for Changes.

9 (U) NIE 56-82, The Philippines Under Marcos: His Prospective Legacy and US Interests.

10 (U) NIE 82/83-81, Insurgency and Instability in Central America.

[redacted]

(b) (U) Special National Intelligence Estimates (SNIE)

1 (U) SNIE 2-20-82 The Peace Movement in Western Europe.

2 [redacted]

3 (U) SNIE 3/11-82 Western Alternatives to Soviet Natural Gas: Prospects and Implications.

4 (U) SNIE 3/20/41-81, Allied Attitudes Toward Export Controls.

5 (U) SNIE 11/30-82, Soviet Short-Term Options in South Asia.

6 (U) SNIE 11/80/90-82, Soviet Policies and Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

7 (U) SNIE 12/6-82, Poland's Prospects Over the Next 12 to 18 Months.

8 (U) SNIE 21/91-82 The Falkland Crisis.

9 (U) SNIE 31-81, Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons Program: The Next Three Years

10 (U) SNIE 31-82, India: Trends in Domestic and International Politics.

11 (U) SNIE 32-82, Pakistan - The Next Year.

12 (U) SNIE 34/36.2-82, Implications of Iran's Victory Over Iraq.

13 (U) SNIE 36/76.1-81, The Libyan-Ethiopian-South Yemeni Pact: Short-Term Prospects.

14 (U) SNIE 36.1-81, Regional Impact of President Sadat's Assassination.

15 (U) SNIE 36.1-82, Egypt: Prospects for Domestic Stability.

16 (U) SNIE 36.1-2-82, Prospects for US-Egyptian Relations.

17 (U) SNIE 36.4-82, Lebanon, Prospects for Hostilities.

18 (U) SNIE 36.5/70-81, Libyan Capabilities and Activities in Sub-Saharan

and Northwest Africa.

19 (U) SNIE 36.5-2-81, Libya-Impact of Economic Sanctions.

20 (U) SNIE 36.11-81, Core Positions of Parties to the Palestinian Dispute.

21 (U) SNIE 36.11-82, PLO Dispersal: Regional Impact and Implications.

22 (U) SNIE 41-82, Japan's View of the US Relationship.

23 (U) SNIE 55-82, Indonesia: Prospects into the Mid-1980s.

24 (U) SNIE 57-82 Conflict in Kampuchea: Prospects for the Resistance and Selected Implications for the US. (Classified by DCI; declassify: OADR)

25 (U) SNIE 73-81, Conflict in Southern Africa: Regional and International Dimensions.

26 (U) SNIE 78-82, The Outlook for Sudan.

27 (U) SNIE 81-82, Implications of Mexico's Financial Crisis.

28 (U) SNIE 82/83-82, Short Term Prospects for Central America.

29 (U) SNIE 90/91-3-82, Implications of the Falklands Conflict for Territorial Disputes in Latin America.

30 (U) SNIE 90/91-3-82, Implications of the Falklands Conflict for Territorial Disputes in Latin America.

(c) (U) Interagency Intelligence Memorandums (IIM)

1 (U) IIM 81-10018, Prospects for Anti-US Terrorism.

2 (U) IIM 81-10019, The Military Situation in the Taiwan Strait: Taiwan's Options and Needs.

3 (U) IIM 81-10020, Deng Xiaoping and the FX Aircraft Issue.

4 (U) IIM 81-10022, Assessed Manpower of Warsaw Pact Forces in the MBFR Reduction Area, 1981.

5 (U) IIM 82-10003, Moscow and the Namibia Peace Process.

6 (U) IIM 82-10004, Prospects for Morocco.

7 (U) IIM 82-10005, Zimbabwe: Trends and Prospects.

8 (U) IIM 82-10007, Prospects for Iran.

9 (U) IIM 82-10008, Challenge to Colombia's New Administration.

(d) (U) Other Intelligence Publications. DAMI-FII action officers actively provided threat input to Defense Intelligence Projections for Planning (DIPP), Defense Intelligence Estimates, Joint Intelligence Estimate for Planning (JIEP), Joint Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis (JSPDSA), Army Intelligence Master Plan, The Army Plan and the Army Posture Statement.

(3) (U) Briefings. (U) Intelligence Division personnel were very active throughout FY 1982 in the preparation and presentation of a wide variety of briefings. Nearly 100 separate briefings were presented to audiences ranging from the Secretary of the Army and members of Congress through various universities, foreign dignitaries, and reserve units, to private industry executives. Of particular note was the Worldwide Threat briefing presented on 15 separate occasions during FY 1982.

(4) (U) Other Significant Activities.

(a) (U) Intelligence Division personnel took advantage of both required and elective TDY during FY 1982 and traveled within CONUS to present briefings to the Armor, Engineer and Intelligence Schools, the Health Sciences Academy, Army War College, Command and General Staff College and the 2d Armored Division. Personnel also traveled to overseas locations on major

trips, including visits to England, Belgium, Germany, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan, Colombia, Brazil, Panama, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. This TDY, often in support of intelligence exchange conferences, offered the action officers an excellent opportunity to update themselves on their countries of responsibility and to renew and establish contacts within the intelligence community.

(b) (U) Finally, Intelligence Division personnel participated actively in military exercises including JCS Exercise Ivy League 82.

d. (U) Scientific and Technical Division (DAMI-FIT)

(1) (U) Senior National Representatives (SNR) Threat Group Meetings: In July 1982 the S&T Division represented the US in updating the Soviet Tank, ATGM and Penetrator Threat Assessment first published in June 1981. The updated assessment reported the identification of a total of five variants of the T-64 and T-72 family noted subsequent to the publication of the June 1981 version of the study. The meeting was held in Bonn, FRG. Direct US input was presented and accepted for publication in the areas of ATGM (anti-tank guided missiles) and future Soviet technologies in ATGM munitions. In September 1982, the S&T Division (LTC Izzard) accompanied the US Senior National Representative (MG Sheridan) to the Four Power SNR conference in Bonn. The SNR's accepted the updated threat assessment and directed that a similar study be drafted on the Soviet infantry fighting vehicle (BMP) threat. This will be accomplished during FY 83. U.S. will take the lead in drafting an initial concept for the assessment.

(2) (U) S&T Input to Program Advisory Council. The S&T Division took the lead in developing a Soviet Armor Vulnerability Assessment and presenting it to the Program Advisory Council (PAC), the action arm of the Armored Combat

Vehicle Science and Technology Base Development Program. This intelligence input was presented to the PAC for the first time in February 1982. Its impact was such that the PAC executives recommended that it be updated and presented annually. FIT Division has the lead and will execute on a formal basis in each succeeding PAC cycle. Input from ITAC, BRL, and FSTC will be solicited as required.

(3) [redacted]

(4) [redacted]

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(9) (U) Helicopter Briefings and Information Papers. Numerous briefings on Soviet Helicopters were provided to high level officials including the Secretary of the Army and the Advanced Attack Helicopter Program Manager. Information papers on Soviet helicopters were also prepared for use in Congressional testimony.

(10) (U) Joint Threat Support. The S&T Division in May 1982 provided support during a special conference in St. Louis, Missouri to establish the threat for the next generation aircraft (JVX). This joint service program involves the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. The Army will be the executive agent for the program.

(11) (U) Study Advisory Groups (SAG) and Working Groups (WG). Represented OACSI on the Anti-tactical Ballistic Missile and Anti-Ballistic Missile SAGs, Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty Panel, Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty Cell, and Lebanon Lessons Learned ad hoc WG. Represented Army on the OSD chaired MX Threat WG. Provided S&TI support to the above in the areas of Soviet Air Defense, Surface-to-Surface missile systems, Space Systems and Naval missiles.

(12) (U) Support to US Programs. Provided threat briefings and necessary threat documents for STINGER-POST, SOTAS, CHAPARRAL, PERSHING II, PATRIOT, Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM), Light-weight Air Defense System

(LADS), Corps Support Weapon System (CSWS) and Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD).

(13) (U) Publications. Prepared a Soviet and Warsaw Pact Threat Book covering weapon systems characteristics and deployment for use by Army Staff Principals. Wrote numerous and timely Black Book and ACSIGRAM articles to inform Army Staff members of pertinent developments in the areas of Soviet Air Defense Systems, Surface-to-Surface Systems, Space systems and Naval Missiles. Prepared Back Up Study Sheets (BUSS) for use by Army Staff and Department of the Army Principals.

(14) (U) Soviet SA-10 Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) System. Assisted in preparation of Army position for National Intelligence Estimates. Coordinated a series of briefings for Army, Air Force and Department of Defense Officials. Prepared information papers for CSA, VCSA, DCSOPS, DCSRDA and USAF Staff on the SA-10 system. Attended frequent meetings with Missile Intelligence Agency (MIA), Air Force and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to resolve differences concerning assessed capabilities of the system.

(15) (U) Provide threat documentation support for the following major systems:

(a) (U) Position Location and Reporting System (PLRS): In response to Assistant Secretary of the Army, RD&A, provided special intelligence study relative to susceptibility of PLRS.

(b) (U) Threat to Army Integrated Tactical Communications Systems: This document provides comprehensive tactical and technical intelligence and projections on Soviet ground and airborne capabilities, which pose a threat to US Army communications and electronics.

(c) (U) Soviet and Warsaw Pact Front Command, Control and Communications: This document prepared by FSTC forms the base study for a series of studies that describe and evaluate the principal tactical command, control and communications systems of the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact countries ground forces.

(d) (U) Military Satellite Communications: Assisted JCS in producing a comprehensive document on the current and forecast Soviet threat to US military communications satellite and terminals.

(e) (U) Mark XV Identification Friend or Foe: Assisted the USAF in the preparation of the US identification system which will eventually support Army battlefield identification systems.

(16) (U) Initiated requirements to support Project MAINSITE. MAINSITE provides an electronic environment test bed for large integrated command, control, communications and Intelligence Systems.

(17) (U) Assisted in the production of EW Projection Study. This study deals with the projected changes in the tactics, doctrine and new equipment of Soviet forces in the midterm and far term.

SECTION 5

DIRECTORATE OF FOREIGN LIAISON

1. (U) OVERVIEW OF FY 1982.

a. (U) The Foreign Liaison Directorate (DAMI-FL) continued to be the Army's official point of contact and channel of communication between DA and foreign military attaches. In this capacity, it supported SECDEF, OSA, CJCS, OCSA, ODCSOPS, and OACSI in conducting US-hosted tours for foreign officers. Also, DAMI-FL acted as Army representative at official social functions hosted by foreign embassy personnel. The office planned, processed, arranged, and administered DOD and DA VIP tours, Soviet travel, self-invited foreign national visits to Army facilities and agencies, requests for information and documents, the diplomatic and DA foreign national accreditation programs, foreign national hospitalization and awards, holiday congratulatory letters, Army social functions involving foreign nationals, foreign national identification cards, foreign attache files, and protocol calls to Army, Defense, or other Services' offices. FL coordinated with US Army attaches on reciprocity issues, information requests, briefings, and debriefings. The Director of Foreign Liaison continued to serve, also, as Chief of the Foreign Liaison Office, which is an element of the OACSI Field Operating Agency - US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment (IOD).

b. (U) Within the Army Staff, the conduct of foreign liaison is the responsibility of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. The Directorate of Foreign Liaison, which falls directly under the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, the Foreign Liaison Division, IOD, and INSCOM which is responsible to the Director of Foreign Liaison for normal operational activities, are tasked with carrying out the OACSI's foreign liaison mission

requirements. The Foreign Liaison Division consists of three branches: Foreign Attache Support, Tours, and Protocol. The Director of Foreign Liaison continues to be Colonel Harry L. F. Ching.

2. (U) MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES. There were no major organizational or mission changes in the Foreign Liaison Directorate during FY 1982. There were several changes in personnel during the period. LTC Edmund K. Daley, Jr., Deputy Director, retired 31 July 1982, and was replaced by LTC Neil M. Hagerty on 1 August 1982. LTC Francis P. Keough replace LTC Hagerty as Chief, Foreign Liaison support Branch, and assumed his duties on 16 August 1982. LTC Frederic J. G. Caristo, Chief, Tours Branch, retired on 30 June 1982 and was replaced as Branch Chief by LTC J. Allen Kimball on 5 June 1982. The following is a list of key Foreign Liaison Directorate personnel who were in place at the end of FY 1982:

COL Harry L. F. Ching, Director (15 Nov 1979)

LTC Neil M. Hagerty, Deputy Director (1 Aug 1982)

LTC Francis P. Keough, Chief, Foreign Liaison Support Branch, (16 Aug 1982)

LTC J. Allen Kimball, Chief, Foreign Liaison Tours Branch, (5 June 1982)

LTC Paul R. Flebotte, Chief, Foreign Liaison Protocol Branch, (8 Sep 1981)

3. (U) NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN LIAISON DIRECTORATE ACTIVITIES.

a. (U) Foreign Liaison Support Branch.

(1) (U) The Directorate of Foreign Liaison accredits foreign military and civilian personnel to US Army agencies, commands, and activities, in consonance with policy governing disclosure of information to foreign nationals; receives, processes, and monitors requests by foreign nationals for visits to US Army agencies and defense contractors in regions under Army

responsibility; and, responds to information and document requests from foreign military attaches.

(2) (U) At the end of the reporting period there were 749 foreign national personnel authorized to conduct business directly with subordinate US Army agencies and commands (accredited). There were 180 special accreditations and 569 functional accreditations. There were a total of 891 actions in the accreditations area accomplished. There were 2,027 requests for documents and information received from foreign attaches during the period. In addition, a large number of requests for documents and information are handled directly with the US Army agencies and commands through the foreign liaison officers who are accredited for this purpose. Also, there were 9,617 "self-invited" visit requests received and processed under the provisions of AR 380-25, Foreign Visitors and Accreditations.

(3) (U) LTC Francis P. Keough assumed duties as Chief, Foreign Liaison Support Branch on 16 August 1982. LTC David A. Bell joined the branch on 23 August 1982. LTC Francis W. Brown departed the branch on 6 September 1982 to attend graduate school under the Exceptional Intelligence Analyst Fellowship Program.

b. (U) Foreign Liaison Tours Branch. Tours Branch (DAMI-FLT) had the responsibility for planning and administering officially hosted visits of foreign defense and military dignitaries to the United States. During FY 82, DAMI-FLT administered a total of 61 such tours, as follows:

(1) (U) Army VIP Tours. Army VIP Tours were administered for counterparts and guests of the SA, CSA, VCSA, and other senior DA officials.

NO. TOURS CONDUCTED	NO. FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS
15	62

(2) (U) Defense VIP Tours. These 82 tours were administered for counterparts and guests of SECDEF, OSD, and CJCS on a rotational basis with the other Services.

NO. TOURS CONDUCTED BY FLT	NO. FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS
8	48

(3) (U) ACSI Tours. These tours were administered for counterparts and guests of the ACSI and included various attache tours sponsored by the ACSI.

	NO. TOURS CONDUCTED	NO. FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS
ACSI Counterpart Tours	5	9
Foreign Attache Tours	3	132
TOTAL	8	141

(4) (U) Security Assistance Tours. There were two types of Security Assistance Tours administered by DAMI-FLT during FY 82. These were Orientation Training Tours (OTTs) and Schools Orientation Tours (SOTs). OTTs were conducted under the auspices of the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) or the Foreign Military Sales Program (FMS). Their purpose was to acquaint senior foreign officers with US Army doctrine and training methods. Schools Tours were made under IMET and FMS for foreign students attending US Army service schools (career course level and above). The tours acquainted participants with HQDA, State Department, and other government and civilian institutions in the Washington, DC area.

	NO. TOURS CONDUCTED	NO. FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS
OTTs	13	219
SOTs	10	777
TOTAL	23	996

(5) (U) Special Tours. These FY 82 tours were ad hoc/unprogrammed yet officially hosted foreign visits or tours not falling under other programs.

NO. TOURS CONDUCTED	NO. FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS
7	93

c. (U) Foreign Liaison Protocol Branch. The Protocol Branch processed requests from foreign governments for hospitalization of foreign nationals in US Army hospitals; processed ACSI recommendations for the awarding of US decorations to foreign nationals located in the US; for the Chief of Staff, processed and staffed US Army congratulatory letters to various foreign Army Chiefs of Staff Counterparts and foreign military attaches in Washington, DC, on their countries' national holidays, promotions, appointments, and retirements; handled requests from foreign attaches and their families for Uniform Services Identification Cards; arranged for protocol calls on the Secretary of the Army, Deputy and Assistant Secretaries, CSA, VCSA, and ACSI and provided information books in support of these calls. Soviet Military travel was monitored by the Protocol Branch.

(1) (U) There were 14 requests from foreign governments for hospitalization in US Army hospitals. All were approved.

(2) (U) There were 39 awards to foreign military dignitaries during FY 1982. Thirty-six Legion of Merits and three Meritorious Service Medals were awarded.

(3) (U) Letters were sent to CSA and ACSI Counterparts in accordance with accepted international protocol procedures. There were 133 letters on the occasion of national holidays, 40 CSA Counterparts letters, 65 ACSI letters, and 32 pieces of other correspondence for the reporting year.

(4) (U) The Protocol Branch also monitored Soviet Military Travel during FY 1982. The Soviets made 5 travel requests of which 2 were denied and 2 were modified. There were 14 travel requests from Soviet staff officers and members of their families. One request was denied by the State Department. Twelve notes were submitted for travel between the United States and the Soviet Union. Of these, 8 were for vacation trips, 2 announced new staff arrivals, and 2 announced staff departures. A travel ban was imposed on Soviet Military Attaches in the US on 9 July 1982. This was a reciprocal action protesting denial of travel to a US Assistant Attache in Moscow. The ban will be effective through 9 January 1983.

(5) (U) Foreign Military Attaches and their families, as well as embassy military staff members and their families, were extended military medical, PX, commissary, and movie privileges based on the principle of reciprocity. The Soviet Union, Soviet Bloc Nations, the PRC, and certain other nations are excluded from these privileges. During the year 1,230 Military Identification Privilege cards were extended.

(6) (U) The protocol Branch planned and arranged 120 officially-hosted social functions for the ACSI, other Army Staff members, and the Secretary of the Army during FY 1982.

(7) (U) There were 73 courtesy calls by foreign dignitaries on Secretary of the Army, CSA, VCSA, the ACSI, and other Army Staff heads that were arranged, staffed, and coordinated by the Protocol Branch during the past year. To support these courtesy calls and numerous other official visits to the Army Staff, 108 information books were prepared and disseminated to US participants in these visits.

(8) (U) Sixty-two foreign military members were officially accredited as military or assistant military attaches during fiscal year 1982.

(9) (U) One of the unpleasant but significant actions that involved DAMI-FLP was the declaration of Major General Vasiliy Chitov, Military Attache, USSR, as persona non grata in January 1982. MG Chitov violated host country protocol by engaging in espionage activities and was apprehended by the FBI. The ACSI personally issued the PNG declaration.

SECTION 6

INTELLIGENCE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (U)

1. (U) AN OVERVIEW OF FY 1982. During FY 1982, the Intelligence Resources Management Directorate (DAMI-RM) continued to discharge its responsibilities for the formulation, justification, and defense of Army intelligence resource requirements and for providing advice and assistance to the ACSI and OACSI directorates, offices, and FOA in the planning and management of manpower, personnel, and administrative support systems. Other major actions for FY 1982 included formulation of the FY 1984-88 National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP) budget using a new program and budget structure, decentralization of the Word Processing Center, and improvements in the physical security posture of the OACSI secured areas. These actions, plus a variety of others worthy of mention in this report, are discussed below.

2. (U) ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES.

a. (U) There were no major organization changes in FY 1982.

b. (U) The Director of Intelligence Resources Management was Colonel John M. Bryden who served in this capacity for the entire reporting period. The Chief of the Program, Budget/Management Division was Mr. Samuel E. Lester. LTC Charles A. O'Brien, Jr. was the Chief of the Personnel and Services Division until his retirement on 31 March 1982. Major Thomas V. Mulrine assumed the duties of Chief of the Personnel and Services Division on 1 April 1982.

3. (U) PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIVISION (DAMI-RMA).

a. (U) General. The division continued to perform its overall mission. The Division Chief continued as the ARSTAF principal point of contact for all

Army attache nominations and personnel actions. The Army nominated to the Defense Attache Service (DAS) the following Army personnel for attache/attache support assignments:

Officers - [redacted]

Warrant Officers - [redacted]

Enlisted - [redacted]

Total [redacted]

[redacted]

A major effort to upgrade the quality of personnel assigned to the DAS continues. Requirements for higher language aptitude test scores, follow-on assignments for area specialists, closer background investigations, and efforts to improve the perception of attache duty are a part of this on-going effort.

b. (U) Personnel Branch (DAMI-RMA-P). The Personnel Branch continued to actively pursue programs initiated during the last reporting period, including the Performance Appraisals for Merit Pay and General Schedule Employees, and Intern programs, as well as the personnel support and personnel management for the OACSI staff and field elements. Significant actions were as follows:

(1) (U) General Performance Appraisal System (GPAS) and Merit Pay. 1982 was the second year for GPAS and the Merit Pay System for OACSI. Of the approximately 100 employees covered, all have received a GPAS rating. There were 33 employees covered by the Merit Pay System, of whom 14 were awarded Significant Accomplishment Cash Awards. In addition, one employee received an On-the-Spot Cash Award. The program is better understood by the Merit Pay employees and, while support is far from unani mous, it is accepted.

(2) (U) Training. During the reporting period, OACSI personnel continued to improve their capabilities with training opportunities. A total of 107 courses were completed by civilians and 60 courses were completed by military personnel of OACSI during the period. These courses varied from one-hour correspondence courses to ten month graduate-level courses.

(3) (U) Intern Program. The nine OACSI interns continued to progress rapidly under the guidance of some very intensive training programs. These included courses at civilian institutions, at the Office of Personnel Management, and at Army and DOD schools, as well as continuing on-the-job training within the OACSI Directorates. With the loss of the security intern in July, eight of a total of nine intern spaces remained filled.

(4) (U) Awards. The following awards were processed during FY 1982:

(a) (U) Military Awards:

Distinguished Service Medal - 1 Retirement

Legion of Merit - 10 Retirement, 12 Service/Achievement (5 downgraded to MSM)

Meritorious Service Medal - 1 Retirement, 33 Service/Achievement (3 downgraded to ARCOM)

Army Commendation Medal - 8 Service/Achievement

Total - 65

(b) (U) Civilian Awards:

Meritorious Civilian Service Award - 1

Commander's Award - 3

Exceptional Performance Appraisal - 42

Total - 46

(5) (U) Individual Mobilization Augmentation Program. The program changed its name from Mobilization Designation, however the participants retained the name of MOBDES. There were 109 MOBDES assigned to the DIA Staff and Defense Attache System, of which 82 performed annual training during FY 82. There were 78 MOBDES assigned to OACSI, with 60 performing annual training during this period. Brigadier General John R. Davis was appointed as the Deputy ACSI (MOBDES) and served two tours in his new position.

c. (U) Administrative Services Branch (DAMI-RMA-A/AD). The Administrative Services Branch continued to provide basic services support to OACSI, including publications, records and forms management, control of alternate site files, mail and distribution services, coordination of all purchase requests and supply requisitions, and administrative action items as required.

(1) (U) MI Seals. The Administrative Services Branch acquired and distributed world-wide to all MI activities a number of items displaying the MI seal, which had been previously approved by the Institute of Heraldry. These included MI Plaques, seal decals, and MI Soldiers Creed posters. MI activities were provided with a number of these items, as well as instructions for ordering additional ones.

(2) (U) OACSI Office Environment. Many improvements were initiated to provide more adequate space, better organization, and better ventilation to OACSI office areas. These actions included installation of SCIF Z-ducts, upgraded carpeting, painting, wall additions and removals, and the acquisition of better quality furniture. Most of these actions were completed during the fiscal year.

(3) (U) Reproduction Facilities. At the request of this office, Xerox consulting service prepared a report on the reproduction needs, costs, and use patterns in the OACSI. The purpose was development of methodology and techniques which could be used to improve reproduction services throughout the OACSI. This report contained three recommendations:

- Reconfigure the location of current copiers;
- Acquire appropriate additional copiers (high volume, or walk-up);
- Cancel contracts on or turn in copiers deemed inefficient.

Most recommended changes were made over the remainder of the FY. This resulted in better service capabilities and more appropriate models for the type of work done. Several new machines were purchased, and with a total of 13 copiers in the OACSI, problems with accessibility and back-up potential have been resolved. These machines will be monitored to insure they are being properly utilized.

(4) (U) OACSI Word Processing Center. As a result of recommendations made by the Administrative System Acceleration Plan (ASAP) Survey Team and the ACSI approval of a 16 April 1981 decision memorandum, the OACSI Word Processing Center (WPC) was decentralized, and the seven assigned word processing personnel were reassigned to the directorates. The Office Systems Planning Group reviewed the responses to the OACSI pro- posal and the CPT Corporation won a six-month lease/purchase option contract. Twenty-five Tempest and three standard CPT terminals were delivered to OACSI in July, and furniture to accommodate the CPT's was ordered through DSS-W. Over 60 operators were trained on the use of the CPT and the various software

packages. The Chief, Word Processing Center, was reassigned to the Administrative Services Branch and now functions as the OACSI Word Processing Coordinator. This position will be responsive to all automated office systems functions relating to word processing, including in-house training, troubleshooting, and assistance in the creation of special applications for all OACSI offices.

d. (U) Security (DAMI-RMA-S)

(1) (U) The physical security posture of OACSI secured areas has been significantly improved during the reporting period. During a test in January 1982, a deficiency in the Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) alarm system was discovered and immediately corrected by the OACSI Security Manager, who in the future will accompany the Stanwick maintenance technician when conducting preventive maintenance. In conjunction with the quarterly after-hours inspection of OACSI activities, the alarm system was activated periodically and Federal Protective Service personnel response time was tested. In addition, a letter bomb detector was installed in the OACSI mail room for the purpose of screening all suspect incoming mail.

(2) (U) Security indoctrination and education included briefings on the Information, Personnel, and Physical Security and Crime Prevention Programs. Additionally, four SAEDA briefings consisting of a video tape about KGB operations in the United States and a slide presentation on terrorism were conducted for 220 individuals. A summary of the presentation outlining some of the incidents and reporting requirements was prepared and furnished to personnel who were unable to attend the briefing.

(3) (U) OACSI Regulation 604-5, "Personnel Security Processing," outlining procedures for clearing personnel and granting special access, and

guidelines for nominating individuals to SCI billets, was developed and published in December 1981.

(4) (U) The OACSI Security Manager's area of responsibility was increased in July 1982 with the addition of ADP Security as a primary func tion. This additional function, as well as the loss of the security intern in July 1982, resulted in additional workload for the Security Manager and tended to slow down response time for all activities.

4. (U) PROGRAM, BUDGET, AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION (DAMI-RMB). The Program, Budget,and Management Division performed its mission through an organization consisting of two teams. The Division Chief was Mr. Samuel E. Lester. Significant actions of each team are discussed below.

a. (U) Program and Budget Team (DAMI-RMB-B).

(1) (U) The Program and Budget Team was headed by LTC James R. Robinson until the Fall of 1982 when he was transferred to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was succeeded by LTC Douglas W. Armstrong.

(2) (U) The FY 1984-88 National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP) program and budget formulation process was based on a new programing and budgeting structure referred to as "Capabilities Programing and Budgeting (CPBS)." CPBS was developed by the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and was implemented fully throughout the Intelligence Community. The program was submitted to Defense program managers in the summer of 1982. Subsequent decisions by the program managers and the DCI in 1982 provided the baseline for development of the FY 1983 NFIP budget submission to the DCI.

(3) (U) In December 1981 and January 1982, budget justification books for the FY 1982 NFIP budget were prepared for review by the Congress.

(4) (U) Concurrent with the development of the NFIP, OACSI developed and was the ARSTAF proponent for 22 Program Development Increment Packages (PDIPS) in the FY 1984-88 Army Program Objective Memorandum (POM). These GDIPs provided for important new tactical intelligence and related initiatives for the Army. All programs were funded at an acceptable level.

(5) (U) The FY 1982 year-end accounting reports for Army General Operating Agency (GOA) 12 were compiled, processed, and certified in a timely manner.

b. (U) Management Team (DAMI-RMB-M).

(1) (U) General During FY 1982 the Management Team continued to provide support for Internal Management, Military History, Manpower Requirements, and the Organizational Effectiveness Program. In addition, RMB-M assisted the Special Assistant to the ACSI with the Intelligence Career Development Program (ICDP).

(2) (U) Internal Management

(a) (U) The Manpower Management Review of Foreign Liaison functions, which was initiated in July 1981, was completed in December 1981; the initial report was forwarded to the Director of Foreign Liaison (FL) on 4 January 1982. This review provided the Director FL with a synthesis of current mission, management, and required manpower. In addition, the report contained recommended changes to be considered from a management perspective and recognized the need for four additional manpower spaces.

(b) (U) The proposed OACSI TDA containing the reorganization of the Directorate of Counterintelligence (CI) was submitted to the Director of Management, OCSA, on 15 June 1981, and was approved on 12 February 1982. The approval included acceptance of the proposed restructuring of CI into

two divisions, less formal subordinate elements in each division. This action consolidated all security management functions into one directorate.

(3) (U) Organization and Functions

(a) (U) AR 10-61, Organization and Functions, US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment, was updated for publication at the end of FY 82.

(b) (U) Action was initiated to develop a regulation for the USAIOD similar in nature to OACSI-R 10-4 Organization & Functions, OACSI.

SECTION 7

AUTOMATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE

1. (U) AN OVERVIEW OF FY 82.

a. (U) The Intelligence Automation Management Office (DAMI-AM) continued its mission to serve HQDA as life cycle manager for actions related to automated intelligence systems with a dynamic view on the interface of both the strategic and tactical arenas. Personnel from this office represented the ACSI on boards, panels, working groups and committees to keep HQDA informed of advancement in electronic technology and its application in support of the intelligence mission.

b. (U) We initiated a project to get a microcomputer system to support executive level management. Using video graphics this system will demonstrate areas of coverage the Army can provide in the intelligence field for all echelons, from information resident within the microcomputer. Additionally, we started long-term programs for supporting the automated intelligence requirements of Korea and another for Europe.

c. (U) The annual budgeting cycle was changed to a zero-based system, and the transition was made smoothly. The changes to the system enhanced the justification for the expenditure of large sums for automation development and improvement.

2. (U) MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES.

a. (U) The function of computer security for automated data processing and the related equipment was transferred to the Directorate of Counter-intelligence (DAMI-CI) to effect a more logical relationship between the

threat to automated systems and the countermeasures addressed by the Army Automated Security Program (AASP). Although we technically no longer have the assigned spaces on our TDA, we still actually have the personnel physically resident within our office space.

b. (U) The key personnel underwent another major turnover:

(1) (U) On 5 October 1981 LTC(P) Duncan D. Briggs, Jr. assumed the leadership of the office; he was promoted to the rank of colonel in May;

(2) (U) Mr. James D. Tadlock, who had been the Branch Chief of DAMI-AMP, left on 2 January 1982 to assume duties at INSCOM, Arlington Hall;

(3) (U) The Acting Branch Chief of DAMI-AMP, LTC Roger E. Miller, retired on 21 September 1982 after 22 years of active duty to work for Lockheed in Texas.

3. (U) NARRATIVE OF ACTIVITIES.

a. (U) Continuing Functions.

(1) (U) EUCOM (AIDES), the Analyst Intelligence Display and Exploitation System support to Joint theater intelligence analysts in Europe, reached a full operational capability (FOC) in September. After 10 years of conceptualizing, gaining approval, appraising, funding and developing the system it has reached the maintenance phase of its life cycle. The system maintains a centralized data base and has internetted its European Theater components: USAFE, USAREUR, USNAVEUR, EUDAC and D007.

(2) (U) Intelligence Information Subsystem (I^2S^2). I^2S^2 is in a state of transition. Its component pieces of computer hardware are being absorbed into a newly developing intelligence system named RAPIDE. The unique software packages resident on this system will be of little or no value to other intelligence activities.

(3) (U) Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC). At FSTC a MENS for a scaled model simulation facility was approved; their computing capacity was enhanced greatly by the installation of an IBM 4341; work began on a contract to design and develop an S&T intelligence data base; and procurement of ELINT processing hardware was begun.

(4) (U) Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC). During the course of the year, AFMIC's name was changed from "Medical Intelligence Information Agency (MIIA)." AFMIC enhanced its capability by upgrading from a TTY to a dual screen CRT.

(5) (U) Army Threat and Intelligence Production System (ATIPS).

(a) (U) ATIPS will provide the ITAC analyst with automated storage retrieval access capability to produce hardcopy documents and limited modeling simulation in support of Army Models Improvement Program (AMIPS).

(b) (U) In terms of life cycle management, Milestone I was achieved; the system/subsystem specifications were initiated; Lou Makin of INSCOM was designated Product Manager; and the hardware acquisition plan was formulated and was waiting on approval from ASA(IL&FM).

(6) (U) Army System for Standard Intelligence Support Terminals (ASSIST).

(a) (U) The intelligence analysts can access national level data bases through the use of ASSIST software.

(b) (U) ASSIST Version 4.1 was delivered and installed. It provided remote job entry and upgraded the operating system.

(c) (U) Version 5.0 creates ADAM which will perform as a system supervisor and will yield a user-friendly tool. This effort is scheduled for completion 3rd Quarter, FY 83.

b. (U) Major Projects.

(1) (U) TRADOC IDHS. The ACSI approved the reprogramming of an ITIC-PAC minicomputer to support TRADOC IDHS at Fort Monroe.

(2) (U) Korean Intelligence Subsystem (KISS). The KISS MENS was approved by the Under Secretary of the Army in September 1982. KISS will support the intelligence requirements of the Korean-unique theater, using technology transfer from the Department of Defense Intelligence Information System (DODIIS). In conjunction with the eventual development of an all source analysis system, KISS will provide communication and fusion capabilities for US/ROK Combined Forces. Its Initial Operating Capability (IOC) is projected to be in FY 85.

(3) (U) Relocatable Army Processors for Intelligence Data in Europe (RAPIDE). RAPIDE is a project which will implement a transportable peace and war time automated system to support the ODCSI USAREUR. RAPIDE's configuration includes the use of the existing I^2S^2 hardware. The Functional Description identifying USAREUR's Echelon Above Corps IDHS automation requirements was completed in FY 1982. Planning of the acquisition cycle is underway, using existing technology to reduce cost and to minimize risk.

(4) (U) The ACSI Hewlett Packard System (HP). During FY 82 DAMI-AM purchased a microcomputer featuring a color display screen and an eight-pen color plotter. The ACSI has a requirement for a management tool to yield a report or graphic representation on information essentially resident in the microcomputer in a data base. This data base will contain information on sensors, equipment, personnel, funding and units. Through automation these facts will be decision-making aides for the CSA and other ARSTAF principals for allocating Army resources. The key personnel for training and programming

have been assigned and work is well underway. A requirement to purchase two more HP's is upcoming in FY 83.

(5) (U) AEWIC Quick Reaction Capability #55 (MICROFIX).

(a) (U) MICROFIX is an interim measure to provide the tactical intelligence arena with an automated capability to absorb the vast amount of information continuously arriving on a tactical analyst's desk. The initial concept of MICROFIX is a stand-alone Apple II microcomputer with a printer and expanded memory which will provide an overlay capability through the use of a video cassette recording. Additionally, the project is established to be as user-friendly as possible so that non-ADP personnel will consider it to be a working tool rather than a mystical contrivance.

(b) (U) Though MICROFIX is a FORSCOM project, this office became involved to provide interface between the Project Manager's office and DIA which has the responsibility of some files which are to be used by MICROFIX. Since MICROFIX is an ongoing growth project--use, learn, develop--it is important for us to continue to view the project for "lessons learned" in application of an all source analysis system.

SECTION 8

SPECIAL PROJECT TEAM (LITIGATION) (U)

1. (U) AN OVERVIEW OF FY 82. The primary function of the Special Project Team, Litigation, is to provide dedicated support to attorneys from the Office of the Judge Advocate General (OTJAG), Office of the General Counsel, and the Office of the Assistant US Attorney in those intelligence-related lawsuits brought against the US Army. This support includes providing technical advice and assistance, administrative functions, and the control and maintenance of large volumes of evidentiary files, many of which were sealed and segregated for use in various cases in litigation. During FY 1982, the Team's activities were devoted primarily to the BDC v. SecDef Weinberger, and Sigler v. Levan cases. Major accomplishments during FY 1982 were:

a. (U) BDC v. SecDef Weinberger:

(1) (U) Completion of the review of Copy 2 and original documents (1.2 million pages) in the Sealed and Segregated Files.

(2) (U) Review and FOIA staffing for re-release of documents about which Plaintiffs had questions in initial release form.

(3) (U) Destruction of nearly 11 tons of evidentiary files at HQDA.

b. (U) Sigler v. LeVan:

(1) (U) Completion of two in camera Executive claims of Privilege, over information presented by defendants in Affidavits, for signature by the Secretary of the Army.

(2) (U) Three months of intense negotiations leading to the out of court settlement of the litigation.

(3) (U) Archiving or returning documents held for litigation.

2. (U) MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES.

a. (U) The Special Project Team, Litigation, DAMI-ZCL, is a Directed Military Overstrength authorization of the OACSI, and this temporary authorization is reviewed annually by the Directorate of Management, Department of the Army, for increase, decrease, or elimination. Effective 1 June 1982, the strength authorization was again renewed at four military spaces. This extension was based upon the status of settlement agreement procedures in the Berlin Democratic Club (BCD), et al, v. SecDef Weinberger, et al, litigation and its projected termination by December 1982.

LIST OF KEY PERSONNEL

	DATE OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF DEPARTURE
CPT(P) Charles T. Morello, Jr.	15 Aug 80	--
CW3 Thomas S. Grant	15 Sep 81	17 Sep 82
SFC Joe P. Fisher	1 Dec 80	30 Jun 82
SSG Samuel Botchway	2 Nov 81	--
SP5 Donald R. Mink	26 Aug 80	22 Oct 81

b. (U) In addition, 6 Reservists augmented the Team for a total of 14 weeks and one Civilian Summer Hire provided typing support for 9 weeks. These personnel were used to support the OACSI and OTJAG document review effort in which thousands of classified documents were reviewed for retention or destruction under terms of the BDC settlement agreement.

3. (U) NARRATIVE.

a. (U) Continuing Functions.

(1) (U) The Special Project Team, Litigation, continued to provide legal research and investigations in support of US Army and Department of

Justice (DoJ) attorneys representing the government defense in the cases: Berlin Democratic Club, et al, v. SecDef Weinberger, et al (BDC v. Weinberger) Ilse Sigler, et al, v. MG C. J. LeVan, et al (Sigler v. LeVan) Socialist Workers Party, et al, v. Attorney General, et al (SWP v. AG) Socialist Workers Party, et al, v. Joseph Grubisec, et al (SWP v. Grubisec) National Lawyers Guild, et al, v. Attorney General, et al (NLG v. AG) American Civil Liberties Union, et al, v. Chicago, et al (ACLU v. Chicago) Alliance to End Repression, et al, v. Legion of Justice, et al (AER v. LOJ) Black Panther Party, et al v. William F. Smith, et al (BPP v. Smith) Founding Church of Scientology et al, v. FBI et al (FCS v. FBI)

(2) (U) The team also performed classification review actions, obtained dossiers relevant to ongoing litigations, and coordinated Army responses to Freedom of Information and Privacy Act request, searches of the Counterintelligence Reference Files System, and responses to DoJ requests relative to electronic surveillance requests under provisions of 18 U.S.C. 3504.

b. (U) Major Projects. The BDC v. Weinberger case went through the final stages of stipulations of the Settlement Agreement. Sigler v. LeVan, SWP v. Grubisec, ACLU v. Chicago, and BPP v. Smith were closed during the FY.

(1) (U) BDC v. Weinberger. DAMI-ZCL, as custodian of the Sealed and Segregated Files for this litigation, initiated, ran and completed a review of 1.2 million pages for the identification of documents (30,000 pages) which, by reason of the Settle Agreement, had to be retained after the case would close. On 26 February 1982, the Plaintiff's response to documents released on 2 March 1981 was received. Documents in the response were re-screened and on 14 April 1982 these documents--as changed--or the basis for no further release, was

sent to the Plaintiffs. On 2 August 1982, after much negotiation, the US Attorney concurred that the litigation was terminated and permitted the Army to begin destroying the 1.5 million pages of evidentiary files which had been identified for destruction. On 1 September 1982, the destruction process was begun and on 21 September the final segment of documents were burned at the incinerator at Vint Hill Farms Station.

(2) (U) Sigler v. LeVan. From October 1981 to January 1982, DAMI-ZCL personnel screened affidavits of the seven living Defendants and prepared to go into court. This included preparation of two Executive Claims of Privilege for signature by the Secretary of the Army. Simultaneously DAMI-ZCL, DAJA-LTM and Department of Justice and civilian defense attorneys were involved in intense, detailed negotiations to settle out of court. On 19 March 1982, in a sealed settlement agreement, the case was settled out of court. In June 1982, DAMI-ZCL concluded updating the Sigler dossier and returned it to USAIRR, officially closing the OACSI involvement in the litigation.

(3) (U) SWP v. Grubisec. In January 1982, the court stipulated dismissal of the case. In August, DAMI-ZCL began screening its dossiers for those to be returned to USAIRR.

(4) (U) ACLU v. Chicago. On 19 July 1982, the court accepted a Settlement Agreement wherein the ACLU dropped all charges, provided, basically, that Department of Defense agree to abide by all laws and internal ordinances in the city of Chicago.

(5) (U) AER v. Chicago. The 19 July 1982 Settlement Agreement in ACLU v. Chicago also pertained to AER v. Chicago except in two points, which were still under negotiation. As a result, a "non-destruct order" was upheld by the court for both cases. DAMI-ZCL programmed the return of all dossiers for

both cases to USAIRR for temporary segregation pending termination of the "non-destruct order". DAMI-ZCL screened all files for the cases to identify those documents which must be retained and identified all other documents for destruction when permission is given.

(6) (U) BPP v. Smith. On 2 July 1982, the Supreme Court vacated a court of appeals decision in favor of the BPP and remanded the case to the district court with instructions to dismiss the case. On 30 August, DAMI-ZCL destroyed all unnecessary documents in this case and released all related dossiers to USAIRR for normal processing.

(7) (U) SWP v. AG. In November 1981 and February 1982, the attorneys for the defense and plaintiffs, respectively, presented legal briefs to the court. At the close of the FY, all concerned were still awaiting a decision from the court. Further active OACSI participation is not expected to be required, although DAMI-ZCL will continue to be custodian of the intelligence-related files of this litigation until the case is officially closed.

(8) (U) NLG v. AG. Early in the FY, the attorneys prepared and filed a motion for summary judgement against the Plaintiffs. Since January the court has been reviewing each allegation, issue by issue, and passing judgement in each issue separately. Further active OACSI participation is not expected to be required, although DAMI-ZCL will continue to be custodian of the intelligence-related files of this litigation until the case is officially closed.

(9) (U) FCS v. FBI. There was no active OACSI participation in this litigation during the FY.

c. (U) Bibliography.

(1) (U) Litigation Case File, Ilse Sigler, et al, v. MG C.J. LeVan, et al, prepared by DAJA-LTM and filed in US Archives, Washington, DC, April 1982.

(2) (U) Litigation Case File, Socialist Workers' Party, et al v. Joseph Grubisec, et al, prepared by DAJA-LTD and filed in US Archives, March 1982.

(3) (U) Joint Motion for Dismissal, American Civil Liberties Union, et al, v. City of Chicago, et al, Civil No. 75 C 3295, District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, 29 June 1981.

(4) (U) Litigation Case File, Black Panther Party, et al, v. William French Smith, et al, prepared by DAJA-LTD, and filed in US Archives, September 1982.

(5) (U) Joint Motion for Dismisal, Berlin Democratic Club, et al, v. Harold Brown, et al (now Caspar Weinberger), Civil No. 74-310, US District Court for the District of Columbia, 4 April 1980.

SECTION 9

US ARMY INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS DETACHMENT (U)

1. (U) GENERAL. The US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment (IOD) (UIC: W31X) continued operations throughout FY 1982 as a field operating agency (FOA) of OACSI. Elements of IOD during the fiscal year were:

OACSI Watch Office (Intelligence Command and Control Office)

Red Team (Project Manager's Office)

Current Intelligence Division

Foreign Liaison Office

The first three elements are reported in this section; the FY 1982 historical review for foreign liaison activities is reported in Section 5.

2. (U) OACSI Watch Office (DAMI-FIO)

a. (U) An Overview of FY 1982.

(1) (U) FY 82 was a year marred by the death of Middle Eastern Country's leader, the kidnapping of a US Army general officer, and a continuation of bloodshed in Central America, the South Atlantic, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

(2) (U) Some of the major events of FY 82 are listed below: The assassination of Egypt's president Sadat, the coup attempt in the Seychelles Islands, the Israeli attempts to annex the Golan Heights, the declaration of Martial Law in Poland, the kidnapping of Army BG Dozier by the Red Brigades in Italy, the death of Army LTC Ray, the Assistant Military Attache in Paris, the attempt against the life of GEN Kroesen, the alleged presence of Libyan assassination squads in the United States, the

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Argentine - UK conflict over the Falkland Islands, the insurgency problems in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the continuing Iran-Iraq war, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the continuing S. Africa - Angola problem, the internal conflicts within Chad, the Sudan-Ethopia-Somalia conflict, the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, and the armed conflict stemming from Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea.

(3) (U) There were no serious problems regarding the enlisted personnel situation in the Watch Office during FY 82. At no time were there less than four NCOs available for duty.

(4) (U) The officer's situation was markedly different than that of the NCOs. For six months three watch officers fulfilled the responsibilities that are normally carried by a full compliment of five officers. MILPERCEN was tasked by the ACSI to provide the Watch with two officers who were graduating from the June 1982 MI Officer's Advanced Course. MILPERCEN failed to do so and was not able to bring the officer strength in the watch up to five until September 1982. MILPERCEN inability to obtain two officers for the Watch in June of 1982 caused a hardship for the Watch Office. Additionally, for a two month period, the Watch Office operated without a Chief.

b. (U) MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES.

(1) (U) The OACSI Watch Office did not undergo any organization changes in FY 82. The office's Indication and Warning mission began to become more of a Current Intelligence mission during the later months of FY 82. During FY 82, the Watch office chief position changed hands, as did

all five watch officer positions and four watch NCO positions.

(2) (U) List of Key Personnel Changes:

(a) (U) Departures:

1 (U) CPT S. C. Schrum, Watch Team Chief, departed the Watch in October 1981 to become the Executive Officer for the Director of Foreign Intelligence OACSI.

2 (U) CPT D. M. Barletta, Watch Team Chief, departed the Watch in January 1981 to become Executive Officer for the Director of Counterintelligence, OACSI.

3 (U) CPT J. E. Vockel, Watch Team Chief, resigned his commission in April 1982 and became a civilian.

4 (U) Upon his commissioning in April 1982, SSG F. R. Shirer, Watch Team NCO, departed the Watch to attend the MI Officer's Basic Course at Ft Huachuca, AZ.

5 (U) MAJ M. K Shiroma, Chief of the Watch Office, departed the Watch in May 1982 to become a member of the Staff Action Control Office, OACSI.

6 (U) SFC T. M. Sessions, Watch Team NCO, departed the Watch in May 1982 on PCS to USA MILPERCEN Korea.

7 (U) SSG R. P. Lambert, Watch Team NCO, departed the Watch in August 1982 and was assigned to the Human Intelligence Division of the Intelligence Systems Directorate of the OACSI.

(b) (U) Arrivals:

1 (U) CPT W. H. McFarland arrived from the MI Officers' Advanced Course in October 1981 and became a Watch Team Chief.

2 (U) SSG S. M. Paul arrived from the 501st MI Bn, Germany in October 1981 and became a Watch Team NCO.

3 (U) CPT I. D. Krestyn arrived from the MI Officer's Advanced Course in November 1981 and became a Watch Team Chief.

4 (U) CPT T. E. Thompson arrived from the 2d ID, in Korea, in January 1982 and became a Watch Team Chief.

5 (U) SSG A. F. Krebs arrived from the 452d MI Bn, Alaska, in March 1982 and became a Watch Team NCO.

6 (U) SSG J. R. Whary arrived from the 102d MI Bn, Korea, and became a Watch Team NCO.

7 (U) SSG R. L. Fairchild arrived from the 527th MI Bn, Germany, and became a Watch Team NCO.

8 (U) MAJ D. J. Hutsko arrived from Recruiting Command, Heidelberg, Germany in July 1982 and became Chief of the Watch Office.

9 (U) CPT C. Johnson arrived from Germany in August 1982 and served as a Watch Officer for one month before leaving for an assignment at the Defense Intelligence School.

10 (U) CPT P. G. Torok arrived from the MI Officers' Advanced Course in September 1982 and became a Watch Team Chief.

11 (U) CPT J. S. Hudson arrived from the MI Officer's Advanced Course in September 1982 and became a Watch Team Chief.

(c) (U) The following listed personnel continued their assignments within the Watch Office during FY 82:

1 (U) SSG D. W. Seaman continued his duty as a Watch Team NCO. He was assigned to the Watch Office in August 1980.

2 (U) SP5 J. M. Fox continued his duty as the Watch Offices' Administrative Specialist. He was assigned to the Watch in September 1981.

C. (U) NARRATIVE OF ACTIVITIES.

(1) (U) Continuing Functions. The primary mission of the Watch Office continues to be providing timely and accurate Indications and Warning support to Headquarters, Department of the Army. The Watch is responsible for insuring the rapid dissemination of time sensitive intelligence and other significant information to senior Army decisionmakers. The Watch Office personnel maintain contact and effect coordination with Washington, DC area national-level intelligence operations centers and other US Armed Services' intelligence organizations. The Watch Officers develop and present concise oral briefings, and intelligence information papers, for the ACSI and DCSOPS on a daily basis. On occasion, the Watch Officers prepare these products for other senior Army decisionmakers. The Watch Office maintains responsibility for performing staff duty function for OACSI during non-duty hours.

(2) (U) Major Projects.

(a) (U) The Watch Office received a reproduction machine in FY82 to effect the reproduction of SCI material.

(b) (U) The Watch Office received a micro-fiche reader/printer. This machine will ease some of the office's administrative workload.

(c) (U) The introduction of WWIMS, the World-Wide Indicator Monitoring System, was effected.

3. (U) Project Manager's Office (Red Team) (DAMI-FRT)

a. (U) An Overview of FY 1982.

(1) (U) The Red Team monitors the development and application of both dynamic and static threat assessments in support of Army plans and programs, and it advises the ACSI and DA staff on the integration of all source intelligence into a comprehensive assessment of Soviet and Warsaw Pact ground forces at army level and above. It is administratively assigned to the US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment (USAIOD) under AR 10-61.

(2) (U) The Red Team accomplishes its mission by providing direct, on-site assistance to agencies preparing for, conducting, or reviewing war games and simulations which provide substantial input to Army force and budgetary decisions. Such assistance is directed toward insuring an accurate and realistic portrayal of the Soviet and Warsaw Pact war-fighting capability. Red Team personnel develop and maintain the expertise needed for this through continuous review and analysis of intelligence materials.

(3) (U) In FY 1982, the Red Team made a significant contribution toward Army readiness by carrying out its mission.

b. (U) Key Personnel.

(1) (U) Colonel Paul H. Gillespie, Jr., Chief 1 Oct 1981 - 31 Aug 1982.

(2) (U) LTC(P) Frederick G. Myer, Chief, 1 Sep 1982 - 30 Sep 1982.

c. (U) Narrative of Activities.

(1) (U) Continuing Functions.

(a) (U) LTC Mitchell and Mr. Salisbury in a joint effort with USAITAC developed and wrote a force projection document entitled Soviet Tank, Motorized Rifle, and Airborne Divisions in the Year 2000 (U).

(b) (U) LTC Mitchell, Mr. Salisbury, and Mr. Sloan researched and wrote the "Front Operations" chapter of the Supporting Analysis volume of NIE 11-14.

(c) (U) During June, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Salisbury, and Mr. Knight participated as Red force players in the Global Exercise (GLOBEX - 82) conducted by the National Defense University. Planning and preparation for the exercise also involved Team members, as has planning for GLOBEX - 83 since June.

(d) (U) In July, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Salisbury, and Mr. Knight participated as Red force organizers and players at the REDCOM Summer Feasibility Study conducted at the US Army War College (AWC). In this exercise, the McClintic Theater Model (MTM) was tested and evaluated as a tool for theater contingency planning. Advice was provided to AWC and REDCOM on this model and on the philosophy of gaming as a tool for contingency planning. The CSA and CINCREDCOM received briefings from Red Team members.

(e) (U) Scenario Oriented Recurring Evaluation System (SCORES). This effort was supported with data, data reviews, and direct

interface with the threat analysts at TRADOC and CACDA. Periodic scenario reviews have taken place to ensure proper threat portrayal. Additional support was provided by ITAC in support of this effort. The results of this program will be used for US force development.

(f) (U) TFCA: Red Team support for this JCS-Studies Analysis and Gaming Agency (SAGA) wargaming exercise has been continuous throughout the year. Involvement has included the development of basic threat data, coordination of that data with DIA and the actual wargaming in support of ODSCOPS - Plans. This effort has consumed at least three man days per week during the year. This wargamimg experience has had beneficial effects in other Red Team wargame support activities, especially at CAA and CACDA.

(g) (U) PPBS Program Support: ODCSOPS conducts a continuous series of studies and analyses in support of their efforts related to the budget and planning cycle. Each of these studies requires significant data inputs which must be monitored by the Red Team on a continuous basis. This involves weekly visits and meetings to ensure proper threat data and portrayal in the various studies. This also involves the preparation of ACSI General Officers for the various required General Officer Study Advisory Group meetings which are held periodically to brief the ongoing studies of study results and seek guidance or approval from the General Officer principals. During the year the final GO SAG was held for P88E, a study focused on the Middle-East in the 1987 timeframe, requiring significant and continuous threat support. This R87M study will not be concluded until early 1983. The OMNIBUS study conducted by CAA for ODCSOPS and supported by the Red Team determines the support of its principal operational

plans in light of Army force readiness changes as structure changes and resource programs are implemented. This annual study evaluates the US Army capabilities and develops recommendations for the improvement of the overall readiness posture. Specifically, OMNIBUS supports the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and budget development, mission area analysis, Congressional budget hearings, OSD major issues, Total Army Analysis (TAA) and the Army Logistics Assessment, plus the Army input to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), the Joint Strategic Planning Document (JSPD), the Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System (AMOPS) and the annual briefing to the CSA on the current state of Army force readiness.

(h) (U) Army Force Planning Data and Assumptions (AFPDA): Annually CAA produces the AFPDA, which serves as both the Red and Blue data base for the various PPBS studies conducted by CAA for ODCSOPS. The Red Team reviews and coordinates all threat data in the Red data base for OACSI.

(i) (U) Additional data is provided in the form of document and threat paper reviews for TRADOC, CACDA, TRASANA, DIA, CIA, ITAC, FSTC, MIA, and other elements of OACSI. Specific threat support has been provided to the Nuclear division in its efforts to upgrade US Army nuclear capabilities.

(2) (U) Major Projects

(a) (S) [redacted]

[redacted] (b) (1)

50USC 3362 (b) (2)

[redacted]

(b) (U) Soviet Battlefield Development Plan (SBDP). Mr. Sloan wrote Volume I and LTC Mitchell participated in writing Volume VIII.

(c) (U) Army Model Improvement Program (AMIP). The Red Team has played an active role in support of AMIP during the past year. It contributed to the development of functional area representational objectives (FAROs) which describe in detail the major processes, their performance, and control within areas such as fire support, air defense, etc. During FY 82, FAROs, were submitted to the Army Model Improvement Management Office (AMMO) for the Corps/Division Evaluation Model (CORDIVEM) and the theater level model (FORCEM). The FARO's, along with user requirements, will assist the modeler in the evaluation of contrasting modeling concepts and permit selection and development of the appropriate ones to achieve objectives. Close contact is continuing with modelers at Concepts Analysis Agency to resolve questions and meet additional requirements.

(d) (U) Land Armament and Manpower Model (LAMM). The Red Team has recently assumed responsibility as the principal OACSI point of contact

for LAMM matters. During the year it participated in the development of decision rules which governed the initial Soviet ground force projections from 1982-2000 which are now in the LAMM automated data base. Currently it is contributing to a major reexamination of the projections to determine the validity of decision rules used to make estimated in the areas of organization, equipment, and force growth.

4. (U) Current Intelligence Division (DAMI-FIC).

a. (U) An Overview of FY 82

(1) (U) During FY 82, DAMI-FIC fulfilled its mission of providing daily all-source intelligence support to the Army's leadership and the major Army commands. A number of senior civilian and military leaders commented favorably on timeliness, completeness, and depth of analysis of DAMI-FIC reporting. Of particular note is the comment made by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, GEN Vessey, to the effect that he missed the Army's ACSI Black Book and that the current intelligence product now provided to him does not inform him as well as the Black Book had.

(2) (U) During FY 82, there was a substantial (approximately 15 percent) increase in the number of reports/analyses provided to the Black Book/Intelligence Summary readership and an even greater (approximately 30 percent) increase in the graphics support provided to OACSI and other DA Staff elements.

(3) (U) Of some concern has been the assignment to DAMI-FIC of less than fully qualified Foreign Area Officers (FAO) as area analysts. The lack of fully qualified Soviet analysts is of particular concern. DAMI-FIC is authorized three Soviet analysts (including the Branch Chief);

however, only two are assigned. Neither of the assigned officers is a fully qualified Soviet area specialization. While the two officers assigned are doing their best to cover the region, in view of the criticality of Soviet actions/plans to US security, fully qualified analysts are required to ensure the most accurate, in-depth analysis possible.

a. (U) Major Organizational Changes. There have been no major organizational changes during FY 82.

c. (U) Section III - Narrative of Activities.

(1) (U) Continuing Functions. DAMI-FIC continued to provide and interpret for the Secretary of the Army, the Army Secretariat, Chief of Staff Army, the HQDA Staff and the major Army commands world-wide, all-source current intelligence in the form of a daily book (the OACSI-DA Black Book), daily message intelligence summaries (DA INTSUM) and oral briefings. In addition attending DCSOPS and DCSOPS representatives, DAMI-FIC prepared drafts and graphic support for the ACSI's weekly briefing for the Army Staff Council, presented the current intelligence portion of the OACSI weekly briefing for the Secretary of the Army, provided input to the CSA Weekly Summary and prepared the CSA/VCSA updates and special briefings on an "as required" basis. Other major functions included preparing responses to satisfy intelligence queries from DA Staff and Army commands/activities, preparing sensitive compartmented information (SCI) graphic support to OACSI and the Army Staff, preparing selected staff actions and being prepared to provide analysts for crises task forces.

(2) (U) Major Projects. DAMI-FIC word processing capability was substantially increased by the installation of three CPT Word Processors. However, there continues to be a need to increase the division's reproduction capability. This requirement is being pursued by the requested installation of a Xerox 8200 copier in lieu of the present, obsolete Xerox 5200. DAMI-FIC is also planning to increase the regional expertise and language qualifications of the division's officer analysts by scheduling foreign travel.

ANNEX I

OACSI MANPOWER RESOURCES (U)

1. (U) The TDA manpower authorization for OACSI and its field operating agency (FOA) at the beginning and end of FY 1982 were as indicated below. Details by units, including changes in FY 1982, are shown in paragraph 2.

	OFF	WO	ENL	AGG MIL	CIV	TOTAL
Authorization at Beginning of FY 1982:						
OACSI Staff (Departmental)	[redacted]					
Field Operating Agency (FOA)						
IOD						
Total						
Authorization at the End of FY 1982:						
OACSI Staff (Departmental)	[redacted]					
Field Operating Agency (FOA)						
IOD						
Total						

[redacted]

* (U) The above authorizations do not include the following:

a. (U) Authorized overstrength used to staff the Special Project Team (Litigation). For the past several years this team has been supported by an overstrength authorized by the VCSA. The authorization for the entire FY 1982 period was [redacted] positions [redacted] personnel). (Ref: Manpower Voucher No. 82-1, OCSA, dated 20 Nov 1981). See Section 9 of the basic report for details on the Special Project Team (Litigation).

b. (U) One officer space (LTC) for Reserve Component duty (see TDA CSW2A4AA, and Manpower Voucher No. 82-2, OCSA, dated 20 Nov 1981). This position is employed in the Intelligence Systems Integration Division (DAMI-ISI).

2. (U) OACSI TDA manpower authorizations by unit reflecting changes which occurred in FY 1982.

a. (U) Departmental Staff.

	OFF	WO	ENL	AGG MIL	CIV	TOTAL
OAGSI Staff (CSWOZI)						
Begin FY 1982	[redacted]					
Changes in FY 1982						
Decrease of 1 CIV space as a result of the transfer of ARSTAF FAO program policy responsibilities from OACSI to ODCSOPS.	[redacted]					
Increase of 1 OFF (04) to support the Army Linquist Program Initiative responsibilities which were transferred from ODCSOPS to OACSI.	[redacted]					
End FY 1982	[redacted]					
US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment (IOD) (SFW31X)						
Begin FY 1982	[redacted]					
Changes in FY 1982						
Decrease of 1 ENL and increase of 1 CIV to establish an Intelligence Research Analyst position	[redacted]					
End FY 1982	[redacted]					

5USC552(b)(1)

ANNEX II

GLOSSARY

AARCS--The Army Automatic Agent Radio Communications System

AASP--Army Automation Security Program

ABCA--American, British, Canadian and Australian

ABCMR--Army Board for the Correction of Military Records

ABIC--Army Battlefield Interface Concept

ABM--Anti-Ballistic Missile

AC MP--Army Command and Control Master Plan

ACE--Allied Command Europe

ACLU--American Civil Liberties Union

ACOMS--Automated Collection Management Systems

ADP--Automatic Data Processing

AEB--Aerial Exploitation Battalion

AER--Alliance to End Repression

AEWIC--Army Electronic Warfare Intelligence Committee

AFMCO--Army Force Modernization Coordination

AFMIC--Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center

AFOSI--U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations

AFPDA--Army Force Planning Data and Assumptions

AG--Attorney General

AGC--Army General Council

AIDES--Analyst Intelligence Display and Exploitation System

AIMP--Army Intelligence Management Plan

AIS--Army Intelligence System

AMIP--Army Model Improvement Program

AMMO--Army Model Improvement Management Office

AMOPS--Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System

AMORE--Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness

AN/TPS-36/37--Night Vision System Counterfire Radars

AN/TSQ-73--Tactical Fire Control System Missile Minder

AOC--Army Operations Center

AR--Army Regulation

ARI--Army Research Institute

ARNG--Army National Guard

ARSTAF--Army Staff

ASA--Army Security Agency

ASA(IL&FM)--Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations Logistics and Financial Management

ASAP--Administrative System Acceleration Plan

ASARS--Advance Synthetic Aperture Radar Systems

ASAS--All Source Analysis System

ASAS/C--All Source Analysis System and Center

ASDS--Automated SIGINT Distribution System

ASM--Army Spectrum Management

ASSIST--Army System for Standard Intelligence Support Terminals

ASWG--Advanced Systems Working Group

ATACS--Army Tactical Communication System

ATGM--Antitank Guided Missile

ATIPS--Army Threat and Intelligence Production System

AUTOSEVOCOM--Automatic Secure Voice Communications

AWC--Army War College

BAMP--Battlefield Automation Management Program

BDC--Berlin Democratic Club

BETA--Battlefield Exploitation/Target Acquisition

BMD--Ballistic Missile Defense

BPP--Black Panther Party

BSI--Battlefield Systems Integration

CAA--Conference of American Armies

CACDA--Combined Arms Combat Development Activity

CBJIWG--Caribbean Basin Joint Intelligence Working Group

CBJB--Congressional Budget Justification Book

C^3-CM--Command, Control, And Communications-Counter Measures

C^3I--Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence

CCF--Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility

CCO--Classified Control Officer

CCP--Consolidated Cryptologic Program

CCRAWG--Command Control Requirements Appraisal Working Group

CENTAG--Central Army Group, Central Europe

CEWI--Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence

CI--Counterintelligence

CIA--Central Intelligence Agency

CID--Current Intelligence Division

CJB--Congressional Justification Book

CJCS--Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

CMF--Career Management Field

COCOMP--Committee on Compartmentation

COG--Continuity of Government

COMINT--Communications Intelligence

COMIREX--Committee on Imagery Reconnaissance and Exploitation

CONUS--Continental United States

COOP--Continuity of Operations

CORDIVEM--Corps/Division Evaluation Model

COTR--Contracting Office Technical Representative

CPX--Command Post Exercise

CSA--Chief of Staff of the Army

CSM--Chief of Staff Memorandum

CSR--Chief of Staff Regulation

CSWS--Corps Support Weapon System

CTF--Consolidated Training Facilities

CW/BW--Chemical Warfare/Biological Warfare

DA--Department of the Army

DARCOM--U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command

DAS--Defense Attache Service

DCA--Defense Communications Agency

DCI--Director of Central Intelligence

DCID--Director of Central Intelligence Directive

DCII--Defense Central Index Investigations

DFI--Directorate of Foreign Intelligence

DG--Defense Guidance

DIA--Defense Intelligence Agency

DIP--Defense Intelligence Plan

DIPP--Defense Intelligence Projections for Planning

DIRNSA--Director, National Security Agency

DIS--Defense Investigative Service

DITB--Digital Imagery Testbed

DITFOR III--Defense Intelligence Technical Forum

DLI--Defense Language Institute

DLIFLC--Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center

DMA--Defense Mapping Agency

DoD--Department of Defense

DoDIIS--Department of Defense Intelligence Information System

DRSP--Defense Reconnaissance Support Program

DSCS--Defense Satellite Communications

DSS--Defense Supply Service

DSSCS--Defense Special Security Communications System

DTSS--Digital/Topographic Support System

EAC--Echelons Above Corps

EAP--Emergency Action Program

EEWG--ELINT Exploitation Working Group

ELINT--Electronic Intelligence

ELTEC--ELINT Technical Data File

ELWG--Electronic Intelligence Working Group

EMP--Electromagnetic Pulse

EMSEC--Electro-Magnetic Security

EO--Electro-optics

EOCG--Electro Optics Coordinating Group

ESWG--Exploitation Softcopy Working Group

EUCOM--U.S. European Command

EW--Electronic Warfare

EXRAND--Exploitation Research & Development

FARO--Functional Area Representational Objective

FAO--Foreign Area Officer

FAOS--Foreign Area Office Specialty

FBI--Federal Bureau of Investigation

FCS--Founding Church of Scientology

FIAP--Foreign Intelligence Assistance Program

FIS--Foreign Instrumentation Signals

FMS--Foreign Military Sales

FOA--Field Operating Agency

FORCEM--Force Evaluation Model Theater Level

FORSCOM--U.S. Army Forces Command

FSD--Functional System Description

FSTC--Foreign Science and Technology Center

FTX--Field Training Exercise

FYDP--Five Year Defense Program

FYTP--Five Year Test Plan

GDIP--General Defense Intelligence Program

GOA--General Operating Agency

GPAC--General Performance Appraisal System

HAC--House Appropriations Committee

HIOS--Headquarters Integrated Office System

HUMINT--Human Intelligence

HUIS--Hungarian Intelligence Service

IC--Intelligence Community

ICF--Intelligence Contingency Fund

IDHS--Intelligence Data Handling System

IEW--Intelligence Electronic Warfare

IEWMAA--Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Mission Area Analysis

II--Imagery Interpretation

IIM--Interagency Intelligence Memorandum

IISS--Intelligence Information Subsystem

IMCG--Intelligence Management Coordinating Group

IMET--International Military Education and Training

IMINT--Imagery Intelligence

INSCOM--U.S. Army Intelligence & Security Command

INTACS--Integrated Tactical Communications System

IOD--U.S. Army Intelligence Operations Detachment

IOSS--Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study

IPB--Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield

IPB--Intelligence Property Book

IPRV/TADARS--Remotely Piloted Vehicle/Target Acquisition Designation Aerial Recon System

IPS--Imagery Planning Subcommittee

IR&DC--Intelligence Research & Development Committee

IRIS--Infrared Information Symposium

IRIWP--Imagery Reconnaissance and Interpretation Working Party

IRR--Individual Ready Reserve

I 2 S 2 --Intelligence Information Subsystem

ITAC--U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center

ITACIES--Interim Tactical Imagery Exploitation System

I&W--Indications and Warnings

JCS--Joint Chiefs of Staff

JIEP--Join Intelligence Estimate for Planning

JINTACCS--Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control Systems

JIS--Joint Intelligence School

JNIDS--Joint National Intelligence Dissemination System

JSCP--Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

JSPDSA--Joint Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis

J-STARS--Joint Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Reconnaissance System

JTIDS--Joint Tactical Information Distribution System

KISS--Korean Intelligence Subsystem

LAF--Lebanese Armed Forces

LAMAS--Location and Movement Analysis System

LAMM--Land Armament and Manpower Model

LAN--Local Area Network

LANTCOM--Atlantic Command

LET--Live Environment Training

LOI--Letter of Instruction

LRP--Long Range Planning

LWIR--Long Range Infrared

MACOM--Major Command

MAGIIC--Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center

MARC--Material Acquisition Resource Committee

MCC--Mobile Command Center

MC&G--Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy

MDW--Military District of Washington

MENS--Mission Element Need Statement

MI--Military Intelligence

MIA--Missile Intelligence Agency

MIIA--Medical Intelligence Information Agency

MILDEPS--Military Departments

MILPERCEN--Military Personnel Center

MOA--Memorandum of Agreement

MOBDES--Mobilization Designee

MOBEX--Mobilization Exercise

MOS--Military Occupational Speciality

MSE--Mobile Subscriber Equipment

MSPB--Merit System Protection Board

MTM--McClintic Theater Model

NATO--North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NCA--National Command Authority

NDA--Nondisclosure Agreement

NDP--National Disclosure Policies

NDPC--National Military Information Disclosure Policy Committee

NEP--National ELINT Plan

NFIB--National Foreign Intelligence Board

NFIP--National Foreign Intelligence Program

NICEP--National Intelligence Committee for Emergency Planning

NIE--National Intelligence Estimate

NIS--Naval Investigative Service

NLG--National Lawyers Guild

NMCC--National Military Command Center

NMIC--National Military Intelligence Center

NSA--National Security Agency

NSRS--National SIGINT Requirements System

NSRL--National SIGINT Requirements List

NTC--National Training Center

NST--Next Soviet Tank

NWEAMP--Nuclear Weapons Employment Acquisition Master Plan

OACSI--Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence

OAMP--Optical Aircraft Measurement Plan

OAUSA--Office of the Assistant US Attorney

OCA--Office of the Comptroller of the Army

OCLL--Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison

ODCSOPS--Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

OFCO--Offensive Counterintelligence Operation

OGC--Office of the General Counsel

OMA--Operations and Maintenance Army

OMB--Office of Management and Budget

OMG--Operational Maneuver Group

OPCON--Operational Control

OPELINT--Operational ELINT

OPSEC--Operations Security

OPSCOM--Operations Subcommittee

OSD--Office of the Secretary of Defense

OSPG--Office Systems Planning Group

OTJAG--Office of the Judge Advocate General

OTT--Orientation Training Tours

PAC--Program Advisory Council

PARR--Program Analysis and Resource Review

PBD--Program Budget Division

PBG--Program and Budget Guidance

PCAC--Primary Control and Analysis Center

PCP--Priority Collection Project

PD/NSC--Presidential Division/National Security Council

PDIPS--Program Development Increment Packages

PDM--Program Decision Memorandum

PLRS--Position Location and Reporting System

PM--Project Manager

PMAS--Performance Management of the Army Staff

POI--Program of Instruction

POM--Program Objective Memorandum

PSP--Personnel Security Program

QRC--Quadripartite Research Committee

QRMP--Quick Response Multicolor Printer

QWG/AI--Quadripartite Working Group on Automation Interoperability

RAPIDE--Relocatable Army Processors for Intelligence Data In Europe

RC--Reserve Component

SIGINT--Signals Intelligence

SIGMA--Maneuver Control System

SIGSEC--Signal Security

SINCGARS--Single-Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System

SIRVES--Signals Intelligence Requirements, Validation and Evaluation Subcommittee

SISR--Signals Intelligence Security Regulations

SL--Skill Level

SNIE--Special National Intelligence Estimate

SNR--Senior National Representatives

SOER--Standing Operational ELINT Requirement

SOFO--Special Operations Field Office

SOP--Standard Operating Procedure

SOT--Special Operational Training

SOTAS--Standoff Target Acquisition System

SPCH--Special Project CONSTANT HORIZON

SPM--Service Program Manager

SRB--Selective Re-enlistment Bonus

SSO--Special Security Office

S&T--Scientific and Technical

SWP--Socialist Workers Party

TAA--Total Army Analysis

TACIES--Tactical Imagery Exploitation System

TACS--Tactical Air Control System

TACSATCOM--Tactical Satellite Communications

TADS--Tactical Air Defense System

TAFT--Technical Assistance Field Team

TCC--Telecommunications System

TEATAC--Technical Evaluation of Army Tactical

TECRAS--Technical Reconnaissance and Surveillance

TENCAP--Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities

TIARA--Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities

TIDEP--Tactical Intelligence Defense Exchange Program

TISS--Tactical Imagery Satellite System

TOA--Total Obligational Authority

TOC--Total Operations Center

TRADOC--U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRASANA--TRADOC Systems Analysis Activity

TRITAC--Tri-service Tactical Communications

TSARC--Test Schedule and Review Committee

TSG--The Surgeon General

UIC--Unit Identification Code

USACIDC--U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Command

USAFAC--U.S Army Finance and Accounting Center

USAICS--U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School

USAIRR--U.S. Army Intelligence Records Repository

USAREUR--U.S. Army Europe

USASSG--U.S. Army U.S. Army Special Security Group

USCINCEUR--U.S. Commander in Chief, Europe

USSOUTHCOM--U.S. Southern Command

USSS--U.S. SIGINT System

VCSA--Vice Chief of Staff of the Army

VFDMIS--Vertical Force Development Information Systems

WIMEA--Wiretap Investigative Monitoring and Eavesdrop Activities

WPC--Word Processing Center

WPE--Word Processing Equipment

WWIMS--World-Wide Indicator Monitoring System

WWMCCS--Worldwide Military Command and Control Systems

Annex III

Office Symbols (U)

(U) The office symbols for OACSI organizational elements, including the USAIOD, in FY 1982, were as reflected in the two OACSI Circulars listed below and included in this annex:

	Page No.
OACSI Circular No. 340-9, dated 1 November 1980	III-2
OACSI Circular No. 340-9, dated 1 April 1982	III-6

*OACSI-C 340-9

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

OACSI Circular
No. 340-9

1 November 1980

Expires 31 October 1981
Office Management
OACSI OFFICE SYMBOLS

1. Office symbols are used throughout the Army to indicate the originator of a communication and to rapidly route communications to the action office/element within an agency or command. In OACSI, office symbols are assigned to the lowest operational element (such as branch or section) necessary to facilitate rapid internal routing.

2. OACSI office symbols are constructed and assigned by the OACSI Distribution Center (DAMI-RMA-AD) in accordance with AR 340-9, Office Symbols.

3. Office symbols contained in Appendixes A and B are the authorized office symbols for OACSI elements; unauthorized office symbols will not be used.

(DAMI-RMA-AD)

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE:

S. T. WEINSTEIN
Colonel, GS
Executive

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*This circular supersedes OACSI-C 340-1 dated 1 November 1979.

APPENDIX A

Office Symbols--OACSI Staff

Assistant CofS for Intelligence	DAMI-ZA
Deputy Asst CofS for Intelligence	DAMI-ZB
Special Assistant	DAMI-ZC
Litigation Team	DAMI-ZCL
Executive	DAMI-ZX
Assistant Executive	DAMI-ZXA
Counterintelligence Directorate	DAMI-CI
Security Team	DAMI-CIS
Counterintelligence Team	DAMI-CIC
Foreign Intelligence Directorate	DAMI-FI
Requirements Team	DAMI-FIR
Intelligence Division	DAMI-FII
Soviet Team	DAMI-FII-S
Western/Eastern Team	DAMI-FII-W/E
Scientific and Technical Division	DAMI-FIT

Foreign Liaison Directorate	DAMI-FL
Intelligence Automation Management Office	DAMI-AM
Life Cycle Management Branch	DAMI-AML
Plans, Program, and Budget Branch	DAMI-AMP
Intelligence Resources Management Directorate	DAMI-RM
Personnel and Services Division	DAMI-RMA
Admin Services Branch	DAMI-RMA-A
Distribution Center	DAMI-RMA-AD
Personnel Branch	DAMI-RMA-P
Security Manager	DAMI-RMA-S
Word Processing Center	DAMI-RMA-W
Program Budget and Management Division	DAMI-RMB
Program Budget Team	DAMI-RMB-B
Management Team	DAMI-RMB-M
Intelligence Systems Directorate	DAMI-IS
Long Range Plans Team	DAMI-IS-LRP
Human Intelligence Division	DAMI-ISH
Imagery Intelligence Division	DAMI-ISP
Intelligence Systems Integration Division	DAMI-ISI
Signals Intelligence Division	DAMI-ISS
Staff Actions Control Office	DAMI-JA

APPENDIX B

Office Symbols--OACSI FOA

US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment (USAIOD):

Current Intelligence Division	DAMI-FIC
Foreign Liaison Office	
Protocol Branch	DAMI-FLP
Attache Support Branch	DAMI-FLS
Tours Branch	DAMI-FLT
Inspector General	DAMI-IG
Intel Command & Control Office	
OACSI Watch Teams	DAMI-FIO
Project Manager's Office (Red Team)	DAMI-FRT

*OACSI-C 340-9

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, DC 20310

OACSI Circular
No. 340-9

1 April 1982

Expires 1 April 1983
Office Management
OACSI OFFICE SYMBOLS

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Responsibilities	5

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this circular is to announce the office symbols used within OACSI.

2. REFERENCE. AR 340-9, Office Symbols.

3. APPLICABILITY. This publication is applicable to all OACSI and IOD elements.

4. POLICY. Office symbols contained in Appendixes A and B are the authorized office symbols for OACSI elements; unauthorized office symbols will not be used.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES. When necessary, directors/office chiefs will submit changes to DAMI-RMA-AD.

(DAMI-RMA-AD)

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE:

William D. Fritts

WILLIAM D. FRITTS
Colonel, GS
Executive

2 Incl
App A
App B

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*This circular supersedes OACSI-C 340-1 dated 1 November 1980.

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Deputy Asst CofS for Intelligence	DAMI-ZB
Special Assistant	DAMI-ZC
Litigation Team	DAMI-ZCL
Intelligence Oversight Office	DAMI-ZCO
Deputy Asst CofS for Intelligence Systems and Automation	DAMI-ZD
Executive	DAMI-ZX
Assistant Executive	DAMI-ZXA
Counterintelligence Directorate	DAMI-CI
Security Division	DAMI-CIS
CI/OPSEC Division	DAMI-CIC
Foreign Intelligence Directorate	DAMI-FI
Requirements Team	DAMI-FIR
Intelligence Division	DAMI-FII
Soviet Team	DAMI-FII-S
Western/Eastern Team	DAMI-FII-W/E
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Foreign Liaison Directorate	DAMI-FL
Intelligence Automation Management Office	DAMI-AM
Life Cycle Management Branch	DAMI-AML
Plans, Program, and Automation Security Branch	DAMI-AMP
Intelligence Resources Management Directorate	DAMI-RM

Personnel and Services Division	DAMI-RMA
Admin Services Branch	DAMI-RMA-A
Distribution Center	DAMI-RMA-AD
Personnel Branch	DAMI-RMA-P
Security Manager	DAMI-RMA-S
Word Processing Center	DAMI-RMA-W
Program/Budget and Management Division	DAMI-RMB
Program and Budget Team	DAMI-RMB-B
Management Team	DAMI-RMB-M
Intelligence Systems Directorate	DAMI-IS
Long Range Planing Office	DAMI-IS-LRP
Human Intelligence Division	DAMI-ISH
Imagery Intelligence Division	DAMI-ISP
Intelligence Systems Integration Division	DAMI-ISI
Signals Intelligence Division	DAMI-ISS
Staff Actions Control Office	DAMI-JA

APPENDIX B

Office Symbols--OACSI FOA

US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment (USAIOD):

Current Intelligence Division	DAMI-FIC
Foreign Liaison Office	
Protocol Branch	DAMI-FLP
Attache Support Branch	DAMI-FLS
Tours Branch	DAMI-FLT
Intel Command & Control Office	
OACSI Watch Teams	DAMI-FIO
Project Manager's Office (Red Team)	DAMI-FRT

Annex IV

OACSI Organization Charts

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