DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW

(RCS CHIS-6(R3)).

1 OCT 1982 - 30 SEP 1983

UNCLASSIFIED

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

i

ii

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION (U)

1. (U) <u>MISSION</u>. 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, and staff supervision of the US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment (USAIOD), and OACSI FOA. 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 responsiblities of the ACSI is contained in AR 10-5, <u>Organization and Functions--Department of the Army.</u>

2. (U) <u>PERSONNEL</u>

(U) a. LTG W. E. Odom served as the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) during all of FY 83. BG H. E. Soyster was the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DACSI) throughout the same time period. During FY 83, BG J. W. Shufelt became the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, for Foreign and Counterintelligence, replacing departing DACSI BG R. M. Strom.

b. (U) The position of Scientific Advisor to the ACSI was established during FY 83, and Dr. B. B. Smith became the first incumbent.

c. (U) The Special Assistant to the ACSI, Mr. M. T. Kelly, left OACSI during FY 83. The position of Special Assistant remained vacant for the remainder of the fiscal year.

d. (U) Other key OACSI personnel on board as of October 1982 included:

Colonel C. F. Scanlon - OACSI Executive Officer

Colonel J. M. Bryden - Director of Intelligence Resources and
Management

Colonel H. L. F. Ching - Director of Foreign Liaison

Colonel D. P Press - Director of Counterintelligence

Colonel R. A Grainger - Director of Intelligence Systems

Colonel D. D. Briggs, Jr. - Chief of Intelligence Automation
Management

Colonel W. P Grace III - Director of Foreign Intelligence

e. (U) Personnel changes taking place during FY 83 resulted in the following list of other key personnel as of October 1983:

Colonel C. F. Scanlon - OACSI Executive Officer

Colonel J. V. Benvenuto - Chief of Plans, Program and Budget (formerly
Intelligence Resources and Management)

Colonel R. G. Seymour - Director of Foreign Liaison

Colonel D. P Press - Director of Counterintelligence .

Colonel W. E. Harmon - Director of Intelligence Systems.

Colonel D. D. Briggs, Jr. - Chief of Intelligence Automation .
Management

Colonel W. P Grace III - Director of Foreign Intelligence.

1-2

3. (U) <u>STAFFING</u>. The authorized strength levels for both the OACSI Staff and the US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment remained stable during FY 83. Manpower totals at the beginning and end of the fiscal year were:

OACSI Staff	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENL</u>	TOT <u>MIL</u>	<u>CIV</u>	TOT <u>MPP</u>
	■	■	■	■	■	■
USAIOD	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENL</u>	TOT <u>MIL</u>	<u>CIV</u>	TOT <u>MPP</u>
	■	■	■	■	■	■

6

SECTION 2

INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS (U)

1. (U) <u>AN OVERVIEW OF FY 83.</u> The year was one of personnel and organizational changes. Accomplishments are described in succeeding paragraphs for each of the subordinate divisions.

2. (U) <u>MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES.</u>

    a. (U) The following personnel changes occurred at the directorate level.

    (1) (U) Colonel Harold A. Grainger, the Director of Intelligence Systems retired on 28 February 1983.

    (2) (U) Colonel Eleas A. Cozanitis assumed the duties of the Director on 21 February 1983. He departed 30 August 1983 to prepare to assume command of the Intelligence and Security Command's CONUS Military Intelligence Group on 4 November 1983.

    (3) (U) Colonel William E. Harmon assumed the duties of the Director on 30 August 1983.

    (4) (U) Mr. Richard H. Smith, the Deputy Director of Intelligence Systems, departed for a new position with the Defense Intelligence Agency on 21 March 1983. The position remained vacant for the remainder of the fiscal year.

    (5) (U) Captain Leonard N. Leffner, the Executive Officer, departed for an ROTC assignment at the University of Akron on 25 March 1983.

    (6) (U) Major Kurt K. Siemon assumed the duties of the Executive Officer on 1 April 1983.

7

b. (U) The Office of Strategic Plans was transferred as a part of an OACSI reorganization from the Directorate of Intelligence Systems to the Plans, Program and Budget Office on 1 August 83.

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

   a. (U) An Overview of FY 1983

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

   (2) (U) With this overall task in mind, DAMI-ISI engaged in a multitude of staff actions to ensure that commanders are provided accurate and timely intelligence required to ensure accurate 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 operational readiness

   - Intelligence collections and analysis systems

   - Intelligence tactical and strategic communications

   - Intelligence relationships and support to command and control

   - Intelligence individual, unit and institutional training.

   - Intelligence training aids and devices

- Intelligence training evaluation methodology

- Intelligence professional development

- Civilian Intelligence Career Development Program

- Military Intelligence Career Development Program

- Threat training

- Membership on PPBES forums to include PDIP panels

- Structure on GDIP initiatives and programs

- Integration of P2 and P3 initiatives; programs and budgets

- Provision of operational concepts, analysis and design for intelligence and automation at ECB and EAC.

- 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 again 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, over lap between those departing and their replacements. This personnel turbulence affected the efficiency and effectiveness of the division and placed heavy workloads on the remaining action officers.

(4) (U) This summary mentions only the major actions and projects in which this division engaged. It does not account for numerous crisis planning sessions, short notice deployment (e.g., Grenada), no-notice briefings, unscheduled PPBES and other meetings, 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. Likewise, in addition to the work performed by the division's two secretaries, school and summer hires and temporary help, the workload required the expenditure of several thousand dollars in overtime funds for a secretary to work during off-duty hours throughout the year. The following initiatives highlight the accomplishments of DAMI-ISI during the year.

b. (U) Major Organizational Changes

(1) (U) Personnel Changes:

Losses: LTC George Cromartie - May 83
MAJ Kurt Siemon - April 83
LTC William Craig - July 83
Ms Judith Clark - June 83

Gains: Mr. John McGlone - April 83
MAJ Joseph Blanco - September 83
MAJ Gary McMillan - July 83
MAJ Richard Layton - July 83

(2) (U) Mission Changes. The division was authorized two additional civilian spaces, one to manage the Civilian Intelligence Career Program, (Mr. McGlone was hired in April 1983 to fill this key position); and the other to head the Concepts, Doctrine and Structure Team.

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 (and those of the operations staff in many instances) interests in numerous projects, conferences, work groups, etc., at the joint, departmental and community 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^{2}MP).

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

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

(e) (U) Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS).

(f) (U) Tactical Air Control System/Tactical Air Defense System (TACS/TADS).

(g) (U) Army Force Modernization Coordination (AFMCO).

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

(i) (U) Battlefield Exploitation/Target Acquisition (BETA) Test bed.

(j) (U) Maneuver Control System (SIGMA)

(k) (U) Integrated Tactical Communications System (INTACS).

(l) (U) Single Channel Ground Air Radio System (SINCGARS).

(m) (U) Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE)

(n) (U) Tri-Service Tactical Communications (TRITAC).

(o) (U) Tactical Satellite Communications (TACSATCOM).

(p) (U) Defense Satellite Communications (DSCS)

(c) (U) Joint National Intelligence Dissemination System (JNIDS).

(r) (U) Automated SIGINT Distribution System (ASDS).

(s) (U) MICROFIX

(t) (U) Defense Intelligence Technical Forum (DITFOR V).

(u) (U) Army Spectrum Management (ASM).

(v) (U) Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS).

(w) (U) Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUTOSEVOCOM II).

(x) (U) Tactical Communications Mission Area Analysis Advisory Study Group.

(y) (U) Army Tactical Communications System (ATACS).

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

(aa) (U) Special Electronic Mission Aircraft-X (SEMA-X).

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

(cc) (U) Remotely Monitored Battlefield Surveillance System (REMBASS).

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

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

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

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

(hh) (U) REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee (REPC).

(ii) (U) FORSCOM Annual OPFOR Conference

(jj) (U) Required Operational Capability (ROC) Coordination.

(kk) (U) Sensor System Integration.

(ll) (U) Materiel Acquisition Resource Committee (MARC).

(mm) (U) Foreign Military Intelligence Training and Special Projects.

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

(oo) (U) Total Army Analysis (TAA-89).

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

(qq) (U) DCI Foreign Language Training Committee (FLTC).

(rr) (U) MOBEX

(ss) (U) ACSI PPBES forum

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

(uu) (U) Joint Tactical Fusion Program (JTFP)

(vv) (U) MICROFIX

(ww) (U) Distributed Command and Control System (DCCS).

(xx) (U) ACSIGRAM

(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 managed at the DA level by an action officer assigned to this division. The program is aimed primarily at US Army intelligence personnel assigned to active and reserve component tactical intelligence units and staffs or who are members of the Individual Ready Reserve The goals of the REDTRAIN program are to:

a. (U) Assist tactical intelligence personnel to build on the initial intelligence skills acquired in institutional training. The objective of the additional training is to achieve, maintain, and improve the technical and foreign language skills required of them to perform their wartime

intelligence, electronic warfare (EW), and counterintelligence (CI) support functions.

       <u>b</u>. (U) Assist tactical intelligence units to achieve the level of technical competence necessary for them to perform their wartime intelligence, EW, and CI support missions.

       <u>c</u>. (U) Assist tactical intelligence units and personnel in providing professional, quality intelligence products to the units which they support.

       <u>d</u>. (U) Employ tactical intelligence resources to satisfy departmental and national intelligence requirements.

       <u>2</u> (U) Lack of funds and other action officer priority travel requirements severely limited the ability of the REDTRAIN program manager to conduct staff visits to units participating in the program. This impacted negatively on program management from the DA level, particularly in view of increased expansion of the program. However, added reliance placed on the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), the program Executive Agent, made up, in part, for this weakness.

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

       <u>a</u>. (U) The US Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) completed the development of a concept to bring intelligence specialists who are members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) into the program. The concept involves the grouping of these specialists into Reinforcement Training Units (RTU) in accordance with AR. The RTU will then train very much as do US Army Troop Program Units (TPU), relying on Consolidated Training Facilities (CTF) to provide the bulk of technical and foreign language refresher training. ARPERCEN planned to test this concept in the St Paul/Minneapolis region early in FY 84 because of the presence of a pilot CTF in St Paul.

b. (U) Continued social and paramilitary turmoil in Central America offered numerous live environment training (LET) opportunities for intelligence personnel with appropriate technical and foreign language skills.

c. (U) Over 3000 tactical intelligence specialists (out of 7000) took advantage of world wide LET opportunities during the year. This represents an increase of approximately 800 compared to the year before.

4 (U) Shortages and diversions of funds prevented the DA Program Manager from visiting field units throughout the year.; This lack of contact probably had a derogatory effort on overall program development.

5 (U) The REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee (REPC) recommended the revision of AR 350-3, Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training. The DA Program Manager assumed responsibility for this revision. The first draft was disseminated for comment to all MACOMs and the Army Staff in late September 1983.

(b) (U) Specialty Proponency

1 (U) AR 600-3, Army Specialty Proponent System, transferred proponency for officer, warrant officer and enlisted specialities and career management fields from the Army Staff to service schools. The change was to become effective in December 1983.

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 propency related activities and evaluates proponent recommendations in OACSI areas of interest.

(c) (U) Foreign Language Initiatives. As Service Program Manager for foreign language OACSI has worked on the following language related initiatives:

1 (U) Army Language Program: At present the Army language program is undergoing review. Revisions of AR 350-20 (the Defense Language Program) and AR 611-6 (Army Linguist Management) have recently been completed. ODCSOPS and MILPERCEN are the perspective proponency for the regulation.

2 (U) Chief of Staff Regulation: A Chief of Staff regulation which assigns Army staff responsibilities and procedures unioue to management of the Army Language Program has been prepared and is in final staffing.

3 (U) Incentive Pay Package: In the fall of 1983 the Secretary of the Army expressed concern about shortages of linguist and incentive pay for language proficiency. The general feeling is that incentive pay would provide:

a. (U) Motivation to maintain language proficiency in both high and low density languages for both officer and enlisted linguists.

b. (U) Incentive to increase proficiency.

c. (U) Positive effect on soldier retention.

A proposed pay package was prepared for the Secretary of the Army through the Chief of Staff informing him of critical language shortfalls and addressing the incentive pay issue. Action is still ongoing at the VCSA level.

2-10

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) 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 FY 83. INSCOM provided eight military and two civilian manpower spaces and is operating the center. USAREUR provided six civilian spaces and is providing funding for the initial facility renovation. The center provides language refresher, sustainment and maintenance training opportunities for up to 540 linguists per year. Training is conducted by contract-hire native linguists and is available to all soldiers assigned to European tactical and strategic intelligence units. The courses are six weeks in duration and cover the Russian, German and Czech languages.

(d) (U) 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:

a. (U) Develop an appreciation of the capabilities, strengths, and weaknesses of the combat doctrine, tactics, equipment, and organization of the armed forces of potential adversaries.

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

<u>c</u>. (U) Provide realistic field training through operations against a noncooperative opposing force that uses the tactics of potential adversary armed forces.

<u>d</u>. (U) Improve and expand unit combined arms capabilities.

<u>2</u> (U) The DA Program Manager completed coordination of the revised AR 350-2 which was published and issued in June with an effective date of 15 July 1983. The revised AR clarified program objectives, planning and programming, responsibilities, and the role of foreign materiel for training (FMT) in furthering the aims of the program.

<u>3</u> (U) The DA Program Manager conducted world wide OPFOR conference on 10-11 August 1983 at the Pentagon. Participants included representatives from TRADOC, FORSCOM, USAREUR, WESTCOM, INSCOM, SOUTHCOM, and the Army Staff.

<u>a</u>. (U) The primary purposes of the conference were to ensure a common understanding of roles and responsibilities for program implementation in view of the revised AR 350-2 and to determine ways to inviocrate the program.

<u>b</u>. (U) Agreement was reached on the following major points:

(<u>a</u>) (U) MACOMs must plan and program for FMT as for other resources, in accordance with Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES) procedures.

(<u>b</u>) (U) TRADOC, through its OPFOR action agency, must undertake to simplify OPFOR training products, insure that the OPFOR program supports the training of ARTEP tasks and focus only on key threat events critical to that training, minimize preparation time and resource requirements for units assuming the OPFOR role and focus the program on unit trainers vice intelligence officers.

<u>c</u>. (U) The program continued to suffer from a shortage of funds to acquire modern FMT.

(e) (U) <u>All Source Analysis System (ASAS)</u>

<u>1</u> (U) The ASAS program is developing 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.

<u>2</u> (U) In January 1983, the Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) approved a management acquisition strategy for an accelerated fielding of an ASAS capability. BG Salisbury was appointed to head the Joint Tactical Fusion Program Management Office (JPFPMO), which is building the ASAS for the Army and the Enemy Situation Correlation Element (ENSCE) for the Air Force.

<u>3</u> (U) Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) was chosen as the primary implementing contractor for the ASAS/ENSCE and by May 1983, had published their initial draft of the <u>Baseline Functional Description</u> of the two systems. Following a summer in which Army and Air Force comments were used to modify that first draft functional description document, a revised version was presented to the Army in September 1983.

<u>4</u> (U) As of the end of FY 83, JTFMO and JPL were awaiting final approval from the Army and Air Force for the description of the ASAS/ENSCE, document. The service staffing procedures that had been initiated were expected to be completed by February 1984.

(f) (U) <u>AN/TYC-39 Automatic Message Switching</u>

<u>1</u> (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.

2-13

<u>2</u> (U) The switch has been developed with the dual capability of handling two types of communication 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).

<u>3</u> (U) DIA requested DSSCS routing indicators and reference material to include the joint operating requirement prior to DIA's certifying the "Y" mode.

<u>4</u> (U) The switch is currently being fielded; however, the "Y" mode has not received final accreditation.

(g) (U) <u>Saudi Arabian Joint Intelligence School (JIS)</u>

<u>1</u> (U) The JIS, started in July 1980, continues to operate.

<u>2</u> (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.

<u>3</u> (U) The TAFT completed its work in July 1983. The Saudis are now running the JIS. US Army is providing one warrant officer to assist in imagery interpretation instruction.

<u>4</u> (U) No major problems were encountered and the outlook is for the above courses to continue with less US assistance in the near term.

(h) (U) <u>New MI Officer Course, US Army School of the Americas (USARSA)</u>

<u>1</u> (U) Efforts to improve intelligence training for Latin American officers were directed at formulation and presentation of a tactical intelligence officer course at USARSA. OACSI coordinated with the US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS), TRADOC and others to prepare a comprehensive, unclassified Program of Instruction (POI).

__2__ (U) OACSI coordination with USAICS resulted in USAICS providing two qualified instructors, fluent in Spanish, to work at USARSA on extended TDY. These officers taught the first iteration of the MI Course at USARSA during FY 83.

(i) (U) MI Branch Functional Review

__1__ (U) Under the provisions of AR 600-3 Army Specialty Proponent System, the Army DCSPER chairs functional reviews of issues relating to the various branches. The second MI Functional Review is scheduled for 18 November 1983 to review issues related to MI authorizations, projected resources and initiatives under study by the proponent agency. Key personnel expected to attend include the DCSPER, ACSI, and INSCOM and USAICS Commanders.

__2__ (U) 22 major issues from 1982 were reviewed during the review, each having required action by the proponent or a specified agency or element of the ARSTAF. The proponent presented three major actions that addressed many of the issues:

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

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

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

(j) (U) Dynamic Planning System (Hewlett Packard Project). The division continued the 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. The US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS) will participate with OACSI in the development of data base and graphics displays to satisfy common requirements.

(k) (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 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 initial contract was let on 30 September 1982 with LOGICON, Inc.

2 (U) Training materials have been developed and incorporated into the officer training courses at Ft Huachuca. Continuing efforts involve development of training materials for incorporation into the enlisted courses.

4. (U) <u>Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) Division (DAMI-ISS)</u>

   a. Overview

     (U) The actions conducted by the SIGINT Division during FY 83 were focused in essentially four key areas: planning, orchestrating, and ensuring the adequacy of tactical and strategic SIGINT support to US Southern Command; altering US SIGINT policy and procedures in order to enhance the level of tactical SIGINT support available at division and corps level; taking positive and imaginative actions to improve the effectiveness of tactical SIGINT training and training evaluation; and maintaining the momentum achieved in the Technical Reconnaissance and Surveillance (TECRAS) program and the newly formed Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) Subcommittee of the SIGINT Committee.

   b. (U) <u>Major Organizational Changes</u>. During the year, the CCP management Team and the Policy and Requirements Team were merged to form the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Evaluation System (PPBES) Team. The purpose of the merger was to forge closer links between policies and the program budget actions required to implement them. SIGINT Division action officer gains were Ms. Teresa C. Bigler (May), MAJ Stephen C. Conrad (July), LTC Peter B. Johnson (August), Mr. Gene E. Mallott (February), and MAJ Thomas M. McLaulin (July). Action officers losses were Mr. Joseph Hayes (February), LTC Werner Unzelmann (June), MAJ Robert R. Murfin (July), and LTC Robert E. Resch (retired, August).

Key Personnel:

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

Mr. Philip E. Lavigne, Chief, Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Evaluation System Team (21 Jan 80)
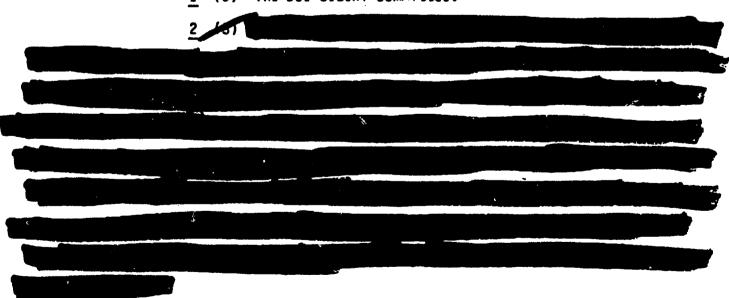
LTC Peter B. Johnson, Chief, Military Support Team (11 Aug 83)

Ms. Liane Lindsey Williams, Chief,, Electro-Optics Team (Jun 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) Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Evaluation System (PPBES) Team.

(a) (U) Continuing functions. The team served as the Department of the Army focal point for Signals Intelligence policy, plans, programs, and operations. It also 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. The Team provided the Army member for the following major fora:

<u>1</u> (U) The DCI SIGINT Committee.

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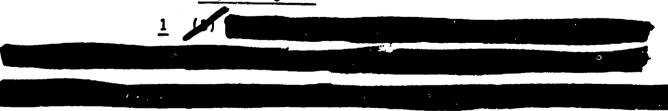(CLASSIFIED BY: ██████████████ dtd 25 Sep 75, Declassify on OADR)

<u>3</u>   (U)   The SORS (classified compartmented if expanded).   The
SORS is a permanent subcommittee under the DCI SIGINT Committee responsible for
receipt, approval, and subsequent generation of intelligence guidance in
response to tasks to be levied on national resources.   The SORS continually
monitors requirements and provides collection and processing guidance for both
long and short term needs.

<u>4</u>   (U)   Representation to the Program Manager of the
Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP), for the purpose of program development
and review, and budget formulation, justification, and defense.   The goal is to
ensure that Army interests were properly and adequately addressed.

<u>5</u>   �   The newly created interagency working group, ███████
██████████████████████████████ which began meeting in March, was char-
tered ████████████████████████████████ to provide a continuing mecha-
nism for community management review ████████████████████████████████
██
██ principally con-
cerns itself with monitoring the purpose of actions taken towards meeting the
management objectives of the ████████████████████████
(CLASSIFIED BY NSA Memo, 13 Jun 83, Declassify on OADR.)

(b)   (U)   <u>Major Projects.</u>

<u>1</u>   ██ ████████████████████████████████████
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9 (S) Science and Technology. ██████████████████

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10 (S) For FY 1983, the Army obligated $171.4M TOA for the CCP with an end strength of ████████

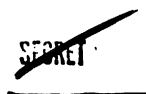(CLASSIFIED BY DCI Memo, 22 Dec 81, Declassify on OADR)

11 (S) For FY 1984, the Army projects a CCP TOA of $186.4M with an end strength of ████ The increased dollars over FY 83 will pay for the additional manpower and for military and civilian pay raises, inflation, and increased support costs ████████████████████████████████ The additional ███ manpower spaces are required ███████████████████

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12 (S) Army requirements were generally met in the FY 85-89 CCP which provided $244.5M and ████ manpower spaces for FY 85. The notable increase in TOA is largely a result of inclusion of Retired Pay Accrual
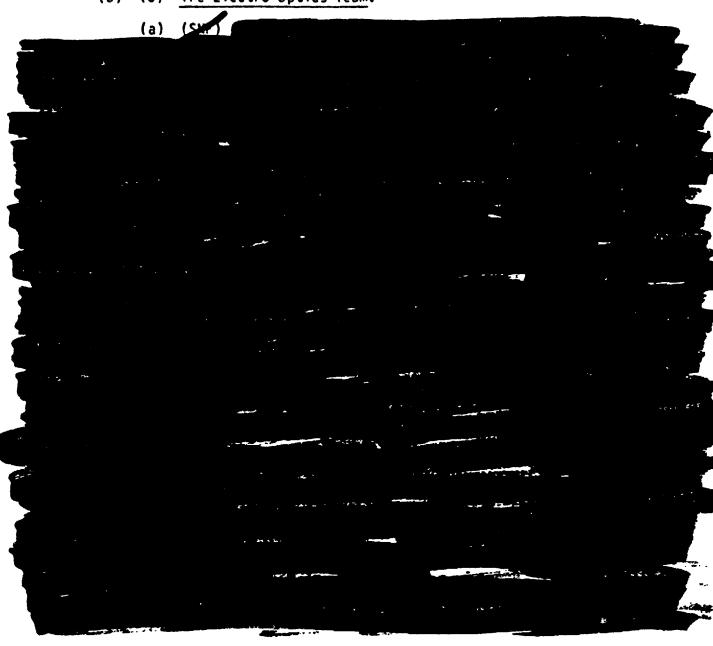
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in the Military Pay factors.

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    (3) (U) The Electro-Optics Team.

        (a) (S)

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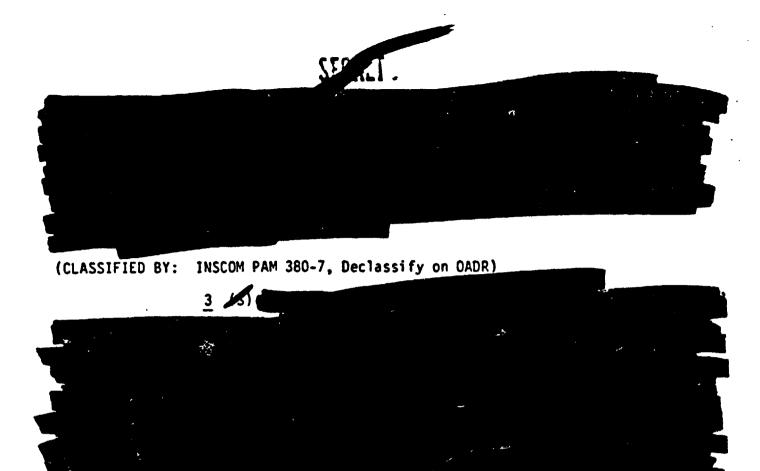
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(4) (U) The Military Support Team.

(a) (U) The Military Support Team used meetings, briefings, and information papers to maintain close contact with other Army Staff elements, other service staffs, Army agencies, and national intelligence agencies. Members served as committee members on the Joint Proforma Working Group and as participants in several other ad hoc intelligence and operations working groups.

2-27

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(CLASSIFIED BY DoD Directive S-5200.17(M-2), Declassify on OADR).

 4   (U) Manual Morse Intercept Consolidated Training. TRADOC
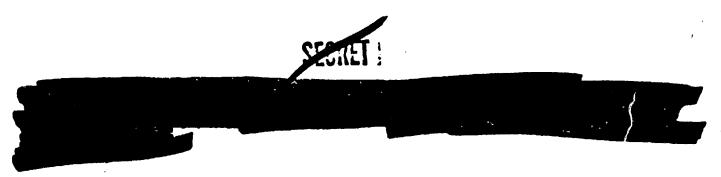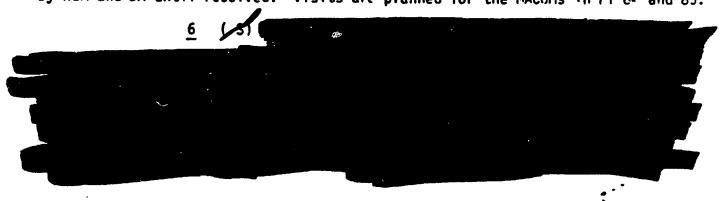has proposed the consolidation of Manual Morse training under the Executive
Agency of the Army at Ft. Devens, MA. The Navy has objected on the basis of its
not being cost effective, raising the question of the role of STATUETTE
(upgraded manual morse training capability) in the consolidation process. The
services are reviewing the consolidation of the International Morse Code Basic
Course through ITRO (Interservice Training Review Organization). It is expected
that a decision will be made during FY 84.

 5   (U) Field Assistance Visits. A Field Assistance Visit
program was established by joint action of Headquarters DA and the National
Security Agency. During FY 83, tactical SIGINT units in USAREUR were visited
by the team. The team provided assistance to USAREUR units in resolving syste-
mic and technical problems surfaced by the units. Followup action is monitored
by NSA and DA until resolved. Visits are planned for the MACOMs in FY 84 and 85.

 6   (S)

5. (U) <u>Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Division (DAMI-ISH)</u>

    a. (U) <u>An Overview of FY 1983.</u>

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

        (2) (S/NOFORN)

        (3) (S/NOFORN)

        (4) (S/NOFORN)

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FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate

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b. (U) **Major Organizational Changes.**

(1) (U) **Organizational Changes:** No changes were instituted in FY 1983.

(2) (U) **Personnel Changes:** In October 1983, LTC(P) William J. Foley became the Chief of HUMINT Division. He came from the National War College at Fort McNair, Washington, DC. LTC Foley succeeded Colonel B. L. Lane, who was assigned to DIA.

(a) (U) Other personnel losses:

1 LTC Gerald R. Lewis was assigned to Fort Hood, Texas.

2 Mr. Craig Miller resigned.

3 SSG Pat Reddic ETSed.

(b) (U) Other personnel gains:

1 LTC Timothy A. Miller from Second Infantry Division, Korea.

c. (U) **Narrative of Activities.**

(1) Continuing Function:

(a) (U) Foreign Materiel Acquisition:

1 (S/NOFORN)

[REDACTED]

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2 (S/NOFORN)

[REDACTED]

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 (b) (U) Attache Briefings: HUMINT Division briefed approximately 60 Army and Assistant Army Attaches on aspects of Army HUMINT intelligence collection regulations.

 (c) (U) HUMINT Division continued to be the Army General Staff point of contact for biographic sketches on foreign military and civilian leaders.

 (2) (U) <u>Major Projects.</u>

  (a) (S/NOFORN)

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(e) (U) The first class of the Defense Strategic Debriefer and Interrogator Training Course graduated on 19 September 1983. The graduation speaker was provided by DAMI-ISH. Army is Executive Agent for the course which is taught at the US Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. A second running of the course was completed before the end of 1983 and it was expected there would be approximately six runnings a year. From the beginning the course received high praise by participants and observers and is regarded as the premiere training course for Service HUMINT debriefers and interrogators. Bibliography: Files are maintained by DAMI-ISH, Room 2B479.

6. (U) Imagery Intelligence, Topography and Meteorology (DAMI-ISP)

a. (U) Overview of FY 83. Imagery Intelligence, Topography and Meteorology Division continued to manage the Army's imagery, topography and meteorology activities. 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, Topography and Meteorology Division had no personnel turnover during FY 83, and no changes were made in the organizational structure.

c. (U) Narrative of Activities - Continuing Functions. The Imagery Intelligence, Topography and Meteorology 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 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. Within COMIREX's major subelements DAMI-ISP provided the Army representative to each as indicated.

COMIREX
Army Principal Member	COL Howard J. Floyd
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 Robert H. Crittenden

Army Alternate Member   MR Joe Varnadore (IIPD)

Army Observers   MR George Lukes (ETL)

                                                MR Clyde Berndsen (ASPO)

Operations Subcommittee

Army Principal Member   MR Michael D. O'Byrne

Army Alternate Member   MR John A. Lewis (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 83, DAMI-ISP was able to increase
its participation in these areas, however the 1983 IRIWP was postponed until the
summer of 1984. Future participation at these vital international meetings is
planned, but active attendance will be driven by travel fund availability.

(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 supported con-
tinued funding of the Quick Response Multicolor Printer (QRMP) program.

Preparation of the Army Evaluation Plan for the DMA Prototype Digital Terrain Analysis Data Base was coordinated by the Engineer Topographic Laboratories (DARCOM Agent) and the Engineer School (TRADOC Agent) as the initial phase of the Digital Topographic Support System (DTSS) development.

(4) (U) As the central focal point for management of Army meteorological activities, significant progress has been made this year to develop the meteorological support program for the Army. The ACSI's concerns about the level and type of meteorological and environmental support that the Army was receiving drove the development of a plan to correct the deficiencies. The plan became The Meteorological/Environmental Plan for Action Phase II or simply the Met Plan. The Met Plan established an office at Ft. Leavenworth to manage the day-to-day operational, training, and research aspects of weather support to the Army. The office will have a positive impact on the Army weather support by determining operational shortfalls, developing the requirements for research and development, and ensuring that the proper training is provided to capitalize on the new developments. The goal of OACSI is to put the weather back into the definition of Army intelligence.

(a) (U) The TRADOC Weather and Environmental Support Office (TWESO) was established at CACDA, Ft Leavenworth, KS. The TWESO is the manager of the operational, training, and research aspects of weather support in the Army on a day-to-day basis. Before the TWESO was established any day-to-day weather support issues that were worked by the OACSI staff meteorologists required coordination through the Air Staff. As a consequence the timeliness of these actions left much to be desired. Combine this factor to the breadth and scope of the day-to-day issues from communications, training, research and development, requirements for direct and indirect weather support, committee membership on DoD and NATO working groups, and other routine staff work, the

workload for two individuals becomes unmanageable. The TWESO will pick up much of the time consuming tasks leaving the OACSI staff meteorologists free to assume a positive role in the management of the meteorological programs in the Army. The new office and the corresponding changes in the mission and structure of the meteorological staff function in OACSI did come into effect in FY 83. TWESO was authorized to hire six persons for the staff. The Met Plan provided for an 11 personnel staff. The staff and personnel actions to begin the hiring were not completed in FY 83.

      (b) (U) The meteorologists represented OACSI at a variety of meetings. Some examples of the meetings are; Energy Conservation Work Group, NATO, Canadian US Regional Planning Group, Environmental Affairs Working Group, DoD Science and Technology Review Panel, Army Science Board, and the joint Air Force/Army Weather Communications Working Group. In the area of policy development and documentation, the meteorology section developed and published Army Pamphlet 115-1, Requests for Climatological Support to Army Activities.

      (c) (U) OACSI sponsored a study to determine the Army requirements for weather support. The study is being conducted by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Arroyo Center. The study is expected to be completed in December 1984.

      (d) (U) OACSI jointly sponsored a study with the Air Force. The joint study is focusing on the level and type of weather support provided by the Air Weather Service through the year 2300. This study is scheduled to be completed in early FY 85.

      (e) (U) The procurement of the artillery Meteorological Data System (MDS) was delayed. Initial procurement due in FY 84.

(f) (U) Software programs, Battlefield Environmental Effects Systems (BEES) and Tactical Weather Intelligence (TWI) were developed respectively by ETL and ASL to determine the effects of weather on battlefield equipment, personnel, and tactics. The products are designed to operate on the MICROFIX computer system and should provide the commanders with an added dimension of weather and environmental support to the Army. The core programs have been written. Distribution to field units is scheduled during FY 84.

(g) (U) The issue concerning the structure of the Air National Guard Weather Flights supporting Army reserve units was resolved. The weather flights would be aligned under a CEWI unit if available and with the Headquarters Company where a CEWI unit has not been formed. This issue had been open since 1978 when the weather flights were first given an Army support mission. Resolution of the issue will allow the Weather Flights to receive Army equipment for training.

(5) (S)

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(6) (U) DAMI-ISP provided OACSI representation for the Army's Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) program. In addition OACSI

represented Army interests in the Defense Reconnaissance Support Program, a DoD level effort to improve national intelligence support to operational commanders. Other key activities in this field involved preparation for a JCS Special Project (GRAINY HIDE) conducted in March 1983. That special project involved REDCOM and CENTCOM forces and evaluated various aspects of national intelligence support to tactical forces.

(7) (S)

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(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 is later given to the Joint Chiefs assembled prior to being briefed for approval at the White House.

(9) (U) DAMI-ISP, in coordination with the COMIREX, had 4 Army personnel attend different sessions of Requirements Officers Orientation Course, and 39 Army personnel attended the Advanced Imagery Interpretation Orientation Course.

SECTION 3

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE

1. (U) <u>FY OVERVIEW</u>: The Counterintelligence Directorate is administratively divided into three separate divisions with the responsibilities of Security Counterintelligence/OPSEC, and Technology Transfer/Foreign Disclosure. Although they operate as individual elements, their functions and responsibilities are related and they work together to accomplish a diverse mission.

    a. (U) Security Division:

    · (U) The primary functional responsibility of the Security Division is to develop, publish, monitor and guide security policy in the various subdisciplines, i.e. Information, Personnel, and Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI). The Security Review and Freedom of Information mission provides a security service to the Army Staff and the public. The newly assigned litigation functions involve coordination on all litigation matters that deal with Army Intelligence. During FY 82 major programs and related regulations were revised as necessary and guidance was continuously being disseminated to Army field elements. Numbers of actions processed this FY increased substantially in all sections of the Division. The trend is expected to continue. A further increase in the workload of the Division in FY 83 was caused by the extra detail and effort required on several actions relating to sensitive issues which came to national public attention.

    b. (U) Counterintelligence/Operations Security Division:

    (U) The primary functional responsibility of the Counterintelligence/

Operations Security (OPSEC) Division is to develop, publish, monitor, and guide policy regarding the US Army Counterintelligence Activities, Foreign Counter-intelligence Program, Automation Security, Communications Security, Special Access Programs, Counterterrorism, and Technical Surveillance Countermeasures. During FY 83 several major Army programs and related regulations were revised or 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. Plans for protecting the 1984 Summer Olympics and the 17 April 1983 bombing of the US Embassy in Beirut escalated terrorism issues within the US Government and in the Army. In recognition of the need for greater emphasis on internal review and intelligence oversight, these functions were assigned to Mr. Ronald L. Fann as a portion of an expanded job description. The quantity of actions continued to rise in all functional areas because of an increased security awareness being exhibited by Army Leadership.

    c. (U) Technology Transfer Division:

    (U) In order to better manage the Army's technology transfer control mission, the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence assumed Army staff responsibility for technology transfer in December 1982. To manage that responsibility, the ACSI established the Technology Transfer Division in the Directorate of Counterintelligence in February 1983. The Technology Transfer Division, as the focal point on the Army Staff for technology transfer actions and policy issues, coordinates the Army's efforts in support of The Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM), the Commodity Control List, the Munitions List, and

the Militarily Critical Technologies List. Division personnel participate in the munitions and strategic trade case review process, evaluate bilateral and multilateral co-development and co-production agreements, submit all Army originated requests for exception to the National Disclosure Policy, and adjudicate foreign requests for visits, documents and personnel accreditations.

2. <u>Major Organizational Changes</u>

   a. (U) Director's Office:

   (U) Colonel Donald P. Press was the Director for all of FY 83. Captain Dennis M. Barletta, Directorate Executive Officer was transferred in June 1983. He was replaced by Major Charles D. Lurey in July 1983.

   b. (U) Security Division:

   (1) (U) Key personnel incumbent during all of FY 83 are as follows:

      (a) (U) Mr. Frank Dill, Division Chief, Jan 76 - Present.

      (b) (U) Mr. Joseph C. Pell, Personnel Security, 1 Feb 77 - Present.

      (c) (U) Mr. Walter A. Mestre, Personnel Security, 20 Jun 82 - Present.

      (d) (U) Mr. George J. Bromwell, Security Review, 21 Jan 79 - Present.

      (e) (U) Mrs. Elaine Halchak, Security Review, 9 Nov 81 - Present.

      (f) (U) Mr. Carl L. Bjorkman, Information Security, 9 Mar 79 - Present.

      (g) (U) Ms. Fran McGowan, Sensitive Compartmented Information Policy, 26 Sept 82 - Present.

      (h) (U) Mr. Roger R. Pierce, FOIA/Privacy

Act/Litigation 29 Jan 79 - Present.

(2) (U) Mr. Jean-Michel L. Dittmann departed the Security Review Section on 5 Mar 83. He was replaced by Ms. Patricia J. Shea on 22 May 1983.

(3) (U) A reorganization of the responsibilities of the Security Division created a new information security position within the Information Security Section. Ms. Rene T. Davis was assigned to this position on 22 Feb 83. With this reorganization Information Security Branch assumed proponency for two more regulations, AR 380-89 (Port Security) and AR 380-13 (Acquisition and Storage of Information Concerning Non-DOD Affiliated Persons and Organizations). Mr. Joseph Grau the security education and training specialist was reassigned on 11 Mar 83 and replaced on a 6 Jun 83 by Mr. James D. Passarelli. Mr. Passarelli, however, did not actually begin his duties until November 83 because personnel shortages dictated his temporary use in Technology Transfer Division for a period of time.

(4) (U) Effective 3 January 1983, the Security Division took over the remaining functions of DAMI-ZCL, the Special Project Team (Litigation), which was deactivated. These functions involve coordination with the Office of the Judge Advocate General, the Office of the General Counsel, the Department of Justice and the Office of the U.S. Attorney General on all litigation matters related to Army Intelligence personnel, activities or records. Mr. Roger Pierce, the Freedom of Information/Privacy Act

(FOI/PA) Officer, took over control of these functions. With the assumption of the litigation mission, two additional military personnel joined the Security Division in the FOI/PA section as Directed Military Oversleight. CPT Trudie E. Thompson arrived on 17 January 1933, and CW2 James H. Ellett arrived for duty on 14 February and was formally assigned to DACSI on 30 September 1983.

(5). (U) Major William Poage was transferred from the Security Division to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) in August 1983. The position was civilianized at the GS-080-12 level and was filled by Mr. Fred Wirth on 6 Sep 83.

c. (U) Counterintelligence/Operations Security Division:

(1) (U) Key personnel incumbent during all of FY 83 are as follows:

(a) (U) LTC Peter A. Vinett, SIGSEC, 28 Jun 82 - Present.

(b) (U) LTC Michael Hemovich, Special Operations, 10 May 82 - Present.

(c) (U) LTC Preston L. Funkhouser, Counterterrorism, 16 Sep 82 - Present.

(d) (U) MAJ Richard N. Armstrong, OPSEC; 15 Jun 82 - Present.

(e) (U) MAJ James L. Simmons, SIGSEC, 9 Jun 82 - Present.

(f) (U) SFC Robert J. Greenwood, SIGSEC, 15 Jun 82 - Present.

3-5

(g) (U) Ms. Udine Coletta, Budget, 14 Feb 82 - Present.

(h) (U) Ms. Tina A. Campbell, Intelligence Specialist, 20 Jul 81 - Present.

(i) (U) Mr. Ralph A. Neeper, Automation Security, 9 Mar 81 - Present.

(j) (U) Mr. Ronald Fann, Oversight, 1 Jul 81 - Present.

(2) (U) In April of 1983 Mr. Frank J. Aurelio assumed the duties of Division Chief. The position had been vacant since July of 1982.

(3) (U) Mr. James Studer departed Automation Security in May 1983 and LTC James Chantelau in Aug 83. MAJ John Freeman replaced LTC Chantelau in August, however Mr. Studer's job remains unfilled. Ms. Taylor filled another existing vacancy in Automation Security in December 1982.

(4) (U) Other personnel who departed the Division in FY 83 are:

(a) (U) Mr. Jay Burkley, CI Policy, Dec 82.

(b) (U) Mr. Joseph Vladich, TSCM/Polygraph, Jun 83.

(c) (U) Ms. Mildred Brannan, OFCO, July 83.

d. (U) Technology Transfer (T^2) Division:

(1) (U) Major organizational changes.

(a) (U) The Division was activated on 22 February 1983 by consolidating the foreign disclosure section of the Security Division and the element of the Directorate of Foreign Liaison responsible for foreign document requests, visits and accreditations. In addition to the duties performed by those existing entities, the division assumed the OACSI's responsibility for managing the Army Staff's efforts in the rapidly expanding technology transfer functional area. The division's personnel are drawn from

3-7

both Army Staff and Intelligence Operations Detachment assets, although to date the proposed TDA stipulating a distinction between the Technology Transfer Division (Staff) and Technology Transfer Office (IOD) has not been approved.

(2) (U) Key personnel incumbent from the formulation of T^2 Division through FY 83 are:

(a) (U) LTC Charles Parker, Div Chief, 22 Feb 83 to Sep 83.

(b) (U) LTC David A. Bell, Chief of the Documents/Visits/ Accreditation Section, 22 February 1984 - Present.

(c) (U) Mr. Sherman Turner, Policy and Programs, 22 Feb 83 - 24 Feb 84.

(d) (U) Mr. Fred E. Mannke, Policy and Programs, 22 Feb 83 - Present.

(e) (U) Mrs. Doris E. Bawden, Accreditations, 22 Feb 83 - Present.

(3) (U) LTC(P) Lance R. Cornine assumed duties as Division Chief on 18 July 1983. He also serves as the Army Member of the Director of Central Intelligence's Technology Transfer Intelligence Committee and as an alternate member of the National Disclosure Policy Committee (NDPC).

(4) (U) LTC Joseph F. Murray assumed his duties as Technology Transfer Policy Officer on 2 August 1983.

(5) (U) LTC Donald W. Atcheson assumed his duties as Technology Transfer Policy Officer on 13 Sep 83.

3. <u>Continuing Functions</u>

    a. (U) Security Division.

    (1) (U) <u>Security Review Section</u>. Processed over 11,245 requests for security review. The requests entailed the reading of approximately 73,349 pages of material, an increase of 945 pages, to insure proper classification prior to release to Congress and/or the public.

    (2) (U) <u>Personnel Security Section:</u>

    (a) (U) Continued ongoing activities of the Personnel Security Subcommittee of the DCI Security Committee (SECOM). This action included coordination with other national level agencies in conducting periodic Adjudicator Seminars under the sponsorship of the DCI.

    (b) (U) Participation continued in Personnel Security Program oversight of the U.S. Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility (CCF).

    (c) (U) Participation continued as a member of the U.S. Army Board for the Correction of Military Records (ABCMR).

    (d) (U) In its role as the HQDA final authority, the team processed 134 appeal cases in which the CCF had made determinations to deny or revoke personnel security clearances.

    (3) (U) <u>Security Education</u>. During FY 83 the security education specialist remained active as the Army member in the DCI Security Committee's Security Awareness and Education subcommittee. Initiatives of that committee included the development of a security training seminar which is to be held at Fort Meade, MD, designed to inform security managers of security education and awareness methodology, preparation of counterintelligence defensive

travel briefing for personnel traveling to the Los Angeles Summer
Olympics, and preparation of a bibliography of security education and
awareness training aids. Mr. Passarelli established a quarterly meeting
for security managers of the HQDA staff and local metropolitian major com-
mands wherein they are informed of developments regarding information
security and related matters.

(4) (U) Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act (PA).
85 FOIA and 25 PA requests were processed in FY 83, as well as 15 other man-
datory declassification reviews, over 50 other tasked actions dealing with
intelligence records and files, and numerous other related actions. The
Department of the Army Information Security Committee, which was previously
charged with the review of classified information under appeal to the Army
General Counsel under the provisions of the FOIA and the PA, was officially
deactivated in accordance with the guidelines of Executive Order 12356 and
implementing DOD and DA regulations. The review function was taken over by
the OACSI, in coordination with the Office of The Judge Advocate General.
Thirty-two appeals were received from the General Counsel and processed, most
of which were intelligence files and publications initially denied by the
INSCOM Freedom of Information and Privacy Office at Ft. Meade, Maryland.
Some appeals referred to the Office of the General Counsel by DA Staff
Agencies were also processed. These appeal reviews ranged from documents of
a few pages to volumes. Denial of the material was upheld in most cases,
with some partial release of additional material in a few others.

(5) (U) SCI Policy Section. Participated in the following con-
tinuing functions:

(a) (U) Work continued to resolve the question of INSCOM in

inspection of SCI and Eyes Only reference files maintained by US Army Special Security Group SSOs. Discussions and meetings had been held since late 1981 on this issue and correspondence between ACSI and the DAIG resulted in having to separate the two components of the issue, i.e., Intelligence and Eyes Only files. Ms. McGowan resolved the issue on inspection of SCI by obtaining Director Army Staff (DAS) concurrence that three INSCOM IG inspectors would be SCI cleared for inspections and SSOs would request they receive necessary SAP clearance as required. Issue of "Eyes Only" files remained unresolved at the end of FY 83.

(5) (U) Continued oversight and support to Special Security Group. Handled numerous actions dealing with issues relative to SSG resources and operations.

(6) (U) Information Security. Continued membership in DCI SECOM Unauthorized Disclosure Investigations Subcommittee. Also continued revision and dissemination of AR 380-5.

b. (U) Counterintelligence/OPSEC Division:

(1) (U) CI Support to OPSEC. Counterintelligence Support to Army OPSEC Programs has continued working to actively refine the entire concept. CI personnel are working on an Operational Concept to outline the limits of CI Support to OPSEC. While advocating a multidiscipline approach to the support, emphasis is being placed on the required expertise of counterintelligence personnel in hostile intelligence collection capabilities. This increased need for expertise will lead to a revision of counterintelligence training programs and a rewriting of operational manuals. In addition to support of US Army operations and activities, CI has sought to expand its

3-11

capabilities for support of US Army defense contractors and sensitive tech-nologies. Emphasis in CI support to RDT&E will continue to expand the capability to identify sophisticated hostile collection threats and the development of highly compartmented security programs on sensitive research and development.

(2) (S) Special Operations. ████████████████████████████████

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(3) (U) Automation Security. Automation security continues to be a priority program within CI, OACSI, and the Army. Our principal concern is still in the resources area because the automation security program was initiated with no resource allocation. This shortfall is evident throughout DOD as well as the Army.

(a) (U) The Army Automation Security Program (AASP) was expanded in FY 82 by the Defense Intelligence AGency to include reaccreditation of contractor sites operating in system high security mode. During FY 83, one contractor facility was shut down for violation of the parameters of the ACSI accreditation. The facility was eventually reaccredited.

(b) (U) Accreditation of Telecommunications Centers (TCC) operated by the Army became a reality with the accreditation of the Vicenza, Italy, TCC in April 82. Through FY 83, ACSI has accreditated or reaccredited 170 TCC's.

(c) (U) OACSI participated in development of the charter for the DOD Computer Security Evaluation Center. This is important since this center will have long range impact upon the Army's security program, especially in thecritical area of multi-level security and development of security standards. The center issued the Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria on 15 Aug 83. The criteria is being distributed throughout the Army.

(d) (U) OACSI continued as a member of the Quadripartite Working Group and Automation Interoperability of the American, British, Canadian and Australian (ABCA) Armies. An OACSI representative attended the Fourth Quadripartite Working Group.

(4) (U) Terrorism. Overall terrorist incidents world-wide showed about a five percent increase over the previous year. What significantly changed however, was the increasing lethality of those incidents as was evidenced in the U. S. Embassy bombing in Beirut, Lebanon. Demands for threat assessments and briefings have increased three fold. At the national

3-13

level the OACSI Terrorism Policy officer participated in several intelligence committees dealing with national terrorism issues. Additionally, the OACSI Terrorism policy officer served as a member of the Terrorism Working Group set up by the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism to provide and coordinate intelligence support to the 1984 Summer Olympics.

(5) (U) Communications Security.

(a) (U) Processing requests for waiver of the communications protection requirements of AR 530-2 has become a major activity of this office. Commercial protection equipment was endorsed by the National Security Agency (NSA) for use in protecting unclassified, National security-related information during transmission. The expense of such protection was not justified for many nets such as CONUS based radio nets to dispatch facility engineers, MPs and installation fire department. As a result approximately 240 such waivers, which do not present a security hazard were approved; 12 were disapproved during FY 83 because they presented a significant hazard.

(b) (U) As the Army's representative on the National Communications Security Committee's (NCSC) Sub-Committee on Compromising Emanations (SCOCE), DAMI-CIC continued to develop the Army's policy on Compromising Emanations (CEM) control and to influence National policy. The Industrial TEMPEST Program (ITP) was expanded resulting in a 10 page Preferred Products List being distributed in the Army by the end of the fiscal year. Army initiated action to relax the mandatory countermeasures for TEMPEST protection for SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL information. Action was finally taken as a result of the DCI Interagency Group/Countermeasures. (IG/CM) study of the costs versus benefits of programs including the Compromising Emanations program.

c. (U) Technology Transfer Division:

(1) (U) Having been just formed in February of 1983, the Technology Transfer Division spent the remainder of the FY defining the mission, identifying/obtaining resources, establishing liaison contacts, and beginning the lengthy process of rationalizing the Army's approach to the complex technology transfer functions. A great deal of time was also devoted to establishing the internal organization of the Division and in familiarizing personnel with their new duties.

(2) (U) Throughout FY 83, the Division originated 30 Army requests for exception to the National Disclosure Policy, reviewed 600 munitions cases, and processed 1231 document requests, 10,318 visit requests, and 534 accreditations.

(3) (U) The Division provided membership to the National Disclosure Policy Committee, to selected Technology Transfer Subpanels and working groups, and to various interagency working groups.

4. (U) Major Projects

a. (U) Security Division:

(1) (U) The personnel security team finalized and forwarded an updated AR 604-5 for final edit and publication.

(2) (U) OSD launched a contractual effort to study the feasibility of including psychological screening as part of the Personnel Security Investigation. Personnel security specialists assisted contractor representatives by arranging and accompanying them on information gathering visits to the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN), the U.S. Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility (CCF), and the Fort McClellan, AL, Personnel Security Screening Detachment (PSSD). Arrangements were also made

with MILPERCEN and the PSSDs for forwarding PSSD questionnaires to the contractor for analysis.
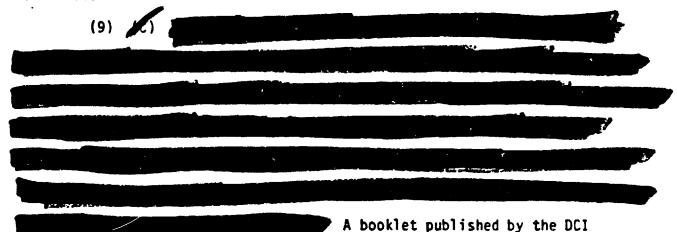
(3) (U) Efforts were launched by personnel security team members to cause OSD to consider initiation of an automated Entrance National Agency Check (ENTNAC) system. The objective of the proposal was to speed up the completion of ENTNACs to establish early clearability of new enlisted accessions, identify fraudulent enlistments at the earliest possible point, and support faster processing of new accessions in the event of a large scale mobilization. Team members met with representatives of the U.S. Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Military Enlistment Processing Command, Defense Investigative Service, and Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, HODA. An initiative memorandum was forwarded to the Director, Counterintelligence and Investigative Programs, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, which officially proposed conversion of ENTNAC procedures from a manual to an automated system.

(4) (U) Made a presentation on the Army's Personnel Security policy at the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's annual Law Enforcement and Security Conference. Made presentation on the Army's Personnel Security policy at a security conference hosted by the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command.

(5) (U) Made a Personnel Security Program oversight visit to Europe and visited HQ 650th MI Group, HQ 66th MI Group, 527th MI Battalion, 766 MI Detachment, the Berlin Command, and Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, HQ USAREUR.

(6) (U) Mr. Bjorkman was the OACSI member of a work group formed to conduct a feasibility review of standardizing the organization of the Directorate of Plans and Training and the Directorate of Security at installation level.

(7) (U) Litigation projects involved various actions, including files searches, declassification reviews, and the creation of affidavits for a number of different ongoing litigation cases. Those most prominent during the year were the "Agent Orange" Product Liability Suit, and the information security and deposition aspects of the Westmoreland v. CBS suit, for which the Army has been supoenaed for certain records. At least 15 other litigation cases also involved actions by this office. The defendants' copies of the release made in the Berlin Democratic Club case (59,000 pages of released material, in three copies) was delivered to the U.S. Attorney's Office, thus terminating OACSI involvement and record holdings directly pertaining to that suit.

(8) (U) Cooperation with the Department of Justice Investigation into the relationship between the U.S. Army and alleged Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie developed into a major project, involving one person almost full time for six months. This included extensive records searches in the Intelligence Investigative Records Repository at Fort Meade and in the ACSI holdings at the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland. It also included reviewing large quantities of material recovered to determine relevance and releasibility, as well as extensive coordination with the Office of Special Investigations at the Department of Justice. A number of Freedom of Information Act requests were also received as a result of the publicity surrounding this investigation. The final review and release under

3-17

the Freedom of Information Act was accomplished by INSCOM. Cooperation with other investigations into alleged Nazi war criminals in the United States continues.

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████████████████████ A booklet published by the DCI entitled, "Harrassments and Provocations" was disseminated to security managers and Special Security Officers to be used in educating potential travelers. Additionally, message guidance and an ACSIGRAM reminder provided further security awareness for travel to a hazardous area. (Classified by: DCID 1/20; Declassifv on: OADR).

(10) (U) Participated in a DCI SECOM Signals Intelligence Committee working group for the writing of a classification guide for the Signals Intelligence Security Regulation (SISR). Draft was completed and forwarded to the SECOM for approval.

(11) (U) Finalization of the proposed draft DOD Directive, Sensitive Compartmented Information Programs was held at OSD, DUSD(P) SP&P pending resolution of differences in perc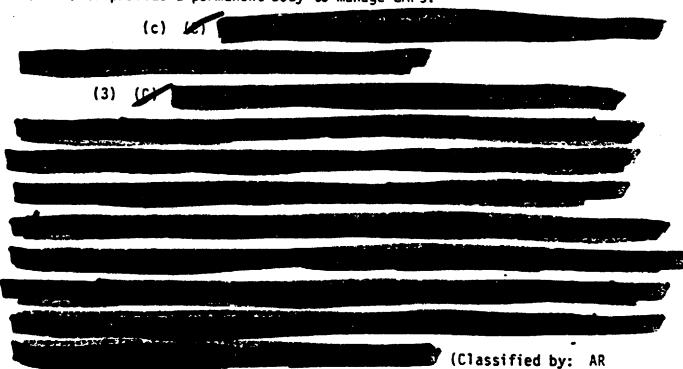eived responsibilities between the Director, National Security Agency and the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. Discussions continued throughout the year to resolve the differences. Updating and revision o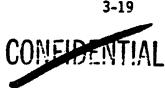f DOD Directives continued with DIA providing a revision of DOD Directive 5200.17(M01) for comments of the services. These

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two regulations will also contain the Imagery Manual (DIAM 56-1) and the Signals Intelligence Security Regulation (SISR). A working group of service members was formed to revise and finalize drafts.

(12) (U) Attended and participated in a interagency security meeting hosted by the Director, Information Security Oversight Office. An information security program oversight review at HQ Western Command, Ft Shafter, Hawaii, 16-30 September 1983.

(b) (U) Counterintelligence/OPSEC Division:

(a) (U) AR 381-10, US Army Intelligence Activities. The publication of Executive Order 12333, "United States Program Oversight Committee (SAPOC), consisting of representatives from the Secretariat and ARSTAF to approve and police SAP policy.

(b) (U) Establishment of a Special Access Program Office (SAPO) to provide a permanent body to manage SAPs.

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380-14; Declassify on: OADR).

(4) (U) The ADP Security section become involved in several pro-jects:

(a) (U) Headquarters Integrated Office System (HIOS). DAMI-CIC signaled an interest and concern in the HQDA prototype Local Area Network (LAN) 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. The following system will be classified.

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

(c) (U) All Source Analysis System (ASAS). The project mana-ger's representatives were advised concerning automation security require-ments for ASAS, including the coordination in the designation of an accreditation authority.

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

(e) (U) Integrated AUTODIN System (IAS). DAMI-CIC sits on both the Security Panel and the Accreditation and Certification Working Groups helping to guide the archietecture and implementation of our telecom-munications.

(f) (U) FORSCOM Guard. The first attempt by the Army to use a multi-level system is being evaluated by the DODCSEC. DAMI-CIC is keeping close tabs on work by the contractors.

3-20

(5) (U) COMSEC.

(a) (U) Draft AR 380-53, Communications Security Telephone Monitoring and Recording, was two years late (although key provisions had been implemented by message in 1981). A completely new draft was prepared and coordinated during FY 83 to incorporate new maintenance, test, and training procedures mandated in DOD Dir 5240.1

(b) (U) DAMI-CIC personnel participated in a major TEMPEST Countermeasures Working Group to develop a reasonable approach to Compromising Emanations (CEM) protection. Presently, there is one standard (NACSIM 5100A) for CEM control that is being applied equally to all levels and sensitivities of classified information from TOP SECRET SCI/SIOP-ESI down to perishable CONFIDENTIAL. The working group drafted two National COMSEC Instructions (NACSIs): 5004, TEMPEST Countermeasures for CONUS, and 5005, TEMPEST Countermeasures for outside CONUS. These documents define different levels of protection for different threat environments.

(c) (U) Delays in NCSC approval of the remaining NACSIs in the 4000 series which will eventually supersede TSEC/KAG-1D delayed staffing of the change/revision of AR 380-40.

(d) (U) Staffing was completed on a revision of AR 530-4, Control of Compromising Emanations (U). INSCOM completed staffing of a companion revision of TB 380-7, TEMPEST (U), which will supersede both the current TB 380-7 and TB 530-1. These will be published during FY 84.

(e) (U) As a result of the findings of the ACSI's Counterintelligence Task Force - I, a Signal Security Support Concept Working Group to write a new concept for Counter-Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)

3-21

Support was created. The draft concept was being coordinated at the close of the fiscal year. It makes major changes in the philosophy of counter-SIGINT/SIGSEC and emphasizes analysis over monitoring. Representatives from INSCOM, DARCOM, TRADOC, FORSCOM and USAREUR participated in the working group meetings hosted by INSCOM at Fort Meade.

(6) (U) The OACSI Counter Terrorism Policy officer's efforts were directed primarily towards coordinated actions with TRADOC and the US Army Intelligence Center and School to develop concepts and doctrine for countering Terrorism directed against the Army. Another major project involved coordination with other governmental agencies to begin security arrangements for the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

c. (U) Technology Transfer Division:

(1) (U) Having been formed well into the 5th month of the FY, Technology Transfer Division had few major projects other than those actions (Section 3A) necessary in setting up a new organization.

(2) (U) The installation of two FORDTIS terminals and order of five additional terminals was accomplished. These terminals link Division personnel to DOD data bases which cover the spectrum of Technology Transfer and Disclosure.

(3) (U) During FY 83 the Division circulated the Military Critical Technologies List throughout the Army Staff for review and comment. This represented the first time that OACSI was the Army proponent for this action.

3-22

This list prepared by DOD in accordance with the Export Administration Act of 1979, is designed to aid US government officials in protecting critical technologies from foreign exploitation.

(4) (U) Work was started on forming an Army Technology Control Panel which would be Chaired and run by OACSI. This panel, upon activation in 1984, would provide, for the first time, an institutionalized mechanism for developing Army position on critical technology transfer issues.

3-23

SECTION 4

DIRECTORATE OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

1. (U) AN OVERVIEW OF FY 1983

a. (U) The primary mission of the Directorate of Foreign Intelligence is to ensure that the Army is provided the finished intelligence required to accomplish its assigned tasks worldwide. Organizationally, the directorate has two staff elements, the Scientific and Technical Division and the Intelligence Division. The directorate also is supported by two organizational elements within the OACSI Intelligence Operations Detachment (IOD). These are: The Foreign Intelligence and Threat Management Division and the Current Intelligence Division.

b. (U) During FY 1983, directorate activity continued at a high level. Emphasis was placed on: (1) Improving the Army Staff's understanding of the foreign threat, including the technology transfer threat we face today and its dynamic implications for the next two decades. (2) Assisting the Secretary of the Army in making Congress and the public fully aware of both the capabilities and the vulnerabilities of potential military adversaries.

2. (U) MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

a. (U) During FY 1983, the key change was the establishment of the Foreign Intelligence and Threat Management Division for the purpose of providing a comprehensive approach for the integrated planning, programming, and management of Army intelligence production. This was accomplished by restructuring the Requirements Team and the Red Team (Project Managers Office) as base elements of the new division. This change centralized staff management of intelligence production.

b.   (U) List of key personnel.

   (1)   (U)   Director of Foreign Intelligence:

      (a)   (U) COL William P. Grace, III; 1 oct 82 - 30 Sept 83.

   (2)   (U) Chief, Intelligence Division:

      (a)   (U) COL Donald G. Stephens; 1 Oct 82 - 19 Dec 82.

      (b)   (U) COL Frederick G. Meyer; 20 Dec 83 - 30 Apr 83.

      (c)   (U) LTC Phillip R. Stewart; 1 May 83 - 30 Jun 83.

      (d)   (U) COL James L. Griggs; 1 Jul 83 - 30 Sept 83.

   (3)   (U) Chief, Scientific and Technical Division.

      (a)   (U) COL Walter L. Cressler, Jr; 1 Oct 82 - 30 Jun 83.

      (b)   (U) COL John R. Yates; 1 Jul 83 - 30 Sept 83.

   (4)   (U) Chief, Foreign Intelligence and Threat Management Division.

      (a)   (U) COL Walter L. Cressler, Jr; 1 Jul 83 - 30 Sept 83.

   (5)   (U) Chief, Current Intelligence Division.

      (a)   (U) COL Leland James Holland, 1 Oct 82 - 13 Jun 83.

      (b)   (U) LTC Ralph Adams Mason, 14 Jun 83 - 30 Sept 83.

3. (U) SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DIVISION (DAMI-FIT)

a. (U) The Concept Plan for this new division was forwarded to the Director of Management, OCSA, in December 1982. The division (provisional) was established shortly thereafter with responsibility for the staff management of the Army's scientific and technical (S&T) and general intelligence production.

b. (U) In addition to foreign scientific and technical threat support to the Army Staff, the Secretariat, and members of Congress, the members of FIT participated in or chaired a total of fifteen (15) Threat Coordinating Groups (TCGs); chaired a element of the Program Advisory Council; served as the Army representative to the Weapon and Space Systems Intelligence Committee (WSSIC); served as members of ten (10) subcommittees to the WSSIC; participated in four international forums, the Senior National Representatives, the Allied Land Warfare Technical Intelligence Conference, the French-US ACSI Intelligence Exchange and the US-UK Chemical Warfare Intelligence Exchange; served as a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee and as a member of a national-level intelligence collection/analysis committee on Soviet tank development. They conducted technical reviews of several National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) and served as members of numerous Study Advisory Groups (SAG) and Working Groups (WG). Division members prepared and delivered numerous technical briefings to the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff and Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and to several staff principals.

c. (U) Creation of ACSI Science Advisor Position: On 28 August 1983, Dr. Bertram B. Smith, the Science Advisor in DAMI-FIT was advanced to GM-15 and installed in a new position as Science Advisor to the ACSI, DAMI-ZS. This organizational change was deemed necessary due to the increasing technical knowledge which the ACSI must have to adequately represent the intelligence community on ASARC actions and to be able to function effectively in the National Intelligence Estimate process.

d. (U) Technical Support to the Weapon and Space Systems Intelligence Committee (WSSIC): Members of DAMI-FIT supported the WSSIC in the following capacities during FY 83. The Division Chief served as the Army Representative to the WSSIC. The artillery analyst served as Chairman of the Ground Weapons Subcommittee (GWS). Other division officers served as members and alternate members on the following subcommittees and working groups: Aerospace Defense Systems Subcommittee (ADSS), Ballistic Missile Systems Subcommittee (BMSS), Space Systems Subcommittee (SSS), Command, Control, and Communications Working Group (C^{3}WG), Electronic Warfare Working Group (EWWG), Aerodynamic Missiles Working Group (AMWG), Air Weapon Systems Subcommittee (AWSS), Biological and Chemical Warfare Working Group (BCWWG) and the Chemical Warfare Agent Panel (CWAP).

e. (U) Preparation of Threat Data Book for DCSRDA: The entire division provided data sheets, assessments and information papers in December 1982 for the compilation of a comprehensive threat data book for the DCSRDA. All functional areas (armor, infantry, artillery, chemical, missiles, aviation, technology transfer) were addressed. The book is prepared annually for the DCSRDA in support of his preparation for the HASC, HAC, SASC and SAC procurement hearings each year.

f. (U) MOBDES Assigned to S&T Division:

(a) COL Andrew Valiunas, 28 February - 11 March 1983, (electronics).

(b) LTC Richard R. Julio, 29 August - 9 September 1983, (Executive).

(c) MAJ Raymond W. Henderson, 6-17 June 1983, (CW).

(d) CPT Kenneth H. Kreis, 8-19 August 1983, (electronics).

g. (U) DAMI-FIT Personnel Changes:

(1) (U) Departures: COL Walter L. Cressler, Jr., 1 September 1982, to DAMI-FIM; LTC Claude H. Warren, 1 July 1983, to DIA; LTC James C. Fargo, 11 July 1983, to DARCOM.

(2) (U) Arrivals: COL John R. Yates, 1 September 1982, as Chief, Scientific Technical Division; Miss LaGina Yvonne Stokes, 15 August 1982, as Clerk Typist.

h. (U) Other DAMI-FIT General Events:

(1) On August 28, 1983, Dr. Bertram B. Smith was appointed to GM-15 and reassigned as Science Advisor to ACSI.

(2) DAMI-FIT had CPT Word Processor installed in June 1983.

(3) DAMI-FIT planned and coordinated the OACSI summer picnic, July 1983.

i. (U) ARMOR/INFANTRY ANALYST ACTIVITES:

(1) (U) Intelligence Support to Program Advisory Council (PAC):

In the second year of formal intelligence support to the PAC-Armored Combat Vehicle Science and Technology Base Development Program, the FIT armor analyst briefed the PAC on the current assessment of the

4-5

M1981/3 Soviet medium tank, the T64B missile firing tank and the FST.
Additionally, the subjects of technology and training as lessons learned in
the 1982 Israeli-Syrian conflict were briefed in light of how the U.S. could
benefit from these Israeli experiences. Finally, the Science Advisor to the
ACSI briefed on the role of technology transfer in the Soviet R&D process.
The PAC chairman accepted the briefings and requested that intelligence be a
continuing part of succeeding PAC meetings.

(2) (U) T-80 Committee Activities: The T-80 Committee, originally
formed in June 1978 for the purpose of coordinating all source intelligence
on the T-80, met three times during FY 83 and was formally dissolved on 4
August 1982. It was instrumental in causing the January 1983 DOD position on
the T-80 tank to be published. However, with the advent of the Threat
Coordinating Group (TCG) concept, and publication of the T-80 assessment, the
committee believed that its charter had been fulfilled and that it should be
dissolved. In its place would be the armor and infantry TCG's under DAMI-FIT
and a small cell of collector/analysts under DIA, the latter created for the
purpose of continuing analysis of raw data on Soviet tank developments. The
consumer of intelligence would be served by the TCG and the intelligence pro-
ducers would be served by the armor analyst cell, a member of which is the
OACSI armor analyst.

(3) (U) Armor/Infantry, Threat Coordinating Group Actions: Armor and
infantry threat coordinating groups (TCGs) were formed in August 1983. The
Armor TCG supported the M1E1 ASARC, the Army Tank Program Analysis Task Force
(ATPA) and the Tank Armament Review Group (TARG) study team. The Infantry

4-6

TCG supported the Bradley M2/M3 Block Modification Program. Consumers high-lighted threat and the TCG chairman in DAMI-FIT coordinated the production of answers. Most heavily involved in the use of theat data has been TRADOC and the Combined Arms Combat Development Activity (CACDA). They used TCG-generated threat data to support ATPA and TARG studies. Transfer of TCG chairman duties from DAMI-FIT to DAMI-FIM-MD is expected in early CY 84.

(4) (S) T-80 Tank Revised Protection Level:

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(5) (U) Support to Senior National Representatives (SNRs)

Activities: The DAMI-FIT armor analyst accompanied the U.S. SNR (MG Sheridan) to the September 1983 SNR meeting in Bonn, FRG. The SNRs were briefed on the highlights of the July 1983 Threat Subgroup report which addressed the four nations' assessment of the T64 and T72 family tanks, refined the Next Soviet Tank (NST) evaluation and introduced an initial assessment of the BMP M1981. The U.S. delegate provided a draft evaluation of the BMP Follow-On, to be discussed during CY 84. The threat subgroup also provided data for use by the target subgroup in support of their studies on penetrator and warhead design and vulnerability analysis.

j. (U) MISSILES, SPACE AND AIR DEFENSE ANALYST ACTIVITES:

(1) (U) Threat Support for Air Defense and Surface-to-Surface Missile Systems: DAMI-FIT provided threat support to the DIVAD Gun, Rapier, Regimental Air Defense Artillery System, Chaparrel, Pershing II, Patriot, Joint Antitactical Missile (JATM), Joint Tactical Missile System (JTACMS), Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD), Stinger-POST, Lightweight Air Defense System (LADS) and HAWK. Threat Coordinating Groups (TCGs) were established for ATM, Patriot, Stinger-POST, DIVAD Gun, LADS, JTACMS and the Regimental Air Defense Artillery System. A special electronic countermeasures threat document was prepared for Patriot, coordinated with Air Force Foreign Technology Division (FTD), and validated by DIA. An Integrated Program Summary (IPS) threat statement was prepared for Pershing II and validated by DIA. System Threat Assessment Reports (STAR) were prepared by ITAC and approved for JTACMS and JATM. The DAMI-FIT missile analyst represented ACSI on Study Advisory Groups (SAG), Special Task Force (STF), Special Study Group (SSG), ad hoc working

4-8

groups and briefings to the Army Staff Secretary of the Army and OSD principals concerning JATM, JTACMS, Patriot, Stinger-POST, Pershing II, BMD and DIVAD Gun. The DAMI-FIT missile analyst, recognizing a difference of opinion within the intelligence community concerning Soviet Short Range Ballistic Missile (SRBM) systems, requested that the WSSIC conduct a thorough review of the available intelligence data. The WSSIC accepted the request and produced a report which was then used as the basis for threat data in many US system studies.

(2) (U) <u>Department of Defense Level Actions</u>: Represented Army on the US MX (ICBM) Threat Working Group, Soviet SA-10 strategic surface-to-air missile (SAM) system joint service panel, and the Soviet SA-X-12 tactical SAM working group.

(3) (U) <u>Joint Chiefs of Staff Level Actions</u>: Provided intelligence review of Arms Control Impact Statements involving Space Defense, Airborne Strategic Offensive Systems, Ballistic Missile Defense, ICBMs, Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces and Anti-Satellite (ASAT) Systems.

(4) (U) <u>Army Level Actions</u>: Represented ACSI on the Army Staff cells dealing with Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF), Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), treaty verification, the Falkland Islands and Lebanon.

(5) (U) <u>National Level Actions</u>: Provided Army technical review of National Intelligence Estimates on Soviet Strategic Capabilities, Soviet Space Capabilities and Soviet Ballistic Missile Defense. Reviewed Space Intelligence Master Plan (SIMP) for scientific and technical intelligence (S&TI) accuracy.

(6) (U) <u>Congressional Level Actions</u>: Prepared inserts for the
congressional record on Soviet Short Range Ballistic Missiles (SRBM), Soviet
Ballistic Missile Defense and threat to Pershing II. Represented ACSI at
House and Senate hearings concerning Soviet Ballistic Missile Defense, Soviet
Space Activity, Soviet tactical and strategic Air defense systems, and US
Stinger-POST.

(7) (S/NF) <u>Information Papers, Memorandums, and Briefings</u>: Prepared
papers for or presented briefings to Army and Air Force Principal Staff mem-
bers (including Chief of Staff, Army; Vice Chief of Staff, Army; Vice Chief
of Staff, Air Force), Secretary and Under Secretary of the Army, and OSD
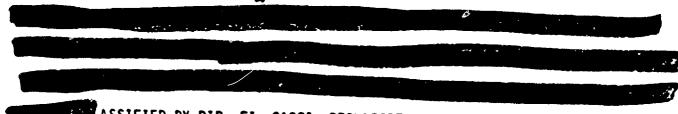principals.

k. (U) AVIATION ANALYST ACTIVITES:

(1) (C) <u>Senior National Representatives (SNR) Helicopter</u>
<u>Threat Group Support</u>: In Jan 1983, the helicopter analyst chaired the inter-
national (FR, FRG, UK, US) helicopter threat conference held at the Foreign
Science and Technology Center.

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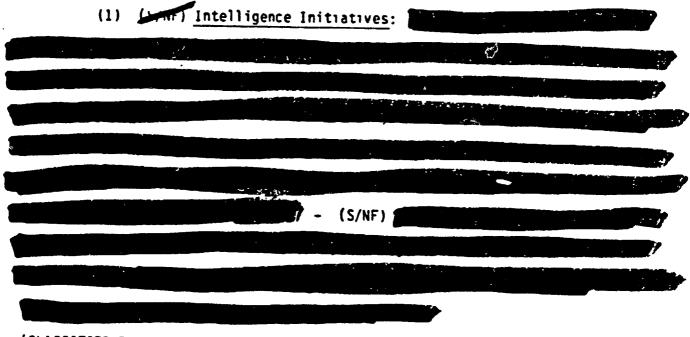(2) (U) Establishment of Aviation Threat Coordinating Groups (TCG): During April and May 1983, the aviation analyst established the first three TCGs in OACSI. These three groups addressed the Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV), the Light Helicopter, Experimental (LHX) and the Army Helicopter Improvement Program (AHIP). The purpose of the TCGs was to ensure that all members of the threat and user communities were using the same, latest and best threat data available in support of each U.S. system. Plans were made to transfer chairmanship of the three TCG's to DAMI-FIM in early FY 84. DAMI-FIT will continue to provide technical support to the TCG chairman, and will still serve as a member of all three TCG's.

(3) (U) General ARSTAF Threat Support: Numerous briefings and papers were prepared for general officers, members of the Board on Army Science and Technology, the Deputy Operations Deputy JCS, members of the Congressional Budget Office, and various DA Staff officers. These briefings and papers included data and assessments on Soviet helicopters and Cruise Missiles. Additional papers, letters, and messages were provided to the Under Secretary of the Army (request for information on Soviet tilt rotor technology, and its advantages over rotary wing aircraft); Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition (responding to questions by the Senate Armed Services Committee on the threats to our AH-64 attack helicopter); the Training and Doctrine Command, (clarifying issues relating to the Soviet
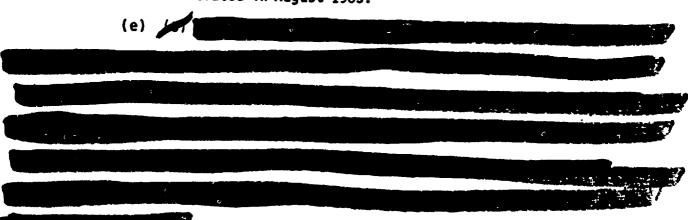
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Future Attack Helicopter); the U.S. Army Aviation School (requests for infor-
mation on the number of tanks killed by Israeli helicopters using the TOW
missile); and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (threat to the AH-64
attack helicopter for use in the Field Readiness Assessment of the AH-64).

1. (U) CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ANALYST ACTIVITES:

   (1) (S/NF) Intelligence Initiatives: ███████████████

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   (a) (U) Establishment of automated CW/BW data bases. (Analyst
programmed at FSTC for FY 84.)

   (b) (U) Increase in number, grade, training programs and career
progression opportunities for CW/BW civilian analysts. FSTC and GDIP (FSTC
and AFMIC) actions initiated in August 1983.

   (e) ███████████████████████████████████████

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(2) (S/NF) <u>Soviet Genetic Engineering</u>: ████████████

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(3) (S/NF) <u>CW/BW Sample Exploitation</u>: This program, originally started in CY 80, continued throughout FY 83. It still has high DOD and State Department interest, ████████████████████████████

██████████████████. OACSI and AFMIC continue to play a major role in the program, but resource limitations (both manpower and funds) severely hamper the extent of this participation. ████████

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████████ State and DOD have agreed to field a CBW sample collection team during FY 84 in an effort to improve sample quality and accompanying information. CLASSIFIED BY DIR, FI, OACSI; DECLASSIFY ON OADR.

(4) (U) <u>Joint Intelligence Community CW/BW Activities</u>. DAMI-FIT continued to actively participate on interagency committees and working groups to incude:

      (a) (U) WSSIC CW/BW Intelligence Working Group.

      (b) (U) Director of Central Intelligence CBW Toxin Use Committee.

      (c) (U) Special CW/BW Working Group of the HUMINT Committee.

      (d) (U) State Department Interagency Working Group on CBW Toxin Use.

      (e) (U) CW/BW Sample Exploitation Working Group (OACSI Chair).

      (f) (U) Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee (JAEIC).

(5) (S) Interagency Documents: ████████████████████████
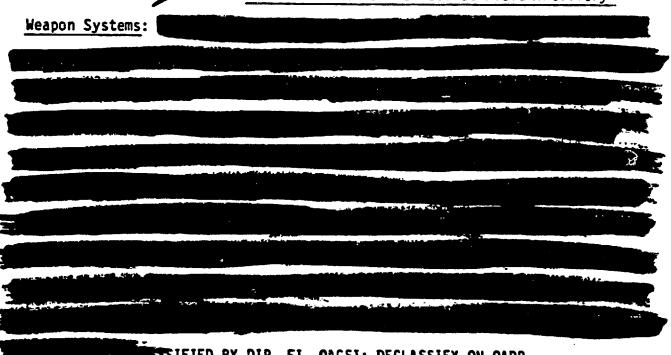
████████████████████████████████████ an

unclassified DIA study, "Continuing Development of Chemical Weapons

Capabilities in the USSR" were completed with DAMI-FIT input and support.

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 m. ARTILLERY AND OTHER GROUND SYSTEMS ANALYST ACTIVITIES:

  (1) (S/NOFORN) Prioritization of Overhead Imagery Collection:

Based on the success of the 1982 development of a prioritized overhead ima-

gery target set for the armor R&D targets, FIT took the lead in developing a

prioritized target set ████████████████████████████

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  (2) (S/NOFORN) Identification of New Soviet Field Artillery

Weapon Systems: ████████████████████████

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(3) ~~(C)~~ Soviet Ammunition Production and Logistics: ████████

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(4) (U) Threat Coordinating Groups (TCGs): In accordance with the new threat architecture, the FIT artillery analyst established TCGs for the Direct Support Weapons System (DSWS) and Multiple Launch Rocket System-Terminally Guided Warhead (MLRS-TGW). The DSWS program was subsequently split into the 155mm Howtizer Improvement Program (155 HIP) for near-term improvements and the Advanced Field Artillery Close Support System (AFACSS) for the 2000-2010 timeframe. The TCG is continuing to support both programs. At the request of TRADOC, the MLRS-TGW TCG was expanded in scope to provide threat support to all artillery delivered Terminal Homing Munitions (THM), and is now the Field Artillery THM TCG. FIT approved the publication of System Threat Assessment Reports (STAR) for both the MLRS-TGW and DSWS. Later, an updated MLRS STAR was published to support the MLRS Milestone III ASARC and to supplement the MLRS-TGW STAR. The DSWS STAR was updated and re-written to become the 155 HIP STAR.

(5) ~~(S/NF)~~ Threat Support for Non-Major Systems: ████████

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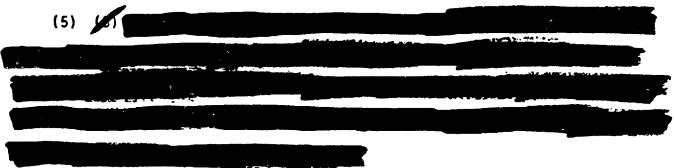CLASSIFIED BY DIR, FI, OACSI; DECLASSIFY ON OADR.

(6) (U) <u>Support to Intelligence Community Activities</u>: The artillery and ground weapons systems analyst continued to chair the WSSIC's Ground Weapon Systems Subcommittee. He was also appointed as the Army's member of the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee. FIT participated in the future forces projection model development as part of the OACSI, ITAC, CIA Land Armaments and Manpower Model (LAMM) Program. When this program is completed, LAMM will become the basis for DIA's DIPP and for quantitative analysis in the SBDP. FIT organized and hosted a one day seminar on OACSI missions and activites for a CIA Career Development Program.

n. (U) COMMUNICATIONS/ELECTRONIC WARFARE ANALYST ACTIVITES:

(1) (U) <u>Threat Support to US Materiel Acquisition Programs</u>: The CE analyst provided threat briefings and necessary threat documents for SHORAD C2, DIVAD Gun, SINCGARS, I-Hawk, Patriot, Scott, MSE, JSTARS, ROLAND, Stinger POST and Combat IFF. Threat Coordinating Groups were established to define, coordinate and promulgate threat support to each of the above listed programs. They continue into FY 84.

(2) (U) <u>Professional Development</u>: The DAMI-FIT electronics analyst attended the Joint Command, Control and Communications course from 14 Mar 83 to 22 Apr 83, conducted at the Armed Forces Staff College. The training assisted the analyst in understanding the US network as a basis for evaluating the probable effectiveness of the Soviet system.

(3) (U) <u>WSSIC Working Group Participation</u>: The CE analyst represented the ACSI on two WSSIC Working Groups, C3 and EW. The analyst assisted in the preparation of two WSSIC studies, "Soviet Electronic Warfare Capabilities" and "Soviet Command, Control and Communications". These studies presented a

88

coordinated intelligence community positions, suitable for use by all DOD and Army decision makers.

(4) (U) <u>Support to Army, Defense and National Level Leadership</u>: The DAMI-FIT analyst coordinated numerous briefings for presentation to the Secretary of Army, the President's Science Advisor and the Army Staff. Subject areas briefed were Reverse Technology Transfer, Soviet Special Forces Command and Control Equipment, Radioelectronic Combat and Soviet battlefield laser technology. Additional fact sheets, information papers and congressional inserts were prepared in support of these offices and agencies.

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o. (U) FY 84 OUTLOOK: As the threat support architecture for US programs becomes refined and the user sees the value of a coordinated consumer and intelligence producer forum (the TCG), the Threat Integration Staff Officer (TISO) function will grow. Separate from this function, but vital to its continuance is the need for a separate branch of qualified action officers who provide foreign scientific and technical intelligence to the TISO's and to the Army Staff. The probable consolidation during FY 84 of DAMI-FIM

and DAMI-FIT is a sound move. Both functions, threat integration (TISO's) and foreign science and technology staff offices (S&T analysts) must be fully staffed and maintained as separate entities under the new consolidated Threat Integration Division.

4. (U) Foreign Intelligence and Threat Management Division (DAMI-FIM).

a. (U) The concept plan for this new division was forwarded to the Director of Management, OCSA, in December 1982. The division was provisionally established shortly thereafter with responsibility for the staff management of the Army's scientific and technical (S&T) and general intelligence production activities, and monitoring the provision of intelligence support to the Army staff and selected major commands. The division was established with four teams: the Production Management Team (formerly the Requirements Team); the Red Team (formerly Project Managers Office); the Materiel Development Support Team; and the Threat Forecasting Support Team.

b. (U) Production Management Team.

(1) (U) Continuing Functions. The Team developed the FY 1985 - 1989 General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) and the GDIP Congressional Budget Justification Book for the Army's intelligence production centers; developed, edited and disseminated a monthly message, called the ACSI Foreign Intelligence Review - Monthly (ACSI FIRM), which provided substantive intelligence assessments of particular interest at echelons above corps; developed a reorganization concept for the new division; staffed the Army input to various activities, such as, the "Intelligence Priorities for Strategic Planning" and the "National Intelligence Topics", and exercised Staff management of the Army's intelligence production centers.

(2) (U) Major Projects. Major projects included: development of a paper setting forth the "Army Intelligence Production Architecture" in response to FY 1985 GDIP guidance; initiation of an Army - wide program to

better define user scientific and technical (S&T) requirements as the basis for establishing automated data bases within the Army S&T production centers; and participation in the development of a Threat Support Architecture to respond to long-range intelligence support requirements of the materiel development community.

c. (U) Red Team

(1) (U) Continuing Functions. Throughout FY 1983 the Red Team continued to support the major Army analysis agencies--Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA), Combined Arms Operational Research Activity (CAORA), and TRADOC Systems Analysis Agency (TRASANA)--in the dynamic simulation of Soviet ground forces. Other activity involved the development of Red scenarios, in conjunction with TRADOC and senior service schools, and the provision of Red experts to act as Red force controllers.

(a) (U) National Defense University: The Red Team devoted approximately half a man-year to PROUD PROPHET-83, a global war game conducted by NDU. The Team contributed information on which the NDU staff prepared the Red scenario and intelligence reports used in the game. Other functions included acting as the Red Chief of General Staff, supervising the production of the entire Red War Plan and assisting the War Gaming and Simulation Center during exercise planning and production.

(b) (U) Total Force Capability Assessment (TFCA): RED Team support for the JCS Joint Actions Directorate (formerly SAGA) wargaming effort has continued throughout the year. Involvement included application of basic threat data, responding to questions arising from game related situations, coordination of the data, and advising the Army representative on the appropriate employment of Soviet forces. The effort has generally consumed about three man-days per week throughout the year. The experience has

4-19

paid off in the usability of experience gained for other war games, particularly those conducted by CAA and CAORA.

(c) (U) PPBS Program Support: ODCSOPS conducts a continuous series of studies and analyses in support of the budget and planning cycle. Each requires significant data inputs which must be monitored by the Red Team on a continuous basis. Study support required weekly visits and meetings to ensure proper threat data and portrayal in the various studies. It also involves the briefing of ACSI General Officers for the various required General Officer Study Advisory Group meetings which are held periodically to brief the interim and final study results and obtain guidance or approval from the General Officer principals.

(d) (U) Nuclear Weapons Studies: Red Team provided direct threat support for a series of ODCSOPS (nuclear) studies; Zero Base Artillery Fired Atomic Projectile Options, Short-Range Intermediate Nuclear Force Study and the newly initiated Nuclear and Chemical Assessment Data Study. Collectively these studies are designed to present the Army case for short-range missile and artillery fired nuclear systems and determine required qualities and content of warhead stockpiles with emphasis on the European theater. The Red Team coordinated threat input and advised on the application of threat data in the analysis.

(e) (U) OMNIBUS Capability Study: OMNIBUS, conducted by CAA for ODCSOPS and supported by the Red Team, determines the support required for principal operational plans in light of Army force readiness changes as structure changes and resouce programs are implemented. This annual study evaluates the US Army capabilities and develops recommendations for the improvement of the overall readiness posture. It supports the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and budget development, mission area analysis, Congressional budget hearings, OSD major issues and other activity
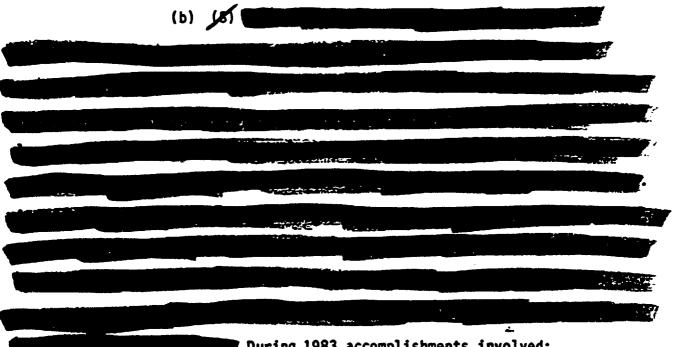
related to the readiness of the current force. The Red Team's principal concern was accuracy of data and appropriateness of threat simulation within model constraints.

(f) (U) Total Army Analysis (TAA): TAA is conducted annually by CAA for ODCSOPS to determine a time-phased set of combat support unit requirements necessary to sustain programmed Army combat units in land warfare. Red Team activity is similar to that for OMNIBUS with the exception that threat involves forecasted forces.

(g) (U) Army Force Planning and Data 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 the OACSI.

(h) (U) Miscellaneous Studies: Additional support is provided in the form of document and threat paper reviews for TRADOC, CACDA, TRASANA, DIA, CIA, ITAC, FSTC, MIA, ODCSOPS and other elements of the OACSI.

(i) (U) Army War College (AWC): Supported the joint Army-Air Force War College game CARMAX-83. This was a first attempt to develop a war game that would link ground combat at the AWC and air combat at AFWC. The AWC game used the McClintic Theater Model. Red Team analysts prepared a Red concept of operations, and force structure for the central region. During the conduct of the game, Red Team analysts advised the student Red players on the simulation of Red force employment concepts.

(j) (U) TRADOC Scenario Oriented Recurring Evaluation System (SCORES): Activity this year was directed toward the review and approval of the force-on-force gaming of SCORES Europe V. This scenario will serve as the basis for high resolution gaming to be accomplished by TRADOC schools and centers in force and materiel development activities. USAITAC also supported this effort.

(2) (U) Major Projects.

(a) (U) Soviet Battlefield Development Plan (SBDP). Red
Team analysts wrote Volume VIII, Soviet Missions vs. Capabilities, which was
published in November 1982. The volume provides a comprehensive Army
assessment of Soviet theater warfare capabilities for use by Army force and
materiel developers. During FY 83 extensive research and analysis was con-
ducted to improve Volume VIII for the revision scheduled for May 1984. The
effort focused on Developing a more comprehensive knowledge of Soviet theater
warfare concepts, particularly the theater strategic operation, improving the
organization structure of the volume to better address the mission vs. capa-
bilities issue, and developing and refining a methodology for long-range
forecasting of Soviet missions and capabilities.

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████████████████████████████████ During 1983 accomplishments involved:

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- (U) Tasking of USAITAC to receive the completed Soviet
Analytical Model (SAM) and assume responsiblity for its further development
and application.

- (U) Identirication of data elements required to operate
the SAM and assessment of information gaps.

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(c) (U) Army Model Improvement Program (AMIP).   The Red
Team supported the AMIP principally through assistance with the
Corps-Division Evaluation Model (CORDIVEM). A review of model logic was con-
ducted in coordination with representatives from the ODUSA-OR, CAA, ITAC, and
the AMIP Management Office. A revised AR 5-11, which governs the AMIP, was
also reviewed and OACSI's role more specifically defined.

(d) (U) Land Armaments and Manpower Model (LAMM). The Red
Team continued to act as the principal OACSI Point of contact for LAMM and
coordinated Army staff support of the 1983 update of this interagency data
base on Soviet ground forces. Projection methodology was refined and produc-
tion of Army intelligence products was coordinated to take advantage of LAMM
data.

4-23

d. (U) Materiel Development Support Team.

(1) (U) Continuing Functions. The mission of this team is to ensure the integration of timely, continuous and approved threat in the Army's force modernization and materiel acquisition process. Emphasis is placed on providing threat support to TRADOC's Mission Area Analysis process as well as the development and testing of specific materiel systems. Assigned personnel perform duties as Threat Integration Staff Officers (TISO) responsible for supporting the Department of Army System Coordinators (DASC) in ODCSRDA and the Force Integration Staff Officers (FISO) in ODCSOPS. These TISOs work with TRADOC, DARCOM and a wide range of Army and joint activities involved in "Blue and Red" efforts related to Major Program and Designated Acquisition Program (DAP) materiel development systems. One of the primary duties of a TISO is to establish and chair Threat Coordinating Groups (TCG) for each major and DAP system. A TCG functions as an integrating mechanism between the Army's combat and mteriel development activities and the intelligence and threat production community. A TCG develops a comprehensive threat support plan to manage the integration of threat throughout the entire life cycle of an Army materiel system. During FY 83 a number of TCGs were established to support US Army combat and materiel development. These included TCGs for the following materiel systems: MIEI Tank, Bradley Fighting Vehicle, LHX Helicopter, Anti-Tactical Missile, Remotely Piloted Vehicle, SHORAD C2, and Army Helicopter Improvement Program. The team also supported threat integration in materiel testing activities by providing OACSI representation to ADATS program review meetings, and Test Schedule and Review Committee meetings.

4-24

(2) (U) Major Projects. The team began the revision of AR 381-11 "Threat Support to US Army Force, Combat, and Materiel Development". The revision will reflect a major realignment of responsiblities and procedures for threat support to combat and materiel development. It will also include a description of the improved threat support architecture.

e. Threat Forecasting Support Team.

(1) (U) Continuing Functions. This team manages the production and use of threat and threat forecasting for Army level plans, with special emphasis on managing production of the Soviet Battlefield Development Plan (SBDP) by the Army's intelligence production centers.

(2) (U) The first edition of the SBDP was published and distributed in FY 1983. The SBDP is an eight volume forecast on Soviet ground forces with projections of how such forces will be organized and operate out 20 years in the future.
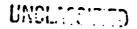
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97

SECTION 5

DIRECTORATE OF FOREIGN LIAISON

1. (U) Foreign Liaison Overview of FY 1983

    a. (U). The Foreign Liaison Directorate of (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; non-security related self-invited foreign national visits to Army facilities and agencies; and attache accreditations; 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 also coordinated with US Army attaches and foreign military attaches on reciprocity issues. The Director of Foreign Liaison continued to serve as Chief of the Foreign Liaison Office, which is an element of the OACSI Field Operating Agency — US Army Intelligence Operations (USAIOD) Detachment.

    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, and the Foreign Liaison Divison, Intelligence Operations Detachment, 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 requirments. The Foreign Liaison Division consists of three branches: Attache Coordination, Tours, and Protocol.

2.   (U) Major Organizational Changes

   a.   (U) The Foreign Liaison Directorate felt the impact of two significant changes during FY 1983. In August 1982, Congress enacted Public Law 97-241, the Foreign Missions Act, to more effectively control reciprocity dealings with foreign nations, particularly the Soviet Union. The law requires reciprocity on treatment of foreign diplomatic personnel assigned to the US to be based upon each country's treatment of United States personnel assigned to their respective country. Responsibility for managing the Army role in implementing the new law was assigned to the Foreign Liaison Directorate, which monitors implementation of the law's provisions applicable to foreign military attaches.

   b.   (U) The second significant change during FY 1983 was in the area of handling technology transfer issues. To improve consistency of Army response to foreign governments, to directly address the Army's technology transfer responsibility, and to make better use of OACSI personnel and resources, the Foreign Liaison Directorate was reorganized on 22 February 1983 with three branches (Tours, Protocol, and Attache Coordination) having the same basic mission, less responsibility for managing foreign technology transfer and security matters, involving Foreign Military Attaches and other foreign nationals. Implementation of this reorganization resulted in the transfer of ten personnel to the OACSI's Counterintelligence Directorate to form a new branch to focus directly on Foreign related technology transfer and security issues. The Foreign Liaison Support branch was renamed the Attache Liaison Coordination branch, reduced substantially in size, and given an attache support focus similar to its predecessor branch; but without responsibility for foreign visits involving

classified matters and without responsibility for document transfer to foreign governments or for functional accreditations. The Attache Coordination branch was assigned, however, responsibility for administering Army participation in implementing provisions of the foreign mission act.

c. . (U) There were several personnel changes in FY 1983. Colonel Harry L. F. Ching, Director of Foreign Liaison retired in July 1983, and was replaced by Colonel Roger G. Seymour. Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Tyler replaced Lieutenant Colonel Francis P. Keough as Chief, Attache Coordination Branch in June 1983. The following is a list of key Foreign Liaison Directorate personnel who were in place at the end of FY 1983:

Colonel Roger G. Seymour, Director (18 July 1983)

Lieutenant Colonel Neil M. Hagerty, Deputy Director (1 August 1982)

Lieutenant Colonel J. Allen Kimball, Chief, Tours Branch (5 June 1982)

Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Flebotte, Chief, Protocol Branch

   (8 September 1981)

Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Tyler, Chief, Attache Coordination Branch

   (1 June 1983)

3. (U) Attache Coordination Branch (DAMI-FLC)

   a. (U) The branch works closely with the Counterintelligence Directorate on accreditation of foreign military and civilian personnel to US Army commands and activities, foreign national requests for visits to US Army activities and Defense contractors for which the Army has responsibility, and the processing of document and information requests from foreign military attaches. Also, the branch approves issue of indentification cards to eligible foreign military personnel and their dependents; prepares pre-brief materials describing distinguished foreign visitors for senior Army officials; publishes the Army's Directory of Foreign Military Attaches and the Policy and Procedures Guide for Foreign Military Attaches and Representatives; manages DAMI-FL's funds; and represents the Army at the State Department's Office of Foreign Missions in matters involving implementation of the August 1982 congressionally enacted Foreign Mission Act.

   b. (U) In Calendar Year (CY) 1983 DAMI-FLC, working in conjunction with the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Counterintelligence Directorate, accomplished the following:

   (1) (U) 202 foreign nationals were accredited to conduct business with US Army activities. Of these personnel, 29% were granted accreditations as Military and Assistant Military Attaches and 71% were accredited functionally as Liaison, Integrated, Exchange, or Special Project Officers. At the end of the CY there were 662 foreign nationals accredited to the US Army.

   (2) (U) 1731 foreign national requests for Army documents and/or information were processed. Of these requests, 84% were approved.

(3) (U) 10,990 foreign national requests for visits to US Army activities and/or Defense Contractors were processed in OACSI in 1983 (in close coordination between FLC and the Tech Transfer Division of DAMI-CI) under the provisions of AR 380-25, Foreign Visitors and Accreditations. Of these, 89% were approved. These requests represent an estimated total of nearly 77,000 foreign visitors to US Army CONUS locations. About 10% of these visit requests were non-security, non-tech transfer related and were handled by DAMI-FLC.

(4) (U) Briefing books were prepared for senior Army officials on 121 distinguished foreigners visiting the Pentagon during the FY.

(5) (U) 2,878 identification cards were approved for issue to eligible Foreign Military personnel and their dependents.

4. (U) Foreign Liaison Tours Branch: Tours Branch (DAMI-FLT) had the responsibility for planning and administering officially hosted visits of foreign military dignitaries to the United States. During FY 1983, DAMI-FLT administered a total of 51 such tours, as follows:

a. (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
9	32

b. (U) Defense VIP Tours: These FY 1983 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
3	25

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c. (U) ACSI Tours: these tours were administered for counterparts and guests of the ACSI and also included various attache tours sponsored by the ACSI.

	NO. TOURS CONDUCTED	NO. FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS
ACSI Counterpart Tours	4	7
Foreign Attache Tours	2	71
TOTAL	6	78

d. (U) Security Assistance Tours: There were two types of Security Assistance Tours administered by DAMI-FLT during FY 1983. These were Orientation Training Tours (OTTs) and Washington, DC, Schools Tours. 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. Washington, DC, 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	12	108
Washington, DC.Schools Tours	10	794
TOTAL	22	902

e. (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. FORIEGN PARTICIPANTS
11	164

c. (U) <u>Foreign Liaison Protocol Branch</u>: 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 or visiting the US; processed and staffed US Army congratulatory letters to various foreign Army Chief of Staff Counterparts and foreign military attaches in Washington, DC, on their countries' national holidays, promotions, appointments, and retirements; and arranged for protocol calls on the Secretary of the Army, Deputy and Assistant Secretaries, CSA, VCSA, and the ACSI.

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

(2). (U) There were 27 awards to foreign military dignitaries during FY 1983. Twenty-two Legion of Merits and five Meritorious Service Medals were awarded.

(3). (U) Letters were sent to CSA and ACSI Counterparts in accordance with accepted international protocol procedures. There were 104 letters on the occasion of national holidays, 30 CSA Counterpart letters, 12 ACSI Counterpart letters, and 13 pieces of other correspondence for the reporting year.

(4). (U) The Protocol Branch planned and arranged 60 officially-hosted social functions for the ACSI, other Army Staff members, and the Secretary of the Army during FY 1983. These included luncheons, dinners, receptions, barbecues, picnics and parades.

(5). (U) On 19 April 1983, Lieutenant Colonel Y. N. Barmyantsev, Acting Military Attache, USSR, was declared persona non grata. Colonel Barmyantsev was apprehended by the FBI while engaging in espionage activities in violation

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of host country diplomatic protocol. After being made PNG, Barmyantsev's official accreditation to the Department of the Army was withdrawn by the ACSI and he was told to depart the US within 72 hours.

SECTION 6

AUTOMATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE

1. (U) AN OVERVIEW OF FY 83.

   a. (U) The Intelligence Automation Management Office (DAMI-AM) continued its mission of serving OACSI and HQDA as life cycle manager for actions related to automated intelligence systems within the Army Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS) community. The major concerns of this office have centered on planning and budgeting for computer assisted support to the Army MACOMs, U&S Commands, and Army threat production field operating activities using General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) funds. Those concerns have centered in two areas:

   (1) (U) Insuring that sound planning and budgeting occurs in order to provide or develop the entire automated support needed to meet the functional requirements of a command or organization. Such planning involves the factors of manning, adequate power source, site preparation, necessary telecommunications, as well as the usual computer hardware and software needed to operate the system.

   (2) (U) Insuring that approved funds are used in a prudent and efficient manner to produce automated systems which will contribute to a more effective performance of the mission of an intelligence organization.

   b. (U) During 1983 the Army, Air Force, and the Defense Intelligence Agency grew closer to each other in using common automated standards and sharing of technology within the DOD Intelligence Information System (DODIIS) community. They did this, not because of direction from higher authority, but because in a time of limited manpower and funding resources, accentuated by the requirement to field systems quickly with a high probability of success, they found it to their mutual benefit to adopt the proven and useful applications and

communications software which others had developed. This greatly improved the ability to exchange information from separate commands in a compatible and more timely manner. More will be stated below concerning the specific projects and accomplishments.

2. (U) MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES.

a. (U) There were no major organizational changes to the office during the year. Authorized military and civilian strengths remained the same.

b. (U) Concerning the personnel situation:

(1) (U) Mr. Robert Walsh, the former Chief of DAMI-AMP, returned to that position after completing his career with the U. S. Navy.

(2) (U) Mrs. Gail Hagler joined the office as the Chief of DAMI-AML following the retirement of Mr. Don Southall. Mrs. Hagler's last position prior to joining DAMI-AM was in the office of the Project Manager of TACMIS.

(3) (U) Mrs. Candy Alderman, a computer specialist in DAMI-AMP, left the office to accept a position in the Commerce Department.

3. (U) NARRATIVE OF ACTIVITIES.

a. (U) Continuing Functions.

(1) (U) The Intelligence Information Subsystem (I^2S^2) no longer exists. It was converted to an automated message handling system (AMHS) for ODCSI, USAREUR, using the same equipment as the first phase of the Relocatable/Redeployable Army Processors for Intelligence Data in Europe (RAPIDE) project. The AMHS uses the MAXI-CSP software developed by AFIS (Air Force). The implementation was successful. Users of the system within ODCSI

6-2

USAREUR were pleased with the performance which has measurably reduced the delays associated with getting messages to the key personnel and action officers in a timely manner. This is a case in which proven and accredited software used within the intelligence community was used to field a system quicker and at lower cost than would have been the case if software were developed.

(2) (U) A three year effort developing operating system software referred to as Version 5.0 under the ASSIST Project was terminated during the year. This was done because the software developed by the Air Force provided most of the same functions as ASSIST performed, plus it provided valuable message handling functions, mentioned in paragraph 3.a.(1) above which ASSIST did not.

(3) (U) ADP support activities continued at Ft. Bragg, FSTC, MIA, HQ SHAPE, and HQ EUCOM without any significant modifications. Extensive discussions were conducted during the last three months of the year concerning the need to provide automated intelligence support to CENTCOM, REDCOM, and ARCENT from the Ft. Bragg ADP facility; however, a finalized and approved concept of how this should and would be done was not developed during the year.

(4) (U) After having achieved full operational capability (FOC) and having been operational for one year after FOC, EUCOM AIDES is now considered part of baseline USEUCOM ADP support. A major effort is now underway to define and develop an ADP concept which will address the shortfalls to the current system.

b. (U) Major Projects.

(1) Three major projects had been initiated prior to 1983 to provide support to USFK, HQ USAREUR, and ITAC within INSCOM. Those projects were the Korean Intelligence Support System (KISS), the RAPIDE Project, and the Army

Threat Intelligence Production System (ATIPS).   Mr. Richard Leftwich replaced
Mr. Lou Makin as the Project Manager for ATIPS.   Those three projects continued
under development during the year on schedule.   There were no significant
changes in concept, although the funding for the KISS project increased signifi-
cantly from approximately $30 million to approximately $54 million as a result
of a detailed review of the hardware, software, and communications requirements.
KISS had a successful in-process review (IPR) for Milestone I, and RAPIDE and
ATIPS had successful IPR's for Milestone II.

(2) (U) The SOUTHCOM Intelligence Support System (SCISS) project was
approved and initiated. Funding was replaced within the GDIP and planning for
communications and an appropriate site for AMHS support to the SOUTHCOM J2
began.

(3) (U) The All-Source Analysis System (ASAS) was a program developed
outside the direct control of this office and the ACSI. BG Salisbury was the
Project Manager for that multi-million dollar development effort. Nevertheless,
since there was so much functional similarity between his ASAS program and the
RAPIDE and KISS programs, memorandums of agreement (MOAs) were developed and
completed among the three project managers as evidence to key DOD officials
and Congressional staffs that coordination among the programs and project mana-
gers was occurring so that duplicative developmental efforts could be avoided.

(4) (U) Project ASSIST was a program initiated in April 1973 as
a five year modernization effort to improve Army IDHS, a program to provide
facilities, standard terminals, and software to process and exchange both raw
data and intelligence information among separate intelligence organizations.

6-4

SECTION 7

PLANS, PROGRAM AND BUDGET OFFICE

1. (U) MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES.

a. (U) The Directorate of Intelligence Resources Management (DAMI-RM) was reorganized as a Plans, Program and Budget Office (DAMI-PB) and a Staff Management Office (DAMI-ZXM). The Plans element of the Directorate of Intelligence Systems (DAMI-IS) was moved to DAMI-PB, and, together with the programing and budget functions, formed the new Plans, Program and Budget Office (DAMI-PB). The personnel, administrative support, and management analysis elements of the disestablished Directorate of Resources Management became the Management Support Office (DAMI-ZXM).

b. (U) The Director of Resources Management, COL John M. Bryden, retired. COL James V. Benvenuto became the Chief of the new Plans, Program and Budget Office (DAMI-P3).

2. (U) NARRATIVE OF ACTIVITIES.

a. (U) Continuing functions. The Plans, Program, and Budget Office was the OACSI focal point for general multi-disciplined intelligence plans, strategy, and policy originating from National, Department of Defense, Joint, and Army agencies. Specifically, the organization was responsible for these functions:

- Army regional intelligence plans

- DOD, Joint and DIA plans, studies and guidance.

- Army intelligence plans and studies.

- Army intelligence support to continuity of government.

- Intelligence aspects of contingency plans.

b. (U) Major Projects.

(1) (U) Plans, Program and Budget Office instituted or developed

two major programs to improve Army intelligence management in FY 83. These programs were The Army Intelligence Management Plan (AIMP) and the OACSI Plans, Program, Budget and Execution System (PPBES). Their objectives were to provide overall planning direction across program lines for Army intelligence and to provide OACSI with a systematic method to participate in the Army and National PPBES system.

      (2) (U) The AIMP was published and distributed to the headquarters and field activities in February 1983. The OACSI PPBES program was approved by the ACSI in September 1983.

      (3) (U) No significant problems were encountered.

      (4) (U) At the end of the fiscal year, preparation of the second AIMP was in progress and the PPBES program was about to become operational.

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^{2}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

I-2

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

I-4

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

I-5

116

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

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

GPAS--General Performance Appraisal System

HAC--House Appropriations Committee

I-6

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 Acouisition Designation Aerial
     Reconnaissance 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^2S^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--Joint 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

I-8

MACOM--Major Army 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 Special Security Group

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

USSOUTHCOM--U.S. Southern Command

USSS--U.S. SIGINT System

I-13

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--World-Wide Military Command and Control Systems

I-14