DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW

(RCS (HIS-6) (R3))

1 OCTOBER 1985 - 30 SEPTEMBER 1986

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SECTION 1

Introduction.

1. (U) Mission. The mission of the Office of the Assistant
Chief of Staff for Intelligence (OACSI) is to provide pro-
fessional 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 U.S. Army, and staff supervision of the U.S.
Army Intelligence Operations Detachment (USAIOD), an 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. More detailed statements of the functions and
responsibilites of the OACSI are contained in AR 10-5,

Organization and Functions, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence and AR 10-61, Organization and Functions, U.S. Army Intelligence Operations Detactment.

2. (U) Personnel.

a. (U) LTG Sidney T. Weinstein served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence for all of FY 86.

b. (U) BG Randell A. Greenwalt held the position of Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence for all of FY 86.

c. (U) BG Stanley H. Hyman served both as Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, and as Commander, US Army Intelligence Agency, an OACSI FOA, throughout the fiscal year.

d. (U) Mr. James Davis assumed the position of Special Assistant to the ACSI in January 1986. The position had been vacant since the departure of Dr. Priddy in September 1985.

e. (U) COL John C. Lamb replaced COL. Ira C. Owens as Executive Officer in June 1986.

f. (U) MAJ David J. Eggle replaced MAJ Don Kerrick as Assistant Executive Officer in August 1986.

3. (U) Staffing. Authorized strength figures for OACSI and USAIOD are given in Table I. OACSI lost 6 civilian spaces during FY 86. USAIOD gained 8 spaces in FY 86 as a result of the manpower survey conducted by USAMARDA during FY 85.

4. (U) Activities. The Army Intelligence Corridor, located in the E Ring between corridors 4 and 5, was officially dedicated in March 1986. The exhibit traces military intelligence in the

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United States from its beginnings to the present day. The

project manager was Mrs. Patricia Campbell of the OACSI

Management Support Office. It was organized under the

historical direction of COL (retired) Jerry Haggerty and the

artistic talent of Mr. Joe Pisani from the Army Graphics Center.

Table 1 (U)

OACSI AND IOD AUTHORIZED STRENGTH FIGURES

OACSI STAFF	OFF	WO	ENL	TOT MIL	CIV	TOT MPR
Start FY 86	77	0	9	86	115	201
End FY 86	77	0	9	86	109	195

USAIOD	OFF	WO	ENL	TOT MIL	CIV	TOT MPR
Start FY 86	33	0	16	49	22	71
End FY 86	35	1	15	51	28	79

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SECTION 2

Directorate of Intelligence Systems

1. (U) Organization Changes.

   a. (U) Space Systems Division.

   (1) (U) Effective 5 September 1986, DAMI-ISP was redesignated as the Space Systems Division to be the OACSI focal point office for space and related matters. The division retained all the functions and responsibilities of the Imagery Intelligence, Topography, and Meteorology Division. No personnel or spaces were affected by the reorganization, however, the division was internally reorganized into three teams: the Space and TENCAP Team, Imagery Team, and Environmental Effects Team.

   (2) (U) The establishment of the Space Systems Division was necessitated by the Army's renewed interest in space, aggressive momentum of the Army Space Program and recognition that OACSI involvement in the Army's exploitation of space and space related technologies is extensive.

   b. (U) Human Intelligence Division.

   (1) (U) In FY 86, two DAMI-ISH slots were eliminated due to staff cutbacks. The Senior Intelligence Editor/Analyst slot was eliminated following the departure of SFC Lambert in January 1986. The GDIP Program Element Director's Point of Contact (PEDPOC) slot was eliminated at the same time. Following the departure of the incumbent, LTC Edell, the GDIP program manager's responsibilities were assumed by Mr. Rascati.

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 c.　(U)　There were no organizational changes within the Intelligence Systems Integration and the Signals Intelligence divisions.

2.　(U)　Key Personnel.

 a.　(U)　Office of the Director.　Personnel changes:　Mrs. Margaret Barry, formerly of HUMINT Division, replaced Mrs. Mary Brill as Directorate Secretary in December 1985.　LTC Stephen Conrad departed in June 1986 for assignment to the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School as Commander of 2d School Battalion Headquarters.　He was replaced by MAJ Vondra R. Rawley, formerly of HUMINT Division.

 b.　(U)　Space Systems Division.

 (1)　(U)　LTC Harry W. Thomas, Chief, DAMI-ISP, retired from active duty in January 1986.　LTC Thomas was temporarily replaced by LTC Calvin Boyles pending LTC Boyles attendance at the National War College scheduled for August 1986.　In April, LTC Edwin A. Christopher reported for duty filling the O-5 35C

vacancy on the DAMI-ISP TDA. In August, LTC Christopher replaced LTC Boyles as Chief, DAMI-ISP. Mrs. Sharon Whitton, secretary, departed DAMI-ISP in May, and was replaced by Ms. Laura Lee Simpier. In August, Mrs. Ann Fischbach was hired to fill the clerical assistant vacancy, and in September, Mr. Jon Lewis departed DAMI-ISP for a new duty position with the Army Intelligence Agency. In September, CPT Michelle Miller was assigned to the division as a Directed Military Overstrength (DMO) to assist in the division's extensive TENCAP related activities, specifically JCS Special Project Power Hunter. CPT Miller will remain with DAMI-ISP through October 1987 as a DMO.

(2) (U) The following reflects the division's personnel composition at the end of FY 86:

Division Chief	LTC Edwin A. Christopher
Space and TENCAP Team	MAJ(P) David Cowley MAJ Jerome Fromm CPT Michelle Miller
Imagery Team	Ms. Jessie Hale Mr. Daniel Smith (1XGM-132-13 Intelligence Operations Specialist-Vacant)
Environmental Effects Team	MAJ(P) Richard Johnson MAJ(P) John Olsak Mr. James Davis Mr. David Lueck
Secretarial Team	Ms. Laura Lee Simpier Mrs. Ann Fischbach

c. (U) Human Intelligence Division.

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Departed	Date	Arrived	Date
Mrs. Barry	Dec 85	Mr. Rascati	24 Jan 86
Mr. Steckel	Dec 85	LTC(P) Ullmann	1 May 86
SFC Lambert	20 Jan 86	Mr. Mahoney	5 May 86
LTC Miller	15 May 86	MAJ Fox	15 May 86
Mr. Braunstein	30 May 86	MAJ Kloster	16 Jun 86
MAJ Rawley	13 Jun 86	LTC Bruening	2 Sep 86
COL Foley	20 Jun 86		
LTC Lorentzen	29 Aug 86		
LTC Edell	30 Sep 86		

d. (U) Intelligence Systems Integration Division.

Departures	Arrivals
Laura Lee Simplier	MAJ Keith Alexander
LTC James Thompson	MAJ Peter Petoskey
MAJ Joseph Tullbane III	MAJ David Berns
MAJ Joseph Blanco	Howard G. Camp
MAJ Austin Kennedy	Judith T. Gast
MAJ David Eggle	Noralyn Butler
MAJ Bobby Jones	
LTC Robert White	
LTC Robert Thomas	

e. (U) Signals Intelligence Division.

(1) Losses:

COL Frank (NMI) Zachar, Chief, SIGINT Division, 28 Feb 86

LTC(P) Willard T. Carter, Chief, SIGINT Division, 15 Aug 86

LTC Peter B. Johnson, Chief, Military Support Team, 28 Feb 86

Mr. Philip E. Lavigne, Chief, Policy, Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Evaluation Team, GS-14, 11 Oct 85

Mr. John J. Kaye, Chief, Planning, Programming, Budgeting, Evaluation Team, GS-14, 5 Sep 86

Mr. Richard A. Merrill, GS-13, 5 Sep 86

CPT Paul Grayson Wolfe, 5 Aug 86

Mrs. Alberta (Peggy) H. Brooks, Clerk-Typist, 25 Apr 86

Shawnese Andrea Henry, Clerk-Typist, 12 Sep 86

Kenneth A. Forder, 7 Oct 85 (Intern)

(2) (U) Gains:

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LTC(P) Peter B. Johnson, Chief, SIGINT Division,
2 Sep 86
Mr. John J. Kaye, GS-14, 16 Dec 85
Mr. Robert L. Massie, GS-13, Intelligence-Operations
Specialist, 21 Jul 86
MAJ Donald R. Riedel, SIGINT Staff Officer, 23 Jul
86
Ms. Amy I. Reese, Clerk-Typist, 11 Aug 86
(Dan Carpenter, contractor assigned to INSCOM,
helping with TROJAN).

3. (U) Narrative of Activities.

   a. (U) Space Systems Division.

   (1) (U) Space Systems Division continued to coordinate
Army's imagery, meteorology, and topographical activities. The
division also maintained primary OACSI responsibility for the
Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Program (TENCAP)
and became the focal point for all OACSI space related issues.

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(5) (U) DAMI-ISP also worked a multitude of imagery related issues which included specialized imagery training management, support to JCS Special Project Power Hunter, development of national imagery exercise support, and assisting AIA's acquisition of COMIREX Automated Management System (CAMS) terminals for FSTC, MSIC, and ITAC.

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(7) (U) Space and TENCAP. The establishment of the
Space and TENCAP Team aligned space and space-related-functions
and responsibilities of the OACSI within DAMI-ISP. The following
OACSI representative responsibilities were added during FY 86:

Army Space Working Group   MAJ Cowley

Army Space Technology Steering and Review   MAJ Cowley
  Committee

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) Collection
  Requirements and Capabilities Subcommittee   MAJ Cowly

Project Officer, JCS Special Project 87,
  "Power Hunter"   MAJ Fromm
                                                            CPT Miller

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(9) (U) DAMI-ISP participated with DCSOPS, DCSRDA, and
other ARSTAF organizations to develop an implementation plan for

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resubordination of the Army Space Program Office (ASPO) to the Army Staff as a Field Operating Agency (FOA) under DCSOPS. This action resulted from recommendations of the Army Space Institute study and the Army IG, and was approved by the Chief of Staff for the Army. This action was designed to provide better management of the Army TENCAP Program.

(10) (U) In May 1986, DAMI-ISP sponsored the first meeting of an Army Environmental Satellite Working Group. The purpose of this group was to study the Army's increasing need for meteorological and environmental effects data remotely sensed from geostationary satellites. The results of the first meeting indicated an Army need for this capability and the Army Space Institute (ASI) was tasked to develop the requirements documentation. The Working Group met again in August 1986 and reviewed a strawman organization and operations concept developed by the ASI. Following the review and considerable discussion, the concept was returned to ASI for additional work. The end of 1st quarter FY 87 is the projected date of completion of the O&O plan and beginning of the appropriate staffing action.

(11) (U) As a key player in the Army Space Program, DAMI-ISP participated with other ARSTAF elements and the Army Space Agency in the development of a comprehensive Army Space Master Plan (ASMP). The ASMP will provide the Army direction for space organizational development concepts, doctrine, and materiel development.

(12) (U) Environmental Effects. During FY 86, concurrent with the division reorganization and redesignation, the Topographic and Meteorological sections were consolidated into an Environmental Effects Team under the supervision of the Topographic Plans Officer. This reorganization reflected growing recognition that the separate components of the environment are mutually interrelated, must exchange data, and have synergistic effects on both friendly and threat military activities.

(13) (U) DAMI-ISP hosted the eighth Annual Army Topographic Conference at Fort Belvoir, VA, 30 September - 2 October 1985. The conference, which focused on the topic of digital topography, was very successful and drew the largest attendance in the history of these conferences.

(14) (U) The Topographic Section obtained a long outstanding reply from the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) on 30 October 1985 recognizing the Army's requirement for Tactical Terrain Data, a new digital terrain data product for support and combat in the 1990's and beyond. Army and DMA agreed on a negotiated data content in May 1986, and work continued through the year toward release of a product specification in December 1986, a prototype cell in November 1987, and a subsequent production plan.

(15) (U) In November 1985, the Topographic Section provided input to the Army Space Initiatives Study (ASIS) that, together with input from the U.S. Army Engineer Topographic

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Laboratories (USAETL), prompted the ASIS group to identify the Digital Topographic Support System (DTSS) and Quick-Response Multicolor Printer (QRMP) as low-risk, high-payoff items and to recommend their accelerated development. Funding and visibility for these critical new topographic systems were maintained throughout the year.

(16) (U) The Topographic Section developed replies to the December 1985 VCSA questions about the Army's strategy to develop terrain data standards and controls over developers. This action eventually led to the formal establishment, on 1 October 1986, of a new Concepts and Analysis Division at USAETL to serve as a single point of contact within Army for expertise on digital terrain data. The Army was the first service to establish such a focal point and this action is likely to serve as a model for the other services.

(17) (U) With the staff assistance of the Office of the Chief of Engineers and financial support of the Corps of Engineers, the Topographic Section proposed, supervised, and successfully concluded Phase I of a contracted structured analysis to model information flow and required data exchange within and between the earth and atmospheric sciences. Phase II of the structured analysis was submitted as a proposal for completion under the Army Studies Program, and competed successfully for resourcing and completion under contract during FY 87.

(18) (U) As a result of revised fiscal guidance and source loss incurred in mid-FY 86, DMA sought restoration of
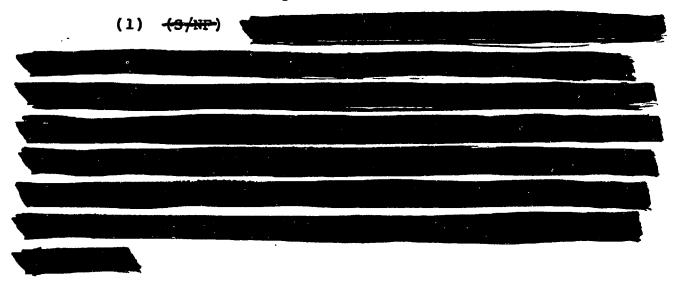
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funding through a Special Defense Agency Issue. The Topographic Section participated in drafting the special issue and its subsequent staffing within the Army. In July 1986, largely as a result of stands taken by OACSI and ODCSOPS, the Army went on record supporting the funding restoration to DMA -- the only service to do so. The prestige of the Army within the mapping community at large has increased accordingly.

(19) (U) The Topographic Section arranged the transfer of responsibility from DMA to Army for production of high-resolution data bases. This action resolved a long-standing controversy over the proper DMA role in supporting limited and unique data requirements while reorienting the Army's general support terrain analysis facility toward tasks with more direct payoff to the Army in the field.

(20) (U) During FY 86, the Topographic Section took strong positions to protect Army interests in its dealings with DMA and ensure that the service's authority would be preserved as new rules were emplaced to control access to digital terrain data, and to fix responsibility to fund for unique MC&G support. Those positions led ultimately to stronger bonds between DMA and Army as issues were resolved fairly with a sense of purpose and common direction.

(21) (U) On 19 and 20 March 1986, OACSI hosted the first Army Weather Conference. The event brought Army intelligence officers and commanders from around the world together to interact with program managers and technical representatives from

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the Army and Air Force weather support communities. The goal of the conference was to better define the Army's requirements for weather support and to allow Army field commanders and intelligence officers the opportunity to express support, recommend changes, or define requirements for Army weather support. Output from this conference was used as the basis for the Army position in negotiations with the U.S. Air Force on the revision of joint regulation AR 115-10/AFR 105-3, now in draft form.

(22) (U) Congress directed that the U.S. Army procure, test, and evaluate a Tactical Weather Intelligence System (TWS). In November 1985, the Air Land Battle Environment Group of the Corps of Engineers agreed to manage an effort to meet the Congressional directive. TWS is envisioned as a small transportable weather support system with full data interrogation, reception, and processing capabilities that were previously unknown in military applications. TWS will be fielded as a test system in FY 88.

b. (U) Human Intelligence Division.

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(4) (U) The draft of FM 381-XXX (Foreign Materiel
Acquisition Program) was developed and coordinated with the DA
Staff and the MACOMs. This new regulation provides guidance and
policy concerning the Army's Foreign Materiel Acquisition Program.

(5) (U) The division published a revision of AR
381-102 (Intelligence Operational Support Activities).

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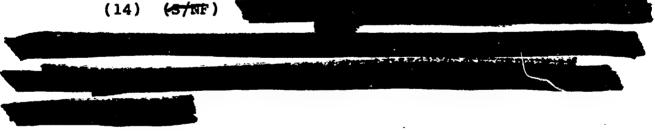_/_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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(10) (U) The division worked with INSCOM and other agencies to expand, revitalize, and increase the scope of the Reserve Exploitation Program, Army (REPA).

(11) (U) The division worked with INSCOM to coordinate the new supplement to the Foreign Officer Contact Program (FOCP).

(12) (U) The division routinely responded to numerous queries by DOD and non-DOD agencies on the FORMICA, SEEK, LADEN, and SWAMP collection programs, as well as on the operation of the RODCA communications channel.

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(17) (U) The division provided the GDIP Program

Element Director's Point of Contact (PEDPOC) for HUMINT-related

resources. In fulfilling these responsibilities, the division

provided numerous briefings to members of the IC Staff, OMB, and

the GDIP Staff throughout the period. Program testimony and

justification, as well as responses to Congressional inquiries on

various aspects of HUMINT operations, were presented to the

various agencies.

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c. (U) Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) Division.

(1) (U) The actions conducted by the SIGINT Division

during FY 86 were focused on:

(a) (U) Planning and managing a broad scope of innova-

tive projects and programs to measurably increase capabilities of

tactical SIGINT equipment and dramatically increase the skill

level of tactical SIGINT personnel.

(b) (U) Coordinating representation of Army require-

ments in national level fora.

(c) (U) The definition of DA/ACSI responsibilities and

duties in the development of the Consolidated Cryptologic

Program.

(d) Aggressive pursuit of technical sensors for measurement and signature data collection.

(2) (U) Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Evaluation System (PPBES Team).

(a) (U) Continuing functions. The team served as the Department of Army focal point for Signals Intelligence policy, plans, programs, and operations. It also participated in Army and Intelligence Community sponsored studies supporting the development of new systems and capabilities, and represented the Army at DCI-level committee meetings. The team also provided the Army member for the following major fora:

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

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<u>3</u> (U) The SORS (classification compartmented, if expanded). The SORS is a permanent subcommittee under the DCI

SIGINT Committee responsible for the generation of intelligence guidance for tasks to be levied on national resources. The SORS SORS continually monitors requirements and provides collection and processing guidance for both long and short term needs.

    4 (U) Representation to the Program Manager of the Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP), for the purpose of program development and review, budget formulation, justification, and defense. The goal is to ensure that Army interests are properly and adequately addressed.
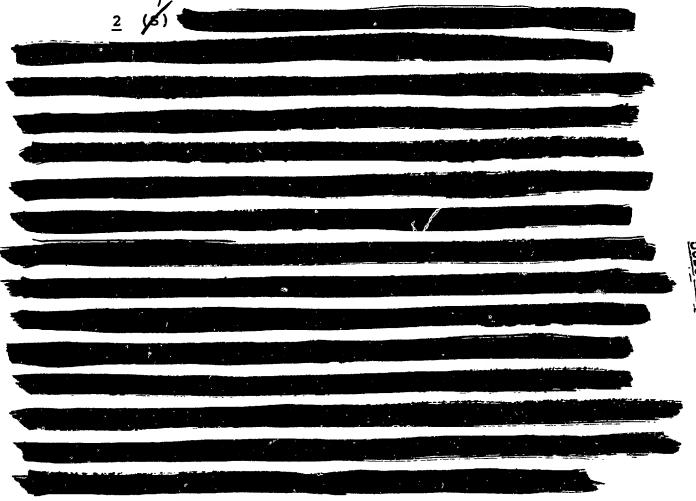
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    (b) (U) Major projects.

    1 (U) Army Manning for OCMC. A community memorandum of understanding for manning a collection management center of national resources was approved by the Director of Central Intelligence in January 1985. In response to a HQDA request, INSCOM acquired five Army spaces for the OCMC and placed them on the CONUS MI Group TDA. Because of personnel turnovers in FY 86,

only one position is currently filled. We anticipate that four

of the five spaces will be filled by the end of CY 86.

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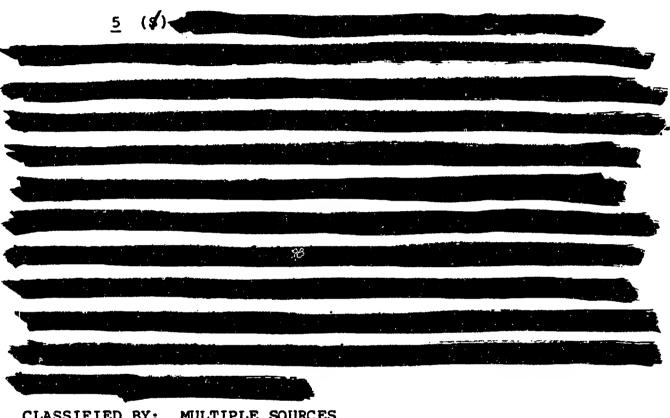██

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    <u>3</u> (U)   TRUE BLUE. The purpose of this program is to

place Army elements at selected field activities to provide a

dedicated, peacetime mechanism for supporting Army commanders

which is capable of transitioning to war. By the end of FY 86,

Army ELINT analyst support consisted of 98Js spread across the

nine assignment sites. Plans call for the assignment of 46 98Js

by June 1987.

    <u>4</u> (U)   ACSI SIGINT Advisory Council (ASAC). The first

ACSI SIGINT Advisory Council (ASAC) meeting was held in May 1985

to discuss SIGINT operational issues with involved commands. There were two more ASAC meetings held in FY 86. The first of these was at Fort Devens in October 1985. The meeting theme was SIGINT Training.

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7 (U) Army ELINT Architecture. In May 1985, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) directed the National Security Agency (NSA) and Army to develop an overall plan or to describe how Army ELINT initiatives fit in with all other resources that might be applied against the ELINT problems. NSA(W4) is supporting the Army tasker to TRADOC (USAISD) to write the ELINT Architecture. USAISD completed a baseline architecture and will have draft versions of the objective architecture and transition plan almost complete by the end of this fiscal year. Suspense for delivery of the final architecture to HQDA is 15 December 1986. A related effort in FY 86 involved the TRADOC (USAICS) written White Paper that is to describe TEAMPACK's current and future role. It is due to HQDA NLT 1 November 1986.

(3) (U) The Military Support Team.

(a) (U) Continuing Functions. The Military Support Team interacted through the year with the MACOMs, Corps, and tactical Army elements through TDYs, hosting visits, messages, and phone calls. The team used meetings, briefings, and information papers to maintain close contact with other Army staff elements, other service staffs, Army agencies, especially INSCOM, and national intelligence agencies, particularly the National
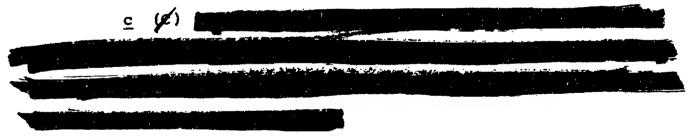
Security Agency. Members of the team were very involved in the projects listed below and other activities, all of which focused on tactical SIGINT support.

(b) (U) Major Projects.

1 (U) High Frequency (HF) Initiatives.

a (U) The U.S. Army's shortfall in the tactical exploitation of the HF spectrum has been a long standing problem. Intercept and DF of threat HF emitters is absoutely critical to the air land and deep battle. HF intercept and DF systems are the only assets on the near term programming and development horizons that will help satisfy deep battle intelligence requirements.
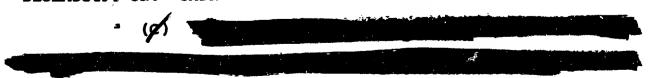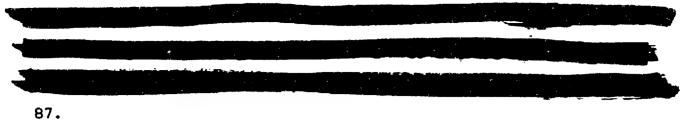
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e (U) Additional efforts in the HF arena include OACSI's work on the HF subgroup to the AEWIC. The subgroup was formed to focus the HF effort at DA for intense review. Work in the subgroup continues.

2 (U) TROJAN.

a (U) The TROJAN Project gained substantial momentum during FY 86 with the activation (6 Jan 86) of the Systems Integration and Fielding Office (SIFO), Signals Warfare Center, to manage the acquisition, fielding, testing, and acceptance of all TROJAN systems. The establishment of SIFO constitutes a major evolution in the development of the TROJAN Project by centralizing management functions for the systems, logistics, and communications support required for this highly complex program.
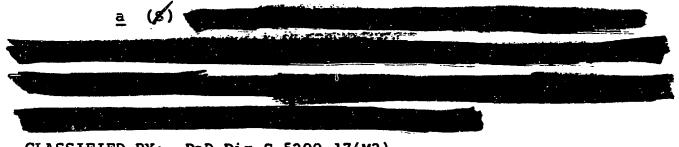
b (U) On 23 Sep 86, a competitive bid for a follow-on contract was awarded to the team of TRW/RCA for thirty-three TROJAN systems to be fielded between FY 87-89 which completed the projected fielding under the accelerated schedule.

c (U) The communication architecture is the most critical element in the TROJAN program. The design and statement of

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work for the objective communications sub-system has been completed while an interim communications sub-system to support operations (point-to-point) between tactical echelons is being implanted.

  d (U) Major operational tasking and reporting questions have been resolved with the activation of the Army's Technical Control and Analysis Element (ATCAE) at Fort Meade on 6 July 1986. An operational and organizational concept document on how the ATCAE will function with National Security Agency (NSA) elements was agreed upon by the Army and NSA. The ATCAE will serve as the highest echelon Army SIGINT technical control and analysis element in a system extending from Army to battalion level. The functions of the ATCAE are to link Army tactical units to NSA and maximize technical data support through analysis, evaluation, development and maintenance of tactical support packages and collection mission steerage.

  3 (U) CENTAM.

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 <u>5</u> (U) Conducted field assistance visits (FAV) through-out the year, as required.

 (4) (U) The Technical Reconnaissance and Surveillance (TECRAS) Program Office.

 (a) ~~(S/NF)~~ ████████████████████████

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FOI/PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_2_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

[X] Deleted under exemption(s) _____USC 552 (b), (1))_____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

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d.   (U)   Intelligence Systems Integration Division.

(1)   (U)   The emphasis on language continued this year culminating in a number of accomplishments:

(a)   (U)   The Army Language Action Plan, presented to the ACSI in October, listed systemic weaknesses throughout the language program.   The plan addressed doctrinal requirements, documentation, accession of talent, resident training, non-resident training, incentives, evaluation, and new technologies.

(b)   (U)   The first Language Functional Review (FR) was held in August and chaired by the ACSI.   It focused on Career Management Fields 96, 98, and 18.   The FR identified deficiencies and actions required to correct force structure and personnel manning problems involving linguists.   The issues and actions remaining open from the Army Language Action Plan were incorporated into the FR and will be tracked together.

(c)   (U)   The Language Program Manager successfully defended the Army Language Program Development Incremental Package (PDIP) during the POM degradation process.   The PDIP was locked into the 88-92 POM.   The PDIP provides for unit foreign language sustainment training in the active and reserve components of the Army.

(d)   (U)   The Defense Advanced Language and Area Studies Program (DALASP), which provides the opportunity for civilian and military intelligence personnel to develop language and area expertise in the Third World, continued to expand.   Participation increased with eleven full-time military participants and one

part-time military participant with concentrations in India, Middle East, China, Africa, and Latin America area studies and languages indigenous to those areas. One military officer completed the program specializing in Sub-Sahara Africa studies and the Swahili language. He is presently assigned as a Military Attache in Africa. The Program Manager was successful in transferring six intern positions from TAG to AIA where action is underway to fill those positions.

(e) (U) In FY 86, the Army took the lead within OSD in developing legislation for awarding linguist incentive pay. The proposal, as agreed to by all services, was modified and paired by the 99th Congress to the FY 87 DoD Authorization Act. Congress authorized the payment of up to $100 per month for officer, warrant officer, and enlisted linguists who meet the eligibility criteria specified for the pay. Congress limited the program to $7.3M in FY 87 and $9.0M in FY 88 (versus DoD's request for $18.3M in FY 87 at $250 maximum per linguist per month). The passage of this legislation caps a long-term shortfall in both the Army and DoD foreign language programs.

(2) (U) Other significant accomplishments of the division included the following:

(a) (U) MI Excepted Career Program (Great Skill). DAMI-ISI drafted, coordinated, revised, finalized, and forwarded AR 614-115 (MI Excepted Career Program (Great Skill)) to the Adjutant General for publication. Responsibility for monitoring implementation of this regulation is assigned to the HUMINT Division.

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(b) (U) Joint Space Intelligence and Operations Course (JSIOC). The USAF is executive agent for the Joint Space Intelligence and Operations Course (JSIOC). This new course was developed under contract to the USAF Training Command (ATC). DAMI-ISI participated rigorously in various in-process reviews while the course was being developed to ensure that Army intelligence requirements were satisfied. Following two validation classes, in January and February 1986, in which the Army participated, the final product was given to the ATC on 31 March 1986.

(c) (U) Strategic SIGINT New Equipment Training (NET). DAMI-ISI was instrumental in assisting the ODCSOPS Director of Training in resolving the integration of critical information concerning National Security Agency (NSA)-developed strategic SIGINT systems into the Army's New Equipment Training (NET) program. DAMI-ISI guided discussions among representatives of NSA, ODCSOPS, the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), the Army Materiel Command (AMC), the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), the Signals Warfare Center (SWC), the US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS), and the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). These discussions resulted in a consensus that AMC would assume responsibility for the preparation of stragetic SIGINT New Equipment Training Plans (NETP) and related feeder reports. An INSCOM/AMC/NSA/TRADOC memorandum of understanding (MOU) formalized their NET relationships and formed the basis for changes to various regulations.

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(d)   (U)   Strategic Debriefer's Course (SDC).   OACSI, through DAMI-ISI, is the DoD executive agent for the Strategic Debriefer's Course (SDC) conducted at USAICS, Fort Huachuca. DAMI-ISI action officer chaired the joint Army/Navy/AF/DIA in process review committee, 13-14 November 1985, which reviewed course content.   No changes were made to the course.

(e)   (U)   Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN).   The DA REDTRAIN Program Manger is assigned to DAMI-ISI.   No REDTRAIN Program related staff visits were con-ducted during FY 86 because of additional duties imposed on the manager caused by the unplanned departure of a civilian action officer from the division.

(f)   Civilian Intelligence Career Program (CICP).   A DAMI-ISI action officer provided the focal point and leadership of a Joint Task Force which resulted in a Joint Army/Navy/AF legislative proposal to improve the management of civilian intelligence personnel employed by the military departments. Following numerous meetings and discussions among the service participants, the legislative proposal was forwarded to and accepted by the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and included in the DCI's FY 87 Intelligence Authorization request submitted to Congress.   Following still more meetings between the military departments' representatives and Congressional staffers of the House and Senate Intelligence Committees, the proposed legislation gained the support of both committees and was included and passed as part of the Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 87.

(g) (U) Army Intelligence Training for Federal Drug Enforcement Agencies. DAMI-ISI represented OACSI in a DIA sponsored conference to offer DoD/Military Intelligence training to federal drug enforcement agencies, i.e., Drug Enforcement Agency, Bureau of Customs, Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigations.

SECTION 3

Directorate of Counterintelligence .

1. (U) Overview.

a. (U) The Counterintelligence Directorate is divided into three separate divisions with the responsibilities of Security, Counterintelligence Operations, 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.

b. (U) Security Division. The primary functional responsibility of the Security Division is to develop, publish, monitor, and guide security policy in the various sub-disciplines: Information, Personnel, and Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI). The Security Review and Freedom of Information mission provides a security service to the Army Staff and to the public. The litigation functions involve coordination on all litigation matters that deal with Army Intelligence. During FY 86, 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 86 was caused by the extra detail and effort required on several actions relating to sensitive issues which came to national public attention.

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c. (U) Counterintelligence Operations Division. The primary functional responsibility of the Counterintelligence Operations Division is to develop, publish, monitor, and guide policy regarding the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Activities, Foreign Counterintelligence Program, Automation Security, Communications Security, Special Access Programs, Counterterrorism, and Technical Surveillance/Countermeasures. During FY 86, increased attention was given to the support of SAPs, as well as the counterterrorism effort. A trend towards stronger emphasis in both areas is expected to continue.

d. (U) Technology Transfer Division. 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, and Munitions List, and the Military 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. Increased emphasis was placed on the Technology Transfer Program in response to the burgeoning number of Army international programs. This emphasis is expected to continue.

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2. (U) Key Personnel.

 a. (U) Director's Office.

 (1) (U) Colonel Anthony J. Gallo, Jr. was the Director throughout FY 86.

 (2) (U) CW2 James E. Ellett, who served in the capa- of Executive Officer, departed on 15 Dec 86.

 (3) (U) On 31 Dec 86, the position of Executive Officer was reestablished on the TDA. Major Richard R. Demers was transferred from the Directorate of Foreign Liaison to assume this position.

 (4) (U) In Dec 85, Melissa Johnson was transferred to the Security Division. On 4 Nov 85, Mrs. Deena Pinkney was hired to replace Crystal Lee. On 28 Jul 86, Ms. Sherry Pollard was hired to replace Melissa Johnson.

 b. (U) Security Division.

 (1) (U) Key personnel incumbent during FY 86 were as follows:

 (a) (U) Mr. Frank Dill, Division Chief since Jan 76, retired on 4 Aug 86.

 (b) (U) Mr. Joseph C. Pell, Personnel Security Team Chief since 1 Feb 77, retired on 31 Mar 86.

 (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) Ms. Patricia Shea, Security Review, 22 May 83 - present.

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(f)   (U)   Ms. Enza Efting, Security Review, 24 Mar 85 – present.

(g)   (U)   Mr. Carl L. Bjorkman, Information Security, 9 Mar 79 – present.

(h)   (U)   Ms. Rene T. Davis-Harding, Information Security, 22 Feb 83 – present.

(i)   (U)   Ms. Claudia Smith, Sensitive Compartmented Information Policy, 28 Jul 85 – present.

(j)   (U)   Mr. James D. Passarelli, Security Awareness, Education and Training, 5 Nov 83 – 3 Sep 86.

(2)   (U)   Mr. Carl Bjorkman replaced Mr. Frank Dill as Chief, Security Division, on 4 Aug 86. Mr. Fred Wirth moved from the SCI Policy section to the Personnel Security section on 1 Jun 86. Mr. Wirth's position in SCI Policy was filled by Ms. Claudia Smith on 28 Jul 85. Mr. James Seino departed the FOIA/PA team on 12 Sep 86. Ms. Rene Davis-Harding was detailed with temporary promotion to GM 13 as the Information Security Team Chief from Jan 86 until Aug 86. She was promoted as the incumbent after Mr. Bjorkman assumed the Division Chief position. Mr. Passarelli transferred to the Technology Transfer Division on 3 Sep 86. At the end of FY 86, four Security Specialist positions were unfilled: Security Education and Awareness (GM 13), FOIA/PA Team Chief (GM 13), Information Security (GS 12), and SCI Security Policy (GS 12).

c.   (U)   Counterintelligence Operations Division.

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(1) (U) Key personnel incumbent throughout FY 86 were as follows:

(a) (U) Mr. Ted R. Snediker, Division Chief, 5 Feb 84 - present.

(b) (U) LTC Peter A. Vinett, Chief, CI Operations Team, 28 Jun 82 - present.

(c) (U) LTC John V. Lewin, Chief, Terrorism Counter-action Team, Jul 85 - present.

(d) (U) LTC Paul Pelletier, Special Operations, 24 May 85 - present.

(e) (U) MAJ(P) John Freeman, Chief, Automation Security, 1 Aug 83 - present.

(f) (U) MAJ Charles Lanham, Counter-SIGINT Officer, 14 Jun 85 - present.

(g) (U) SFC(P) Robert Greenwood, Counter-SIGINT Officer, 15 Jun 82 - present.

(h) (U) Mr. Robert Singleton, Intelligence Oversight Officer, 6 Oct 85 - present.

(i) (U) Ms. Udine Coletta, Budget Analyst, 14 Feb 82 - present.

(j) (U) Mrs. Bernice Boykin, Automation Accreditations, 7 Feb 84 - present.

(k) (U) Mr. Mark Randol, Terrorism Counteraction, 13 Nov 84 - present.

(2) (U) Key personnel changes during FY 86. On 10 Feb 86, Mr. Ronald Fann departed as the Division Chief to take an

intelligence position with FEMA. He was temporarily replaced by Mr. Snediker who had been Chief of Special Operations Team at the time. Mr. Snediker became the official Chief on 23 Mar 86. Howard (Bud) Leatherwood was hired as the new Chief of Special Operations and came on board 12 Apr 86. Also during FY 86, Mr. Edward (Paul) O'Connell, Counterespionage Staff Officer, departed 1 Jan 86. He was replaced by Mr. Jay Oakley who arrived on 28 Apr 86. Mr. Thomas Howard, Intelligence Operations Specialist, departed on 4 Apr 86 and was replaced by Ms. Nancy Kassner on 7 Jul 86. Mrs. Mary Taylor, Automation Security Specialist, departed on 31 Jan 86. Mrs. Doris McEowen assumed the GM-13 Automation Security position on 29 Dec 85. Departing without replacement, as yet, were Miss Tina Campbell, Intelligence Specialist, on 30 May 1986, and SFC Jackie Smith, Terrorism Counteraction Specialist, on 27 Mar 86. The previously authorized USAITAC support position, Terrorism Counteraction Staff Officer, was filled by MAJ Michael Mazaleski on 30 Apr 86.

(3) (U) Organizational Changes. The GS-334-12 Automation Specialist position was abolished. Terrorism Counteraction was split out from the CI Operations Team to become the fourth team under CI Operations Division.

d. (U) Technology Transfer Division.

(1) (U) Key personnel incumbent during FY 86 were as follows:

(a) (U) LTC(P) James R. Robinson, Division Chief, 19 Dec 84 - present.

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(b) (U) LTC Brad W. Smith, Technology Control Officer, 5 Sep 85 - present.

(c) (U) LTC Michael D. Humenik, Foreign Disclosure-Visits/Accreditations Officer, 12 Jul 85 - present.

(d) (U) MAJ(P) Michael Readman, Technology Control Officer, 1 Nov 84 - present.

(e) (U) Mr. James D. Passarelli, Policy and Programs, 3 Sep 86 - present.

(2) (U) Key personnel changes. LTC Gary Myers departed the division on 9 Sep 86 for reassignment within the military intelligence community. He was replaced by LTC Bradley W. Smith from within the division. LTC Robert Harding departed the division in Oct 85 for assignment with the Director of the Army Staff. Mr. Fred Mannke departed the division on 2 Aug 86 for assignment with the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. He was replaced by Mr. James D. Passarelli from within the directorate. Mr. Ken Raymer departed the division on 20 Sep 86 and was replaced by MAJ Readman from within the division.

3. (U) Narrative of Activities.

a. (U) Director's Activities. During FY 85, COL Gallo continued his efforts to expand Army CI involvement in intelligence community counterintelligence efforts through active participation in national and DoD CI activities. He represented the Army as principal member of the DCI's Security Committee, the

Interagency Group/Counterintelligence chaired by FBI's Judge Webster, the Interagency Group Countermeasures (Policy) chaired by FBI's Judge Webster, the Interagency Group Countermeasures (Policy) chaired by Mr. Alderman, DUSD(P), the Interagency Group/ Countermeasures (technical) chaired by Mr. Latham DUSD C I, the Defense Counterintelligence Board, and the National Industrial Security Committee. In order to enhance interface with CI elements in the field, COL Gallo made field visits to Europe (650th MI Group, USAREUR, 66th MI Group, USCOB) in Nov 85, and the U.S. Intelligence Center and School in Apr 86. He also spoke at several DoD and Army conferences, seminars, and training courses.

b. (U) Security Division.

(1) (U) Security Review. The Security Review function, with three assigned civilian employees, received 12,888 requests to review documents for security classification during FY 86. 84,406 pages (an increase of 4,588 pages, or 5.7% over FY 85) were reviewed. The material reviewed included documents proposed for release to Congress (such as budget justification books, RDT&E descriptive summaries, procurement books, statements, transcripts of testimony by DA witnesses, and answers to specific questions from Congress) and material proposed for public release (book and dissertation manuscripts, speeches, magazine articles, and proposed release from industry). In addition, advisory options were provided concerning documents undergoing declassification review under the provisions of Executive Order 12356.

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The Security Review personnel also assisted DA Staff agencies and other Army elements in the development, interpretation, and application of security classification guidance.

 (2) (U) Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Privacy Act (PA), and Litigation (LIT).

 (a) (U) The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Privacy Act (PA), and Litigation (Lit) Teams faced a most challenging year in all areas of responsibility. Significant and time consuming litigations; the unresolved, and recurring issue of DA policy on release, under the FOIA, of military service rosters; and the ongoing investigation of NAZI immigration to the U.S. by the Department of Justice, Office of Special Investigations (OSI), constituted the most highly visible and concentrated areas of the teams' FY 86 activities. A brief summary of these and other items of interest follows.

 (b) (U) FOIA. Eight-four (84) FOIA requests and eighteen (18) FOIA appeals were processed in FY 86. As indicated above, the most significant FOIA issue facing the team, and for that matter, the DA, is Army policy on classification of its military personnel roster. The DA position, that its roster is classified, is at odds with OSD which asserts that such rosters should not be classified. OSD bases its assertion on its 1984 release of 1.4 million names of service members and other data, to the Reagan/Bush Campaign Committee, and on the earlier court case of Hopkins vs. Navy where the Navy was eventually ordered to release the names and other data about all Marines stationed at

Quantico Marine Base. Because, the FOIA/PA/Lit Team developed the current DA policy, it is accordingly tasked to assist the Army General Counsel in affirming or revising this policy in light of OSD opposition.

(c) (U) PA. Twenty-one (21) PA requests and four (4) PA appeals were processed in FY 86. Of all assigned functional areas, the PA saw the least amount of activity. Of major note, is that two (2) of the systems of records which the team currently manages will be transferred to its INSCOM counterpart in response to the merging/consolidation of functions, an offshoot of the 15% across the board reduction faced by OACSI. A Memo of Understanding is presently being drafted by the team to facilitate this action.

(d) (U) Lit. Litigation cases for FY 86 in which the team was involved were:

U.S. vs. Michael A. Soussoudis

U.S. vs. Alfred S. Walker

U.S. vs. Leonard H. Berg

U.S. vs. Ronald W. Pelton

U.S. vs. Jerry A. Whitworth, el al.

Orlikow, et al. vs. U.S.

Washington Post vs. U.S.

U.S. vs. Bernard Bowitz

U.S. vs. Larry Wu-Tai Chin

The team provided material, as well as technical and administrative assistance to the OTJAG in the Washington Post vs. the

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Department of the Army civil complaint. In addition to retrieving intelligence records germane to the complaint, the team also advised the OTJAG of the appropriate ARSTAF and MACOM elements to be queried, and resolved a stalmate between two subordinate activities regarding the proper classification authority.

(e) (U) Mandatory Declassification Review (MDR). Five (5) MDR requests were processed and one (1) MDR appeal is currently pending. Of note is the MDR request of retired Major General James Dozier, who was kidnaped by the Red Brigade Terrorist organization, requesting a MDR of his debriefing records. General Dozier was provided releasable portions of those records. The remainder were determined to be current and properly classified. General Dozier subsequently sent a "thank-you" letter to the team for the effort involved in coordinating such a large volume of records with various members of the intelligence community.

(3) (U) Personnel Security Section.

(a) (U) The abolishment of the DCI Security Committee (SECOM). Support for Personnel Security and participation in the periodically conducted DCI adjudicators conference continued through the Inter-agency Group/Personnel Security and DCI Forum.

(b) (U) Personnel Security policy oversight of the U.S. Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility (CCF) continued as an ongoing activity.

(c) (U) During the fiscal year the requirement to submit Periodic Reinvestigations (PR) every five years for

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individuals with Top Secret security clearances was reinstated Army-wide. A substantial quota came from the Defense Investigative Service. Commanders were directed to clear-up the backlog of persons requiring PRs by March of 1987.

(d) (U) During FY 86, continuing efforts were made to develop and refine personnel security standards for Army Special Access Programs (SAPs). DoD has not imposed such standards for SAPs; however, the Vice Chief of Staff has directed that a number of personal restrictions be reviewed for personnel involved in sensitive activities.

(e) (U) Continued to act, on behalf of the OACSI, as the appellant authority for review of appeals from individuals who had security clearances/SCI access denied or revoked by CCF. There were one hundered and sixty-one (161) appeals processed during the fiscal year.

(4) (U) Administrative Information Regarding SCI Policy. Ms. Claudia Smith, who held the second SCI Policy position since 28 Jul 86, did not begin to work full-time as an SCI Policy specialist until May 86. The reason for the delay was her detail to work as the assistant to the Director of Army Staff who was the Army member of the DoD Security Review Commission (Stilwell Commission). In light of the "year of the spy" (1985), the Secretary of Defense established the commission to review DoD security policies and procedures and to make recommendations for improvement. The commission met from Jun 85 until

Oct 85 and made sixty-three (63) recommendations for improvement.
As of the end of FY 86, the Secretary of Defense had approved for
implementation fifty-one (51) of the recommendations. Ms. Smith
was involved in the Commission activities while it was in session
and also in Army follow-up actions, briefings, and monitorship of
the Commission's recommendations.

(5) (U) Sensitive Compartmented Information Security
Policy.

(a) (U) AR 380-28, Army Special Security Officer and
Office System (Dec 77), was revised in 1986. Its new publication
date is 15 Apr 86 with an effective date of 15 May 86. The
revised regulation was eagerly anticipated since it incorporated
all changes made necessary when the U.S. Army Special Security
Group was resubordinated in 1980 from its previous position as
a field operating agency of the ACSI to a major subordinate com-
mand of INSCOM.

(b) (U) AR 380-38, Department of the Army Privacy
Communications System, was published on 15 Nov 85 with an effec-
tive date of 15 Dec 85. AR 380-38 will be consolidated with AR
105-31, Record Communications. This action was recommended by
USAISC and approved by the Director of the Army Staff prior to
publication. The decision was made however, that due to delays
in publishing regulations, immediate publication of AR 380-38
was necessary because guidance was needed. Once the VCSA directed
that consolidation of all Army regulations be considered, this
consolidation action was expedited. However, as FY 86 ended,

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no action had yet been taken to consolidate due to a delay in obtaining the draft revision of AR 105-31 from the proponent, OACSIM. Once the draft is received, AR 380-38 will be reviewed and recommendations made to OACSIM on how best to consolidate.

(c) (U) The revision of AR 380-35, which will supplement DoD C-5105.21-M-1, SCI Security Manual, was not published in FY 86 as anticipated. Due to personnel shortages throughout the year, the one SCI policy person was not able to devote sufficient time to publication of the revised regulation. Current status of the draft is that it has been to TAGO once and editorial changes recommended. One subsequent review by the Special Security Group revealed that a few policy questions still need resolution. As FY 86 ended, it appeared that the regulation just needed to be retyped and a few policy questions answered for resubmission to TAGO.

(d) (U) The SCI doctrine did not progress as fast as anticipated. The subject matter expert (SME) assigned to USAICS at Fort Huachuca in July 1985 was often required to develop and teach the SSO training course at USAICS instead of developing SCI doctrine. As a result of this situation, HQ TRADOC initiated a Special Security Officer (SSO) Operational Concept Action Officers Workshop at Fort Monroe on 12-14 Aug 86. Personnel representing TRADOC, USAICS, CACDA, INSCOM, USASSG, SIGCEN, NSA, and OACSI developed a draft operational concept for "SCI Security Operations." This is a change from the previous subject "SSO

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Operations." CACDA now has this draft and will formally staff it prior to granting approval. The second action completed by the workshop participants was development of an outline for the operational concept. The SME and a co-worker will work from this outline in developing the operational concept, anticipated to be completed in draft form in FY 87.

(e) (U) In Jul 86, DIA published a change to DoD C-5105.21-M-1, SCI Security Manual, authorizing delegaton of SI/TK billet approval authority to the MACOM level. Prior to this policy change, approval authority was at the military department level, with U.S. Army Special Security Group (SSG) responsible for this function for the Army. Within the Army, delegation of approval authority is the responsibility of the ACSI. The ACSI was provided a package which recommended that delegation not be approved. The ACSI agreed with this recommendation. Pros and cons for and against delegation are numerous, but the reason that delegation was not recommended to the ACSI at this time was that SSG assets are not assigned on a MACOM basis. Delegation would have meant a more complex system of approval, more confusion, and much crossing of command lines. Delegation also would have taken a major responsibility away from SSG, further eroding its authority, originally minimized when it became a subordinate of INSCOM from its previous position as an FOA of the ACSI.

(6) (U) Security Awareness and Education Program. During FY 86, OACSI's security education program manager

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initiated phase 2 of the oversight program to upgrade security education programs at the MACOM/ARSTAF levels. Three O/I's were completed. The remainder of the O/I's were placed in abeyance because the PM was tasked as the team chief for the security inspections of the ARSTAF directed by the SECDEF as a result of a Stilwell Commission recommendation. This was a full-time commitment during January - September 1986. However, significant progress was made in certain security awareness areas of need: reached agreement with the Defense Security Institute to distribute their Security Awareness Bulletin directly Army-wide, approximately 8,000 copies per issue, at no cost to the Army; reached agreement with the National Security Agency to distribute their security awareness posters to participating Army agencies, approximately 2,500 posters per issue, 8 issues per year, at no cost to the Army. The PM continued as the chairman of the DCI's Security Awareness and Education Subcommittee, planning the third annual, week-long Security Educators' seminar at the FBI Academy, Quantico, VA.

    c. (U) CI Operations Division.

    (1) (U) Oversight. In Jun 85 the position of Intelligence Oversight Officer was filled, and shortly thereafter the OACSI involvement with the YELLOW FRUIT (U) investigation was terminated. This permitted the Intelligence Oversight Officer to direct full-time attention to the oversight program as outlined in AR 381-10. With the cooperation of the DAIG, Army General Counsel, and the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for

Intelligence Oversight (ATSD-IO), specific roles were clarified and the ACSI Intelligence Oversight Officer's title was changed to the Intelligence Oversight Assistance Officer (IOAO). This title changed the thrust of the position from one of inspection to one of assistance, focusing on education and operational review to preclude the commission of questionable activities. In this role, the IOAO initiated a series of oversight assistance visits to Army intelligence components worldwide, ensuring awareness of and compliance with the obligation that all personnel and operations be in accordance with AR 381-10. The IOAO role as the collator for all intelligence component reporting of oversight activities on a quarterly basis was formalized and strengthened, ensuring that the reports forwarded by the DAIG and the General Counsel contained the viewpoint of the Senior Intelligence Officer of the Army.

(2) (U) Battlefield Deception. 1 May 86, the Second Deception Program Review, mandated by CSA, was held. Principals were: DCSOPS (Chairman), DCSRDA, ACSI, DCG AMC, and CG CAC. Purpose was to assess status of tactical deception in the Army and map out a plan for the future. On 6 Jan 86, proponency for battlefield deception was transferred from the Combined Arms Center to USAICS. Major progress was made in intelligence production in support of battlefield deception.

(3) (U) Program and Budget. During Feb/Mar 86 and Jun/Jul 86, CI data for the update to the Counterintelligence Resource Allocation Model (CIRAM) was collected in Europe, and

the Far East. In Aug 86, update and revalidation of the model was completed and all CIRAM software and user manuals were delivered by the Orkand Corporation to the Army. After a series of briefings and demonstrations, CIRAM was delivered to INSCOM for implementation on 23 Sep 86.

(4) (U) Terrorism Counteraction.

(a) (U) With the continued threat of worldwide terrorism, numerous threat briefings were provided to GO/SES level DA personnel including a special briefing to the Secretary of the Army on the terrorism threat in the U.S.

(b) (U) The eight OACSI action items for the 1983 VCSA directed FAA on terrorism were satisfactorily completed. The entire FAA has now been completed.

(c) (U) A Terrorism Counteraction Staff Officer continued to represent the ACSI on the Army's Antiterrorism Task Force (ATTF). The ATTF handled a number of terrorism policy issues, including the upgrade of security at JTF-B in Honduras, and at various locations within USAREUR. The Terrorism Team also provided intelligence support to the Antiterrorism Operations and Intelligence Cell (ATOIC).

(d) (U) The 9G01st Military Intelligence Detachment, a USAR unit with an antiterrorism mission, supported the Army's terrorism counteraction program with several special projects. These included training of NG and USAR members, special analytic assistance to the ATOIC, and an in-depth study of antiterrorism intelligence needs of the USACIDC.

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(e) (U) An Antiterrorism Operations and Intelligence
Cell (ATOIC) was created in March to provide 24-hour anti-
terrorism support to the Army Operations Center (AOC). Initially
the ATOIC was manned by DAMI-CIC personnel. In May, the function
was transferred to DAMI-FIC. SFC Smith was transferred to
DAMI-FIC as the permanent member of ATOIC.

(5) (U) Special Operations.

(a) (U) The hostile intelligence threat achieved
greater visibility due to publicity surrounding a rash of
espionage arrests and trials during FY 85 and FY 86. This expo-
sure resulted in significant emphasis at all levels of the U.S.
Government on improving counterespionage. To perfect Army coun-
terespionage, this office promulgated policy concerning an
holistic approach to this issue, that is to say, bringing the
traditionally separate pieces of counterespionage together to
create a mutually supportive program. Central control of all
significant espionage investigations was established within the
Army. This responsibility was delegated to INSCOM, who
designated the U.S. Army Foreign Counterintelligence Activity
(FCA) as the Department of the Army Central Control Office. To
further bring the separate disciplines of security awareness,
investigations, and offensive operations together, plans were
made for revising Army Regulation AR 318-47, Offensive CI
Operations (OFCO), into an AR which establishes policy for all
facets of counterespionage, to include Subversion and Espionage
Directed Against the U.S. Army (SAEDA) investigations, espionage

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. investigations, OFCO, and special projects. The new AR 381-47
will be titled U.S. Army Counterespionage.

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      (c)   (U)   The Director, CI, and Investigative Programs,
Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy,
published DoD Directive 5240.6, Counterintelligence Awareness and
Briefing Program, and DoD Instructions concerning the administra-
tion of OFCO.   This office participated in the development of
these regulatory documents.   To implement these documents, this
office has begun revision to AR 381-12, SAEDA, and to incorporate
policy established in the DoD Instructions into the new AR
381-47.

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activities.

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(e)   (U)   This office remained responsible for pro-
mulgating Army counterespionage policy, assessing counter-
espionage investigations and operations, and keeping the Army
and national leadership apprised of significant developments in
counterespionage activities.   During the year, we provided OFCO
update briefings to the Secretary of the Army and Chief of Staff,
Army, in response to the heightened interest of the leadership in
these activities.

(6)   (U)   Counter-SIGINT (C-SIGINT).

(a)   (U)   The C-SIGINT element of the CI Operations
Team, while acting as the JCS Executive Agent for COMSEC monitor-
ing support to the U&S Commands, has been responsible for
directing Army, Air Force, and Navy monitoring missions.   During
FY 86, over 20 separate exercise missions were coordinated in
support of the JCS Staff, COMJSOC, CINCRED and CINCCENT.
Programming for FY 87 and long range forecasting for FY 88-89
were also completed in September 1986.

(b)   (U)   More than one-half work year, of effort, was
devoted to damage assessment of major espionage cases of FY 86.
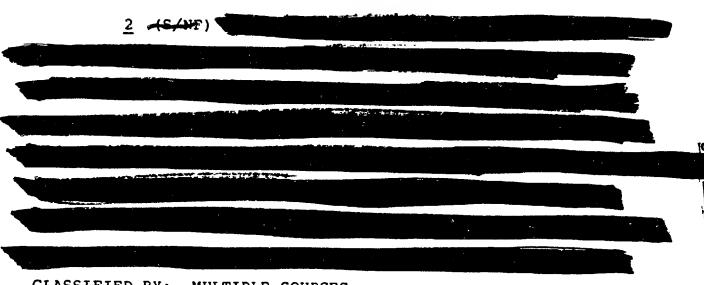
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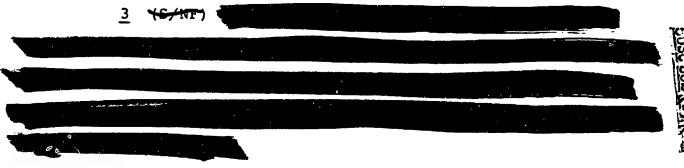
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c (U) CI provided input to and guidance on two person integrity for TOP SECRET key. CIC emphasized, by message, that the two person integrity rules published in DoD 5200.1-R apply to CRYPTO material. Coordination continues on other recommendations of the Stilwell Commission.

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(c) (U) The C-SIGINT element published an immediate interim change to AR 530-4 on 31 Jan 86. The effect of this change was to save scarce program funds previously spent on TEMPEST without consideration for sensitivity of information or other control techniques.

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(d)   (U)   The CI·OPS Team also represented DA on several national level subcommittees: Countermeasures Advisory Panel (CAP), the TEMPEST subcommittee under the NTISSIC, Technical Countermeasures Committee (TCC), the COMSEC, COMPUSEC, and TEMPEST subcommittee under the IG/CM(T).

(e)   (U)   CI OPS Team continued to emphasize changes to TEMPEST guidance in order to bring the policy in line with the threat.   The Stilwell Commission report and a GAO report (GAO/NSIAD-86-132) emphasized the need to enforce reduced TEMPEST resource allocations to permit reallocation of the savings to security programs focusing on areas of higher threat. A letter, subject: TEMPEST Guidelines for Program Managers, dated 22 Aug 86, was signed jointly by the ACSI and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management (ACSIM) to emphasize the new TEMPEST guidelines to systems development.   The Interim Change to AR 530-4 focused on applying the guidelines to facilities.

(f)   (U)   A major effort to consolidate information systems security policy and procedural documents began.   In coordination with ACSIM, a new UPDATE handbook is being created containing all applicable policy and procedures.   CI is responsible for the consolidated AR and a classified supplement.   OACSIM is responsible for drafting a procedural DA Pamphlet which will be included in the UPDATE publication.   Estimated completion date is August 1987.

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(6) (U) Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) and Intelligence Property Book.

(a) (U) Army Regulation AR 381-143 was published on 11 Apr 86. It contains logistics policy and procedures for intelligence property. Past inspection experience reflected that property accountability had been poor, necessitating an ACSI letter to all MACOMs requesting their command emphasis. The new regulation and its ICRC should dramatically improve intelligence property management and accountability.

(b) (U) The TSCM AO represented Army on the TSCM Subcommittee under the former SECOM, now the IG/CM(P).

(7) (U) General Activities.

(a) (U) FY 86 saw the initiation and completion of all required Internal Control Review Checklists (ICRC) (Army's Fraud Waste and Abuse Program) for Army Regulations: AR 380-40, AR 380-143, and AR 530-4. A fourth regulation (AR 530-3) was re-evaluated and determined not to require a checklist.

(b) (U) Significant contributions were made to the Securing Functional Area of the Army Intelligence Management Plan (AIMP). Key inputs were in support of terrorism counteraction, technology transfer, special access program support and C-SIGINT equipment and training. To go along with the AIMP, significant comments were made to The Army Plan (TAP) and the Defense Wide Intelligence Plan (DWIP). Emphasis was placed on friendly collection for purposes of profile development and vulnerability assessment.

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d. (U) Technology Transfer Division.

(1) (U) Throughout 1986, the mission of the Technology Transfer (T2) Division continued to expand in scope and responsibility. Several key developments were noteworthy: The National Disclosure Policy (NDP) team increased their exposure within the ARSTAF and disclosure community concerning issues of national importance. An automation architecture for the division was implemented with the office receiving five IBM-XT computers and one printer. An on-line link with the Foreign Disclosure Technical Information (FORDTIS) was established via one of the computers. The T2 Policy Team increased their participation within the Army's decision making process on international technology sharing issues.

(2) (U) Operationally, the T2 Division (Policy Branch) in 1986 saw intense involvement arbitrating technology sharing issues, drafting and coordinating the new regulations, AR 70-1 and 380-XX, and working with the office of the Under Secretary of Army on General Security of Military Information Agreements (GSOMIA). The division continued to chair the quadripartite security working group for the internal consortium developing the multiple launch rocket system (MLRS), including attendace at a Paris, France, quarterly review conference. A data base was created to organize and track the multi-agency staffing of the critical technologies technical weapons assessments received from the Army Materiel Command. A mission unique T^2 threat briefing was also written.

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(3) (U) The T2 Foreign Disclosure-Visits/Accrediations team undertook an Under Secretary of the Army tasking to evaluate the U.S. Foreign Liaison Officer (FLO) program and establish a governing policy. This intense effort affected the workings of the U.S. Army FLO program worldwide.

(4) (U) Several Key indicators of the T2 workload during 1986 are listed below:

-- Processed 35 exceptions to the National Disclosure Policy.

-- Reviewed 298 munitions cases (export license requests).

-- Processed 1.674 documents requests from foreign governments.

-- Processed 13,200 visit requests from foreign governments.

-- Approved 620 accrediations of foreign officers to U.S. activities.

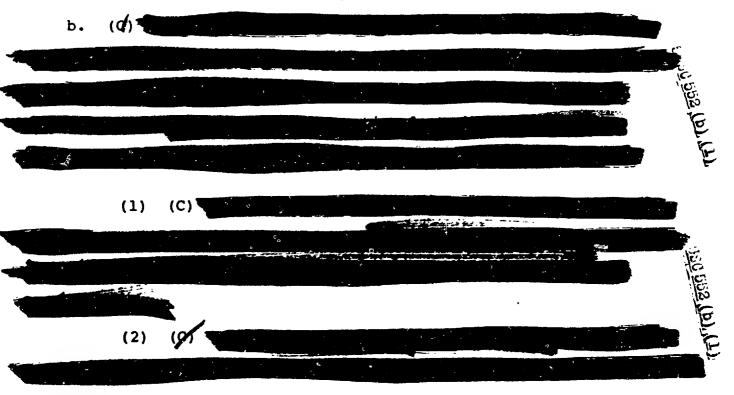-- Staffed 16 technical assessments on Army major systems.

SECTION 4

Directorate of Foreign Intelligence

1. (U) Foreign Intelligence Division.

    a. (U) Key personnel. (Assigned Position/Departed Position)

        (1) (U) Senior Desk Officer, Soviet/East European Team:

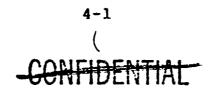   LTC Richard S. Kosevich   /Aug 85
        LTC Dennis K. Morris   Aug 85/Apr 86
        LTC Michael P. Peters   Apr 86/

        (2) (U) Senior Desk Officer, West/East Team:

        COL Lee H. H. Smith   /Sep 86
        LTC Donald A. Dubay   Sep 86/

    b. (C) ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮
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2.   (U)   Threat Intelligence Division.

a.   (U)   Exploitation and Applications Branch.

(1)   (U)   The Exploitation and Applications Branch (E&A) continued to support the major Army analysis organizations -- TRADOC and the Concepts Analysis Agency -- during FY 86. With the integration of the Branch into the Threat Intelligence Division, an evolution of missions and functions in the threat support process occurred during this time.

(2)   (U)   In November-December 1985, E&A Branch personnel chaired a DFI task force charged with defining functions and responsibilities between OACSI and the Army Intelligence Agency for threat support to Army studies and analyses, to include the development of base case scenarios (operational concepts) and model review and validation. This culminated in a December 1985 decision brief to the ACSI and a policy message to TRADOC and AMC delineating the functions and responsibilities of Branch

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action officers in the threat support process. Threat Integration Staff Officers were established with responsibility to organize and chair Threat Coordinating Groups for studies, models, and scenarios.

(3) (U) Major projects supported include the Airland Battle Conventional Defense Enhancement Study, the development of TRADOC's Europe VI standard scenario, and review of the Vector-in-Command Model. Threat support and participation continued to JCS Total Force Capability Assessment (TFCA), numerous PPBES studies (OMNIBUS, TAA, etc.), nuclear requirement studies, and review of numerous Army and national community intelligence documents. A major milestone was reached in December 1985 with publication of the OACSI Base Case Scenario for the Western TVD, 1986-199X in the Soviet Battlefield Development Plan. This theater operational concept presented a radical new assessment for use in Army studies and analyses. It served as the basis for threat development in TRADOC's Europe VI Standard Scenario and for use at Concepts Analysis Agency for Army PPBES studies.

b. (U) Scientific and Technical Intelligence Branch.

(1) (U) In addition to foreign scientific and technical intelligence and threat support to the Army Staff, the Secretariat, and Congress, the members of the S&T Branch participated in a number of Threat Coordinating Groups (TCG), served as the alternate Army representative to the Weapon and Space Systems Intelligence Committee (WSSIC), served as members of

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several subcommittees of the WSSIC, participated in three inter-national forums, (Senior National Representatives, Allied Land Warfare Technical Intelligence Conference, and the US/UK Chemical Warfare Intelligence Exchange), served as a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee, and as a member of national level intelligence collection/analysis committee on Soviet tank development.

(2) (U) S&T Branch members conducted technical reviews of several National Intelligence Estimates (NIE) and served as members of numerous Study Advisory Groups (SAG). Branch members prepared and delivered numerous technical briefings to the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, the Chief and Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, and to a wide range of Army Staff principals.

(3) (U) S&T Branch members contributed to the threat data book for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development, and Acquisition (DCSRDA). All functional areas (armor, infantry, artillery, chemical and biological, missiles, aviation, and tech-nology transfer) were addressed. The book is prepared annually for the DCSRDA in support of his preparation for the House Armed Services Committee, House Appropriations Committee, Senate Armed Services Committee, and the Senate Appropriations Committee pro-curement hearings each year.

(4) (U) The S&T Branch was a key player and coor-dinator for the US/UK Armor Conference (at CIA) and the follow-

on Senior National Representative (SNR) conference (at Aberdeen
Proving Ground) during FY 86. Several important issues were
discussed and resolved, although disagreements continue to exist
over design specifics of the Future Soviet Tank (FST).

(5) (U) S&T Branch personnel prepared, coordinated,
and presented a lengthy report on the fixed and rotary wing
threat to the forward area for the Army's Air Defense Symposium.
It provideda necessary and critical baseline threat assessment to
key Army Staff and major command players, as well as U.S. defense
industry representatives and representatives of twelve foreign
nations. Additionally, the S&T Branch provided the chairperson
and central coordination element for the Senior National
Representative's Helicopter Threat Working Group meetings in
France and the U.S.

(6) (U) In the chemical and biological warfare (C/BW)
arena, S&T Branch personnel were instrumental in guiding several
smoke and obscurants actions affecting a wide range of Army
weapons systems development, testing, and deployment. Also,
significant progress was made toward final coordination and
publication of a baseline BW threat assessment for use by the
Army's materiel and combat development communities. The branch
also provided the ARSTAF coordinator for a major Army Science
Board effort on Chemical and Biological Warfare Intelligence,
which was sponsored by the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army.
Several work sessions were held during the year at a variety of
locations throughout the U.S.

(7) (U) During FY 86, the Division's Science Advisor began the initial formation, coordination, and planning for Threat Coordination Groups in two areas of fast rising interest to the Army's combat and materiel developers: countermeasures/counter-countermeasures, and directed energy weapons.

(8) (U) The branch also saw a substantial increase in its support to space related intelligence, including key input to the National HUMINT Collection Plan for Space, and to Army contributions to DoD's Strategic Defense Initiative Office (SDIO) activities. Several committee contributions by S&T Branch personnel to the Director, Central Intelligence's Critical Intelligence Problems Committee (CIPC), were of particular interest at the national level.

(9) (U) The S&T Branch also took the lead in writing, coordinating, and publishing several publications on the Soviet radioelectronic communications threat and Soviet heliborne electronic warfare systems. The work clearly laid out for the Army's users the important effects and trends that will critically affect the Army's communications and electronic warfare systems development and acquisition process. The work was subsequently published by DIA for use throughout DoD.

c. (U) Threat Integration Branch.

(1) (U) Throughout the year the efforts of the five Threat Integration Staff Officers (TISO) assigned to the branch concentrated on increasing OACSI participation in the research,

development, and acquisition process. They accomplished proactive coordination of all facets of threat support to the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command mission areas and the forty Major and Designated Acquisition Programs governed by the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council and the DoD Joint Resource Management Board.

(2) (U) The All Source Analysis System (ASAS), Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar (JSTARS), Army Helicopter Improvement Program (AHIP), Light Helicopter Family (LHX), Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV), Army Tactical Missile System (ATAMS), and the 155mm Howitzer Improvement Program (155HIP) required intensive threat coordination efforts to support milestone decision reviews and numerous in-process reviews conducted both at the major command and the HQDA level. Primary work was accomplished through the use of established or newly formed Threat Coordinating Groups (TCGs chaired by the OACSI TISO responsible for their respective system or program). The TCGs acted as the integrating body between the combat developer (TRADOC and AMC) and the intelligence community to coordinate the provision of timely, consistent and accurate intelligence throughout the life cycle process. The Fire Support TISO was also involved in the development of the Deep Battle Systems Cost and Operational Effectiveness Analysis of end-to-end systems of fires, sensors, communications and intelligence. This effort will result in long term efforts requiring detailed scenario data, parametric data of near-, mid-, and far-term Soviet systems

and the assessments which will result in decisions on what system to develop.

(3) (U) Based upon the OSD decision to cancel the Division Air Defense Gun system (DIVAD) in August 1985, the CSA directed the formation of a working group to address the forward area air defense needs of the Army. The working group was to report on the recommended alternatives of systems that should be fielded. The Air Defense TISO was required to prepare and present several short notice, detailed threat briefings to the senior Army leadership over the period of June-September 1986. A FAAD TCG with membership from the Army, DIA, and the Air Force was formed for the purpose of developing the definitive air threat to deployed Army divisions. The document was developed in a very short period of time with the assistance of the TCG and the Army Intelligence Agency as the primary producer. The FAAD Threat document was reviewed and validated by the DIA and the USAF in direct response to the VCSA tasking. A validated threat was produced and disseminated to the field as the threat support document for the development of Army Air Defense System.

(4) (U) The establishment of the first Intelligence Electronic Warfare Mission Area Threat Coordinating Group in June 1986 brought together for the first time over twenty different organizations concerned with this mission area. These were primarily from TRADOC and AMC. The keynote address was presented by BG Harman, the Project Manager for Joint Tactical Fusion/All

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Source Analysis System. The meeting resulted in the development and recognition of the requirement for the OACSI TISO to chair these meetings on a recurring basis.

3. (U) Current Intelligence Division.

    a. (U) Organizational changes.

       (1) (U) The major formal change which occurred in FY 86 was the establishment of an Indications and Warning (I&W) Branch in the Army Operations Center. Core for this new element was the existing OACSI Watch Office (5 off, 5 EM), which retained its form and I&W functions, less terrorism. With ACSI approval, the Foreign Intelligence Directorate established an antiterrorism element in the AOC to complement efforts by ODCSOPS to track terrorism. An ODCSOPS O-5 slot was given up to OACSI and filled by OACSI with an MI Lieutenant Colonel; additionally, an officer (0-2), and one NCO were detailed to OACSI by ITAC to round out what came to be called the Antiterrorism Intelligence and Operations Cell (ATOIC). Additionally, OACSI's TDA was changed to incorporate responsibility for the Army's representative to the National Military Intelligence Center (NMIC) and the Army's representative to the Strategic Warning System in DIA. As the fiscal year ended, these various I&W Branch elements were in place and integrating their operations into the Foreign Intelligence Directorate under Current Intelligence Division supervision.

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(2) (U) Of lesser magnitude, the retirement of the incumbent GS-12 Visual Information Supervisor in May 1986 necessitated a reclassification action to downgrade this position, because of the Graphics Section's size (three personnel). The reclassification action was completed (to GS-11) and the job was in the process of being advertised as FY 86 ended.

(3) (U) Finally, the idea of merging the current Intelligence Division with the Foreign Intelligence (DAMI-FII), shelved by the ACSI in FY 84 (q.v.), was resurrected as the fiscal year drew to a close. A contemplated OACSI reorganization (see below) suggested the merger, as well as the possibility of all Foreign Intelligence Directorate functions being transferred to the Army Intelligence Agency. These and other structural adjustments were under active scrutiny at the end of FY 86.

b. (U) Key personnel.

(1) (U) COL Dwight W. Beach served as division chief during the entire fiscal year.

(2) (U) Other.

(a) (U) Personnel shortages remained the most vexing division problem throughout the fiscal year. A MILPERCEN decision (over written DAMI-ZB objection) that the division's only Middle East analyst should attend C&GSC a year ahead of schedule resulted in this position being vacant for the 4th Qtr FY 86, with no prospect for a replacement being on board before the beginning of 2d Qtr FY 87. This required ad hoc regional

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coverage in order for the division to remain abreast of events, and necessitated several temporary adjustments in manning the division and within the I&W Branch.

(b)　(U)　A proposed decrement in the IOD was announced in which the division, by attrition, would go from nine (ten counting the division chief's position) to five Foreign Area Officer analytical positions by the end of FY 87. As FY 86 ended, a request for exemption, signed by the ACSI, had been forwarded to VCSA.

(c)　(U)　Also pending, at the end of FY 86, was the OACSI Personnel Space Reduction Plan and Future Study, which sought to prepare for a 15 percent personnel cut by 1988, as well as project what the OACSI Staff should look like over the next 3-5 years. This reorganization, together with the aforementioned IOD decrement, clearly called into question the division's continued existence as presently configured. Neither reduction, if implemented, would permit the division to satisfactorily accomplish its current intelligence production and I&W missions.

(d)　(U)　On a positive note, FY 86 saw two important personnel advancements:

1 (U) The recently civilianized editor position was strengthened through the elaboration of major job elements that made the incumbent responsible for all division intelligence production, brought the editor into the division's substantive decision making process, and embodied in this position "deputy"

division chief responsibility for providing current intelligence support to OACSI and the ARSTAF.

2 (U) In December 1985, the Army Staff Badge was first awarded to a division analyst. This uphill battle saw all quali- fied division analysts programmed to be recognized for their ARSTAF support in a similar manner, and established a mechanism to ensure continued adherence to this program in the future.

c. (U) Narrative of Activities.

(1) (U) Day-to-day intelligence production activities continued to be refined and the daily Black Book's readership expanded. The most notable addition outside the Pentagon was the Secret Service, added at their request for the terrorism coverage provided. The division's analysts continued to enhance both their own reputations as regional experts and the organization's credibility as they gained added insights into their areas and conveyed these regularly to the Army Secretariat, CSA, and other ARSTAF principals.

(2) (U) In the area of terrorism, the ATOIC's advent saw OACSI terrorism expertise emerge to the point where the ATOIC routinely defined the terrorist threat as enunciated in the daily ODCSOPS Force Protection Memorandum. Additionally, as ATOIC ana- lysts gained experience and began preparing Black Book articles on terrorism subjects on a regular basis.

(3) (U) The close working relationship with DAMI-FII achieved during FY 85 (q.v.) was strengthened over the course of the fiscal year as Current Intelligence Division analysts

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increasingly found themselves assuming responsibility for pro-
jects having a direct impact on Army policy formulation. Of par-
ticular note was, as the Administration turned its attention more and
more to combating drugs, one of the division's Latin American
analysts found himself working full time, for an extended period,
on the question of intelligence preparation of the battlefield
(IPB) for Army-related antidrug operations.

(4) (U) The primary impediment to smooth, across-the-
board accomplishment of all missions and responsibilities
remained the paucity of resources available to do any one job
properly. Increasingly, as the fiscal year wore on, it became
evident that the division was stretched uncomfortably thin. As
FY 86 ended, the dominant question had become: how to attract
(and retain) the caliber of people, both civilian and military,
to perform arduous shift work and significant follow-on projects
in the face of looming personnel cuts? The answer seemed to lie
in making substantive mission adjustments as an outgrowth of the
nascent OACSI Personnel and Space Reduction Plan and Future
Study.

SECTION 5

Intelligence Automation Management Office

1. (U) Overview.

a. (U) The Intelligence Automation Management Office (DAMI-AM) continued its mission of being the ARSTAF monitor and the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) funds executor for automation and telecommunications systems for Army Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS) sites and Army-funded U&S Command IDHS sites. In addition, at the direction of the DAS and the ACSI, DAMI-AM continued to have the responsibility for planning and implementing automation support for the OACSI staff and coordinating all actions for information management support for OACSI. The major activities have centered on planning and budgeting for computer assisted support for the intelligence staffs and organizations of the Army MACOMs, U&S Commands, and the organizations within the Army Intelligence Agency.

b. (U) During FY 86, coordination increased between the offices of DIA (RSE and RSM) due to the continued development of standardized systems such as the Automated Message Handling System (AMHS) and the release of Life Cycle Management guidance (DIAM 65-13).

2. (U) Organization Changes.

a. (U) In FY 86, DAMI-AM was officially changed to a non-structured organization. However, the office still operates with two branches: The Life Cycle Management Branch (DAMI-AML) and the Plans and Budget Branch (DAMI-AMP). The 05 position has been

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moved out of DAMI-AMP and placed directly under the Chief of DAMI-AM. Upon the permanent appointment of Mr. Cooperman, as the Branch Chief for Plans and Budget, his old position became available for recruitment. This position was filled by Mr. Mason from a competitive list of applicants. Mr. Mason was filling a computer specialist position within this office. His old position has been filled.

b. (U) During FY 86, the following personnel departed DAMI-AM:

(1) (U) Mr. Michael Clarke, computer specialist in the Life Cycle Management Branch, resigned from Federal Service.

(2) (U) Mr. Richard Allen, computer specialist in the Life Cycle Management Branch, transferred to Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, VA.

(3) (U) MAJ(P) Edward H. Gore, Jr. transferred to Germany.

c. (U) During FY 86, the following personnel joined DAMI-AM:

(1) (U) Mrs. Mary T. Taylor, Mrs. Jamie Schaffer, and Mr. Daniel Hurd joined as computer specialists in the Life Cycle Management Branch.

(2) MAJ Philip Crawford was assigned to the Plans and Programs Branch replacing MAJ(P) Edward Gore.

3. (U) Narrative Activities.

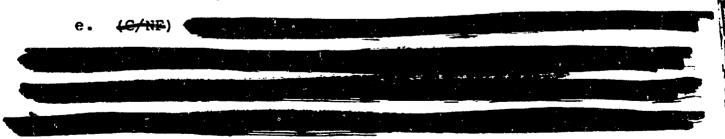a. (U) On 1 July 1986, OACSI completed its Information Management Plans (IMPSs). Each plan contains a summary of

intelligence-related information management initiatives requiring
HQDA approval for execution. This year, OACSI submitted two
plans: an internal IMP and an external IMP. The internal IMP
was submitted to the Director Army Staff for Information
Management (DASIM), identifying internal staff information
requirements in support of the OACSI staff (i.e., the OACSI Staff
microcomputer procurement, follow-on word processor replacements,
and procurement of a document storage and retrieval system). The
external IMP was submitted to OACSIM and addressed external
mission- related information requirements. Specifically, this
second IMP addressed all Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence
Agency (USAIA) information requirements, which need to be
resourced through the Army Program Objective Memorandum (POM)
process rather than through the General Defense Intelligence
Program (GDIP). This second plan included office automation,
print plant, and audio-visual requirements in support of HQAIA's
three production centers, Foreign Science and Technology Center
(FSTC), Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC), and
Intelligence Threat Analysis Center (ITAC). New initiatives
which are approved in this IMP will be able to compete for
resources as Program Development Incremental Packages (PDIPs) in
the FY 90 POM.

b. (U) OACSI also participated in an ARSTAF effort to
reconcile existing ARSTAF Information Systems Planning (ISP)
documents with the HQDA ISP. The HQDA and ARSTAF ISPs are two of
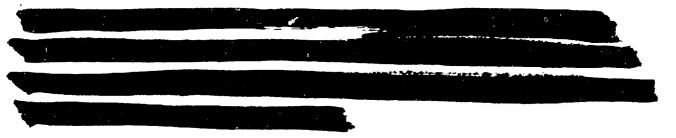the key documents that will be used to develop the HQDA

Information Architecture. The ISPs identify processes that are performed by a particular agency and tie those processes to a particular information class(es). In addition, the ISP identifies the current information systems and the processes supported within an agency. Prior to this reconciliation, OACSI was the functional proponent for two HQDA processes, Manage Intelligence, and Manage Security. During the reconciliation, a third process was added, provide Foreign Liaison.

c.   (U)   One system for an IDHS site progressed into full development and fielding. The Relocatable Army Processors for Intelligence Dissemination – Europe (RAPIDE) for ODCSI, USAREUR. The system software and integration contract was awarded to PRC. Tobyhanna Depot began developing the prototype vans in which the RAPIDE hardware was mounted. The first vans were shipped to USAREUR and test-out operations started.

d.   (U) The Army Threat Intelligence Production System (ATIPS) host computer and peripherals were relocated from Arlington Hall Station to the Washington Navy Yard. The contract to procure the hardware for the automated message handling system was finalized. The DODIIS standard system is scheduled for installation during FY 87.

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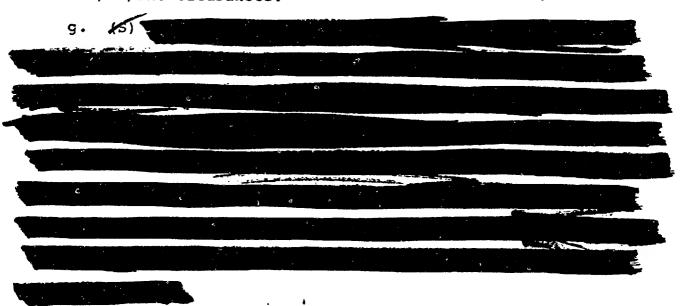██

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f.   (U)   WESTCOM Intelligence System (WESTIS) is a part of
the DoD Intelligence Information System (DODIIS), the hardware
for which has been installed at the WESTCOM Intelligence Computer
Center.   WESTIS currently serves HQ WESTCOM/ODCSINT and USAITIC-
PAC.   In the future, the system will also serve the WESTCOM
Command Center, the 25th ID, and the 29th ENG BN (T).   Remote
analyst work stations are connected to the computer center via
leased communications lines.   All work stations are located
within SCIFs and access to the system is limited to personnel
with TS/SI/SAO clearances.

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h. (U) A contract was awarded to replace the computer at the Fort Bragg IDHS Facility. When installed, the IBM 4381 will provide automation support to HQ ARCENT units located at Fort Bragg, plus all CONUS-based divisions in the U.S.

i. (U) A fiber optic network was installed at FSTC to connect analyst's terminals in the unSCIFed areas to a collateral computer. This is an interim measure to increase computer support until the large capacity computer is acquired. Funds for the large computer were retained in the FY 86 and 87 budgets. Specifications were submitted to the Virginia Procurement Office in FY 86, and contract award is expected in FY 87.

SECTION 6

Directorate of Foreign Liaison

1. (U) Organization Changes. In April 1986, the budget responsibilities were moved from the Attache Coordination Branch to the Office of the Director under the supervision of the Executive Officer.

2. (U) Key Personnel.

   a. (U) MAJ Richard R. Demers left the Directorate on 1 January 1986 and was replaced by CPT Michelle Beckley. She in turn left on 30 March and was replaced by CPT Claire A. Rooney, who arrived on 14 March 1986.

   b. (U) The Director of Foreign Liaison, COL Roger G. Seymour, left on 24 May 1986 and was replaced on 6 June 1986 by LTC(P) Lawrence N. Reiman, Jr.

   c. (U) The Chief, Attache Coordination Branch, LTC Donald A. Dubay, was reassigned to FII and replaced by LTC Leon W. Sullivan.

   d. (U) MAJ Richard Feeling left the Directorate on 30 May 1986 and was replaced by LTC Daniel M. Smith.

   e. (U) Officers assigned as of 30 September 1986 were:

COL Lawrence N. Reiman, Jr.	Director
MAJ Ruth A. Phillips	Executive Officer
LTC Leon W. Sullivan	Chief, Coordination
LTC Thomas S. Brock	Chief, Tours
LTC Daniel M. Smith	Tours Officer
CPT Claire A. Rooney	Tours Officer

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3. Narrative of Activities. The Directorate's three branches accomplished the following actions.

a. (U) Tours Branch (DAMI-FLT) had the responsibility for planning and administering officially hosted visits of foreign military dignataries to the United States. During FY 86, DAMI-FLT administered a total of 53 tours. (Appendix A) There were four categories of tours:

(1) (U) Counterpart Tours: Counterpart tours were administered for counterparts of the SECDEF and CJCS on a rotational basis with other services, and all counterparts of SA, CSA, VCSA, DAS, ACSI, and other senior DA officials.

No. Tours Conducted	No. Participants and Escorts
22	180

(2) (U) Orientation Training Tours (OTT): OTTs were conducted under either the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) or the Foreign Military Sales Program (FMS). Their purpose was to acquaint senior foreign officers with U.S. Army doctrine and training methods.

No. Tours Conducted	No. Participants and Escorts
10	54

(3) (U) Washington, DC Schools Tours: Washington, DC Schools Tours were conducted under IMET and FMS for foreign students attending U.S. Army service schools (career course level and above). The tours acquainted participants with HQDA, State

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Department, and other government and civilian institutions in the Washington, DC area.

No. Tours Conducted	No. Participants and Escorts
11	1087

(4) (U) Others. These tours included Mark Clark Lectures, Kermit Roosevelt Lectures, MOP 130s, MOP 187s, Attache Tours, and others not falling under other programs.

No. Tours Conducted	No. Participants and Escorts
10	272

b. (U) Protocol Branch.

(1) (U) Arranged the following social functions: 46 luncheons for attaches or visiting VIPs; 13 dinners for Military Attaches, ACSI counterparts and their wives; 7 social hours for Military and Assistant Military Attaches; a band concert and 4th of July reception for Military Attaches and their ladies; a military review for all attaches and their ladies; and a fall reception hosted by the ACSI to introduce the attaches and their ladies to the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Army.

(2) (U) Processed 21 awards for foreign military dignitaries.

(3) (U) Prepared 74 and 62 holiday congratulatory letters for signature by the CSA and ACSI, respectively, to their foreign counterparts.

(4) (U) Prepared an additional 15 and 8 miscellaneous letters to CSA and ACSI counterparts.

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c. (U) Coordination Branch.

(1) (U) The Attache Coordination Branch is responsible for Special Accreditations of foreign Military Attaches and Assistant Military Attaches to U.S. Army staff sections and selected commands. Additionally, the branch processes requests for Visit Authorizations for foreigners to visit DA staff principals, as well as U.S. Army installations and activities. The branch also processes applications for and approves issue of Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Cards to eligible foreign military personnel and their dependents; prepares readahead materials on visits by distinguished foreign visitors to senior Army officials; publishes the Army's Directory of Foreign Military Attaches and the Policy and Procedures Guide for Foreign Military Attaches; and represents the Army at the State Department's Office of Foreign Missions in matters involving implementation of the August 1982 Foreign Missions Act.

(2) (U) The following projects and actions were accomplished during FY 86:

a (U) Processed Department of the Army accreditations for 83 foreign Military and Assistant Military Attaches.

b (U) Processed 675 Requests for Visit Authorizations for foreign visits to senior U.S. Army officials, installations and activities.

c (U) Coordinated, edited, assembled, and distributed Readahead Books for 138 visits to senior U.S Army officials by foreign representatives.

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<u>d</u> (U) Processed requests for and approved issue of 852 Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Cards for eligible foreign military personnel.

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Plans, Program and Budget Office

1.   (U) Major Organizational Changes.   There were no major organizational changes affecting the Plans, Program and Budget Office during FY 86.

2.   (U) Key Personnel Changes.

   a. (U) Office of the Chief.   COL James V. Benvenuto, Chief, Plans, Program and Budget Office, retired from the Army in October 1986.   He was replaced by COL Arthur N. Crowell, who came to OACSI in January 1986.

   b. (U) Plans Branch.

      (1) (U) MAJ(P) David J. Anthony replaced LTC John Oseth as the Chief of the Plans Branch on 1 June 1986.

      (2) (U) MAJ Larry D. Bruns replaced MAJ(P) Michael C. Houck as the Army Plans Officer on 30 June 1986.

      (3) (U) Mr. Steven F. Nolan replaced Mr. Gene Mallot as the Joint Plans Officer on 30 December 1985.

      (4) (U) Ms. Ann M. Baldino replaced Ms. Lagina Stokes as the branch secretary on 7 April 1986.

   c. (U) Program and Budget Formulation Branch.

      (1) (U) MAJ(P) E. Ray Yount left OACSI in June 1986 for reassignment in Germany as a battalion commander.   He was replaced as Branch Chief by MAJ(P) Michael Houck.

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(2) (U) Mrs. H. Sue Lazicki, Management Analyst, moved from the Program and Budget Formulation Branch to the Budget Execution, Audit and Management Branch in January 1986. She was replaced by Ms. Betty Lovelace, who came to OACSI from ODCSOPS.

(3) (U) Ms. Caroline Craig, Budget Analyst, left OACSI for a position in the newly formed Strategic Defense Initiative Program Office in June 1986. She was replaced by Mrs. Ethel Woods in August 1986.

(4) (U) Ms. Linda Edens, Budget Analyst Intern, arrived in OACSI in August 1986. She began a program of instruction consisting of on-the-job training and classroom instruction designed to train her to perform at the journeyman level in two years.

d. (U) Budget Execution, Audit and Management Branch.

(1) (U) Mrs. Vivian Evans, workman's compensation case was still unresolved by the end of FY 86. While her case was in progress, the branch was able to hire Mr. Moon Song, Budget Analyst, as a temporary civilian overhire in May 1986. Mr. Song's appointment was for a period not to exceed one year, or the resolution of Mrs. Evans' case, whichever turned out to be shorter.

(2) (U) Mrs. Wanda Strother's workman's compensation case was resolved in September 1986 when she resigned from the Federal Service. Mrs. Linda Jorgenson was hired on a temporary appoint-

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ment In July 1986. Her appointment was converted to permanent after Mrs. Strother's resignation.

(3) (U) Mrs. Virginia Robinson, Management Analyst, retired from the Federal Service In October 1986. She was replaced by Mrs. Sue Lazickl who came from the Program and Budget Formulation Branch.

3. (U) Narrative of Activities.

a. (U) Plans Branch.

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(2) (U) The Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) is the formal means by which the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) carry out their responsibilities for providing strategic plans and direction of the armed forces. It is a flexible and interactive system intended to complement the DOD Planning, Programming, and Budgeting system, by allowing for effective interaction with other specialized management and planning systems. The JSPS constitutes the military advice to the National Command Authorities by providing the JCS view of strategy, force levels needed to implement the U.S. military strategy, and risks associated with fiscally constrained force levels. In support of the JSPS, the Plans Branch reviewed and provided input to the numerous JSPS documents. OACSI staff input ensured that matters pertaining to ground forces, and in particular Army intelligence concerns and needs, were accurately presented in the joint arena, and that, in aggregate, the various JSPS documents accurately support the national military strategy. The JSPS provides the means for the JCS to assess the global environment, evaluate the threat, and propose the military strategy necessary to support national security objectives. The following documents are utilized by the JCS to discharge their strategic planning responsibilities: Joint Intelligence Estimate for Planning (JIEP), Intelligence Priorities for Strategic Planning (IPSP), Joint Long-Range Strategic Appraisal (JLRSA), Joint Strategic Planning Document (JSPD), Joint

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Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis (JSPDSA), Joint Program Assessment Memorandum (JPAM), Joint Security Assistance Memorandum (JSAM), and the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

(3) (U) The Joint Operating Planning System (JOPS) complements the JSPS. JOPS is utilized by the unified and specified commands to develop operation and contingency plans in response to JSCP taskings. These plans are reviewed by the Plans Branch to identify Army intelligence deficiencies and shortfalls, and to ensure the adequacy of Army intelligence support to the unified commands.

(4) (U) The Defense-Wide Intelligence Plan (D-WIP) provides program planning recommendations for the mid- and long-range periods that improve intelligence capabilities in support of the national military strategy. The branch, as a key participant in the D-WIP developmental process, ensures that Army intelligence objectives are reflected to the maximum extent possible in the D-WIP.

(5) (U) The Defense Guidance (DG) is the DOD strategic plan for the development and employment of future forces. It provides the Services with top-management direction for development of capabilities to counter threats to our national security objectives. It establishes goals, priorities, and mid-term objectives through a participative management process that is broad enough to allow the Services flexibility in their

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internal management, while focusing their programs toward a balanced, efficient, and cost-effective national military capability. Plans Branch represented OACSI at OSD working-level meetings on intelligence-related sections of the DG. Representation provided OACSI the opportunity to present Army intelligence views, and ensured that Army intelligence objectives were reflected in the DG.

(6) (U) The Plans Branch represented the Army on the DCI's interdepartmental Foreign Intelligence Priorities Committee (FIPC). The FIPC is the executive agent for managing the DCI's statement of U.S. Foreign Intelligence Requirements Categories and Priorities as called for in DCI Directive 1/2. These categories and priorities provide basic guidance to the intelligence Community for the operation, planning, and programming of the overall U.S. foreign intelligence effort.

(7) (U) The Army Intelligence Management Plan (AIMP) continued to evolve during FY 86, becoming more specific in identifying shortfalls, establishing requirements and objectives, and in developing programmatic solutions. Volume I of the AIMP, published and sent to the field in June 1986, developed this strategy, provided guidance, and identified broad shortcomings. Volume II refined those deficiencies into specific requirements and objectives and equated them to programmatic functional areas in Volume III. Volume III provided programmatic details, such as tasks and

prioritization. Volumes II and III, currently in final
draft, are scheduled for publication in the 1st quarter of FY
87. The following AIMP is scheduled for publication in
September 1987, and will include the implementation plan for
IEW Master Plan 2000.

(8) (U) The branch also supported ACSI participation in a
number of four star and general officer conferences.

(a) (U) Senior Military Intelligence Officers'
Conferences (SMIOC) were held in Colorado Springs in December
1985 and at the DIAC in October 1986. ACSI participated in
these conferences which covered a number of issues critical to
the intelligence community.

(b) (U) The Fall Army Commanders Conference met in October
1986, and involved all MACOM commanders and ARSTAF principals.
They discussed a wide range of Army issues.

(c) (U) The Army Leadership Seminar, a conference of
retired four star generals convened by the CSA, was held in
August 1986 to update and seek their advise on key issues.
During this year's conference the ACSI provided an update on
Army Intelligence - 1986. The 45 minute presentation was
followed by a 15 minute question and answer period.

b. (U) Program and Budget Formulation Branch.

(1) (U) The Program and Budget Formulation Branch managed
the resourcing of Army intelligence requirements through the
dual Comptroller of the Army (COA) and Director of Central

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Intelligence (DIA) programming and budgeting systems. The branch coordinated all program and budget formulation matters for the Army's portion of the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP). Branch oversight functions included program development and budget formulation of general military intelligence, counterintelligence, security, and cryptologic programs totaling more than $600 million and 12,000 military and civilian personnel.

(2) (U) Branch personnel engaged in frequent liaison with Army, OSD, and other joint agency elements in the performance of their duties. The branch provided OACSI representation on the O-6 level Program and Budget Committee.

c. (U) Budget Execution, Audit and Management Branch.

(1) (U) The Management Team coordinated the review and update of three organization and functions (O&F) regulations: CSR 10-27 <u>Organization & Functions, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence</u>; AR 10-61 <u>Organization & Functions, U.S. Army Intelligence Operations Detachment</u>; and the OACSI portion of AR 10-5 <u>Organization & Functions, Army Staff</u>. Both AR 10-61 and CSR 10-27 were approved and published during FY 86. Review of the OACSI portion of AR 10-5 was completed and forwarded to the Staff Management Division, Director of the Army Staff, for consolidation.

(2) (U) The Management Team achieved reconciliation with the U.S. Army Manpower Review and Documentation Agency

(USAMARDA) on the USAIOD manpower survey. USAMARDA recognized additional manpower requirements in the technical transfer functional area, and both sides agreed on a total of 79 manpower requirements for the USAIOD.

(3) (U) Branch auditors conducted audits of CONUS and OCONUS

intelligence activities. The auditors reviewed the usage of intelligence funds and wrote audit reports for all activities reviewed.

(4) (U) The budget analysts conducted budget execution and financial operations and policy.

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DATE	TOUR	# PARTICI-PANTS	DATE	TOUR	# PARTICI-PANTS
OCTOBER			**APRIL**		
6 Sep – 4	Royal College of Defence Studies (MOP 130)	13	1 – 15	Orientation Training Tour, Turkey	11
28 – 5	Defense Minister–Prince Sultan	46	5 – 12	ACSI Counterpart, Kuwait	4
6 – 12	ACSI Counterpart, Pakistan	3	9 – 18	CSA Counterpart, Saudi Arabia	7
8 – 22	Orientation Training Tour, Germany	6	10 –11	National Defence College of Canada (MOP 130)	73
21 – 24	Fall Assistant Attache Trip	38	18 – 2 May	Kermit Roosevelt Lecture Tour	3
22 – 1 Nov	CSA Counterpart, Germany	6	22 – 27	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	135
22 – 27	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	90			
NOVEMBER			**MAY**		
6 – 16	CJCS Counterpart, Pakistan	7	3 – 6 May	Army Executive Agent, MOD, Australia	6
12	CSA Counterpart, Tunisia	1	3 – 15	CJCS Counterpart, China	23
12 – 26	Orientation Training Tour, Burundi	5	6 – 11	CGSC Washington, DC, Tour	106
17 – 23	ACSI Counterpart, Spain	4	7 – 16	CSA Counterpart, Portugal	5
19 – 24	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	78	12 – 16	SECDEF Counterpart, Spain	6
			31 – 6 Jun	CSA Counterpart, Korea	5
DECEMBER			**JUNE**		
1 – 13	CSA Counterpart, Sweden	7	17 – 22	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	107
3 – 13	Orientation Training Tour, Sudan	4	17 – 1 Jul	Orientation Training Tour, Jordan	7
8 – 14	Mark Clark Lecture Tour	5	23 – 28	SECDEF Counterpart, UK	11
9 – 13	SECDEF Counterpart, Argentina	7			
JANUARY			**JULY**		
14 – 28	Orientation Training Tour, Finland	4	2	Helicopter Orientation–Prince Bandar (Saudi Arabia)	8
21 – 26	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	78	8 – 22	Orientation Training Tour, Comoros	3
			22 – 27	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	95
FEBRUARY			**AUGUST**		
2 – 5	Military Attache Ski Trip	46	5 – 19	Orientation Training Tour, Sao Tome and Principe	3
11 – 25	Orientation Training Tour, Spain	6	14 – 22	CSA Counterpart, Malaysia	5
17 – 26	CSA Counterpart, Ecuador	6	16 – 23	ACSI Counterpart, Argentina	3
18 – 23	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	48	19 – 24	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	157
MARCH			**SEPTEMBER**		
11 – 25	Orientation Training Tour, Djibouti	5	17 – 25	SECDEF Counterpart, Denmark	9
16 – 26	Military Attache Spring Tour	59	20 – 27	ACSI Counterpart, Italy	4
18 – 23	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	78	23 – 2 Oct	CSA Counterpart, Guatemala	5
19 – 30	Pakistan National Defence College (MOP 130)	14	23 – 28	Washington, DC, Schools Tour	115

APPENDIX A

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