DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, Virginia 22212

USAINSCOM Regulation
No. 381-11

31 December 1981

Military Intelligence
INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS PRODUCTION SUPPORT

The word "he" when used in this regulation represents both the masculine and feminine genders, unless otherwise specifically stated.

b. Document USAINSCOM production responsibilities.

c. Facilitate higher headquarters (HQ) indorsement of USAINSCOM justification for production resources.

d. Evaluate production mission satisfaction of consumer requirements.

e. Encourage evolutionary development of USAINSCOM production and management policies to better manage the intelligence and threat production effort.

7. GENERAL POLICY.

a. Intelligence is produced and disseminated in response to mission-essential requirements.

b. Consumers seek intelligence support needed to achieve their assigned missions.

c. USAINSCOM elements providing intelligence support will assist consumers in identifying intelligence required to support their specific mission.

d. Intelligence and threat analysis production in this Command will be conducted in accordance with this and appropriate Army Regulations (AR).

8. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The ACSI:

(1) Prescribes HQDA policies and standards for, and manages the production of Army counterintelligence (CI), general intelligence, and scientific and technical intelligence (S&TI).

(2) Exercises General Staff responsibility for establishing threat policy and for providing threat support to US Army force, combat, and materiel development.

(3) Specific responsibilities are contained in AR 381-11, AR 381-19, AR 381-20, and AR 10-5.

b. The Cdr, USAINSCOM: Directs, conducts, and coordinates a foreign intelligence and CI production program including imagery and threat analysis and approves threat documentation in support of Major Army Command (MACOM), departmental, and national-level decision makers.

c. The USAINSCOM Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DCSOPS):

(1) Serves as the USAINSCOM Program Director for Program Elements dealing with intelligence production and is the principal staff member who has command-wide staff responsibility for planning, programming, budgeting and management/staff supervision related to accomplishment of the USAINSCOM general intelligence, CI, imagery and threat analysis production, and support missions.

(2) Establishes USAINSCOM policy on intelligence and threat production matters.

(3) Has staff responsibility for coordination and supervision of USAINSCOM operations involving intelligence collection, Operations Security (OPSEC), and production resources.

(4) Provides advice and assistance on intelligence production matters to the Cdr, USAINSCOM, other MACOMs and activities.

(5) Maintains appropriate interface with the national intelligence community, departmental intelligence agencies, and other MACOMs regarding general intelligence and threat production.

(6) Develops, coordinates, and promulgates appropriate guidance incident to collection, OPSEC, and intelligence production.

(7) Monitors USAINSCOM intelligence production and threat analysis to assess responsiveness to and satisfaction of the needs of consumers at the MACOM, departmental, and national levels to the greatest extent possible.

(8) Correlates USAINSCOM collection and OPSEC/CI activities supporting USAINSCOM general intelligence, threat, and CI production.

d. Cdr, Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC):

(1) Receives requirements, plans production programs, develops resource requirements, and directs the application of resources to:

(a) Produce all-source technical and general intelligence (less medical and scientific) on foreign ground force capabilities in response to USAINSCOM, other MACOMs, DA, and DOD requirements validated by the ACSI, DA.

(b) Produce all-source CI in the form of hostile intelligence threat analysis and studies and report on foreign intelligence organizations and international terrorist activities worldwide, in support of Army OPSEC programs and other validated requirements.

(c) Provide foreign military or military-related intelligence responsive to the predeployment, contingency, planning, and exercise needs of tactical units.

(2) Develops threat analysis methodologies, maintains an appropriate threat data base, and performs threat analysis/approval in accordance with established policies and regulations to produce: threat analysis publications for general Army use; threat documentation for major systems development; and major force studies in support of Army materiel acquisition, concept, and doctrinal development.

(3) Monitors application of threat in Army Force, Combat, and Materiel Development Programs.

(4) Provides representatives to Study Advisory Groups to include those associated with studies requiring DA-approved threat data.

(5) Provides guidance and advice to other agencies preparing threat documentation and notifies consumers of significant threat changes as they are identified and approved.

(6) Provides basic and direct support exploitation of imagery for the Army and conducts third phase exploitation to meet Army requirements.

(7) Develops Imagery Interpretation Keys on equipment and weapons systems.

(8) Requests information from and provides intelligence-related assistance to the S&TI production activities of the Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) and the Surgeon General (TSG) and ensures that S&TI incorporated into Army general intelligence products meets user requirements.

(9) Establishes and maintains a repository of all approved Army threat analysis documentation.

e. Cdr, USAINSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific (ITIC-PAC):

(1) Conducts and coordinates multidiscipline intelligence and security operations, less Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), to include collection and production in direct support of United States Army Western Command (WESTCOM) and in general support of Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC) and other Army elements in the Pacific Command (PACOM). Responds, as directed, to intelligence requirements of national agencies.

(2) Conducts terrain analyses production in support of Army components in the PACOM.

(3)· Conducts general intelligence production to include special all-source analytic studies in support of WESTCOM requirements, as resources are available.

(4) Establishes and maintains Order of Battle files pertinent to WESTCOM contingency plans.

(5) Performs third phase imagery exploitation in support of WESTCOM requirements.

f. Cdr, 513th Military Intelligence (MI) Group (when activated):

(1) Provides production support to US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), US Army, Europe (USAREUR), and Rapid Deployment Force-Army (RDF-A) activities.

(2) Provides Technical Intelligence support to the Army at Echelons above Corps.

9. RELATIONSHIPS AND PROCEDURES. The ACSI develops production policy for the Army and orchestrates--by exercising tasking authority--the Army's general intelligence, threat, and S&TI production activities in CONUS. The Cdr, USAINSCOM ensures implementation of HQDA production policy within USAINSCOM. ACSI-USAINSCOM relationships/procedures regarding intelligence and threat analysis production and dissemination include:

a. Intelligence Production Requirements (IPR).

(1) Office of the ACSI (OACSI) establishes Army policies for submitting IPRs.

(2) OACSI is the final IPR validation authority for the Army.

(3) OACSI-validated IPRs are given priorities by OACSI and are referred for action directly to Army production elements to satisfy the requirement or are forwarded to Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for production. If the IPRs received from OACSI are beyond the capability of an USAINSCOM production element to accomplish, an information copy of the production element's response to OACSI will be provided to HQ USAINSCOM (ATTN: IAOPS-PDN).

b. Quick-Reaction Requirements (QRR).

(1) Quick-reaction requirements are a type of IPR designed to get a quick answer to certain questions based on data currently in the files of an intelligence production agency. QRRs do not include the normal daily contact between analysts of the various Army production agencies.

(2) The requesting organization will attempt to satisfy the need locally or use existing intelligence products before sending a QRR to the producer.

(3) A QRR is sent directly to Army intelligence production activities by electrical message or telephonically with electrical message confirmation. Information copies should be furnished to HQ USAINSCOM (IAOPS-PDN) and HQDA (DAMI-FIR).

c. Intelligence Dissemination.

(1) DIA and National Security Agency (NSA) establish policies for requesting foreign intelligence documents that they produce or are responsible for issuing.

(2) OACSI prescribes Army policies for issuing intelligence and advises Army elements how to request foreign intelligence documents from DIA and NSA.

(3) Within USAINSCOM, ITAC provides dissemination and Statement of Intelligence Interest (SII) validation for foreign intelligence to HQDA, other MACOMs and Army OCONUS organizations not subordinate to a unified or specified command.

(4) Within USAINSCOM, ITAC is the final validation authority--with the exception of SIGINT activities contained in NSA/CSS (National Security Agency/ Central Security Service) USSID 505--for documents requested from NSA.

(5) Procedures are outlined in Chapter 2, AR 381-19.

10. INSCOM PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PMP). The USAINSCOM PMP is designed to continually improve USAINSCOM intelligence and threat analysis products. Simultaneously, the USAINSCOM PMP attempts to increase responsiveness by better satisfying consumer needs, improving cost effectiveness, and insuring that priority requirements are met in a timely manner. The goal of the PMP is to provide enhanced intelligence and threat analysis production support to the US Army. Responsibilities under the PMP include:

a. DCSOPS. The Production Management Division of DCSOPS will:

(1) Administer the PMP.

(2) Assist the DCSOPS, USAINSCOM in accomplishing his Program Director responsibilities for intelligence and threat analysis production support.

(3) Monitor IPRs and QRRs received by USAINSCOM production activities.

(4) Review Defense Intelligence Production Schedule (DIPS) submissions by the production activities.

(5) Represent USAINSCOM at ACSI and DIA production management conferences.

(6) Host ACSI and DIA production managers visits to HQ USAINSCOM for the purpose of exchanging policy guidance and production resource data.

(7) Collect, maintain, and disseminate Critical Management Indicators (CMI) on USAINSCOM production.

(8) Conduct the USAINSCOM Consumers Evaluation Program (ICEP) to provide a systematic consumer evaluation of USAINSCOM intelligence production. The focus of the ICEP is on the self-improvement of USAINSCOM production and is not intended as an inspection function. Its purpose is to complement quality control programs currently conducted by USAINSCOM production activities.

b. USAINSCOM Production Activities. USAINSCOM elements with a production mission will:

(1) Develop and forward their DIPS submissions through command channels (HQ USAINSCOM, ATTN: IAOPS-PDN) to the DIA.

(2) Provide necessary resource justification concerning production to Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management (DCSRM) and DCSOPS Program Director as required.

(3) Provide representation to USAINSCOM, ACSI, and DIA production management conferences.

(4) Provide statistical CMI data to DCSOPS as required.

(5)   Support the ICEP by:

(a)   Scheduling products for evaluation.

(b)   Providing product-unique questions to be included in the ICEP product survey.

(c)   Conducting, resources permitting, product surveys.

(d)   Reviewing ICEP consumer evaluation reports and taking appropriate action.

(e)   Providing results of product surveys to HQ USAINSCOM, ATTN: IAOPS-PDN.

APPENDIX

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Consumer. An authorized person who uses intelligence or intelligence informa-
tion either to produce other intelligence or directly in the decision-making
process; it is synonymous with customer and user.

Coordinate.

    a. General Usage. The process of seeking concurrence from one or more
groups, organizations, or agencies regarding a proposal or an activity for
which they share some responsibility, and which may result in contributions,
concurrences, or dissents.

    b. Intelligence Production Usage. To gain the views of others on the
adequacy of a specific draft assessment, estimate, or report; it is intended
to increase a product's factual accuracy, clarify its judgments, resolve
disagreements on issues that permit, and sharpen statements of disagreement
on major unresolved issues.

Counterintelligence (CI). Information gathered and activities conducted to pro-
tect against espionage and other clandestine intelligence activities, sabotage,
international terrorist activities, or assassinations for or on behalf of foreign
powers, organizations, or persons, but not including personnel, physical document,
or communications security programs.

General Intelligence. Military intelligence covering:

    a. Military capabilities, including orders of battle, organization, training,
tactics, and all other factors bearing on military strength and effectiveness.

    b. Area and terrain intelligence, including urban areas, coasts and
landing beaches, and medical/environmental, meteorological, and geological
intelligence.

    c. Transportation in all modes.

Generic Threat. A threat product which integrates general intelligence and
Scientific and Technical Intelligence (S&TI) into an assessment (including
mid- and long-range projections) of foreign capabilities in a broad functional
area; e.g., armor, artillery, air defense, and air attack. It is designed to
be a basic source document from which pertinent threat data can be drawn for
preparing specific threats to support force, combat, and materiel developments.

Intelligence. The product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis,
integration, and interpretation of all information on one or more aspects of
foreign countries or areas. It is immediately or potentially significant to
the development and execution of plans, policies, and operations.

Intelligence Production Requirement (IPR). A stated need for the production of intelligence on a general or specific subject, program, system, or weapon.

Operations Security (OPSEC). The protection of military operations and activities resulting from the identification and subsequent elimination or control of intelligence indicators (vulnerabilities) which are susceptible to hostile exploitation. OPSEC is concerned with the overall coordination of all actions necessary and appropriate to deny the enemy information on planned, ongoing, and completed operations.

Production. Conversion of information or intelligence information into finished intelligence through the integration, analysis, evaluation, and/or interpretation of all available data, and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated consumer requirements.

Product. A product is the finished intelligence result of production which may take the form of hard-copy reports, messages, or briefings and which is disseminated to customers by an intelligence agency. In Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) usage, a product is the intelligence information derived from analysis of SIGINT materials and published as a report or translation for dissemination to customers.

Quick-Reaction Requirement (QRR). A requirement for immediate production action to satisfy a consumer's urgent need for intelligence.

Scientific and Technical Intelligence (S&TI). The product of collecting, evaluating, analyzing, and interpreting foreign scientific and technical information on the following:

    a. Foreign developments in basic and applied research and in applied engineering techniques, including both the physical and biomedical science.

    b. Scientific and technical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of all foreign military systems, weapons, weapons systems and materiel related research and development, and the production methods used for their manufacture. Included is the primary or secondary impact of the weapons systems and their environments on military personnel.

Threat.

    a. Potential environment in which, and enemy forces against which, friendly forces are employed. Also, potential enemy forces which may be employed against the friendly forces.

    b. A description of the potential environment and enemy forces prepared in the necessary detail and analyzed in the context of a specific problem or project. As used in this regulation, the threat refers to a document or statement.

Threat Analysis.

    a. Provides an assessment of foreign capabilities in terms of combat material employment doctrine, environment, and force structure.

b. Provides an assessment of the level of development that the economy, technology, and military forces of a country have attained, or could attain.

c. Extends in time and scope, or supplements in detail, available finished intelligence.

d. Includes recasting existing intelligence assessments and forecasts to provide a statement of the threat as it relates to a specific US force, combat, or materiel development project.

e. Includes counterintelligence analysis of the multidiscipline (signals intelligence, electronic warfare, photographic intelligence, and human intelligence) threat to Army forces posed by foreign hostile intelligence services.

Validation. A process of affirming or acknowledging a statement of need, or a production requirement, for finished intelligence. This includes the consideration of the essentiality and feasibility of tasking for production action.

The proponent of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. Users are invited to send comments and suggestions for improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to this Headquarters, ATTN: IAOPS-PDN.

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