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PREFACE

(U) The Annual Historical Review was prepared in compliance with AR 870-5, Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures. The purpose of the report is to provide a quick reference and research based of the significant activities, events, and accomplishments of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) during FY 1984. Principal source materials used in compilation included the annual historical reports submitted by headquarters staff elements and subordinate commands, briefings, interviews, and miscellaneous documents.

(U) The Biennual Conference of DA Historians held in March 1985 centered on the Annual Historical Review, its preparation and value. A number of observations emerged which are reflected in the INSCOM Review's format. A debate existed as to whether or not an adequate review can be written on an annual basis, perhaps a five-year cycle would be more fitting. However, the annual report permits the recording of events and gathering of information while sources still exist. Our history office will attempt in the future to bring together the best of both worlds by continuing, as in the past, to prepare annually a quick reference document, but with each change of command, to prepare an overview summary for the inclusive dates. This will mean eliminating the summary portion on an annual basis which was largely repetitious of coverage found elsewhere within the volume. This will also permit a limited effort at an oral history program by attempting to involve departing members of the Command Group. To date, the oral history program within our history office has been almost nonexistent since the Vietnam War due to lack of administrative personnel. For example, it is estimated that for each hour of interview, 40 hours of administrative support to include typing is required.

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

September 1985

JAMES L. GILBERT
Command Historian

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CHAPTER I

MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

Mission and Functions. (U) The mission of the CG, INSCOM is to conduct and coordinate electronic warfare (EW); intelligence collection processing, analysis, and reporting; counterintelligence (CI) activities; operations security (OPSEC) support; and related operations in support of the U.S. Army.

1. (U) Commands military intelligence organizations tailored to provide supported force requirements for:

a. Intelligence within the corps commander's area of interest and to supplement the corps intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) system for certain intelligence within the corps area of influence.

b. Intelligence with the echelon above corps (EAC) commander's area of influence and coordination for/or the provision of intelligence within the EAC commander's area of interest.

c. Counterintelligence support beyond the organic capabilities of all supported commanders.

d. Specialized intelligence, EW, and security support.

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted]

4. [redacted]

5. [redacted]

6. [redacted]

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7. (C) Acts as the SCE executive agent for [redacted]

8. (U) Conducts and coordinates counterintelligence support to U.S. Army programs.

9. (C) Conducts electronic surveillance support operations.

10. (U) Conducts special operations.

11. (U) Conducts and coordinates EW operations.

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

13. (U) Administers functions relating to management, organization, equipment, training, administration, logisitics, and automated data processing.[1]

Transfer of Production Functions. (U) The Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study which led to the establishment of INSCOM in 1977 had recommended that all Army intelligence production agencies be consolidated into a single entity. However, only those production agencies directly under OACSI or FORSCOM were consolidated under INSCOM on 1 January 1977. From these newly acquired production elements, INSCOM formed the U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) in 1978. However, after subsequent relooks, support grew for a larger consolidation. The CG INSCOM's position was that the elements should be consolidated under his major Army command (MACOM), but even more importantly, such a consolidation should take place. As a result of a study initiated in September 1983, the Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army directed that ITAC be placed under the operational control of the newly established U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (AIA) (Provisional), a field operating agency under OACSI. The operational control was transferred in July 1984, but administrative control would not be relinquished until early FY 1985.

(U) In addition to assuming control of the ITAC resources, the Army Intelligence Agency was also set to receive the production elements formerly subordinated to the U.S. Army Materiel Command: the Foreign Science and Technology Center at Charlottesville, Virginia, and the U.S. Army Missile Intelligence Agency at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. The only Army production element not consolidated was the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center, an agency of The Surgeon General of the Army operating under a newly acquired joint charter.

(U) In June 1984, Senator Warner, U.S. Senator from Virginia, proposed a Senate Amendment 3174 which would have prevented the transfer of the Foreign Science and Technology Center to AIA without approval of the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. This momentarily brought into question the DA General Order which created the AIA. However, a ruling by the Judge Advocate General in September 1984 removed any doubts, and the reorganization proceeded on schedule.[2]

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

FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER I. MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

1. DF, DCSRM, subj: AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (U) (Undtd) (C).
2. "INSCOM and Its Heritage," History Ofc, HQ INSCOM (1985), pp. 5, 12,13 (U); FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 18-19; Form 32, subj: Memorandum of Agreement, AIA-ZC (19 Sep 84) (U).

CHAPTER II

COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

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

(U) The CG, INSCOM--

1. Commands all assigned units and activities.

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted]

4. [redacted]

5. [redacted]

50USC552 (b) (2)

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

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

Counterintelligence Assistance to DARCOM. (U) In November 1983, a directed study on the intelligence activities in the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) surfaced a serious deficiency in the management of counterintelligence and operations security (OPSEC) within DARCOM. As a result, a concept was approved to centralize intelligence management within DARCOM. A working group was then established to implement this concept and DARCOM requested the assistance of the ACSI in obtaining a qualified individual to participate in the working group. OACSI, DA tasked INSCOM to provide the individual. LTC Stephen R. Harris, INSCOM Liaison Officer to DARCOM, was selected for 90 days TDY beginning in mid-March 1984.[2]

Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS) at Fort Bragg. (U) The relocation of the IDHS Branch of the INSCOM Automated System Activity at Fort Bragg with the future consolidation of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center became a sensitive issue in FY 1983. Among it functions, the IDHS Branch provided tactical users on-line and patch computer services to national level data bases. The CDR, XVIII Airborne Corps wanted to keep the IDHS and recommended FORSCOM assimilate it. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Automation (DCSAUT), HQ INSCOM, position was that the [redacted] spaces involved were critical to the establishment of the Army Threat Intelligence Production System (ATIPS) staffing and were not available for assimilation. Secondly, some automated data processing could be left in place to ease the transition, but it was important that FORSCOM take programming actions in the FY 1985-89 Program Objective Memorandum cycle to provide follow-on. However, at the end of FY 1983, the issue was still unresolved.

5USC552 (b) [redacted]

(U) During FY 1984, at the direction of the ACSI, HQDA, the IDHS Branch was funded for FY 1984 and FY 1985 from General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) funds under the command and control of INSCOM. Initial planning had called for FY 1986 and beyond funding to be provided under the GDIP as a submission of U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) to provide an Army-CENTCOM (ARCENT) IDHS in support of a recognized CENTCOM IDHS plan. As such, CENTCOM forwarded an FY 1986 GDIP submission which called for both hardware and software upgrade to the IDHS site, as well as spaces for [redacted] people.

5USC552 (b) (2)

(U) As a result of the CENTCOM initiative, Fort Bragg units operating in support of other unified and specified commands, expressed concern over the potential loss of responsive support from IDHS Branch. Their concern culminated in a visit to HQ INSCOM in September 1984 where it was concluded that the IDHS site at Fort Bragg should remain under the command and control of INSCOM and provide support to the ARCENT mission as well as to the missions of other unified and specified commands represented by Fort Bragg tactical units.

(U) At the close of FY 1984, the future of the Fort Bragg IDHS site appeared to be established as an automated intelligence/telecommunication processing center in support of various unified and specified commands represented by Fort Bragg tactical units and potentially all CONUS FORSCOM units.[3]

FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER II. COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

1. DF, DCSRM, subj: AR10-53, Organization and Functions, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (Undtd) (C).
2. IA Form 32, IAOPS-OP-OC, subj: Request for Assistance in Development of Counterintelligence Function (15 Mar 84) (U).
3. FY 1984 Ann Hist Review (TS, pp. 13-14; FY 1984 DCSAUT (C), ch. II, pp. 28-29.

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CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION

INSCOM Organization. (U) At the close of FY 1984, there was a total of 78 units (34 TOE and 44 TDA) within INSCOM. The TDA figure does not include Augmentation or Provisional units. All types of units are listed in appendix I. For individual lists of TOE, TDA, and Provisional units at the close of FY 1984, see appendixes B, D, and G respectively. Changes in the status of TOE, TDA, and Provisional are listed in appendixes C, E, and H.

(U) On 27 June 1984, MG Albert N. Stubblebine, III retired and was succeeded by BG Harry E. Soyster, who left his position at OACSI. On 29 August, BG Soyster was promoted to major general. Throughout FY 1984, BG James W. Hunt remained as Deputy Commander, Intelligence. In November 1983, BG Charles F. Scanlon was assigned as Deputy Commander, Support, arriving from having served as the executive officer at OACSI. Early in 1984, the "Intelligence" and "Support" designations were dropped from the signature blocks of the deputy commanders, but were retained as office symbols for distribution of correspondence. COL Charles C. Partridge served as Chief of Staff until his retirement on 31 January 1984. On 1 February 1984, COL Louis D. Kirk assumed the position. Throughout FY 1984, CSM George W. Howell served as the Command Sergeant Major.

(U) At the end of FY 1984, Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command was organized to consist of a Command Group, Office of the Chief of Staff, Special Staff, Personal Staff, and Coordinating Staff as shown below: (These particular major divisions were reflected in a draft of INSCOM Regulation 10-2, dated 17 August 1983, which was circulated for use in the implementation of the HQ INSCOM reorganization. A number of elements to include the Command Chaplain, Scientific and Cryptologic Affairs Advisor, and Command Psychologist which had in the past fallen within the category of Personal Staff were now placed under Special Staff although they continued to be responsible to the Commanding General. Under this grouping, the Office of the Chief of Staff provided general administrative support to these three elements.)

Command Group:

Commanding General (CG). (U) The CG, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command was responsible to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army for accomplishment of the missions and functions prescribed by AR 10-53 and was concurrently responsible to the Chief, Central Security Service for all SIGINT activities [redacted]

Deputy Commanders (DCG-I) (DCG-S). (U) The deputy commanders assisted the commander in the management of all intelligence and support operations of INSCOM to include the review and execution of all tasked and delegated operations and the determination of future requirements. (Although the informal division of responsibilities while Generals Hunt and Scanlon served were to have been on a geographical basis, in fact, BG Hunt oversaw SIGINT units worldwide and BG Scanlon those with a HUMINT related mission.)

Command Sergeant Major (CSM). (U) The Command Sergeant Major as the senior enlisted person in the command provided advice and assistance to the CG on all matters involving enlisted personnel.

Office of the Chief of Staff:

Chief of Staff (CofS). (U) The CofS acted as the principal coordinating agent of, and advisor to, the CG and DCG's on those matters pertaining to INSCOM; directed and coordinated the staff to achieve efficiency and unit of action; and assisted the CG and DCG's in the supervision of the execution of orders. Directly subordinate to the CofS were the Liaison Officers, the Office of Public Affairs, Organizational Effectiveness Office, and Internal Review Office. (During FY 1984, the Internal Review Office was transferred to the CofS, the Information Resource Management Office and the Mission Analysis Office became major staff elements, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Office and Senior Reserve Component Advisor were reassigned to DCSPER and DCSOPS respectively. The Center for Excellence (CENTEX) was redesignated the Organizational Effectiveness Office. Each of these changes are discussed in detail under the appropriate organization subject and under the topic on "HQ INSCOM Reorganization.")

Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS). (U) The DCS acted for the Chief of Staff during his absence and assisted to coordinate all actions of the HQ INSCOM staff. Supervised the activities of or provided support to the Building Coordinator, Command Chaplain, Organizational Effectiveness Office, Secretary of the General Staff, Staff Psychologist, Scientific Advisor, Public Affairs Office, and INSCOM Liaison Officers.

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

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

Protocol Office. (U) The Protocol Officer served to advise the Command Group on matters related to protocol.

Building Coordinator. (U) The Building Coordinator administers the headquarters occupied physical facilities and administers and coordinates such administrative functions as local transportation, office equipment, and supplies. As part of the HQ INSCOM reorganization, the position of Building Coordinator was established in March 1984 but remained unfilled. Because of garrison support and a general lack of responsibilities to be carried out while the headquarters remained at Arlington Hall Station, it was envisioned that the position would not be filled until a move of the headquarters to Fort Belvoir was effected.

Liaison Officers. (U) The liaison officers provided liaison representation to FORSCOM, TRADOC, USAICS, USAREUR, USACACDA, and other commands as required. The liaison position at the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) was discontinued on 15 March 1984 when the incumbent was assigned to AMC to meet a special operational requirement to which INSCOM was tasked by OACSI to provide an officer. However, INSCOM planned to have discontinued the position anyway.

Special Staff:

Chief, Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Office. (U) The OE Office assisted INSCOM's senior leaders in leading the human element of their organizations through complex organizational change. The OE Office also provides assistance to INSCOM's leaders in management and leadership training programs. Finally, the OE Office managed the INSCOM's OE Program. On 10 September 1984, the title of the office was changed from the Center for Excellence (CENTEX) back to its original title of Organizational Effectiveness. The change was recommended due to the perception that the primary purpose of the office was to promote high performance programs, many of which were on the fringe of the human performance movement and were not even handled by the office.

Chief, Internal Review (IR) Office. (U) Serves as the principal advisor to the CDR INSCOM on internal review matters. Conducts independent review and examination of command operations and internal controls to provide the commander with an objective evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency with which his financial and related functions are being performed. As part of DOD policy, the Internal Review Office was transferred from Deputy Chief of Staff Resource Management in April 1984 and placed under the Chief of Staff.

Scientific and Cryptologic Affairs Advisor. (U) Serves as the principal advisor to the CDR INSCOM and his staff on scientific and cryptologic matters.

Public Affairs Officer. (U) Serves as the Public Affairs Officer (PAO) of INSCOM, advising the commander and staff on all public affairs matters.

Command Psychologist. (U) Serves as the psychologist for INSCOM, advising the commander on matters pertaining to mental health and providing guidance on psychological factors pertaining to intelligence operations.

Command Chaplain. (U) Serves as the chaplain of INSCOM providing advice and assistance to the commander and his staff on religious, moral, moral leadership, and human self-development matters.

Personal Staff:

Inspector General (IG). (U) The IG, as member of the personal staff, inquired into and reported upon matters affecting the performance of mission and state of the economy, efficiency, discipline, and morale of every phase of activity which was within the sphere of responsibility of the CG and as prescribed by law. Throughout the report period, the IG Office continued to be comprised of an Assistance and Investigations Division and Inspections Division.

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

General Staff:

Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DCSPER). (U) The DCSPER served as the principal staff officer for the administration of military and civilian personnel. Acts for the CDR INSCOM in the direction, supervision, and coordination of plans, policies, and procedures for personnel administration, distribution, and management; maintenance of order and discipline; safety; welfare; morale; human affairs; and nonappropriated fund activities. Exercised staff supervision over the Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity until 1 February 1984, at which time DCSIRM assumed staff supervision. Also as part of the HQ INSCOM reorganization, the Equal Employment Opportunity Office was resubordinated to the DCSPER, reducing span of control at the Chief of Staff level, on 1 March 1984. During the same reorganization, the Plans and Proponency Division was established in July 1984. The division was in response to a growing need for mid and long range personnel planning. In addition, the area of proponency--monitoring the structural viability of military job specialties (MOS/CMF)--needed attention after years of inactivity.

(U) In May 1984, with the promotion of the civilian, the positions of ADCSPER-Civilian and ADCSPER-Military were created. The DCSPER had previously had a military deputy, but now there was a division of responsibility within the staff element. The ADCSPER-Military oversaw the Military Personnel Division and the newly formed Plans & Proponency Division. The ADCSPER-Civilian oversaw the Human Resources Division (redesignated from the Plans, Policy, and

Management Division in April 1984), the Civilian Personnel Division, and the new Equal Opportunity Program Division, which was formed upon transfer of the EEO Office in March and its combination with the former Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS). (U) The DCSOPS is the principal coordinating staff officer responsible for current intelligence collection, production, electronic warfare, and counterintelligence, and security support operations. Provides operational policy guidance and direction; coordinates and supervises current operations. Manages REDTRAIN direction and program as Army executive agent. Provides operationally oriented INSCOM interfaces between national, departmental, theater (echelon above corps), and tactical (echelon below corps) intelligence organizations. Is the staff Budget Director (current and budget year) for allocation and employment of Program 2, 3, and 8 operational resources. Coordinates operational matters with Department of the Army, NSACSS, Department of Defense, DIA, CIA, FBI, joint/combined commands, other MACOM's, and other governmental agencies. Supervises command aviation activities. Prepares and coordinates command operational plans and manages command operational planning system; is command focal point for reserve affairs. Supervises command historical program. Exercises staff proponency over the Intelligence Exchange Support Center, Systems Exploitation Detachment, and Administrative Survey Detachment. Supervises the Special Disbursing Office.

(U) On 13 February 1984, the Reserve Affairs Office was transferred from the Office of the Chief of Staff. Pursuant to a staff study conducted in December 1983, the Reserve Affairs Office underwent a major reorganization. Prior to this reorganization, the Reserve Advisor occupied a one-person office and reported directly to the Chief of Staff on all Reserve component matters. However, the study determined that day-to-day functions of the office should be placed under the staff supervision of the DCSOPS. On questions of Reserve policy and procedure with command implications, the Reserve Advisor still reported directly to the Chief of Staff and to the Commanding General when appropriate.

(U) At the close of FY 1984, DCSOPS consisted of the following major divisions: Program Policy and Readiness Division, Administrative Office, History Office, Reserve Affairs Office, ADCSOPS Plans/Training, ADCSOPS OPSEC, ADCSOPS HUMINT, ADCSOPS SIGINT/EW, ADCSOPS IMINT/EO, and ADCSOPS Intelligence Support.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logisitics (DCSLOG). (U) DCSLOG is the principal coordinating staff officer for logistics, and is responsible for integrated logistics planning policy; procurement/contracts; budgeting; distribution, storage and maintenance of electronic equipment systems (less telecommunications); engineering; construction; support services;

transportation; materiel readiness; and real property management. The DCSLOG also had staff supervision of the Materiel Support Activity and the Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team Activity.

(U) During FY 1984, the organization of the DCSLOG remained basically the same and consisted of the following: Supply and Services Division, Maintenance Division, Installation Division, Fixed Station Engineering Division, Management Office, and Administrative Office. When the incumbent departed during FY 1984, the position of ADCSLOG at Fort George G. Meade as well as the portion of the Supply and Services Division at Fort Meade was discontinued.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems (DCSSYS). (U) DCSSYS is the principal coordinating staff officer responsible for INSCOM materiel/systems development. DCSSYS represented INSCOM as the Army's materiel developer of fixed strategic signal intelligence systems and INSCOM operated fixed automated systems. Also represents INSCOM in the materiel development process for systems to be used by INSCOM. Is also responsible for automation policy. On 14 February 1984, DCSSYS assumed staff supervision for Automated Systems Activity.

(U) DCSSYS was established on 14 February 1984 using the former Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization (DCSFM) as a base. DCSFM itself had been divided on 1 October 1983 when its Force Modernization Division was transferred to the newly established Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Programs and Modernization. Also on 14 February, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation (DCSAUT) was disestablished and its functions less the Life Cycle Management Division was transferred to DCSSYS. The DCSSYS was divided into the Special Assistant Automation, Requirement Division, Systems Division, Automated Management Division, and Support Services Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management (DCSRM). (U) The DCSRM is the principal staff officer in matters concerning management, financial management, and manpower management. The DCSRM established and maintained administrative control of appropriated funds, exercised responsibility for manpower management and The Army Authorization Document System (TAAD), developed and supervised the implementation of force requirements, administered the structure and strength program, exercised control over the manpower and equipment survey programs, and reviewed and prepared financial and/or manpower annexes for operational and force development plans. In addition, the DCSRM exercised staff supervision over the Finance and Accounting Activity.

(U) During FY 1984, DCSRM lost two of its major internal elements and their functions. In April 1984, the Internal Review Division was transferred to the Office of the Chief of Staff, and on 15 July 1984, the Program Division was transferred to the recently established Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Programs and Modernization (DCSPPM). Both

transfers were a part of the HQ INSCOM reorganization plan. This left DCSRM with the following elements: Administrative Office, Budget Division, Finance and Accounting Division, Management and Analysis Division, and Manpower Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Telecommunications (DCSTEL). (U) The DCSTEL is the principal staff assistant to the CDR INSCOM for all matters pertaining to telecommunications. Responsibilities include development, coordination and staff supervision of all functions related to telecommunications within the command. The DCSTEL exercised operational control over the U.S. Army Information Systems Command Communications Center supporting INSCOM, Arlington Hall Station. On 23 January 1984, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Telecommunications was redesignated from the Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications. At the close of FY 1984, DCSTEL consisted of the Plans, Operations, and Resources Division and the Engineering and Installation Division. The Communications Electronics Division was discontinued in October 1983.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Programs and Modernization (DCSPPM). (U) DCSPPM is the principal coordinating staff officer responsible for INSCOM long-range and mid-range planning; force design and operational concepts; and resource program development and evaluation. Represents INSCOM in the combat developments process. Serves as staff point of contact with other Army/DOD activities for force planning, combat developments, TENCAP planning and program submission.

(U) DCSPPM was established on 1 October 1984 as the first step in a major HQ INSCOM reorganization. It was formed from the Mission Analysis Office along with the Force Modernization Division, Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization. On 15 July, the Programs Division from DCSRM was subordinated to DCSPPM. At the close of FY 1984, DCSPPM consisted of the Long Range Plans and Studies Office, Force Modernization Division, Programs Division, and Plans Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Resource Management (DCSIRM). (U) DCSIRM is the principal coordinating staff element responsible for INSCOM command and control information management and administration. The ODCSIRM provided general policy guidance and overall management for the Command Information Resource Management Program (IRMP). On 1 February 1984, the Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity was transferred to DCSIRM for staff supervision.

Command Security Office (CSO). (U) The Chief, CSO formulated, implemented and supervised policies and procedures for personnel, physical, automation, and information security and acted as command and headquarters security manager, internal OPSEC manager, TEMPEST Coordinating Officer (TCO), and chief law enforcement official for INSCOM.

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represented the nearest military airfield to the company's parent unit, and it had sufficient runway for the RC-12D aircraft. An additional advantage of stationing the unit there was the Army research and development activities located in the area.[2]

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Field Station Okinawa Closure. [redacted] Field Station Okinawa served as the host for both Air Force and Navy [redacted] at Torii Station. [redacted]

[redacted] At the close of FY 1984, Field Station Okinawa had [redacted] personnel: [redacted] and [redacted] administrative/support personnel.

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[redacted] Fort Buckner will serve as the Defense Communications Systems (DCS) hub on Okinawa and provide the earth terminal for the WESTPAC DCS satellite system serving [redacted] USAF Electronic Security Command at Kadena Air Base. [redacted] will be transferred from Okinawa to other locations. Torii Station will remain under the auspices of the U.S. Army Garrison Okinawa, with the 1st Special Force Group being the primary tenant upon INSCOM's departure scheduled for 31 December 1985. [redacted]

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[redacted] Remaining to support INSCOM/operational objectives will be the Field Station Kunia detachment (proposed as [redacted] that will be configured to support the [redacted] with INSCOM's termination 31 December 1985. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Administrative Survey Detachment. (C) [redacted]

[redacted]

Opposing Forces/Technical Intelligence Office. (U) During FY 1984, an element specifically given over to opposing forces (OPFOR)/foreign materiel for training/technical intelligence (FMT/TI) mission was established under the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations Intelligence Support. Its charter was to function as the Army's executive agent in supervising and managing the OPFOR Foreign Materiel for Training Program. The office was formed by hiring a GS11/12 intelligence research specialist in February 1984 and detailing a senior NCO from the 203d MI Battalion (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland) to Arlington Hall Station in October 1983.[5]

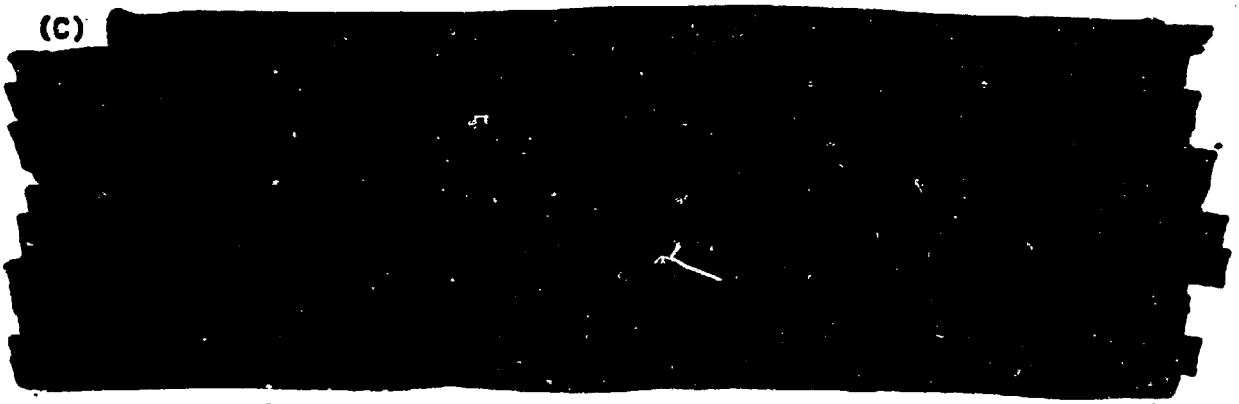
Reorganization of the 902d MI Group. (U) In early 1983, the INSCOM Echelon Above Corps (EAC) Study dictated that the 902d MI Group be composed of a technical battalion and geographical battalions. In addition, there was an ever expanding DA directed mission requirements.

(U) On 7 April 1983, the USAINSCOM Security Support Detachment, Fort Meade was organized into a provisional battalion. This reorganization was driven by an unwieldy span of control and the lack of a staffing capability. However, at the time, the Security Support Battalion (Provisional) was not organized with company/detachment level elements subordinate to the battalion headquarters. Additionally, its level of authorized personnel assets did not meet the minimum number required by DA. Since the battalion could not meet the requirements for permanent battalion status, the Security Support Battalion (Provisional) reverted back to detachment status. However, the consolidation of all the 902d MI Group's technical surveillance countermeasures assets under the Security Support Detachment in order to combine the assets with the INSCOM proponent activity and school made the detachment the largest unit within the 902d MI Group. On 1 October 1984, the detachment was scheduled to be redesignated the USAINSCOM MI Battalion (Security).

(U) Because of severe personnel shortages throughout INSCOM, and especially the 902d, new structures were looked to conserve personnel resources and simplify processes. The proposal involved the deactivation of the USAINSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Sam Houston. The military intelligence detachments and resident offices formerly subordinate to the battalion would be allocated between the two security battalions presently located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, and the Presidio of San Francisco, California. Headquarters spaces of the Fort Sam Houston Battalion would be transfer to the proposed INSCOM MI Battalion (Security).[6]

Hahn Detachment. (U) The Hahn Detachment was transferred as a paragraph on the Field Station Augsburg TDA to being a paragraph on the 66th MI Group, Augmentation with OPCON to the 502d ASA Battalion on 31 January 1984. The Hahn Air Base where the unit is located lies in the central southwest portion of West Germany in a region called the Hunsrucke. Frankfurt, West Germany, lies 60 miles east of Hahn and 80 miles north of Bonn. An expanding mission and increased resources led to the transfer.

(C)



(U) From its inception in January to the end of FY 1984, the detachment's actual strength grew from 9 to 31 personnel. Authorized strength stood at 67. The MCE portion of the mission was not expected to be manned by the various intelligence specialists and become operational until mid-way through FY 1985.[7]

EAC Intelligence Center (EACIC). (U) Driven by the 513th MI Group, INSCOM moved ahead with doctrinal plans to establish a CONUS-based echelon above corps intelligence center. The 174th MI Company, which had the closest configuration of any of the group's units to an intelligence center, was transferred from the 201st MI Battalion to the 513th MI Group itself. On 1 April 1984, the 174th MI Company was reorGanized into a provisional intelligence center including establishment of corps level intelligence support elements (ISE).[8]

U.S. Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command Europe. (U) On 1 October 1982, the U.S. Theater Army Intelligence and Security Command Europe was established at Zweibrucken, Germany. The ATISC, Europe was programmed to transition into the Military

Intelligence Brigade, Europe in FY 1985. However, during FY 1984, the effort ran aground due to the question of OPCON of the resources and formally discontinued on 30 September 1984. USAREUR viewed the production of intelligence by ATISC, Europe as being duplicative and in conflict with the effort of the USAREUR Intelligence Center Europe. Even when INSCOM indicated a desire to take the ATSIC, Europe production spaces out of hide, USAREUR demanded OPCON. USAREUR did not see a need for an echelon above corps intelligence center until transition to war at which time it would create such an organization as the MI Brigade commander. Facing the possibility of reduced ceilings in Europe, INSCOM elected to cut the ATSIC, Europe. The reduction in spaces drill was brought about by a November 1983 DA tasking non-USAREUR MACOM's to assess a 5 percent decrement of European military spaces for FY 1985-90. The European Command (EUCOM) viewed the ATSIC, Europe as being a layering with the 66th MI Group and not as a building block upon which to merge into the MI Brigade. In the end, however, the reduction did not take place and was not a factor. In reality, although INSCOM believed in the ATSIC's potential contribution, lack of OPCON was too high of a price to pay.[9]

Army of Excellence. (U) In September 1983, HQ INSCOM representatives participated in the development of the intelligence and electronic warfare tactical force structure within the constraints of the "Army of Excellence" (AOE) force design initiatives. This participation was encouraged by the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School so INSCOM could provide expertise on the requirements of the tactical echelon above corps intelligence and electronic warfare force. Force design initiatives for an "Army of Excellence" provided echelon above corps intelligence and security support to the European Theater by the 66th MI Group (future MI Brigade). Tables of organization and equipment for the 66th MI Group/Brigade and its subunits, under development since August 1982, were published and forwarded to Europe in draft or approved form in the 3d Qtr, FY 1984. Some parts of the military intelligence AOE structure were to be implemented in FY 1986 to provide support for capabilities removed from corps and division combat electronic warfare and intelligence units (SIGSEC, HF intercept, and HF electronic countermeasues). The brigade TOE's which were designated for expeditious handling were the MI battalion (SIGINT), the MI company (SIGINT), the MI battalion (counterintelligence), and the MI battalion (collection and exploitation).

(U) Analysis of the AOE TOE's identified that the brigade had not been structured to meet the specific requirements of the European theater of operations. Resolution of structure problems was accomplished through an intensive TOE scrub and the reconfiguration of designated assets to enable the brigade to meet the European mission requirements. Further planning of the MI brigade will be done through the development of MTOE's and TDA's in early 1985.[10]

Allocation of Arlington Hall Space. (U) The planned relocation of DIA from Arlington Hall Station generated considerable interest among other DOD agencies in the National Capital Region in the space and facilities which the move would make available. On 31 August 1983, information was received that the long-term practice of transfer of excess properties on a non-reimbursable basis to other Federal agencies outside the Department of the Army had ceased. The new policy indicated that claimants from other military departments must compete with outside Federal activities on the basis of fair marked value reimbursement.

(U) Most of the inquiries were directed, not at acquisition of title to property, but to obtain tenant status. CIA indicated an urgent need for additional space until its new building was ready for occupancy in 1987/88. CIA requested the allocation of approximately 20,000 square feet to be vacated by DIA in "B" Building (T-450). After due consideration, DA advised CIA of its approval and issued a permit for occupancy on 27 August 1984. DIA elements had departed by the end of FY 1984, and CIA had initiated projects for rehabilitation and modifications at a reported level of $2 million. CIA's formal entry was scheduled for March 1985.

(U) INSCOM reported to DA that all the remaining space at Arlington Hall, with the 35,000 square feet in "A" Building was or would be fully utilized in accordance with GSA standards. This included the relocation of the U.S.Army Special Security Group from the Pentagon at HQDA direction and consolidation of HQ INSCOM elements. Based on INSCOM's report, on 30 October 1984, a decision was made by DA to allocate 24,000 square feet of space in "A" Building to meet a requirement of the Defense Communications Agency (DCA). The DCA requirement, like that of CIA, was also temporary in nature, to terminate prior to relocation of INSCOM to Fort Belvoir and closure of Arlington Hall Station as an Army installation. The primary difficulty imposed was that DCA personnel did not possess the same level of security clearances as INSCOM occupants of "A" Building, and arrangements had to be made to separate the two activities for operational effectiveness. This was accomplished by a construction project funded by DCA at a cost of approximately $480,000. This still represented a significant savings from what DCA would have been required to pay if it had to lease facilities elsewhere. DCA was expected to be at Arlington Hall in the December 1984 to January 1985 time period.[11]

Relocation of HQ INSCOM. (U) In October 1983, the Office, Chief of Engineers (OCE) notified Congress of intent to expend design funds. No opposition surfaced. It was at this stage in the process of the previous attempt to site an INSCOM headquarters, then at Fort George G. Meade, that the project was completely derailed by Congressional Committee disapproval of design funding.

(U) INSCOM surveyed several sites at Fort Belvoir based on a number of considerations: security, access to facilities and services, access to housing for the troops, and possibility of collocating with other intelligence activities (i.e., Night Vision Lab (NVL) and Engineer Topographic Lab (ETL)). MG Stubbelbine selected Site Number 13, after being unable to obtain Belvoir Master Planning approval for Site Number 6A.

(U) An important feature of the rationale supporting the proposal to relocate the Engineering School to Fort Leonard Wood has always been the HQDA plan to recoup the cost of the major construction involved from savings realized by backfill of space vacated at Fort Belvoir by activities now occupying high-cost leased space in the National Capital Region. The first two weeks in October 1983 were spent by TRADOC in obtaining a decision on which backfill alternative to recommend. The following alternatives were proposed:

1. Forward the study to DA without recommendation.

2. Alternative A (INSCOM backfill). Opposed by INSCOM. Although cheapest initially, it represented little long term savings.

3. Alternative D (DARCOM backfill). TRADOC favored this alternative because DARCOM was assumed to have the most experience in running installations.

4. Alternative E (Office, Chief of Engineers backfill). There existed a "sentimental" rationale to keep Fort Belvoir an engineer post.

5. Alternative D and E.

(U) In all the alternatives, with the exception of A, INSCOM stood to get new construction. INSCOM favored either D or E. The DA staff elected Alternative E. By February 1984, the action memorandum had been staffed and was on the desk of the Vice Chief of Staff. Here it stayed the rest of the fiscal year due to election year politics. The move of personnel was consistantly opposed by the losing political entity.

(U) With the realignment action "hung up" at VCSA level for an uncertain period, HQ INSCOM along with HQDA sought means to keep the construction program from slipping yet another fiscal year. The Sale and Replacement Program was examined. Somewhat similar to the Defense Relocation Account previously considered, this was a payback program in which properties might be considered for sale to provide funds for replacement at another location, as opposed to the normal cycle of the Military Construction, Army Program. On 7 September 1984, the Arlington Hall Station replacement cost was calculated to be $28.9 million, plus another $876,000 for relocation of personnel and equipment and caretaker costs. Unfortunately, a low appraisal for the property, approximately $10 million, washed Arlington Hall Station out

of the program. Appraisal was obtained by Baltimore District Engineer from a local appraiser. In the opinion of the INSCOM engineer staff, this figure was considered too low for more than 86 plus acres of prime real estate in Arlington County.[12]

Consolidation of HQ INSCOM. (U) During a briefing for the INSCOM Chief of Staff on the on-going HQ INSCOM reorganization study, the question was raised by the Chief of Staff as to whether or not INSCOM required DA authority to relocate INSCOM personnel from Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. After failure to locate specific DA authority, the opinion of LTC Keefe, primary action officer for Army Management on the consolidation was sought. He warned that such a move was politically sensitive and required DA approval. This position challenged the validity of an INSCOM Chief of Staff DF dated 30 November 1981 which alleged that the "controlling limitations had been rescinded and normal MACOM prerogratives applied." To settle the issue, HQ INSCOM prepared and submitted a study dated 15 August 1983, which concluded that DA authority was required in accordance with AR 5-10. This stated that congressional notification was required for all moves which might result in the involuntary separation or dislocation of 50 or more permanent civilian employees or 200 or more military jobs. HQDA response to the request for authority to relocate INSCOM Fort George G. Meade personnel stated that the earliest time a release to move Fort Meade personnel could be expected would be with the final approval of the case study and justification folder itself.[13]

527th MI Battalion's New Mission. (U) With the inactivation of the 511th MI Battalion on 1 October 1983, the 527th MI Battalion's reorganized OPSEC mission was formally complete. The 527th MI Battalion primarily provided OPSEC and personnel security investigations (PSI) at echelon above corps with HQ USAREUR and 21st Support Command (SUPCOM) being the major supported commands. Over 90 percent of the EAC units in the theater were within the battalion's area of operations and when assigned strength was used as a criteria, the percent was much higher. This distinction was significant because the corps and divisions had their own organic MI support while the 21st SUPCOM and other EAC units did not.[14]

HQ INSCOM Reorganization. (U) The reorganization plan for HQ INSCOM, approved in July 1983, was to be implemented over a three year period, beginning in FY 1984. Successful completion of the plan was dependent upon DCSRM submission of the Reorganization Concept Plan and subsequent DA approval. The staff elements at Fort George G. Meade being relocated to Arlington Hall Station was a second factor. Finally, DIA's movement from A Building was a determining factor.

(U) During FY 1984, three primary staff elements were either created or realigned on schedule. First, the Mission Analysis Office and the Force Modernization Division (the latter from the DCSFM) were merged on 1 October 1983 to form the Deputy Chief, Plans, Programs and

Modernization (Provisional). The DCSPPM was responsible for INSCOM long-range and program planning; force design and operating concepts; and resource program development and evaluation. On 15 July 1984, the Programs Division, DCSRM was resubordinated to the DCSPPM.

(U) On 1 February 1984, the Information Resource Management Office was changed to Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Resource Management (Provisional). At the same time, the operational control of the USAINSCOM Admin/Audiovisual Support Activity was transferred from the DCSPER to the DCSPPM. Finally, on 9 February 1984, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization was redesignated the Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems and assumed control of the discontinued DCSAUT, minus the Life Cycle Management Division which was subordinated to the INSCOM Automated Support Activity. At the same time the OPCON of the Automated Support Activity was placed under the newly established DCSSYS.

(U) A number of minor changes also took place within the headquarters related to the reorganization plan. In February 1984, the Plans and Proponency Division was formed within DCSPER. This new element was formally established in July. It grew in response to an expanding need for mid- and long-range personnel planning; the division was also given the proponency for long neglected area of monitoring the structural viability of military job specialties. In April 1984, the Internal Review Division within DCSRM was made a part of the Chief of Staff's office. This was in keeping with DOD policy. The internal review function was primarily that of direction, surveillance, and evaluation of the internal review activities at subordinate commands and installations.

(U) In June 1984, the Chief of Staff directed postponement of the DCSOPS' reorganization role with a subsequent unbiased, fresh relook at the headquarters reorganization concept. COL Powers, the DCSOPS, was directed to relook the DCSOPS portion of the plan and COL Hambric, serving as a special assistant to the Chief of Staff, was to relook the larger reorganization plan. The reason that a hold was placed on implementation stemmed from the arrival of a new Command Group who indicated that there should be "expanding operations." At the same time, the DDCSOPS had estimated that 26 of the 63 spaces scheduled to be lost by the ODCSOPS in the reorganization must be retained if current operations were to continue. This apparent conflict between the scheduled cut in ODCSOPS spaces and expanding operations had to be resolved.15

General Officer Space in Europe. [redacted] Closely aligned to the establishment of the Army Theater Intelligence Support-Europe/NI Brigade was an attempt to position a general officer in ATISC, Europe to assist CINCUSAREUR in command and control of INSCOM intelligence activities and coordination of intelligence operations. INSCOM presence in the European Theater was comprised of five separate colonel level commands totaling approximately [redacted] personnel under the European

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field station [redacted] and the 66th MI Group. In additional to purely doctrinal considerations, introduction of the MI Brigade (a general officer command) is considered imperative to unify command of these separate INSCOM subordinates and to facilitate integration of EAC intelligence support to the benefit of both USAREUR and EUCOM. The DCSI, USAREUR, as the senior U.S. Army intelligence staff officer in Europe, has no single commander to coordinate and implement [redacted] operational aspects [redacted] from the national level down. Unlike the Air Force and Navy, the Army has had three field station commanders (Berlin, Augsburg, and Sinop) interfacing [redacted] and not a single spokesman. Emphasis and degree of control [redacted] will also likely shift from the national to theater level during a transition to war. Not long after the ATSIC, Europe/MI Brigade issue died so did the general officer position. HQDA indicated that it didn't desire to add another general officer position to Europe. Although the Army of Excellence called for an MI Brigade, it will be largely a restructured 66th MI Group, not a brigade with field stations assigned. A brigade under the latter concept, headed by a ranking colonel, would have been an organization subject to a high level of turnover, rationale for a general officer position.[16]

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FOOTNOTES: Chapter III. ORGANIZATION

1. Fact Sheet, DCSOPS, subj: Resubordination of USLB (17 Dec 84) (S/NOFORN); Paper, IAOPS-H-PCO, subj: Resubordination of USLB (5 Feb 85) (S/NOFORN).
2. Form 32, IAOPS-SE-A, subj: Letter of Instruction for the Activation of the U.S. Army Echelon Above Corps (EAC) Aviation Intelligence Company (13 Jul 83) (C); Ltr, fm COL Partridge, CofS (23 May 83) (U).
3. DF, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: Okinawa Decision (20 Nov 84 [redacted]; FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], p. 60; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: Okinawa SE-10/30 Mission Planning (28 Aug 84) (S[redacted]; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: Field Station Okinawa Closure (5 Oct 84) (S[redacted]
4. [redacted]
5. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 93-94.
6. FY 1984 Sec Spt Det AHR (U), Annex I.
7. FY 1984 502d ASA Bn AHR (S[redacted] ch III.
8. DF, IAOPS-PPR, subj: Organization Assesment of the 513th MI Gp (EACIC) (15 Oct 84) (U).
9. FY 1984 66th MI Gp AHR (S/NOFORN), p. 65; Paper, IAOPS-PPR, subj: European Troop Strength Ceilings (6 Jan 84) (U);
10. FY 1984 DCSPPM AHR (S/NOFORN), ch V; Memo for CofS, subj: Thoughts on CG Direction via EAC Structure (Undtd) (U).
11. FY 1984 DCSLOG AHR (U), ch II.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. FY 1984 527th MI Bn AHR (S), p. 11.
15. FY 1984 DCSPPM AHR (S/NOFORN), ch III, Appendix A;DF, CofS, subj: Establishment of Provisional Deputy Chief of Staff for Systems (14 Feb 84) (U); DF, C, IRMO, subj: HQ Reorganization of DCSRM (9 Jan 84) (U); DF, CDR ASA, subj: Submission of Appeals for ADP Acquisition (13 Feb 84) (U); DF, DCSOPS, subj: Letter of Instruction-HQ Reorganization Implementation Plan (2 May 84) (U); DF, DCSRM, subj: General Soyster's Areas of Immediate Concern (2 Aug 84)(U); DF, DCSPPM, subj: HQ Reorganization of DCSPPM (5 Oct 83) (U); Paper, COL Hambric, subj: Memo for CofS (26 Sep 84) (U).
16. Msg, CDR INSCOM, subj: FY 1985 European Theater Reduction Plan (9 Mar 84) (C); Info Paper, IAOPS-SE-SP, subj: Army Theater Intelligence Support Command-Europe (19 Dec 83) (S[redacted]; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-PPR, subj: Closure of the U.S. Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command and Establishment of the Military Intelligence Brigade (Provisional) (2 May 84) (U).

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CHAPTER IV

RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Funds. (U) The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's OMA funding program at the close of FY 1984 consisted of a total of $191,862,000. The table below shows a breakout of end FY 1984 direct funding by subprogram.[1]

Table 1. - Direct Funding by Subprogram
(As of 30 Sep 84)

Subprogram	FY 1984
P2 (General Purpose Forces)	$ 31,633,000
P3I (Intelligence Activities)	135,441,000
P3C (Communications Security)	3,189,000
P7 (Troop Issue)	123,000
P8T (Training)	1,371,000
P8O (Education Services)	969,000
Base Operations (AHS & VHFS)	19,136,000
TOTAL	$191,862,000

(U) The following is an audit trail ($ in thousands) from the DA dollar guidance for preparation of the FY 1984 Command Operating Budget (COB) to final FY 1984 Approved Funding Program (AFP):

Program 2	
Dollar Guidance - FY 1984 COB	$ 32,284
TENCAP	1,058
Stock Fund Obligation	(295)
TENCAP Withhold	(1,708)
FY 1984 Initial AFP	$ 31,339
[redacted]	247
Foreign Currency Adjustment	(31)
7 Hr Rate Adjustment	(2)
TENCAP	1,708
Quality Dragon	200
Manpower Action	6
Flying Hour Program	333
ELT	(299)
Reprogram to P3C (MITS)	(200)
Pay Raise	28
Tactical Support	(1,696)
Final FY 1984 AFP	$ 31,633

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Program 3I

Dollar Guidance - FY 1984 COB	**$144,258**
ATIPS	(100)
External Research Analysis	(540)
Congressional Reduction	(800)
Congressional Space Adjustment	(470)
AARCS	(1,100)
Stock Fund Obligation	(140)
Inflation	(1,239)
Leased Communications	(105)
DA Manpower Actions	(78)
CRA Withhold	(12,247)
FY 1984 Initial AFP	**$127,439**
[redacted]	(2,849)
Trns from DARCOM (Free Issue Spt)	1,000
Currency Revaluation	(252)
Congressional Contracts Adjustment	(643)
Congressional Space Adjustment Correction	190
7 Hr Rate Adjustment	(140)
Inflation	(11)
CRA Release	12,247
ADP Reduction (Lease)	(377)
Congressional Reduction	(796)
Comm Support (To ACE)	(557)
TECRAS Support (To DA)	(4)
CI Task Force	225
ATIPS Support	(253)
Adjustment to Congressional Action	437
Transfer to EUCOM	(15)
Documentation Project	417
[redacted]	682
Transfer to TAG	(50)
Pay Raise	1,513
[redacted]	(135)
DA Trans to DARCOM	(1,015)
DA Trans to ISC	(525)
Transfer to BASOPS	(1,087)
Final FY 1984 AFP	**$135,441**

Program 3C	
Dollar Guidance - FY 1984 COB	$ 3,213
CRA Withold	(286)
FY 1984 Initial AFP	$ 2,927
CRA Release	286
Yearend Spending (Cong Adj)	(100)
7 Hr Rate Adjustment	(5)
MITS Reprogramming (from P2)	200
Pay Raise	48
DA COMSEC Spt Withdrawal	(142)
Transfer to BASOPS	(25)
Final FY 1984 AFP	$ 3,189
Program 7	
Dollar Guidance - FY 1984 COB	$ 124
FY 1984 Initial AFP	$ 124
Pay Raise	1
DA Realignment	(2)
Final FY 1984 AFP	$ 123
Program 8T	
Dollar Guidance - FY 1984 COB	$ 1,496
FY 1984 Initial AFP	$ 1,496
Foreign Currency	(2)
Physical Fitness Training	4
Military Training	(127)
Final FY 1984 AFP	$ 1,371
Program 80	
Dollar Guidance - FY 1984 COB	$ 509
EDG	10
DA Intern Support	401
FY 1984 Initial AFP	$ 920
Inflation	(14)
DA Intern	116
EDG	(2)
Pay Raise	2
DA Intern/EDG Support	(30)
ACES Support	(23)
Final FY 1984 AFP	$ 969

Base Operations (BASEOPS)

Dollar Guidance - FY 1984 COB	$ 17,621
CRA Withhold	(1,879)
7 Hr Rate Adjustment	(9)
Inflation	(238)
FY 1984 Initial AFP	$ 15,495
CRA Release	1,879
Year End Spending (Cong Adj)	(5)
Excess/Surplus Prop Adjustment	(6)
Consolidated BASEOPS Adj	(14)
7 Hr Rate Adjustment	(1)
Commercial Activities	439
Pay Raise	127
RPMA SAF	110
Transfer from P3I	1,087
Transfer from P3C	25
Final FY 1984 AFP	$ 19,136

(U) The following table reflects direct obligations by elements of expense for FY 1984 ($ in thousands): Obligations of $191,077,000 and Annual Funding Program of $191,862,000 resulted in an obligation rate of 99.6 percent.

Table 2. - Direct Obligations for FY 1984

ELEMENT OF EXPENSE	P2	P3I	P3C	P7	P8T	P80	BASE OPS	TOTAL	PERCENT
Civ Pay & Benefits	843	45,023	1,504	31		598	4,813	52,812	28
Travel	3,322	8,406	484	65	1,134	105	84	13,600	7
Trans of Things	105	658	6				7	776	1
Rents/Comm/ Util	498	5,236	41			1	347	6,123	3
Contr Svc	18,228	54,332	1,064	26	214	251	12,584	86,699	45
Supplies & Equip	8,172	16,612	73		6	7	1,374	26,244	14
FNIH	356	4,467						4,823	2
TOTAL	31,524	134,734	3,172	122	1,354	962	19,209	191,077	100

Family Housing Units. (U) The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command operated and maintained family housing units at Arlington Hall Station and Vint Hill Farms Station. Funds received from Department of the Army for these units for FY 1984 were $1,258 of which $1,257 was obligated (99.9 percent).[2]

INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1984 (Authorized Strength). (U) Based on DA Program and Budget Guidance, October 1984, the manpower data shown in the following table represents the authorized strength for end of FY 1984.[3]

Table 3. - INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1984

Program	Authorized Strength						
	OFF	WO	ENL	MIL	US CIV	FN CIV	TOTAL
P2 Gen Purpose Forces	[redacted]						
P3 Intel & Comm							
P7 Supply							
P8 Training							
P3 Support to NSA							
MFH							
TOTAL							

[redacted]

DCSPER Budget Line-Item (BLI). (U) The ODCSPER was allocated $245K for five P38 BLI's. With the exception of DCSPER travel funds, the majority of these funds were reallocated to support programs of the subordinate commands. Funds received and amount distributed to the field by BLI are indicated below:[4]

BLI	FY Allocation	Allocated to Field
DCSPER Travel	$80K	
Alcohol	21K	$21K
HR/EO	12K	10K
Safety	12K	11K
Reenlistment	40K	35K
IBEX	80K	*

*$72K was returned to DCSRM in mid-year.

Civilian Strength by Program. (C) The following table reflects authorized and assigned civilian strength by program. It includes foreign nationals, temporaries, and permanent overhires.[5]

Table 4. - Civilian Strength by Program

Program	Authorized	Actual
2 Gen Purpose Forces	[redacted]	[redacted]
3 CCP		
Cryptologic Actv		
Base Opns/RPMA		
Mgmt HQ		
GDIP		
ITAC		
HUMINT		
ADP		
TECRAS		
DCSS		
Mgmt HQ		
OTHER		
CRP		
COMSEC		
Base Opns/RPMA		
Mgmt HQ		
CI&IA		
FCI		
S&IA		
Mgmt HQ		
7 TISA		
8 ACES		
MFH		
TOTAL		

[redacted] DoD 5200.1-R/AFR 205-1

Command Personnel Situation. (C) Actual total command strength for FY 1983 and FY 1984 are shown below.[6]

	30 September 1983					
	OFF	WO	ENL	TOT MIL	CIV	GRAND TOTAL
Actual	[redacted]					

	30 September 1984					
	OFF	WO	ENL	TOT MIL	CIV	GRAND TOTAL
Actual	[redacted]					

[redacted] DoD 5200.1-R/AFR 205-1

(U) FY 1984 command personnel strength by unit, see appendix F.

Director's Trophy. (U) During FY 1980, Vice Admiral B.R. Inman, DIRNSA, established a new award which would recognize the mobile SIGINT element making the most significant contribution to the cryptologic community during the calendar year. For 1983, DIRNSA chose the 2d Radio Battalion Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Camp LeJuene, North Carolina, as the winner of the Director's Trophy. See appendix K for a complete list of the years' winners.[7]

Travis Trophy. (U) The Travis Trophy recognizes the most significant contribution in the field of operations, management, and administration by fixed field stations. NSACSS announced and presented the 6920 Air Force Electronic Security Group, Misawa AB, Japan, as the winner of the 1983 Travis Trophy winners. See appendix J for a complete list of previous winners.[8]

Mobilization. (U) Mobilization planning began to emerge as a significant area in FY 1984. DOD and DA initiated a new program to identify emergency-essential employees overseas who were needed to remain in their positions during mobilization or evacuation. Two hundred and nine positions were identified; 175 MICECP and 34 DAC. Only 9 were not in either the 132 or 134 series. All but approximately a dozen signed a statement of understanding a new condition of employment, formalizing their agreement to remain with their units during emergencies and evacuations.

(U) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was drafted and awaits signature between CG, INSCOM and RCPAC establishing a separate reserve unit for INSCOM employees in Europe. This MOU will forestall the screening from the Reserve of any INSCOM civilian emergency-essential employees who are also in the Ready Reserve.[9]

Enlisted Personnel Strength Posture. (U) Enlisted personnel posture by MOS (EW/Crypto and HUMINT MOS's) is shown in the table below.[10]

Table 5. - Enlisted Personnel Posture for FY's 1983-1984

MOS	FY 1983 Auth	FY 1983 Act	FY 1983 Percent of Fill	FY 1984 Auth	FY 1984 Act	FY 1984 Percent of Fill
05D	[redacted]	[redacted]	131	[redacted]	[redacted]	113
05G			103			101
05H			113			105
05K			143			113
33S			98			98
98C			100			104
98G			100			97
98J			91			95
98Z			83			116
96B			92			85
96C			80			82
96D			98			71
97B			82			72
97C			33			26
			32			

50USC552 (b) (2)

Table 6. - Enlisted Personnel Posture by Area and Unit
(As of 30 Sep 84)

Unit	Authorizations	Assigned
European Area		
Field Station Augsburg		
Field Station Berlin		
Field Station Sinop		
U.S. Army Cryptologic Support Group		
66th MI Group		
U.S. Army Russian Institute		
U.S. Army Foreign Lang Trng Ctr Europe		
Sub-Total		
Panama Area		
470th MI group		
EAC Aviation Intel Company		
Field Station Panama		
Sub-Total		
MAIT Team		
U.S. Army MAIT Team		
U.S. Army Mission Support Activity		
Sub-Total		
Pacific Area		
Field Station Kunia		
Field Station Okinawa		
ITIC-PAC		
500th MI Group		
501st MI Group		
Sub-Total		
CONUS Area		
Admin/AV Support Actv		
Automated Systems Actv		
Admin Survey Det		
Central Security Facility		
CONUS MI Group		
Finance Accounting Actv		
513th MI Group		
U.S. Army Garrison AHS		
HQ INSCOM		
HQ Support Actv		
Intel and Threat Analysis Center		
Intel Exchange and Support Center		

Unit	Authorizations	Assigned
Field Station Key West	[redacted]	[redacted]
Little Unit		
902d MI Group		
Operational Group		
Field Station San Antonio		
Systems Exploitation Det		
Special Operations Det		
Special Security Group		
U.S. Army Garrison VHFS		
National Training Center		
Sub-Total		
INSCOM Consolidated		
European Area		
Panama Area		
MAIT Team		
Pacific Area		
CONUS Area		
TOTAL		

USC552 (b) (2)

INSCOM Key Personnel. (U) Appendix I contains a listing of personnel occupying key positions within the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, as of 30 September 1984.[11]

Congressional Inquiries. (U) (U) The USAINSCOM Office of the Inspector General is the only Army MACOM IG office which processess congressional inquiries. During FY 1984, 28 congressional inquiries were responded to, up slightly from the 23 processed in FY 1983. In addition, AIG's reported two congressional inquiries processed directly between HQDA and INSCOM subordinate commands. Of the 30 total inquiries, the majority were defined as assistance cases, 10 as nonsubstantiated, and 1 was substantiated.[12]

Inspector General Action Requests (IGAR's). (U) (U) Responses to IGAR's received by HQ INSCOM detailed IG's from complaint periods, conducted as an integral part of all general inspections, reflected a slight increase in FY 1984 totaling 105 compared to 85 in FY 1983. Acting inspectors general at major subordinate units processed 92 additional IGAR's, representing 47 percent of the total IGAR cases as compared to 54 percent in FY 1983. Of the total 196 IGAR's processed by INSCOM IG/AIG's in FY 1984, 13 percent were substantiated, 18 percent were nonsubstantiated and 69 percent were assistant cases.[13]

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EEO Complaints. (U) At the end of FY 1984, there were a total of four active complaints. Vint Hill Farms Station closed out all of there complaints in FY 1983. The two active complaints are located at Arlington Hall Station.[14]

- One complaint awaiting a final decision from DA.
- One complaint awaiting the assignment of a U.S. Army Civilian Review Office (USACARO) Investigator.

Equal Employment Opportunity Program. (U) The following is a brief command overview of USAINSCOM's efforts in eliminating under-representation of women and minorities in mid and senior level positions in the workforce:[15]

As of 30 September 1983

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

As of 30 September 1984

	GS-9	GS-10	GS-11	GS-12	GS-13	GS-14	GS-15	TOTAL
White Female	54	2	50	34	4	2	0	146
Black Male	3	1	5	18	2	1	0	30
Black Female	8	0	9	3	0	0	0	20
Hispanic Male	1	0	1	9	1	0	1	13
Hispanic Female	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Asian Am/Pac Isl Male	3	1	11	25	8	2	0	50
Asian Am/Pac Isl Female	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	5
Amer Ind Male	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Amer Ind Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Military Justice. (U) The number of non-judicial punishments imposed under Article 15 in FY 1984 was 561, a decrease from 609 in FY 1983. Courtsmartial in FY 1984 totaled eight Summary, eight Special, and four General; in FY 1983, there were eight Summary, seven Special, and four General.[16]

Table 7. - Serious Crime Offenses

Crime of Violence	FY 1983	FY 1984
Rape	2	0
Robbery	1	0
Assault	30	23
Crimes Against Property		
Larceny	9	13
Destruction of Property	13	8
Burglary	0	4
Drug Offenses		
Use/Possession of Marijuana	114	59
Narcotics	5	10
Sale/Trafficking	2	3

Table 8. - FY 1984 Administrative Eliminations

Authority (AR 635-200)	Hon	Gen	Less Than Hon
Chapter 5 (Sep for Convenience of Govt)	6	0	1
Chapter 9 (Alcohol or Drug Abuse)	10	5	0
Chapter 10 (Discharged for Good of Service)	0	1	10
Chapter 13 (Separated for Unsuitability)	23	15	0
Chapter 14 (Separated for Misconduct)	1	6	1
All Others:	25	3	0

Table 9. - Disposition of Other Offenses, FY 1984

	Number
Article 86 (AWOL-Absences Without Leave)	2
Article 86 (FTR-Failure to Repair)	158
Article 89/90 (Disrespect/Disob w/Comm. Officer)	8
Article 91 (Disrespect/Disobedience w/WO or NCO)	26
Article 92 (Failure to Obey/Dereliction of Duty)	73
Article 111/112/134 (Offenses re Intoxication)	109
All Others:	18

Public Affairs Activities. (U) The Office of Public Affairs exercises staff supervision over authorized INSCOM unit newspapers and critiques authorized unit newspapers in preparation for the annual Keith L. Ware awards. The following is a list of INSCOM publications as of 30 September 1984.[17]

Publication	Unit Publisher
INSCOM Journal	HQ INSCOM
Alamo Wrangler	USAFS San Antonio
Augsburg Profile	USAFS Augsburg
Diogenes Review	USAFS Sinop
Red Dragon	501st MI Group
Scrambler	66th MI Group
Torii Typhoon	USAFS Okinawa
Vint Hill Vangard	Vint Hill Farms Station
Write On	INSCOM CONUS MI Group

High Performance Programs Information. (U) On 1 May 1983, DCSOPS received proponency for several high performance programs. The programs fell into several categories: Command wide programs that would be institutionalized throughout INSCOM. Pilot test programs that would be evaluated in volunteer units or staff sections in terms of organizational impact and cost effectiveness. The results of the pilot test was to determine if the program would be implemented as a command wide or supplemental program. Supplemental programs were ideas and off-the-shelf technologies which would be made available to commanders and staff to use as desired. Funding for the programs would come from the using unit. These programs consisted of:[18]

a. The Corporate Fitness Programs (pilot test) - workshops on such topics as health education, stress evaluation, strength development, and biofeedback.

b. Structured Writing (supplemental) - a two-day workshop for individuals who prepared a normal amount of correspondence in the course of their workday. A five-day workshop would be available to individuals who prepared large documents such as training manuals, directives, regulations, and plans.

c. Group Graphics (supplemental) - INSCOM did not desire to schedule this particular workshop but several copies of the Group Graphic workbook were purchased and disseminated to INSCOM units in September 1983.

d. Hemi-Synch (pilot test) - designed to enhance human ability in learning skills, memory capabilities, relaxation, physical, and mental functions.

e. Time and Stress Management - an ODCSOPS initiative. Time/Life videocassette tapes on time and stress management were purchased and disseminated for rotation among INSCOM units.

MI Poster Series. (U) In FY 1983, the High Performance Task Force established a game plan to enhance the productivity and cohesion within organizations of the command. This included a recommendation that the Command History Office produce traveling historical displays. Due to initial cost as well as resources required to administer the display, a pictorial history of MI was substituted for the idea of traveling displays. Because of the time delays in assembling the history, a 24-picture poster series was created in FY 1984. The poster series was established not only as an interim project while the pictorial history was being created but also to communicate the continuity between INSCOM's intelligence disciplines and those of the post. Five hundred copies of the 24-picture poster series was duplicated for an estimated cost of $1,800 and distributed to internal units and DA historians and museums. A future distribution to Active and Reserve MI units is proposed for FY 1985.[19]

Historical Monographs. (U) In FY 1983, the Command History Office completed a significant breakthrough regarding a new writing vehicle for the INSCOM History program. The historical monographs were distributed throughout the command. To continue the affective plan, the Command History Office was able to initiate a plan to publish a pictorial history to cover the beginning of Military Intelligence in 1885 through the post Intelligence Organization Stationing Study (IOSS). The purpose of the pictorial history is to promote individual morale and educate the MI specialist in the background of the MI profession.

(U) In August 1983, a draft text of the pictorial history was being written and photographs to be used in the book had been ordered from selected resource files. The initial draft was staffed and commented on in June 1984 as the layout of the book began. A meeting with TAGO was arranged on 11 October 1984 for last minute details and instructions on the pictorial history before being sent to the Government Printing Office (GPO) for publication. It has been estimated that the pictorial book will contain 250 photos and 50 pages of text which will ultimately give the end product around 192 pages total. An estimate cost for printing the pictorial history was between $25,000 and $30,000. Coordination for security and accuracy was under taken. There will be 3,000 copies received by INSCOM to be distributed within the INSCOM command, DA libraries and museums, DA historians, MI units, and Army and DOD organizations. It is also anticipated that GPO would offer the book for public sale.[20]

Historical Audiovisual Production. (U) During September 1983, the Command History Office introduced a plan to create an audiovisual production of the history of Arlington Hall Station. The video will be presented as a communication objective to welcome and introduce new personnel to Arlington Hall Station, featuring the historical background of the station.

(U) The unclassified video cassette will have an estimated time limit of 20-30 minutes and will be shot in color with historical footage in black and white. The film will consist of the compiling of Arlington Hall's history dating back to the establishment of the girl's junior college, the

Signal Intelligence move-in, MI accomplishments in World War II, and ending with the present status of the station.

(U) In January 1984, a draft script was written and the production of the video began with an estimated completion date of December 1984. However, because of delay in procurement orders at the end of FY 1984, the Command History Office had not received supported films and slides. The delay may affect the proposed completion date.[21]

1984 Cash Award Program. (U) INSCOM policy is to recognize between 10-15 percent of all GS employees who deserve either Quality Step Increases (QSI's) or Sustained Superior Performance Awards (SSPA's) and an additional 10-15 percent who deserve Special Acts or Service Awards (SASA's). It is also INSCOM policy to recognize 25-40 percent of all merit pay employees. Additionally, commanders and staff heads have been directed to program an amount equivalent to between 1 and 1½ percent of their combined payrolls.[22]

Baccalaureate Cooperative Education Program. (U) INSCOM's Baccalaureate Cooperative Education Program is a direct outgrowth of INSCOM's HBC Program. In September 1980, the commanding general authorized 15 POH spaces for the Co-Op Program. The Civilian Personnel Division recruits for those 15 spaces for entry into the program in January and July.

(U) INSCOM now recruits from seven colleges/universities. They are not limited to, but are inclusive of, historically black colleges and one predominantly hispanic college. The Civilian Personnel Division provides housing information assistance, employment information, orientation, and asserts the sponsorship of our co-op students.[23]

Command Intern Program. (U) Three new program initiatives were undertaken during FY 1984.[24]

(1) Placement of co-op grads into Intern Program spaces: The Civilian Personnel Division, DCSPER reviewed the files of all Cooperative Education Program students graduating during the fiscal year for potential placement into Intern Program positions. As a result of these efforts, four co-op grads were placed into intern positions.

(2) Increased MICECP participation in program: DCSPER allocated five Civilian Training, Education, and Development (CTED) Student Detachment intern spaces to the Administrative Survey Detachment for the MICECP in FY 1984. The command had previously allocated one space in FY 1983 for the program. By the end of FY 1984, three MICECP interns were on board. Two additional interns are programmed to come "on board" in FY 1985.

(3) Command developed a Master Intern Training Plan (MITP) for civilian personnel administration. In response to post problems encountered and an identified need for a single and comprehensive

command-wide training plan, INSCOM developed a MITP for civilian personnel administration. This plan is designed to permit modifications in order to meet the specific needs of individual intern personnel selected for the program.

INSCOM Average Grade. (U) The DA average grade assessment to INSCOM is 9.17. The FY 1983 average grade was 9.09. During FY 1984, the average grade fell to 8.64. The reason for the drop is more accurate statistics and the loss of the ITAC to ACSI as part of the Army Intelligence Agency (AIA).[25]

INSCOM Senior-Level Positions (High) Grade. (U) In March 1984, DA lifted the high grade ceiling. In its place, OMB/OPM directed that each agency reduce its GS/GM11-15 population by two percent a year in FY 1985 through FY 1988. INSCOM must reduce 14 GS/GM11-15 positions to grade GS10 or below to comply with this directive by October 1985.[26]

Junior Officer Cryptologic Career Program. (U) In FY 1984, the initial planning was established for a formal utilization program for Junior Officer Cryptologic Career Program (JOCCP) graduates. Such a utilization program would provide for assignment and professional development policies for those officers completing their schooling assignment at the National Security Agency. Planning continues with the goal of establishing a formal utilization program in FY 1985 and implementation in FY 1986. INSCOM, MILPERCEN, and NSA action officers are involved in this project.[27]

Standard Information Division Personnel Reporting System (SIDPERS) Performance. (U) A SIDPERS data base was activated at USAFS Augsburg on 1 May 1984. This is the first SIDPERS data base within INSCOM dedicated solely to the servicing of INSCOM units. This SID will provide strength accountability and normal SID services for all INSCOM units in Europe, to include USAFS Sinop, Turkey. The performance of INSCOM units supporting host command SIDPERS data bases improved significantly over the previous year. Seventy-five percent of all INSCOM units received letter of commendation from USAINSCOM DCSPER for consistently exceeding the HQDA standards of 95 percent acceptability and seven days timeliness for submission for personnel data. The goal of the command is to have all units meet or exceed the DA standards.[28]

Affirmative Action Program Plan. (U) The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Policy implementing Affirmative Action Plan (AAP) and EEO Programs is designed to ensure equal employment opportunity for all USAINSCOM civilian employees and applicants for employment regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, and handicap, and provides for an environment free of sexual harassment.

(U) The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command work force has remained relatively stable as to its composition of minorities and women

during the past year. Total women employees are over represented by 1½ percent; nonmilitary women are underrepresented by 2½ percent. Hispanic employees are still severly underrepresented at approximately 4 percent less than National Civilian Labor Force.

(U) Due to insufficient communication with potential employment applicants in the local and national civilian labor force, there is a low number of Hispanic applicants being hired at the entry level of the professional and administrative series. During FY 1984, EEO/CPO officials attended minorities and women conferences, Washington HEP Council meetings and local community job-fairs to recruit to discuss career opportunities within USAINSCOM. Civilian Personnel FEORP representatives visited predominately women and minority universities to recruit applicants for the College Cooperative Education (COE) Program and for hard-to-fill positions within USAINSCOM.

(U) The COE Program consists of seven colleges to include three Historically Black Colleges (HBC's) and one predominately Hispanic university. This program has been highly instrumental in affirmative action accomplishments as indicated below:[29]

COE Students	FY 1983	FY 1984
Black Men	6	8
Black Women	12	4
Hispanic Men	0	1
Hispanic Women	1	2
White Men	3	7
White Women	7	6
	29	28

Merit Pay System. (U) Congress passed a major change to the Merit Pay System. The program name has been changed to the "Performance Management and Recognition System (PMRS)." Provisions for determining the "merit" dollar pool and for distributing funds to individual members were changed along with provisions for performance based cash awards. Specific information was to be transmitted as soon as the Office of Personnel Management and Department of Army provided implementing instructions. In the meantime, 1984 merit payout, normally computed and effective the first pay period in October, as delayed because of the requirement to implement the new pay provisions retroactive to October 1984.[30]

Merit Pay Appraisals. (U) In the last three years this command has been consistent in approving about 10 percent of all merit pay employees as Exceptional, although 30 percent and more have been recommended by commanders and headquarters staff heads. Fortunately, this year's change in the merit pay system that required only a majority of critical elements be exceeded to be rated Highly Successful has allowed for an agreement that the number of Highly Successful employees within the command is approximately 30 percent.

(U) The following table depicts all individuals who entered merit pay on or before the first day of the first pay period in October, received a presumptive Fully Successful rating, and will be receiving a merit increase.[31]

Table 10. Approving Official's Decision Plus Presumptive Ratings (PR)

	Number				Percentage			
Unit	EX	HS	FS(PR)**	TOTAL	EX	HS	FS	TOTAL
1	11	31	43(15)	85	13	36	51	100
2	4	20	42(12)	66	6	30	64	100
3	3	1	14(2)	18	17	5	78	100
COMMAND TOTAL	18	52	99(29)	169	11	31	58	100

BG Bernard Ardisana Award. (U) SP4 Kevin W. Miller, 66th MI Company, Ft Bliss, Texas, was selected for his individual achievement and accomplishment in being rewarded the BG Bernard Ardisana Award for 1984.[32]

Communications Upgrade Arlington Hall Station. (U) The installation of the new MITEL secure telephone system at Arlington Hall has been completed. The cutover, which was tentatively scheduled for 22 September 1984, was slipped to 29 September 1984 due to wiring and equipment discrepancies. The cutover on the 29th was successful and HQ INSCOM is currently on the new system.

b. Activation of the new Terahedron-Node at AHS has been delayed due to C&P's inability to supply T-1 communications lines to the communications facility. Original activation date was 17 September 1984. Informal contact with NSA [redacted], who is coordinating C&P's efforts, indicates that no definite implementation schedule has been established.[33]

Freedom of Information/Privacy Act. (U) During the period 1 October 1983 to 30 September 1984, the FOI/PA received and processed 908 Freedom of Information Act requests and 1,176 Privacy Act requests for a total of 2,084 requests.

(U) The total number of requests received decreased by 63 over the previous reporting period (2084 vs 2147). No special significance is placed on this slight decrease; however, the 908 Freedom of Information Act requests were the highest ever received in the office. A total of 100,219 pages of classified records were reviewed for declassification or retention. An additional 106,650 unclassified pages of records were reviewed for a total of 206,869 pages processed under the FOI Act. Overall, the FOI/PA processed 260,477 pages of records to requesters during the fiscal year.[34]

Investigative Records Repository (IRR). (U) During FY 1984, the IRR reviewed 327,295 dossiers for release, classification review, control, accession, permanent transfer, or destruction. This was an increase of 99,802 over FY 1983.

(U) The IRR processed 97,992 requests for information from over 400 requesters worldwide. These requests required over 48,196 microfilm searches in addition to hardcopy searches. The IRR also reviewed and processed 33,206 pieces of supplement/adjudicative material resulting in the creation of an additional 10,846 new dossier accessions to the repository. This represents an increase of 2,069 reviews of supplement over FY 1983.

(U) During the fiscal year, the Purge Project reviewed 161,622 dossiers with deletions totaling 125,276. A total of 640 dossiers determined to be of historical value were transferred to NARS.

(U) The Special Actions Officer processed 476 cases for FY 1984. These cases were litigations and congressional requests/inquiries for information. This represents a decrease of 89 cases for those processed in FY 1983. By the end of FY 1984, over 61,200 SCI Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDA's) were shipped to the IRR by INSCOM Special Security Group. Approximately 40,349 of these documents were field alphabetically by year of execution, leaving a backlog in excess of 20,851 as of 30 September 1984.

(U) The IRR continued with the Source Data Card Project, begun in May 1983, which was to process and review an estimated 68,000 documents for accession into the IRR. In FY 1984, 33,989 documents were reviewed with 5,329 dossiers being created, 23,220 documents deleted, and 5,440 documents drop filed into existing IRR dossiers.

(U) During the period 1 December 1983 to 30 September 1984, Files Maintenance Review Division (FMRD) reviewed 1983 and prior year aged files. A total of 26,285 dossiers were reviewed/resulting in 24,657 dossiers being deleted and 1,628 retained, a deletion rate of 93.8 percent. Although this is designed as an annual effort, this was the first time all files so designated were reviewed.[35]

IRR Micro Consolidation Project. (U) The first step toward modernization and eventual micromation of IRR holdings occurred on 13 October 1983 with the reestablishment of the Microfilm Records Review Branch and the initiation of the project to review microfilm records in conjunction with the hard copy purge. This effort resulted in the identification, consolidation, or deletion of 10,078 microfilm dossiers which were either identical to or supplement of hard copy personality dossiers. Continued efforts in this area will eventually lead to the elimination of the microfilm holdings (between 1 and 2 million records).[36]

Central Security Facility Productivity. (U) The chart below depicts the overall productivity of the U.S. Army Central Security Facility units during FY 1984 in compliance with Federal statues and in response to authorized requesters.[37]

Table 11. Productivity Units, FY 1984

FOI/PA		
FOI Cases Opened		932
PA Cases Opened		1,162
Administrative Support Actions		13,414
Operational Support Actions		823,315
	TOTAL	838,823
IRR		
Terminal Requests		99,354
Creation of Files		12,353
Requests Processed for Files		97,992
Error Searches		1,435
Purifications		31,890
Filing/Refiles		114,233
Controlled Files		2,727
Supplements Processed		33,206
Microfilm Operations		86,888
Name Trace Requests		2,429
Reproductions		457,300
	TOTAL	939,807
Hard Copy Dossiers		
Reviewed		193,909
Deleted		122,353
Retained		71,556
Microfilm Dossiers		
Reviewed		15,288
Deleted		12,686
Retained		2,602

Status of Aircraft Resources. (U) There were few changes in INSCOM's aviation resources during the year. By the close of FY 1984, the 3d MI Battalion had completed change-over of its OV-1 aircraft and their APS-94F SLAR systems. Replacement aircraft were ferried to Korea from the Grumman plant in Florida via Europe and Southern Asia. The C-12 aircraft at Sinop were undergoing an equipment upgrade change from the A model to the C model.[38]

Table 12. INSCOM Aircraft Resources (As of 30 September 1984)

Unit	Type of Aircraft	Number
Field Station Augsburg	UH-1H	[redacted]
3d MI Battalion	RU-21H	
	OV-1D	
	RV-1D	
Field Station Korea	UH-1H	
Field Station Sinop	C-12	
EAC Intel Avn Company	RC-12G	
	B-200	
	TOTAL	

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Service Cryptologic Element (SCE) Day. (U) Based on stated desires of the Command Group in conjunction with results of NSA Corporate Mangement Review, a Service Cryptologic Element Day was planned for 19 June 1984. It consisted of a field trip by NSA senior management officials to HQ INSCOM. A series of information briefings along with a luncheon were held; all of which was well received, affording the NSA and INSCOM staffs the opportunity of meet counterparts face to face.39

Operational Readiness. (U) Overall the personnel readiness posture of INSCOM's major command elements was relatively good. Enlisted personnel shortages do exist within the command. However, these are shortages which were normally experienced by other major commands. The shortages in the intelligence MOS's (05G, 96B&C, 97B&C, and 98C&G) were attributed to the lack of adequate assets in the Army inventory. Shortage support MOS's were essentially 71L, 74D/F, 94B and 95B.

(U) Continuing officer shortages included Specialty Code (SC) [redacted] and [redacted] Shortages also existed in [redacted] which required language skills. This was particularly acute in [redacted] American languages. Traditional shortages in the Warrant Officer Corps encompass most of the MI warrant officers MOS's though the [redacted] MOS was beginning to reflect a marked improvement through increased successions. Shortages will continue in the general intelligence MOS [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] 1USC552 (b) (3)

(U) A general problem with INSCOM tactical units was the shortage of required equipment to "go to war." Continuous emphasis was being placed by DCSLOG in all areas of preventive maintenance and overall maintenance management of assigned equipment. Considerable effort and money was being expended to replace and/or upgrade vintage equipment in both tactical and strategic units.

(U) Field Station Korea's single station locator (SSL) which consisted of old proto-type equipment requiring constant maintenance and scheduled to be replaced by new equipment. This was but one of a number of

perennial problems. Others included [redacted] at Field Station Sinop which was being upgraded to replace obsolete equipment. Continuous water stoppages at Field Station Sinop which was being resolved by the ongoing construction of a de-salinization plant to be wholly controlled by the field station. Finally, Field Station Augsburg's obsolete OCC 526 Teletype circuit switch equipment which DCSTEL was working to upgrade or replace with more modern equipment.[40]

Weaponeer. (U) HQ INSCOM has procured 11 Weaponeer systems since 1983 in an effort to enhance weapons marksmanship proficiency for INSCOM soldiers. The Weaponeer is an indoor M16A1 remedial rifle marksmanship trainer capable of allowing for qualification and designed to isolate and correct individual trainee deficiencies. The simulators will save INSCOM thousands of dollars in ammunition, transportation and personnel time while increasing marksmanship among the soldiers.[41]

Reserve Affairs. (U) In FY 1984, the Reserve Affairs Office held the first INSCOM-wide individual mobilization augmentation (IMA) conference. Many critical topics and problems were discussed and solved. Based on the outstanding success, the IMA conference will be continued as an annual event.

(U) Another new initiative during FY 1984 was the assignment of IMA's to MTOE organizations, authorized by HQDA directive. For the first time, IMA personnel can be assigned to fill the delta between the required and authorized columns in authorization documents. Two INSCOM commands, the 513th MI Group and the 66th MI Group, have taken advantage of this decision and have already established IMA positions.

(U) During the past year, the Reserve Affairs Office periodically issued a IMA newsletter to all INSCOM IMA coordinators worldwide. It proved to be one of the best ways to keep coordinators informed of changes in policy and procedures as well as keeping them abreast of new developments.[42]

Chief of Staff, U.S. Army's Award for Maintenance Excellence. (U) In March 1984, it was announced that Field Station Okinawa's Electronic Maintenance Division had received the 1983 Chief of Staff, U.S. Army's Award for Maintenance Excellence. Field Station Okinawa was tops among the 24 Army-wide units competing in its TDA category. Five key evaluation areas included readiness, maintenance management, training, cost, and innovative execution. For example, "Readiness involved deadline rates and equipment availability rates. In cost, it was how much money did you use? How much money did you save?"[43]

Exercises. (C) HQ INSCOM participated in the following major exercises during FY 1984:

(C) [redacted] command post exercise conducted during the period [redacted] which was designed to exercise plans and procedures to simulate and test operational and logistical aspects of sustainability in a major conventional conflict [redacted] Participation of this headquarters involved manning the Intelligence Operations Center at HQ INSCOM with [redacted]

(C) [redacted] HQ INSCOM and the [redacted] participated during [redacted] in the command post exercise portion of Combined Forces Command [redacted] The exercise provided the first opportunity for the [redacted] to deploy its headquarters to its alternate site. The participation of HQ INSCOM was in response to a request from the [redacted] and consisted of a [redacted]

(C) [redacted] Although the exercise occurred in [redacted] actual preparations took place in FY 1984. Extensive liaison was conducted with the [redacted] whose simulated deployment during this [redacted] MOBEX was anticipated to be the most significant learning experience during [redacted] An extensive effort was made to brief the DCSOPS personally and to involve other key members of the headquarters (most especially the DCSPER and the DCSLOG) in exercise preparations.[44]

INSCOM Beyond Excellence (IBEX) Programs. (U) In the fall of 1982, the INSCOM commander convened a task force of fifteen persons to conduct a "scan" of the environment to find programs, ideas, techniques and technologies which appeared useful in promoting and developing high performance in an organizational context and extraordinary performance (defined as performance which exceeded what an individual thought to be 100 percent of his potential) at the individual level;

(U) The purpose of this effort was to recommend programs and techniques for use within INSCOM for the pursuit of three outcomes:

(a) To meet increasing mission demands and requirements by obtaining quantitative and/or qualitative enhancements in mission performance.

(b) To save resources (personnel spaces as well as fiscal resources).

(c) To enhance human satisfaction, improve cohesion, and decrease stress and anxiety levels in the command.

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(U) In November of 1983 an in-process-review (IPR) conducted in Baltimore and involving all INSCOM major subordinate commanders resulted in several changes to structure and scheme for monitoring IBEX Programs. These changes consisted of the dropping of a number of foundering programs; designation of command wide programs to "mandatory" programs; and the opening of pilot test programs to voluntary use by commanders other than those who had originally volunteered to test them.

(U) After a five month study, the High Performance Task Force published a report which promulgated the IBEX effort in INSCOM. The programs were divided into three categories, each representing a different level of implementation: Command-wide programs, pilot programs, and supplemental programs. In conclusion, the IBEX has apparently promoted an awareness of high performance and elicited a wave of enthusiasm throughout INSCOM. Moreover at the macro (MACOM) level, it has provided a unifying focus and sense of direction for moving the MACOM through complex orgnaizational change. In other words it has served a forcing function and, at the same time, provided a psychological impetus for change.[45]

Personnel Security. (U) In June 1983, HQDA DAMI-CIS requested all MACOM's and their subordinate elements to report the number of personnel (military and civilian) currently holding TOP SECRET, SECRET, or CONFIDENTIAL clearances and also establish a new report, Personnel Security Clearances (RCS: CSGID-160). Since the initial request, the information to be provided has expanded to include those individuals indoctrinated for Special Intelligence Information. The figures submitted to HQDA for FY 1984 are as follows:[46]

Clearance Level	Military	Civilian
SCI	[redacted]	[redacted]
TS		
S		
C		

Information Security. (U) During FY 1984 three important security investigations were initiated within INSCOM. The first involved a missing NATO SECRET document from the 66th MI Group. The informal investigation under AR 15-6 revealed that the reason the document could not be located was that all registered mail was not being opened upon its arrival at the 66th MI Group. The second investigation involved three missing TOP SECRET collateral documents which were on account to DCSOPS. At the end of the fiscal year, the informal 15-6 investigation continued; however, it appeared that the documents would not be located and that the reason for the document to be missing was that personnel did not follow procedures regarding the contorl of TOP SECRET information. The final investigation involved 35 missing NATO SECRET documents from ITAC. A thorough search in ITAC and an informal 15-6

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investigation brought the total of missing documents to 19. The reason for the missing documents was a combination of procedural and human errors and administrative mishandling of the documents. All three incidents were required to be reported to ACSI and to higher authorities which brought unwanted negative attention to INSCOM.[47]

Physical Security. (U) An Electronic Access Control (EAC) system was installed at HQ, INSCOM, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia, and became operational in Janaury 1984. EAC's were also installed at Field Station Berlin (March 1984), Field Station Augsburg (March 1984), and Field Station Kunia (June 1984).[48]

Vault 3 Upgrade. (U) The single biggest project in Automated Systems Activity in FY 1984 was the Vault 3 Upgrade Project. The design of the project was completed in late 1983, and a contract was awarded to J.C. Grimberg Corporation. Construction began in February, and almost from the beginning the project ran into trouble. The construction was originally scheduled to last from February until the end of July, but in reality, contract completion will not happen until the end of November. During these nine months of construction, our users have had to suffer the inconvience of seven individual one week outages. During these outages, all three of the computer systems, located inside Vault 3 (Top Sail Gaff, Triple Score, and the AHS IDHS MODE) were disconnected, moved, and reconnected a total of three times.

(U) Some of the problems encountered during the construction included poor soil base in the foundation area of the new utility building which resulted in a 4-week delay and overall poor or incomplete design of all areas included in the upgrade. However, in spite of all the problems, by October 1984, the new computer facility began to take shape. Completion of this project is now expected by the end of November 1984.[49]

Special DAIG Inspection. (U) Beginning in the 2d Quarter FY 1984, the DAIG launched a special inspection of Army procurement which potentially would have a long-term effect upon INSCOM's operations and organization. As the inspection progressed through several major INSCOM subordinate units [redacted] the number of findings to be developed grew, and corrective actions were begun. Early decisions made included [redacted]

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FOOTNOTES: Chapter IV. RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

1. FY 1984 DCSRM AHR (C), pp. 6-12.
2. FY 1984 DCSRM AHR (C), p. 12.
3. FY 1984 DCSRM AHR (C), p. 21.
4. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 3.
5. FY 1984 DCSRM AHR (C), pp. 21-22.
6. INSCOM Command Strength Report from Plans & Proponency Division, DCSPER as of 30 Sep 84, published 22 Oct 84 (U).
7. Travis Trophy Awards Program Brochure, 1984 (U).
8. Travis Trophy Awards Program Brochure, 1984 (U).
9. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 42.
10. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 18.
11. Key Personnel Roster, dtd 30 September 1984 (FOUO).
12. FY 1984 OIG AHR (U), p. 11.
13. FY 1984 OIG AHR (U), p. 11.
14. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 45.
15. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 45.
16. FY 1984 SJA AHR (U), pp. 5-7.
17. FY 1984 PAO AHR (U), tab E.
18. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], p. 12.
19. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], p. 88.
20. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 89-90.
21. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 85-86.
22. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 39.
23. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 37-39.
24. FY 1984 DCPSER AHR (U), pp. 34-36.
25. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 32.
26. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 32.
27. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 12-13.
28. FY 1984 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 4.
29. EEO Affirmative Action Program Plan, Annual Accomplishment Report, FY 1984, DCSPER, 3 Dec 84 (U).
30. Ltr, IAPER-CP, dtd 5 Nov 84, subj: Merit Pay Appraisals and New Change to the Merit Pay System (U).
31. Ltr, IAPER-CP, dtd 5 Nov 84, subj: Merit Pay Appraisals and New Change to the Merit Pay System (U).
32. Ltr, IAOPS-SE-O, dtd 17 Jul 84, subj: Letter of Commendation (U).
33. Ltr, ASI-D, dtd 11 Oct 84, subj: Telecommunications Information (C).
34. FY 1984 Central Security Facility AHR (FOUO), tab A.
35. FY 1984 Central Security Facility AHR (FOUO), tab B.
36. FY 1984 Central Security Facility AHR (FOUO), tab B.
37. FY 1984 Central Security Facility AHR (FOUO), ch 1.
38. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted] p. 67.
39. Ibid., p. 52.

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40. Paper, IAOPS-IOC, subj: Operational Readiness of INSCOM's Major Command Elements (17 Jul 84) (U).
41. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted] p. 81.
42. Ibid., pp. 73-74.
43. FY 1984 FS Okinawa AHR (TS[redacted] Annex F.
44. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted] pp. 79-80.
45. Memo, IACS-OE, subj: Status and Impact of IBEX Programs, dtd 23 Jul 84 (U).
46. FY 1984 CSO AHR (U), p. 3.
47. FY 1984 CSO AHR (U), p. 4.
48. FY 1984 CSO AHR (U), p. 6; Poster picture of INSCOM Security Badge System (Undtd).
49. FY 1984 ASA AHR (C), p. II-24.
50. FY 1984 IG AHR (U), p. 9; DF, IAOPS-H-PCO, subj: Financial Management Decision Briefing (30 Aug 84) (C).

CHAPTER V

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Multidiscipline:

U.S. Army Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN). (U) The training effectiveness analysis (TEA) of the REDTRAIN's live environment training (LET) program began in full swing in FY 1984. The REDTRAIN Division contracted with TRADOC's Systems Analysis Activity (TRASANA) to develop testing criteria and working aids for six selected military intelligence MOS's (98C, 98G, 98J, 96J, 96C, 960, and 05H). The goal of the REDTRAIN TEA was to determine the effectiveness of LET on an experimental group of identified MOS's over a fixed period of time. Two groups of MI soldiers were selected from FORSCOM and USAREUR units. One group participated in a LET opportunity; while the control group remained in their garrison location. Both groups were tested, using the TRASANA developed evaluation tools, to determine the soldiers' level of proficiency prior to participating in the LET. Upon completion of the LET, both groups were retested to determine their proficiency after the LET opportunity. The results of both tests were statistically evaluated to determine any improvement in the soldiers' proficiency. The average LET period was 60 days; after which time, the LET group returned to their parent unit. After a period of 90 days, both groups were to be tested again. The results of this test were to determine the amount of decay in the soldiers' skills over an elapsed period of time after the LET experience. The results of all the data were to be used to determine the effectiveness in two areas: (1) how effective is the REDTRAIN LET program and (2) how effective is the parent units' MI training?

(U) The REDTRAIN TEA Decay Test, originally scheduled for August 1984, was cancelled because the Post Live Environment Training test showed no measurable change in tested skills; therefore, no Decay Test was necessary. The lack of measurable change was due, in part, to the fact that the testing instruments did not assess the particular training skills available at the TEA LET sites. The tests focused on the soldiers' individual "go-to-war" technical skills listed in the respective MOS soldiers manuals. It was impractical to tailor tests for each LET site, hence the decision to use the only comprehensive standards available to TRASANA. The tests did not utilize ADP support; however, the LET soldiers in some MOS groups used ADP support during their TDY. Other LET soldiers did not exercise all the tested technical skills during their LET. Technical skills exercised at LET sites focused on "strategic" technical skills that did not completely match the test objectives.

(U) After receiving the briefing on the post LET results, BG Hunt, DCG-I, INSCOM directed that soldiers assigned to Field Stations Augsburg and Berlin and the 66th MI Group take the TEA tests in order to determine the basic technical skills proficiency of INSCOM personnel. In August

1984, the REDTRAIN Division, HQ INSCOM, initiated a project coordination sheet with TRASANA to establish the testing for INSCOM units. In addition, the REDTRAIN Division TEA project officer accompanied TRASANA personnel to the aforementioned INSCOM units to coordinate the TEA follow-on testing which is scheduled for October and November 1984.

[redacted] was the program to provide tactical SIGINT soldiers with a realistic training environment by bringing a live signal into their unit's garrison location.

[redacted]

INSCOM Bi-Weekly Operational Report. (U) A bi-weekly report in message format was prepared by the ODCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, and distributed worldwide to INSCOM units. The report contained operational highlights and kudos. However, because the majority of the items submitted by INSCOM subordinate units concerned sensitive HUMINT, SIGINT, and IMINT operations, it was decided to discontinue the operational report in March 1984 out of security considerations in keeping with the "need to know" principle.[2]

Weather Intelligence and Threat Analysis Program (WINTAP). (U) HQ INSCOM received a request for assistance from the U.S. Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory (ASL) for weather intelligence on enemy chemical and electro-optical activities. The request for assistance was answered by furnishing a copy of the Scientific and Technical Intelligence Register (STIR). This request is the first of many expected regarding weather intelligence and indicated a need to establish a WINTAP data base. Coordination was made with IDAC and U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (Provisional) for establishment of a weather intelligence data base for collected weather intelligence.[3]

Tactical Simulation (TACSIM) Support to CRESTED EAGLE 84. (U) During CRESTED EAGLE 84, numerous INSCOM personnel were involved in providing tactical simulation support to exercise players/controllers. INSCOM participation included personnel from HQ INSCOM, 513th MI Group, 66th MI Group, and Field Station Augsburg. The INSCOM personnel received TACSIM training at Fort Hood, Texas, or HQ USAREUR. Due to numerous problems, INSCOM personnel were employed during the exercise at varying degrees of intensity, with several having virtually nothing to do.

(S) Notwithstanding TACSIM's many shortcomings during CRESTED EAGLE 84, the TRADOC Combined Arms Test Activity (TCATA) tactical simulation program appeared to be the future for large scale command post exercises. [redacted]

(U) During CRESTED EAGLE 84, the TACSIM support effort was plagued by numerous equipment and communications problems. To overcome anticipated communications problems a high capacity communications link was established between the main TACSIM computer at Fort Hood, Texas, and a remote communications processor (RCP) at HQ USAREUR. All TACSIM data was to be passed across the Atlantic via this circuit. Within USAREUR, a combination of point-to-point and AUTODIN circuits were to be used. Nonreliability of the Fort Hood-Heidelberg high capacity circuit resulted in all TACSIM output data being introduced into the AUTODIN system at Fort Hood. Large and lengthy communications delays ensued. As a consequence, receipt of TACSIM data was so time-late that exercise controllers elected to hand script the excercise play. In summary, TACSIM support to CRESTED EAGLE 84 was minimal, if not counterproductive.

Support to URGENT FURY (U.S. Forces in Grenada). (C[redacted]) Due to the rapid buildup of Cuban and Soviet activities, the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the potential threat to U.S. citizens, and the posed threat to surrounding Caribbean nations, United States and Organization Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) forces invaded the island nation of Grenada on 25 October 1983. The operational name for the invasion was URGENT FURY. INSCOM's involvement in Operation URGENT FURY began on 22 October 1983 as a result of an informal request for assistance made by XVIII Airborne Corps to U.S.Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center's General Intelligence Production Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Informal assistance to operational forces involved in Operation URGENT FURY (XVIII Abn Corps, 1st Special Operations Command and Special Forces Operational Detachment-Delta) continued from the first week of the operation and was provided by a number of INSCOM units, to include ITAC, INSCOM Automated Systems Activity, the Intelligence Exchange and Support Center, and the 513th MI Group.

(S) Of the problems encountered during Operation URGENT FURY, none had more impact on HQ INSCOM than [redacted] The tasking required almost immediate response and did not allow for the adequate

[redacted] Additionally, elements within INSCOM possessed a good deal of knowledge of and experience on Grenada [redacted]

(S/NOFORN) The first formal tasking for URGENT FURY received by INSCOM was on 27 October, when HQDA directed INSCOM to provide interrogation/debriefing support to U.S. forces in Grenada. In turn, the 513th MI Group deployed [redacted] technical intelligence analysts to Grenada for URGENT FURY operations. [redacted] analysts deployed on 30 October 1983 in support of Defense Intelligence Agency and CINCLANT, and [redacted] analysts deployed on 4 and 5 November in support of XVIII Abn Corps. [redacted]

The 513th MI Group's personnel were involved in the identification and shipment of captured foreign equipment to CONUS. Additionally, imagery interpretation personnel supported CINCLANT and XVIII Abn Corps and HQ INSCOM during the entire operation. Group personnel also presented technical briefings and displays of captured equipment at Andrews Air Force Base, 10-14 November. Briefings were presented to more than 16,000 people, to include the Vice President, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of the Army. Equipment displayed included ZU-23AA guns, a BDRM II, 20 82MM mortars, and five million rounds of 7162 ammunition. Personnel completed operations in Grenada and returned to CONUS 6 and 7 December 1983.

(S/NOFORN) [redacted] members of a DIA team, the TAREX representative was able to assist in the identification and handling of over 10,000 pounds of documents and equipment of interest [redacted] One of the lessons learned from involvement was the need for development of a plan to enable TAREX to rapidly respond to future situations in coordination with other DOD and U.S. agencies. Preliminary work was begun on such an operational plan, [redacted]

(S) Probably no problem encountered in Grenada will have more long-term impact on the intelligence community than the wide-spread pilfering and destruction of Soviet military equipment found on Grenada by U.S. troops. [redacted]

(S/NOFORN) The acquisition, accounting, control, and safeguarding of captured foreign equipment was either totally absent or totally unsatisfactory. With rare exceptions, most foreign equipment was damaged, ransacked, or destroyed by U.S. forces. No attempt was made to establish control or policy regarding foreign materiel until it was too late. Large amounts of foreign materiel were pilfered by U.S. forces, presumably for souvenirs. [redacted]

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[redacted] Examples of this vandalism included setting armored vehicles afire, removing all the contents of maintenance shop vans and dumping the contents on the road, removing the searchlights from vehicles, and breaking radio equipment. No central collecting point was designated and no accountability was established. When security was provided, the guards permitted anyone who wished to wander among the materiel and remove items. Communications equipment was removed from its location and usually broken in the process. Units that redeployed from Grenada removed large amounts of foreign materiel, including hundreds of automatic weapons, anti-aircraft guns and other equipment. No effort was made to "shakedown" these units. All the above situations are in direct opposition to AR 700-99, Acquisition, Accounting, Control and Foreign Materiel. It was obvious that the concerned commands were unprepared to deal with the large amounts of captured equipment. Very few pieces of captured equipment were labeled in any manner. In summary, the loss to the intelligence community was enormous.[5]

Weather Support to U.S. Army Aircraft in Central America. (U) Aviation operations in Central America are weather sensitive due to movement of the Inter Tropical Zone of Convergence producing large masses of thunderstorms. The Air Weather Service (AWS) has a TDY team supporting operations in the area. However, equipment furnished to support the team was only marginally satisfactory. Communications under AR 115-10, Weather Support to the U.S. Army, was an Army responsibility, and communications failure was a major problem in providing weather support.

(U) In anticipation of the fielding of the [redacted] airborne system in the near future, OACSI proposed the possibility of leasing a Kavouras Triton-X, Advanced Weather System for an operational test of Army support applicability. The lease of the Kavorous Triton X plus Doppler Weather Radar would cost approximately $1 million. Both INSCOM and OACSI would each fund half; the equipment would be operated by the AWS team and maintained by Kavorous. At the end of the year, the funding proposal was before Congress.[6]

470th MI Group IIR Production. (S) During FY 1984, the 470th MI Group undertook a number of administrative and quality control actions to improve both the content and form of its interim intelligence reports (IIR). The 470th MI Group eliminated trivial reporting, consolidated information into one IIR where possible, and developed a management information system to provide a better understanding of its reporting. The group also coordinated its IIR's with country team representatives prior to publication. [redacted] The result was a consistently better intelligence product and greatly improved credibility for the 470th MI Group at both SOUTHCOM and throughout the region.

Best Copy Available

(C) The combined elements of the group produced a total of 834 IIR's in FY 1984. This represented a 20.5 percent increase over the previous year. The focus of the IIR reporting changed significantly. In 1982, 81 percent of the group's reporting dealt with [redacted] In 1983, 43 percent of the reports concerned [redacted] and in 1984, the group's focus had expanded so that only 23 percent of the reporting concerned [redacted] No fewer than 20 countries in the region were represented in the 470th MI Group's reporting, to include [redacted]

Improving Intelligence Support to SOUTHCOM. (S/NOFORN) In November 1983, the OACSI, HQDA informally requested that INSCOM develop an interim Army intelligence architecture for support to the echelons above division (no U.S. corps present) in the U.S. Southern Command as part of an overall DA staff effort to improve the capabilities of Army elements [redacted] Using the previously approved echelon above corps intelligence, security, and electronic warfare architecture for the Americas with expanded IMINT and document exploitation capabilities as the long term objective architecture (peace and war), an interim architecture was developed which projected the requirement to incrementally increase the size of the 470th MI Group by [redacted] military manpower spaces excluding Field Station Panama which was already being reviewed separately [redacted] The proposal recognized that the field station would provide the [redacted] The interim architecture also proposed reorganizing the 470th MI Group into an EAC MI brigade using the new 34J-series TOE. The INSCOM proposals were forwarded to OACSI during December 1983.

(C) Following extensive discussions within the Army Staff and between the Army Staff and HQ INSCOM, a formal organizational and operational concept was requested by ODCSOPS, HQDA in March 1984. This concept was developed through refinement of the architecture previously developed and submitted to OACSI on an informal basis. The refined concept envisioned an increase of [redacted] manpower spaces for the 470th MI Group vice the [redacted] originally estimated. It was otherwise consistent with the previous planning and with long term achievement of the objective architecture for the region. The O&O concept was submitted to HQDA on 23 March 1984.

(U) During the period March through May 1984, INSCOM also provided input to an intelligence mid-range plan being developed by OACSI, HQDA. That plan was subsequently forwarded to SOUTHCOM for review and was being considered in development of the SOUTHCOM theater intelligence architecture under a DIA sponsored program as FY 1984 ended.

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

(C) In mid-summer 1984, HQDA advised SOUTHCOM that approximately [redacted] of the additional [redacted] spaces identified as required for the 470th MI Group by INSCOM in its O&O concept would be provided [redacted] in FY 1985 and [redacted] in FY 1986). However, as FY 1984 ended, no program and budget guidance had been issued to provide those spaces to INSCOM. By separate action, INSCOM incorporated additional requirements into the TAA-91 process by adding a plus [redacted] military manpower spaces for the 470th MI Group for the FY 1987-91 program objective memorandum build.[8]

The INSCOM Plan. (U) The INSCOM Plan replaced the former INSCOM Consolidated Cryptologic Program Mid-Range Plan and the INSCOM Support to Military Operations Mid-Range Plan. The first version of the INSCOM Plan was approved and published in September 1984. The purpose of the INSCOM Plan is to serve as the primary mid and long-range program planning document for INSCOM. It is the first program plan for INSCOM which covers the entire command and provides a measurable link plan for planning and programming. The INSCOM Plan synthesizes user based requirements from subordinate units and supported commands, concept based requirements, and guidance and objectives from higher headquarters into a coherent plan providing unified direction for INSCOM. It links INSCOM planning to goals and objectives established in the Army Plan, the Army Intelligence Management Plan, and the National Security Agency (NSA) planning system. The plan provides the basis for the INSCOM submission to the Army Program Objective Memorandum, the General Defense Intelligence Program, the Foreign Counterintelligence Program, and the Consolidated Cryptologic Program.[9]

[redacted]

(C) The year 1984 continued to be plagued by a large number of civilian and military retirements [redacted]

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(C)

EAC IEW Task Analysis Study. (U) The study, begun in May 1984 by HQ INSCOM, will analyze echelon above corps (EAC) intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) support requirements and capabilities within the context of a projected threat and will be a follow-on to the EAC Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare Architecture Study which was conducted by INSCOM and approved in May 1982 by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army for planning purposes. The study will address those specific EAC IEW tasks (situation development, target development, OPSEC support, and EW) and sub-tasks (sensoring the battlefield, analysis, counterintelligence, etc.) that must be performed to satisfy the theater commander's IEW force structure, to include the EAC MI brigade/group, and to provide continuous and timely support to the Army commands within the theater. Analysis will be based on wartime European and Southwest Asia scenarios and, when possible, subjective extrapolations of the results of this analysis will be made for the other theaters. The overall methodology for the study will be that utilized in the conduct of a Mission Area Analysis (MAA). Study results, which are primarily intended to provide the analytical data necessary to support INSCOM's plans and programs, will also provide a basic reference document for the next IEW MAA study by the U.S.Army Intelligence Center and School, tentatively programmed for FY 1986.[11]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

in-depth target analysis and description [redacted] Products ranged from requests for information and imagery confirmation of targets to in-depth studies and analysis. [redacted] Hard-copy photographic target portrayal resulting from IMINT analysis and graphics reproduction were other products generated by Detachment I, 470th MI Group.

(S/[redacted]) During FY 1984, Detachment I produced 135 SUPIR's and MIPIR's, and responded to 242 special taskings. The photo laboratory produced 15,492 aerial prints, 35mm prints, slides, and viewgraphs--approximately 75 percent of which were aerial prints requested by USSOUTHCOM. Imagery products were used in briefings to the U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador and by CICSOUTHCOM before the United States Congress. [redacted]

DOD 5200.1-R (Para 3-3) (1)

SIGINT/EW:

High Frequency Direction-Finding Rear (HFDF-R) System. (U) The organizational and operational (O&O) concept provided for one HFDF-R system in each of three EAC military intelligence brigades/groups. The HFDF-R was to replace the AN/TRD-23A HFDF systems currently authorized the tactical EAC units (409th ASA Company and 166th MI Company). [redacted]

(U) The HFDF-R system is comprised [redacted] tasking will be through dedicated, rapid, secure [redacted] communications links between the signal channel collection systems-rear (SCCS-R) and the net control station. Emitter location information would be used to determine target location, aid target identification, and recover net structures after communications changes.

(U) However, at the close of FY 1984, the contractor was incurring large cost overruns, [redacted]

[redacted]

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High Frequency Direction Finder (HFDF) Rental. (U) In recognition of a longstanding need to upgrade the HFDF capabilities of the 166th MI Company and the 409th ASA Company, the ODCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, initiated an effort in August 1984 to lease a mobile, state of the art, HFDF system to be used by these two companies until the fielding of the Rear Echelon Collection System (RECS) which was currently scheduled for FY 1987.

(U) Under the concept being proposed by ODCSOPS at the end of FY 1984, a 90-day test would be conducted to determine whether or not to pursue the leasing of two HFDF systems. Although funds had yet to be approved and many bureaucratic obstacles remained, the continued absence of a replacement system for the AN/TRD-23 being used by the two companies dictated that the initiative be pursued.

[redacted]

(C) Field Station Augsburg used the information contained in [redacted] for real time management in which the information was accessible at any time desired and showed the current status of either a specific section or the total overview of the field station. [redacted] was also used for trend management in which information was produced daily in hard copy and stored in the data base for use in trend analysis of the field station's mission and resources. Through [redacted], Field

Station Augsburg intended to reduce manpower requirements by eliminating [redacted] reduce manpower requirements [redacted] provide a true picture of the station's mission accomplishments, and highlight areas of both positive and negative interest affecting overall mission capability. Finally, [redacted] was to provide the capability for long-range trend analysis of the field station's mission productivity and personnel availability.[7]

National Collection Management Center (OCMC). (S [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] In December 1983, INSCOM was informally notified by the ACSI SCRS representative to expect ACSI tasking to man the Army portion of the OCMC. In anticipation of the ACSI tasking to man the OCMC, a review of manpower spaces was undertaken by ODCSOPS, HQ INSCOM. It was determined that the spaces dedicated to the TRADOC Combined Arms Testing Activity (TCATA) Intelligence Cell at Fort Hood, Texas, might provide more benefit to the Army and INSCOM if they were applied to the OCMC requirement. The TCATA cell consisted of [redacted] personnel. The DCG-I, INSCOM, tasked the DCSOPS to recapture the INSCOM spaces by abrogating the MOU which provided INSCOM spaces to TCATA. Subsequently, ACSI tasked INSCOM to man the Army portion of the OCMC with [redacted] personnel.

[redacted]

Modernization of Field Station Sinop. (S [redacted] The overdue mission equipment modernization program at Field Station Sinop went into full swing in FY 1984. Through concerted efforts by ODCSLOG and ODCSSYS, HQ INSCOM; [redacted] and the contractor, the [redacted] commenced in January 1984 with the Navy's [redacted] In August 1984, all existing [redacted] systems were installed in new racks, rewired, and prepared for the VICEROY/DAYBREAK upgrade equipment installation.

(S [redacted]

INSCOM CONUS Operations Site. (S [redacted]

[redacted]

EO 13526 3.3(b)(1)

[redacted]

Electronic Processing and Dissemination System (EPDS). [redacted]

[redacted]

(U) In February 1981, the Commander, U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) concurred in plans to deploy the EPDS to Korea. In March 1981, the TENCAP General Officer Working Group approved deployment of the EPDS system to Korea. In September 1981, Field Station Korea formally stated their requirement for two additional TUT's. The requirement for these additional TUT's was validated by the TENCAP General Officer Working Group which met in November 1981.

[redacted] additional TUT's were made available for Korea when plans materialized to field an enhanced TUT to V and XVIII Airborne Corps to support the EPDS interface with the Interim Tactical Imagery Exploitation System (ITACIES).

[redacted] They were informed that the equipment would be manned by INSCOM. Within INSCOM, it was decided that the 501st would provide four personnel out of hide, and the remaining four personnel would be provided from other INSCOM resources.

(S/NOFORN) Problem areas remained to be resolved. These included communications, education of the J-2 staff regarding the capabilities of the EPDS, and the training of the operators.[12]

080

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

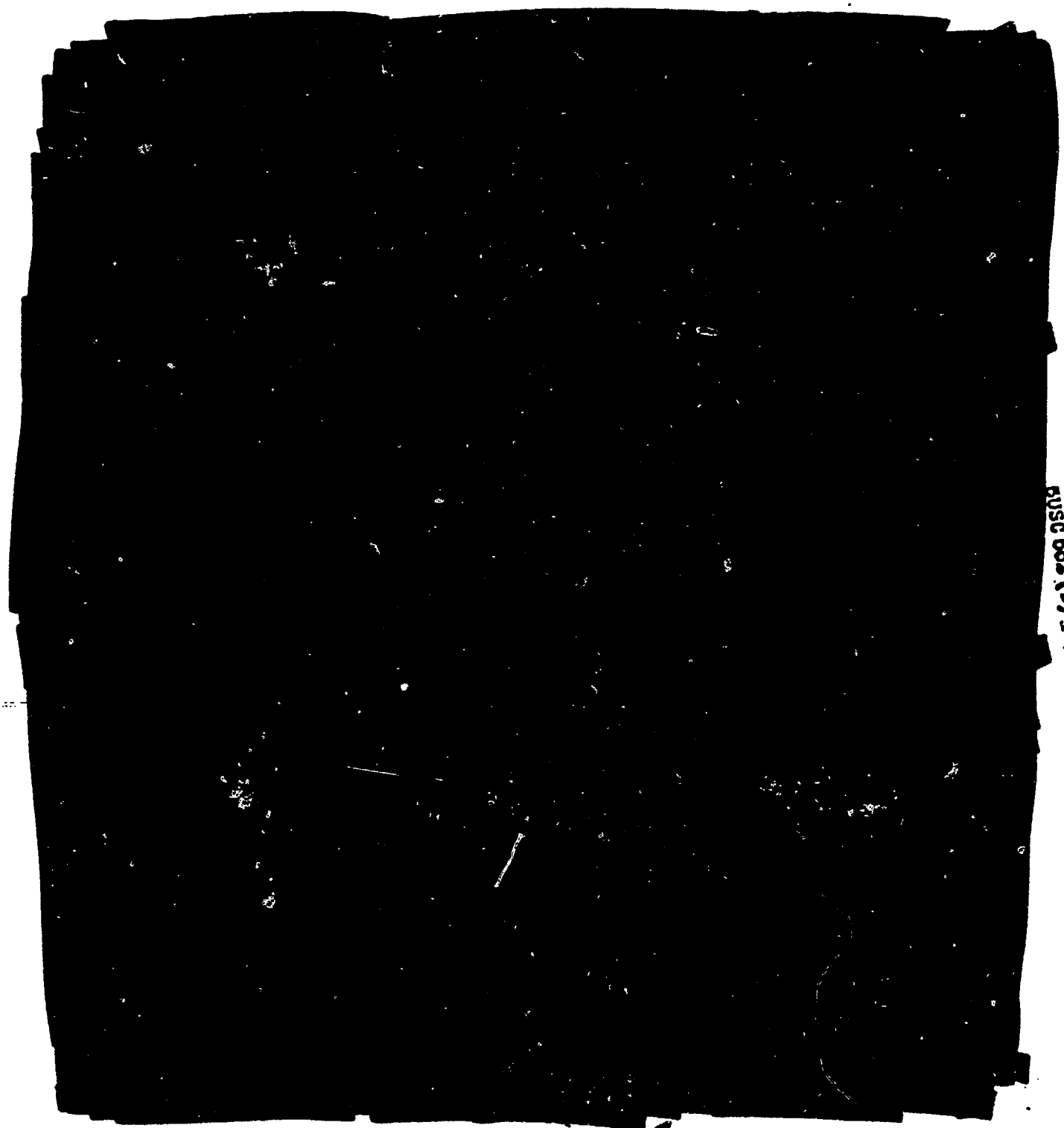
10 USC 552 (b) (1)

Project TIPE. (S [redacted] Tactical Intelligence Product Enhancement (TIPE) is a project designed to [redacted] This was a tri-service effort involving the Army [redacted] the Naval Intelligence Center, and the U.S. Air Force Electronic Security Command. (INSCOM was supporting the project because if the project was successful, the operational system which would be fielded would, due to the nature of the sensors/methods involved, likely be an echelon above corps asset.) TIPE has the potential to provide U.S. forces the capability [redacted] In addition, TIPE may serve as a complement to other U.S. collection capabilities. [redacted]

(S [redacted] During FY 1984, slippage occurred due to problems encountered by the contractor. The experiment's new date was rescheduled for 3d Qtr FY 1985. As a result of the rescheduling along with unexpected changes in the group's personnel situation, the [redacted] which was scheduled to provide [redacted] personnel for the project, was

experiencing problems in planning for the personnel needed in the future.[16]

Direction-Finding Nets. (S) At the close of FY 1984, INSCOM direction-finding (DF) net configurations were as follows:



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[redacted]

Disposition of Army SIGINT Positions by Type. [redacted] The following table shows the disposition of Army SIGINT positions by type as of the end of FY 1984:[18]

Table 13. - Disposition of Army SIGINT Positions by Type

[redacted]

Disposition of the Army's SIGINT Resources by Sub-Element. [redacted] The following table shows the disposition of the Army's SIGINT resources by subelement as of the end of FY 1984:[19]

Table 14. - Disposition of Army SIGINT Resources by Sub-Element

[redacted]

Field Station Sinop's Operational Highlights. [redacted] Field Station Sinop continued its [redacted]

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Counterintelligence/Operations Security:

COMSEC Insecurities. (U) Under the COMSEC Insecurity Program, the following reports of COMSEC insecurities were reported by command during CY 1983:

Table 15. - COMSEC Insecurities, CY 1983

Command	Number
USACC	55
DARCOM	4
USAREUR	224
FORSCOM	129
HQDA	1
INSCOM	14
Joint	6
USA Eight	20
NGB	20
TRADOC	3
WESTCOM	5
Other	22
TOTAL	503

(U) COMSEC insecurities had increased dramatically in the three year period from January 1981 to December 1983. In 1981, a total of 319 were reported. In 1983 this figure increased by 58 percent to 503. Of that 503, USAREUR reported 208 of these or 41 percent. For the period 1 January to 30 September 1984, 395 COMSEC insecurities were reported. USAREUR reported 187 of these which accounted for 47.3 percent of the total. Should this number remain a valid projection for the remainder of the calendar year, USAREUR will have 249 COMSEC insecurities which represented 41 additional cases or a 19.7 percent increase over the 208 cases reported in CY 1983. All in all, there was a continuous repetition of the same common deficiencies. Most noticeable in the more recent statistics was the significantly large number of "destruction irregularities."

(U) One type of occurrence that decreased in 1984 was the number of unsecured vaults and safes. As a result of a number of specific occurrences of unsecured vaults and safes reported in 1983, INSCOM conducted a COMSEC vault lock reliability survey of selected USAREUR locations. The survey, conducted in November and December 1983, found no evidence of tampering but did detect a high rate of maintenance deficiencies in locks installed on surveyed vault locks.

(S) [redacted]

10 USC 130 (b)(1)

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

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Electronic Security (ELSEC) Collection and Analysis Systems (ECAS). (U) In 1977, the requirement emerged for a dedicated ELSEC van, referred to as an ECAS. The ECAS would be designed to primarily support operational ELSEC in the development of techniques and procedures and industrial ELSEC aspects of operations security evaluations (OSE). However, by the end of FY 1984, the DCSFM (HQ INSCOM) had not finalized a draft letter requirement since ECAS was considered a low priority item.[3]

Development of the Operations Security Evaluation (OSE). (U) AR 530-1, Operations Security (OPSEC), dated 1 May 1978, specified that "within authorized resources, the CG, INSCOM will provide OPSEC support at levels above corps to include performing specialized, integrated, multidiscipline threat, and vulnerability analysis." One of the OPSEC support services authorized by AR 530-1 was the later defunct sensitive activity vulnerability estimate (SAVE), which was defined as "an all-source estimate of the vulnerabilities to hostile intelligence targeting in all its forms," i.e., HUMINT, SIGINT, and PHOTINT. Another OPSEC

support service authorized by AR 530-1 was the Security Vulnerability Analysis (SVA), also defunct, which was defined as "an OPSEC support service of a lesser scope and was performed on a less technical level than a SAVE."

(U) The OSE, not mentioned in AR 530-1, was devised by INSCOM to better assist the CG, INSCOM in fulfilling OPSEC support responsibilities by consolidating the techniques of the SAVE and the SVA into a single service, the OSE. The first OSE was completed in August 1976. The changeover from the SAVE and SVA to the OSE was not clear-cut. The first SAVE was completed in September 1976 and the last in June 1979. The first SVA was completed in July 1974 and the last in August 1981.

(U) It became apparent by 1980 at ADCSOPS-OPSEC, HQ INSCOM, that it was necessary to devise a more systematized method of programming OPSEC support services, including OSE's, than heretofore used. The OPSEC support programming letter was devised to meet this need. The first two of these letters, issued in March 1981 and January 1982, offered support in the form of the OSE, Technical Services Countermeasures (TSCM) services, and the services included in the Automated Data Processing System Security Enhancement Program. In each of the two letters, guidance for requesting the above three types of services was consolidated. Use of a single letter as guidance in programming the three separate types was discontinued in 1983 because this consolidation generated difficulties in administrative routing and necessitated interbranch coordination which was often tedious. For FY 1984 programming, a separate letter was issued in March 1983 for OSE's only. Consequently, a simplication of OPSEC support administration was thereby achieved, along with tighter compartmentation.

(U) As early as 1982, it became apparent that INSCOM's performance of the rather large number of OSE's requested caused heavy drain on personnel assets. In April 1983, OACSI directed a letter to INSCOM suggesting that dwindling personnel assets dictated a less solicitious approach to would-be requesters in the annual OSE programming letters to discourage unjustified requests. To some extent, ADCSOPS-OPSEC's FY 1984 OSE programming letter, dated 7 March 1983, anticipated advice in the OACSI letter, which was issued in April 1983, by urging requesters that in case of any uncertainty on their part as to whether an OSE was actually needed they should obtain advice on that point from the local INSCOM unit. Further, as suggested in the programming letter, the would-be OSE requester might be advised by the INSCOM unit that an OPSEC service of a lesser scope than an OSE would fulfill their OPSEC support needs. However, indications persist that unit/facility security managers/OPSEC officers are inclind to request OSE's without having taken all inner-unit measures possible on their own to eliminate their OPSEC deficiencies.

(U) A report, forwarded to ACSI in January 1984, revealed that from a review of 150 OSE reports selected from the previous five years a

number of vulnerabilities/shortcomings were frequently repetitious. These included the following:

[redacted]

(U) The 902d MI Group developed an OPSEC support service termed Project Security Analysis (PSA) which is an evaluation technique designed to provide units with a reasonably accurate picture of the effectiveness of the element's OPSEC program. In effect, the PSA is an abbreviated OSE focusing upon patently sensitive portions of a unit's operations. It was anticipated that in CONUS, the PSA will, to a considerable extent, supplant the OSE in the interests of cost-effectiveness.[4]

Sensitive Compartment Information (SCI) Communications Support. (U) Problems were being experienced by echelon above corps (EAC) units in having mobile SCI communications support provided by their assigned U.S.Army Special Security Group (USASSG) special security officers (SSO) when these headquarters deployed to the field for contingency operations. The problem was first expressed by Third U.S. Army in December 1983 and was in the process of being examined by ACSI and DCSOPS, DA when the same issue was raised by the Combined Field Army (CFA), Korea.

(S) A 6 January 1984 message from CFA Korea reported that one of the major problems experienced during a December 1983 deployment to the field was

[redacted]

A letter to the SSG from BG Church, J-2 U.S. Forces Korea, dated 30 December 1983, further described this proposal and provided the required concept of operations according to AR 380-35. Action on that letter was in turn passed to OACSI.

(U) SSG and OACSI agreed that the policy was adequate. INSCOM provides SSO support to EAC organizations while USACC provides communications equipment and personnel under the OPCON of the USASSG. Transfer of the SSO to the EAC organizations concerned (Combined Field Army, Korea and Third U.S. Army) would not solve the problem of having mobile SCI communications provided at deployed locations. USACC must acknowledge this requirement and provide the necessary fixes in both the short term as well as the long term.

(S) (U) OACSI communicated this in a February 1984 letter to BG Church, J2 U.S. Forces Korea. The letter also advised that MG Odom, ACSI, had convened a working group to address a short range solution to the communications problem in Korea. In the meantime, BG Church

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informed ACSI that he too had initiated a group for a similar purpose. At the close of FY 1984, no final report had been issued by either working group.[5]

Mobile TEMPEST Test System (MTTS). (U) In 1979, HQ INSCOM requested research, development, and acquisition (RDA) support from the U.S.Army Signals Warfare Laboratory (SWL) to upgrade nine FETTS-160 Field TEMPEST Test Systems and to fabricate a tenth system for deployment to the field. The initial emphasis was placed on improvement of testing capabilities, effecting weight reduction, and improving efficiency of operations. As a follow up to the existing RDA program, HQ INSCOM submitted a request to SWL on 5 January 1981 to replace the vehicular systems. This requirement was based on the fact that the FETTS-160 vehicles were suffering numerous failures due to operating above the recommended maximum gross weight.

(U) During FY 1984, six modified automatic TEMPEST test receivers were received by the U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command and were being checked out by the TEMPEST Laboratory. In September 1984, a contract was let to Chonimetrics, Inc. for logisitics, software, training and technical manuals, and installation of the equipment in the MTTS.[6]

[redacted]

COMSEC Technical Working Groups. (C) [redacted]

INSCOM monitors the progress of emerging COMSEC systems to ensure that the Army's COMSEC policies are being met and to be prepared to provide SIGSEC support to users of this equipment upon fielding. During FY 1984, HQ INSCOM participated in numerous technical working groups to monitor the new COMSEC systems.

(U) In an attempt to bring cohesiveness and direction to the Army's COMSEC activities, HQDA directed in June 1983 that TRADOC and AMC designate COMSEC focal points within their commands. AMC designated the COMSEC Division of the Communications-Electronics

Command as the focal point for COMSEC material development actions. TRADOC designated the Signal Center as their focal point for COMSEC doctrine and combat development actions as they relate to cryptoequipment. INSCOM continued to be responsible for providing technical assistance in the application of and adherence to Army COMSEC policies.

(U) Representatives from HQ TRADOC, the Signal Center, HQ INSCOM, HQ AMC, and CECOM began a series of meetings, the first of which was held in June 1984, to foster better working relationships. The goal is to discuss Army COMSEC combat development, material development, and policy actions to bring about a unified, coordinated approach to identifying and solving Army COMSEC problems.

(U) The meetings held in June and September 1984 were useful, not because of the actions or paperwork which resulted, but because of the spirit of cooperation which resulted and spirit of striving to achieve what is best for the Army as a whole. For some years, COMSEC personnel within TRADOC, AMC, and INSCOM have sensed that the Army had a fragmented COMSEC structure which resulted in everyone pursuing COMSEC for their own command objectives. The situation had deteriorated to the point where independent action was the rule and coordination was the exception.[8]

Personnel Security Investigations (PSI) Support. (U) On 1 October 1972, the Defense Investigative Service (DIS) assumed PSI investigative responsibilities for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. In those areas outside their investigative responsibility, DIS requests the Military Departments, Department of State, and the Federal Bureau of Investigative (Canada) to complete PSI investigative requirements. INSCOM has PSI investigative responsibility to conduct PSI cases pertaining to U.S. Army personnel who are assigned or were assigned in outside the continental U.S. (OCONUS) areas where INSCOM units are located. INSCOM units that receive direct PSI requests from DIS, and in-turn return the completed PSI results direct back to DIS, are as follows:

1. Headquarters, 66th MI Group, Munich, Germany
2. 584th MI Detachment, 66th MI Group, Vicenza, Italy
3. 766th MI Detachment, 66th MI Group, Berlin, Germany
4. Headquarters, 470th MI Group, Fort Clayton, Panama
5. Headquarters, 500th MI Group, Camp Zama, Japan
6. Okinawa Field Office, 500th MI Group, Okinawa, Japan
7. 209th MI Company, 524th MI Battalion, 501st MI Group, Seoul, South Korea

The only other U.S. Army element that receives PSI requests direct from DIS is Headquarters, 650th MI Group, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), Belgium.

(U) PSI's are investigations required for the purpose of making a determination as to the eligibility for access to classified information,

retention in sensitive duties, or other designated duties requiring such investigation. PSI's, which include investigations of subversive affiliations, suitability, and hostage situations, are conducted for the purpose of making personnel security determinations. They also include investigations of allegations which arise subsequent to adjudicative actions and require resolution to determine an individual's current eligibility for access to classified information, assignment, or retention in a sensitive position. By their very nature, these investigations delve deeply into the personal life of the subject of a PSI and they must be conducted in a most discreet and highly professional manner so as to avoid unnecessary damage to the subject's reputation or embarrassment to the Department of Defense (DOD) and its agencies.

(U) A PSI is dependent on the type of investigation required for a given level of clearance or access. For a SECRET security clearance a National Agency Check (NAC); for a TOP SECRET security clearance a Background Investigation (BI), or Interview-Oriented BI (IBI); and for special access a Special BI (SBI). Each type investigation has required investigative requirements, called leads, that must be satisfied so the case of a subject can be adjudicated. The Central Clearance Facility (CCF), U.S. Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN), DA, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, has centralized adjudicative authority for U.S. Army personnel.

(U) Upon receipt of a DIS PSI case, an INSCOM unit scopes out leads that DIS has indicated are in that unit's area of responsibility. For instance a case may be on a subject who was assigned to Heidelberg, Germany, for one year and then transferred to Mannheim, Germany, where he/she may be presently assigned or has since been reassigned outside of the unit's area of responsibility. Therefore, leads would be scoped to the INSCOM subordinate office having PSI responsibility for the Heidelberg area and to the office having PSI responsibility for the Mannhein area. The leads would cover only the period the subject was in the respective area. All INSCOM units scope out leads to subordinate field/resident offices, except for the 766th MI Detachment and Okinawa Field Office, which have no subordinate units. Headquarters, 66th MI Group and the 209th MI Company also scopes out leads to tactical MI units.

(U) The problem within the 66th MI Group of a large backlog of PSI cases, appears to have developed after 1972 when DIS took over the PSI mission in CONUS and 1982 when HQ INSCOM became aware of the problem. Prior to October 1972, the U.S. Army Intelligence Command (USAINTC) had conducted the PSI mission for the U.S. Army. With DIS taking that mission, personnel resources from USAINTC were transferred to DIS with the goal being to completely civilianize DIS. Between October 1972 and July 1974, USAINTC focused on non-PSI missions. However, in July, USINTC was downgraded to a field operating agency under OACSI. The new organization was known as the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency. In turn, the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency's mission and resources were absorbed into the newly established U.S.

Army Intelligence and Security Command in January 1977. Throughout this period, the OCONUS PSI mission was neglected in turn by USAINTC, USAINTA, and INSCOM. With the creation of the Central Clearance Facility in 1977, ODCSI, USAREUR no longer had the authority to adjudicate security clearances for personnel assigned to USAREUR. The sum total was that there was no monitoring of the 66th MI Group's PSI mission by a higher headquarters, and the group's priority for the PSI mission fell.

(U) On 3 February 1982, INSCOM received its first indication that there might be a problem with overdue DIS PSI cases in units, when the Director, DIS notified the CDR, INSCOM that DIS was initiating a concerted effort to reduce their PSI cases charged to overseas units that were in the one year or older (OYO) status and requesting INSCOM's support in the effort. An analysis of INSCOM units disclosed that the 66th MI Group was the only unit that had a large number of overdue PSI cases in the OYO status and that it was the only one that had a problem with a large number of overdue DIS PSI cases.

(U) Over the next two years, a series of correspondence, meetings, briefings, and liaison visits took place between DIS and INSCOM in order to determine the exact status of the backlog and to take steps to improve process. Some of the problems were simple tracing errors, for example, a number of the very old cases had not even been received from DIS and, therefore, a lack of knowledge of these cases existed. Of the 254 OYO cases charged to the 66th MI Group, 114 were in fact pending completion; however, 113 had been closed and sent to DIS and 27 had not been received. Despite improved communications and an concerted effort by the 66th MI Group to reduce the OYO cases, no real improvement occurred.

(U) This led to the visit of the Deputy Director (Industrial Operations), DIS to visit Headquarters, 66th MI Group in January 1983. Again, increased communications resulted. Also in January 1983, DIS notified INSCOM that the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) had directed that Periodic Reinvestigations, formerly Bring-up Investigations, be reinstituted on 1 April 1983. Headquarters, INSCOM immediately requested impact statements from INSCOM units as an increase in PSI cases would result. The 66th MI Group, which was of principal concern, indicated a 25 percent increase in their PSI workload. This was only the beginning of an increased workload. In late 1983, the local command security programs such as checks on local nationals hired to guard M-1 tank motor pools and increased emphasis on Operations Security Evaluations (OSE) for the Pershing II missile deployment were examples of increased workloads.

(U) DIS requested support for a new program called "Catch'Em in CONUS." This program is designed to interview the subject of an IBI, who is on orders for overseas, prior to the subject's departure. This required coordination between DIS offices that conduct PSI's and the

individual's losing unit. If the losing unit doesn't notify the DIS office of the individual being on orders for an overseas assignment, then the program would not be effective. This program was seen as an aid in reducing leads normally going to the 66th MI Group to conduct the interview portion of the IBI on personnel newly arrived in Europe. However, as of September 1984, this program was still not fully operational and no benefits in the reduction of cases in the 66th MI Group had been identified.

(U) Although by the end of FY 1984 the problem of PSI backlog at the 66th MI Group was still very real, two important factors had been addressed. First, HQ INSCOM had become an active player in the monitoring of the 66th MI Group's PSI mission. Secondly, HQ INSCOM had become fully informed as to how the DIS was organized and operated. At the 66th MI Group, there was an ongoing effort to reverse the priority of the PSI and to address the problem of lack of people needed to monitor PSI cases. On 24 May 1984, the DCSI, USAREUR sent a message to the ACSI, DA proposing the civilianization of the 66th MI Group's PSI mission in USAREUR as a solution to reducing the PSI backlog. At the close of FY 1984, OACSI was still working on the proposal.

(U) Unfortunately, the requirement for resources in Central America prevented INSCOM from providing a quick fix to the PSI problem by sending TDY personnel to the 66th MI Group to reduce the backlog. OSD had also made it clear that the military services had accepted the mission to conduct PSI's overseas and that the services were substantially responsible for the increase to the caseload overseas and must utilize internal personnel resources to resolve any problem. OSD would not entertain DIS, which was also suffering from reduced resources, from picking up any overseas missions.[9]

Operations Security Support to the Kwajalein Missile Range (KMR). (U) In March 1984, COL Bowe, Commander, Field Station Kunia, met with COL Kirk, Chief of Staff, INSCOM, and expressed his desire to close the INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific (ITIC-PAC) operations security support resident office (RO) on KMR. COL Bowe's rationale for terminating full-time on-island support was that unlike other RO's within INSCOM, the RO at KMR was essentially isolated from the rest of INSCOM on a day-to-day basis, due to the 2,000 mile distance separating KMR located on Kwajalein atoll in the Marshall Islands from ITIC-PAC on Hawaii, and that the KMR community would be best served if the OPSEC support officer were an internal Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command (BMDSCOM) asset since BMDSCOM controlled KMR. ITIC-PAC would continue to provide support to the range on a frequent TDY basis for scheduled technical and OPSEC services.

(U) A message was sent to Commander BMDSCOM in Huntsville, Alabama, by COL Kirk in April 1984 stating INSCOM intention to close the OPSEC support office on KMR unless full justification for full-time support was provided by BMDSCOM. BMDSCOM provided justification,

and further stated that, due to the sensitivity of the OPSEC support officer position and the requirement to regularly interface with senior military and DOD personnel, it was essential that the position be filled by an experienced counterintelligence officer. This concern was expressed because the ITIC-PAC OPSEC support officer position, although authorized at the grade of O-3 was to receive personnel fill at the O-1. The first incumbent to the position which was created in June 1984 as a result of an memorandum of agreement between ITIC-PAC and KMR, was a first lieutenant who had ten years of military experience due to prior enlisted service. He was scheduled for reassignment in July 1984.

(U) LTC Thompson, Acting ADCSOPS-OPSEC, ODCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, visited KMR in June 1984 to develop a proposal mutually acceptable to the commanders of BMDSCOM, KMR, ITIC-PAC, and Field Station Kunia regarding how OPSEC support to KMR would be provided. His proposal was that ITIC-PAC provide on-island support for two years, during which time BMDSCOM would amend its authorization documents to reflect a requirement for a full-time OPSEC support officer, and requisition personnel fill for the position. The position would be converted from the grade of O-3 to 971 warrant officer in order to insure fill by an experienced CI agent. Beginning July 1986, BMDSCOM would assume the mission of full-time, on-island OPSEC support to KMR. ITIC-PAC would continue to provide OPSEC advice and assistance and conduct regulatory inspections on a TDY basis. This proposal was outlined to Commander, BMDSCOM in an August 1984 message signed by the Commander, INSCOM.

(U) In the meantime, coordination between the HQ INSCOM staff and ITIC-PAC provided the following resolution to the manning problem: the authorized grade for the OPSEC support officer position would be converted from 03 to E8, since ITIC-PAC was prepared to send MSG Hammonds, an experienced special agent, to KMR in October 1984. A compelling need statement would then be submitted through HQ INSCOM to MILPERCEN to transfer MSG Hammonds from ITIC-PAC to KMR in January 1985.

(U) By the close of FY 1984, the Commander, BMDSCOM had not responded to Commander, INSCOM's proposal provided in the August 1984 message, nor has he expressed concern over INSCOM's providing TDY personnel during August and September.[10]

INSCOM Port Security Mission. (U) AR 380-89, Port Security, assigns INSCOM primary Army responsibility to meet the needs of the DOD Port Security Program, which is executed by the Navy. The INSCOM OPLAN 1-84 defined INSCOM's mobilization/wartime port security role, but conflicted with AR 380-89 regarding reporting channels and degree of INSCOM security support provided. The problem of developing a port security mission statement for the INSCOM mobilization plan was complicated by the numerous DOD, federal, local government, and industrial agencies involved with port security and the lack of Army

guidance regarding Army command responsibilities to support the security of ports.

(U) There were several conflicting areas regarding INSCOM port security mission requirements as stated in AR 380-89, Port Security, and INSCOM OPLAN 1-84. First the OPLAN stated that HQ INSCOM would, upon direction by OACSI, coordinate INSCOM support to the DOD Port Security Program. AR 380-89 assigned INSCOM "primary Army responsibility to meet the needs of the DOD Port Security Program" and directed that INSCOM communicate directly with the Navy to provide multidisciplined security support to ports and coordinate with Army installations and units to support Naval Port Security Vulnerability Assessment Program (PSVAP) surveys. The determination of which Army installations or units are within a given radius of a Naval operation, particularly with regard to Army National Guard and Reserve units, is properly left to and normally performed by OACSI, DA as INSCOM does not maintain the data base for such information. AR 380-89 also states that INSCOM is "responsible" for sensitive Army installations. This is incorrect. INSCOM only provides security support to these installations upon validated request.

(U) Secondly, OPLAN 1-84 stated that INSCOM will provide CI/SIGSEC support only to MTMC ports designated for Army unit deployment. AR 380-89 stated that INSCOM will provide multidisciplined security support to any CONUS port upon Navy request. A distinction should be made between peace and war time requirements or the two brought in line with each other. INSCOM has a long-standing shortfall in resources and capability to meet unrealistic security support mission requirements in mobilization and war.

(C) Thirdly, the OPLAN stated that deploying units will [redacted] In war, providing [redacted] INSCOM's top priority security mission is the conduct of counterintelligence and counterespionage investigations and operations. AR 380-89 states that commanders of Army commands will coordinate with local INSCOM representatives to obtain threat data. A distinction between peace and war should be made.

(U) Finally, OPLAN 1-84 addressed the exchange of intelligence between military and civilian agencies. This is critical to providing effective wartime security support to port areas. Although the need is recognized, there is widespread ignorance among military, government and civilian agencies regarding procedures for such exchange. The OPLAN provides inadequate information in this regard, and AR 380-89 provides none.[11]

INSCOM Support to the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command (BMDSCOM). (U) In March 1983, the 902d MI Group was allocated 17 manpower spaces for FY 1984 to provide operations security (OPSEC) support to BMDSCOM. The spaces were withdrawn from the FY 1985 Command Operating Budget (COB) in January 1984, before the spaces were filled. The spaces were withdrawn due to a mandated 10 percent cut in spaces by DA. Due to the withdrawal of these allocations, INSCOM formally notified BMDSCOM in March 1984 that OPSEC support to BMD contractors would no longer be provided by INSCOM (902d MI Group) personnel. BMDSCOM would nontheless continue to be supported by INSCOM at the level rendered other major Army commands, as assets were available.

(U) In June 1984, the Chief, BMDSCOM Security Office, Mr. Elmer Hargis, queried INSCOM as to how many positions, if authorized out-of-cycle to provide OPSEC support to BMDSCOM, could be filled by INSCOM. The number provided was 10, followed later with the identification of positions by grade, military occupation specialty, and location. In turn, BMDSCOM submitted the out-of-cycle request for manpower spaces to DA on 13 July 1984. No word of approval had been received by the end of FY 1984.[12]

Polygraph Activities. (U) Production figures for the worldwide INSCOM polygraph program for the second half of FY 1984 are shown in the table below:

Table 16. - Polygraph Activities, 3d and 4th Qtrs, FY 1984

Activity	Total
Technical Review of Polygraph Examinations:	220
Review of Permanent Polygraph Files:	1,573
Pre-polygraph Dossier Reviews:	106
Seminars Conducted:	1
Examiner Refresher Training:	14
Intern Examiner Supervision (during conduct of polygraph examinations)	54
Examinations Conducted:	
HQ INSCOM and 902d MI Group	98
66th MI Group	122
501st MI Group	16
Support to NSA (examinations)	0
TOTAL	236

(C) INSCOM provides worldwide polygraph support [redacted] A total of [redacted] examiner and support spaces were assigned in support of these requirements at the end of FY 1984. [redacted] of the examiners were assigned to the 902d MI Group at Fort George G. Meade; [redacted] were with the 66th MI Group in Munich, Germany; [redacted] with the 501st MI Group; and [redacted] were with HQ INSCOM at Fort George G. Meade. One each support personnel were at the three geographical locations.

(U) On 30 August 1984, OSD directed that the military departments administer CI-scope polygraph examinations to all military personnel being assigned or detailed to NSA. On 20 September 1984, OACSI tasked INSCOM to undertake this program on 1 October 1984, to the extent possible, utilizing current resources and to take action to acquire the additional resources necessary to encompass all military personnel in this category. Approximately 400 assignees and 600 detailees are processed annually by the CONUS MI Group at Fort George G. Meade. These figures do not include about 100 military personnel being assigned or detailed to NSA sites other than at Fort Meade. INSCOM estimated, that under the most ideal conditions, it could assume a maximum additional workload of about 500 CI scope examinations per year with its presently assigned assets.[13]

Counterintelligence Task Force 2. (U) On 4 April 1984, the ACSI convened a task force headed by BG Shufelt for the purpose of analyzing the problem of resource allocation and developing a computer model to aid in the better allocation of scarce Army counterintelligence resources. Phase I commenced on a full-time basis on 11 November 1983. The CITF2 was composed of military and civilian personnel from the INSCOM and OACSI staffs and a representative from NSA. The task force was assisted on a full-time basis by an analytical team from the Orkand Corporation, a firm under contract to develop the methodology to provide quantitative data and substantiation for efficient allocation of Army counterintelligence resources as determined by the threat, vulnerability, and risk. The Orland Corporation also was required to build a computer model, quantify the data collected through the use of structured interviews of experts in a given functional area, and test the model using the data gathered in structured interviews. The test of the model was to insure that it functioned on an interactive basis with other threat, vulnerability, and risk data.

(U) The functional area selected for testing in Phase I was Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM). The test of the model, using the TSCM data, was successful in that the model worked and the results, i.e., distribution of CI resources within the TSCM functional area, using selected variables (threat levels, inflation, personnel or funding increases/decreases, etc.), were within anticipated or reasonable output levels for current and future resources requirements.

(U) On 18 January 1984, a decision briefing was presented to the ACSI, MG Odom, who recommended continuation of the CITF2 project based on the success of Phase I. The recommendation was accepted and Phase II of the project commenced on 23 January 1984 using the Phase I CITF2 personnel assets and again aided by an expanded team from the Orkand Corporation. Phase II was to refine and expand the Counterintelligence Resource Allocation Model (CIRAM) to include a number of CI functional areas.

(U) The expansion and refinement of the CIRAM during Phase II enhanced its utility in assisting CI resource analysts. While the TSCM model was extremely flexible in examining different scenarios (i.e., changing threats, vulnerabilities, risk, CI resources, etc.), the model's output focused exclusively on effectiveness of TSCM operational personnel. During Phase II, the model's capability was expanded in order to entertain explicitly the effectiveness and resource needs across the following personnel assets: managers, operational personnel, trainers, and production personnel in all of the functional areas. Moreover, the structure of the CIRAM and its interactive user interfaces were restructured to facilitate model reruns, output displays and main program menu selections. All modifications to the CIRAM during Phase II were the result of analysis of the model during and at the completion of Phase I.

(U) The expanded model was designed to and proved capable of calculating the redistribution of CI resources into/out of the above CI functional areas, calculating the probability of identifying a HOIS threat activity by those CI functional areas at given resource levels (both current and future years based on supplied threat levels), calculating resource requirements in each CI functional area based on analyst supplied acceptable risk level for threat identification probability, and calculating the effectiveness across all the CI functional areas against each HOIS threat.

(U) The same basic methodology for data collection in Phase I, conducting structured interviews of experts and managers/commanders, was used in Phase II. The interview guides were refined to gather more accurate and more extensive data from the experts in each CI functional area. Data was collected from both CONUS and OCONUS personnel and activities to insure a balance of data input to the CIRAM.

(U) In addition to the CIRAM, the CITF2 commended a related task to gather and formalize an Army-wide listing of essential elements of friendly information during Phase I. That effort was carried into Phase II and was completed to the extent that the EEFI was gathered, categorized and refined, and validated. The EEFI was also placed in a data base which will also be accessible to future CIRAM users.

(U) The ACSI received an out-briefing from the CITF2 on 8 June 1984 which included recommendations for continued use of the CIRAM as well as additional refinement and expansion of the model. The CITF2

completed the project and was disestablished on 15 June 1984. The final report was published and distributed shortly thereafter, and selected wrap-up actions were carried on by individual CITF2 members through October 1984 (training, final document preparation and distribution, turn-over of CIRAM responsibilities to ACSI, etc.). A Configuration Control Board (CCB), headed by BG Shufelt and composed of OACSI, INSCOM, and U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (Provisional) personnel, was established to oversee CIRAM usage, modification, and expansion.

(U) The Orkand Corporation commenced a new contract on 1 July 1984 for Phase III. Tasks for this phase included: analyst training and use of the CIRAM; developing user requirements and hardware evaluations; performing services necessary to transfer the CIRAM and EEFI data base to dedicated microcomputer systems at OACSI, INSCOM, and ITAC; and implementing configuration management and working with the CCB in establishing policies and procedures to control subsequent changes to the CIRAM and EEFI data base. It was anticipated that the CIRAM and EEFI data base will be expanded over time and additional uses will be found for the CIRAM as user needs change and its capabilities are expanded and realized through innovative usage.[14]

INSCOM Support to 84 Olympics. (C) The U.S. Army was designated as DOD executive agent for support to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism (IICT) established a subcommittee chaired by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to provide national level intelligence support. The OACSI, as a member of the IICT, was asked to provide liaison officers to the FBI Anti-Terrorist Operations Center (ATOC) in Los Angeles and FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C. OACSI personnel provided intelligence assistance to the Military Support Element in Los Angeles, commanded by an Army general officer. INSCOM received OACSI tasking 15 February 1984 for [redacted] officers/warrant officers and [redacted] to support the Los Angeles and District of Columbia teams.

(C) [redacted] officers and [redacted] supported the Los Angeles team from 26 June to 24 August and provided liaision with the FBI and intelligence support to the Military Support Element and the Army Operations Center. The District of Columbia team consisted of [redacted] officers/warrant officers who provided liaison with the FBI in Los Angeles, FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the Army Operations Center.

(U) However, the extended length of the TDY added to INSCOM's already shortage of manpower. The lack of experienced or knowledgeable intelligence officers in the terrorism field increased the difficulty of filling the team slots. Teams were fully manned, but all team members were not as experienced as requested in the OACSI tasking.[15]

Counterintelligence Support to Operations in Grenada. (S/NOFORN) Due to the rapid buildup of Cuban and Soviet activities, the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the potential threat to U.S. citizens, and the posed threat to surrounding Caribbean nations, U.S. and Organization Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) forces invaded the island nation of Grenada on 25 October 1983. From 27 October 1983 to 11 January 1984, counterintelligence (CI) support was provided to the ground forces commander in Grenada by CI assets of the 519th MI Battalion, 525th MI Group, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The overwhelming success of the operation eliminated the need to maintain the full complement of U.S. military forces personnel on island. The reduction of U.S. military presence, to include the CI assets of the 519th MI Battalion, precipitated a Defense Intelligence requirement to OACSI to coordinate the acquisition of personnel to provide continued counterintelligence support to the stay-behind U.S. military peacekeeping force in Grenada.

(S/NOFORN) ACSI tasked INSCOM on 21 December 1983 to provide counterintelligence support to Commander, U.S. Military Support Element (COMUSMILSUPE)-Grenada. Tasking consisted of providing a [redacted] CI support team [redacted] equipment, and funding for a 179 day period. In May 1984, OACSI issued a subsequent tasking to INSCOM extending CI support for an additional 179 days or termination of U.S. forces in Grenada.

(S/NOFORN) The INSCOM CI Support Team was renamed the INSCOM Counterintelligence (CI) Detachment-Grenada. The detachment commander also functioned as the S2 for MILSUPE-Grenada. The detachment commander also functioned as the S2 for MILSUPE-Grenada. The detachment was under the operational control of COMUSMILSUPE-Grenada and provided intelligence reporting through Commander, U.S. Forces Caribbean to CINCLANT and national level intelligence agencies. The detachment was responsible for providing CI support to U.S. forces assisting the Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces (CPF) [redacted]

(S/NOFORN) A significant accomplishment by the detachment was the discovery of a major weapons cache at the former Cuban embassy. Acting on a tip that several bags of cement were brought into the Cuban Embassy just prior to the evacuation of the Cuban diplomatic staff, the INSCOM CI Detachment-Grenada requeste[redacted] to survey all compound buildings to ascertain if there were any hollow floors, walls or evidence of recent structural repairs or modifications to buildings within the compound. On 29 March, [redacted] had discovered a hollow floor in a hallway closet in the east wing of the main residence. After coordination with the local authorities, members of the CI detachment entered the

compound the same day. Breaking through approximately two inches of concrete, detachment members discovered the following: 49 M16 rifles, 40 AK-47/AKM rifles, 3 RPG-2 launchers (CHICOM), 4 .38 caliber pistols, 2 M-26 submachineguns, 2 9mm pistols (Belgian), 2 25mm shotguns (Russian), 1 M3 submachinegun (United States), and 1 9mm pistol (Spanish) plus accompaning magazines and ammunition.

(S/NOFORN) The INSCOM operation, however, was not without its share of problems. [redacted]

[redacted] directed the support and coordination required for the project. Personnel to fill the detachment were drawn from seven units worldwide so as not to burden any with the loss of personnel. Equipment also was drawn from several units. But the marshalling of needed equipment such as field safes, weapons, photography, and office supplies was not the only problem in the area of logistics. Transportation of supplies to and from Grenada was also an undertaking. [redacted]

Special 470th MI Group Counterintelligence Mission. (S/NOFORN) [redacted]

(S/NOFORN) [redacted]

[redacted]

(S/NOFORN)

[redacted]

(S) Beginning in January 1984, an ongoing search began for personnel. First, a Readiness Training (REDTRAIN) opportunity was extended to FORSCOM with negative results. Next the U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center was contacted.

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

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FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER V. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Multidiscipline:

1. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 99-102; FY 1984 FS Kunia (TS vol III Sys Dev Div.
2. Msg, CDR INSCOM, subj: INSCOM Bi-Weekly Operational Report (Mar 84) (U).
3. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 92-93.
4. Info Paper, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: TACSIM-CRESTED EAGLE 84 (11 Apr 84) (S
5. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS p. 18; FY 1984 513th MI Group AHR (S/NOFORN), ch IV; Ltr, CofS (INSCOM) subj: After Action Report: Operation URGENT FURY (S/NOFORN).
6. Memo for Record, IAOPS-PMD, subj: INSCOM Letter of Support for Kavorous Study (25 Sep 84) (U); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-PMD, subj: Proposed Weather Support System for (7 Sep 84) (U).
7. FY 1984 470th MI Gp AHR (S/NOFORN), Annex C.
8. FY 1984 DCSPPM AHR (S/NOFORN), ch IV.
9. Ibid., ch V.
10. FY 1984 66th MI Gp (S/NOFORN), pp. 58-59.
11. Ltr, CofS (INSCOM), subj: EAC IEW Task Analysis Study (10 May 84) (U).

IMINT/Electro-Optics:

1. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 316-17.
2. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, p. 317; FY 1983 Ann Hist Review (TS, p. 119.
3. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 317-18.
4. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 319-20; Fact Sheet, IAOPS, subj: INSCOM/ACSI Update
5. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, p. 320.
6. Ibid., p. 320.
7. Ibid., pp 320-21.
8. Ibid., p. 321.
9. Ibid.
10. Paper, ADCSOPS-IMINT, subj: (Dec 84) (S/NOFORN). Memo, IAOPS-GW, subj: RPV Technology Demonstration (22 Dec 84) (S/NOFORN); FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS p. 71.
11. FY 1984 470th MI Gp AHR (S/NOFORN), Annex I.

SIGINT/EW:

1. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, p. 45; FY 1983 Ann Hist Review (TS, pp. 115-16.
2. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 56-57.
3. Ibid., p. 64.
4. Ibid., p. 56.
5. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS pp. 31-33; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: Project (10 Jan 85) (S).
6. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS p. 40; DF, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: HFDF Rental (3 Aug 84) (U).
7. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS pp. 63-64.

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8. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 28-30; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: OCMC (20 Jun 84) (U); Info Paper, IAOPS-SE-SMO, subj: OCMC (19 Mar 84) (TS).
9. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, p. 57.
10. FY 1984 FS Sinop AHR (S, p. 61.
11. Info Paper, IAOPS-SE-SP, subj: Establishment of an Army SIGINT COS (5 Mar 84) (S; ltr, CDR INSCOM, subj: ARSTAF Support for INSCOM COS (3 Jan 85) (S; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-SP, subj: Army COS (26 Oct 84) (S.
12. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 48-51.
13. [redacted]
14. [redacted]
15. [redacted]
16. Msg, CDR INSCOM, subj: Project TIPE (272150 Dec 84) (TS
17. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, p. 45.
18. List of Army SIGINT Positions (25 Sep 84) (S
19. Ibid.
20. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS p. 61; Info Paper, IAOPS-SE, subj: Field Station Sinop (10 Jan 84) (S).
21. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 67-68.
22. FY 1984 DCSSIS AHR (S, ch V; FY 1984 513th MI Gp AHR (S/NOFORN), ch IV.
23. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS, pp. 47, 66; DF, DCSOPS, subj: INSCOM/OACSI SIGINT/EW IPR (22 Jan 85) (S; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: INSCOM CENTAM Update (12 Dec 83) (S; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: Tiger Island Front-End Operations (S (12 Oct 84) (S Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: [redacted]

HUMINT/TAREX:

1. FY 1983 Ann Hist Review (TS pp. 77-78; FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS p. 20; Msg, IAOPS-H-T, subj: [redacted] (S/NOFORN).
2. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS p. 25.
3. Ibid., p. 21.
4. Ibid., p. 26.
5. Ibid., pp. 113-16.
6. Ibid., p. 113.
7. Ibid., pp. 117-18.
8. Ibid., p. 113.
9. Ibid.
10. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS p. 113; Ltr, CDR INSCOM, subj: CI Review of HUMINT (31 Oct 84) (S/NOFORN).
11. Memo for Record, IAOPS-H-F, subj: U.S. Air Force Special Activities Command Visit to FGGM (9 Aug 84) (U).
12. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS pp. 130-31.
13. Ibid., pp. 119-23.

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14. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 132-33; FY 1984 USAOG AHR (S/NOFORN), Chpt IV.
15. FY 1984 USAOG AHR (S/NOFORN), ch IV.
16. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 113, 136-38.
17. Ibid., p. 135.
18. Ibid., p. 22.
19. Ibid., p. 19.
20. Ibid., p. 127.
21. Ibid., p. 113.
22. FY 1984 470th MI Gp AHR (S/NOFORN), Annex N.
23. FY 1984 [redacted](S/NOFORN), p. 12.
24. FY 1984 [redacted](S/NOFORN), p. 7; FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted] p. 113.

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Counterintelligence/Operations Security:

1. Paper, IAOPS-OP-OS, subj: COMSEC Insecurities (23 Oct 84) (C); FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 293-98.
2. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 283-85.
3. Ibid., pp. 280-82.
4. Ibid., pp. 270-78, 267-68.
5. Ibid., pp. 196-98.
6. Ibid., pp. 190-91.
7. FY 1984 66th MI Gp AHR (S), p. 56.
8. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 150-175.
9. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 216-37; Paper, IAOPS-OP-OC (OP), subj: Status of 66th MI Gp Personnel Security Investigations (5 Nov 84) (U); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-OP-OC (OP), subj: Reduction of Completion Time on Overseas Background Investigations (5 Oct 84) (U); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-OP-OC(OP), subj: PSI Case Load (7 Sep 84) (U); Paper, IAOPS-OP-OP, subj: INSCOM Personnel Security Investigation Support to DIS (6 Jul 84) (U).
10. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 261-63; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-OP-OP, subj: ITIC-PAC Augmentation to Kwajalein Missile Range (undtd) (U); IA Form 32, IAOPS-OP-OP, subj: Augmentation to Kwajalein Missile Range (1 May 84) (U); Paper, IAOPS-OP-OC (OP), subj: ITIC-PAC Augmentation to Kwajalein Missile Range (31 Aug 84) (U).
11. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 258-60.
12. Fact Sheet, IAOPS-OP-OP, subj: AADCSOPS-OPSEC Liaison visit to BMDSCOM, 15-16 May 84 (25 May 84) (U); IA Form 32, IAOPS-OP-OP, subj: INSCOM OPSEC Support to Ballistic Missile Defense Contractors (24 May 84) (U); FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 256-57.
13. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], p. 238; Msg, IAOPS-OP, subj: INSCOM Polygraph Program, Present and Future (251500Z Sep 84); Backup Data, IAOPS-OP-OC, subj: Polygraph Examination of Military Assignees/Detailees to NSA (7 Jan 84) (C).
14. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 249-52.
15. Ibid., p. 253.

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16. Fact Sheet, IAOPS-OP-OP, subj: Discovery of Arms Cache at Cuban Embassy (Grenada) (Undtd) (S/NOFORN); FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 201-07; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-OP-OP, subj: Intelligence Support to Future Operations in Grenada (3 May 84) (S/NOFORN).
17. FY 1984 DCSOPS AHR (TS[redacted], pp. 208-15.

APPENDIX A

USAINSCOM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
(As of 30 September 1984)

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UIC	Unit Designation	Location
[redacted]	HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	[redacted]
	U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station	
	USAINSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	
	U.S. Army Field Station Key West	
	U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio	
	U.S. Army Element, National Security Agency	
	U.S. Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station	
	U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa	
	U.S. Army Field Station Berlin	
	U.S. Army Field Station Sinop	
	U.S. Army Special Security Group	
	U.S. Army Programs Analysis Group	
	U.S. Army Administrative Survey Detachment	
	U.S. Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment	
	U.S. Army Russian Institute	
	U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Foreign Language Training Center Europe	
	U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg	
	USAINSCOM Automated Systems Activity	
	USAINSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific	
	U.S. Army Cryptologic Support Group	
	U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center	
	USAINSCOM Support Activity	
	U.S. Army Operational Group	
	U.S. Army Central Security Facility	
	USAINSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity	

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UIC	Unit Designation	Location
[redacted]	HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	[redacted]
	USAINSCOM Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team	
	U.S. Army Special Operations Detachment	
	U.S. Army Systems Exploitation Detachment	
	USAINSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity	
	U.S. Army Field Station Kunia	
	U.S. Army Intelligence Support Activity	
	USAINSCOM Mission Support Activity	
	U.S. Army Intelligence Exchange and Support Center	
	902d Military Intelligence Group	
	Augmentation, 902d Military Intelligence Group	
	USAINSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force	
	USAINSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Sam Houston	
	USAINSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Meade	
	USAINSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency	
	USAINSCOM Security Support Detachment, Fort Meade (Security)	
	USAINSCOM Security Support Battalion (Provisional)	
	USAINSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco	
	66th Military Intelligence Group	
	Augmentation, 66th Military Intelligence Group	
	18th Military Intelligence Battalion	
	Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion	
	5th Military Intelligence Company	
	Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Company	
	HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion	
	Augmentation, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion	
	409th Army Security Agency Company (Operations) (Rear)	

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UIC	Unit Designation	Location
	HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	
	66th Military Intelligence Group	
	HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion	
	328th Army Security Agency Company	
	581st Military Intelligence Detachment	
	582d Military Intelligence Detachment	
	583d Military Intelligence Detachment	
	527th Military Intelligence Battalion	
	Augmentation, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	
	Company A, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	
	Company B, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	
	430th Military Intelligence Detachment	
	Augmentation, 430th Military Intelligence Detachment	
	766th Military Intelligence Detachment	
	Augmentation, 766th Military Intelligence Detachment	
	430th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional)	
	584th Military Intelligence Detachment	
	470th Military Intelligence Group	
	Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group	
	U.S. Army Field Station Panama	
	500th Military Intelligence Group	
	Augmentation, 500th Military Intelligence Group	
	U.S. Army Field Station Misawa	
	149th Military Intelligence Detachment	
	Augmentation, 149th Military Intelligence Detachment	
	181st Military Intelligence Detachment	
	Augmentation, 181st Military Intelligence Detachment	
	U.S. Army Asian Studies Detachment	

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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EUSC 552 (b) (1)

UIC	Unit Designation	Location
[redacted]	HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	[redacted]
	HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group	
	Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group	
	U.S. Army Field Station Korea	
	332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare)	
	524th Military Intelligence Battalion	
	Augmentation, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion	
	209th Military Intelligence Company (Operations Security)	
	Augmentation, 209th Military Intelligence Company	
	3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)	
	Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion	
	Company A, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion	
	Company B, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion	
	HHC, 513th Military Intelligence Group	
	513th Military Intelligence Center (Provisional)	
	174th Military Intelligence Company	
	HHC, 201st Military Intelligence Battalion	
	17th Military Intelligence Company	
	166th Military Intelligence Company	
	U.S. Army EAC Aviation Intelligence Company	
	HHC, 202d Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection/ Exploitation)	
	641st Military Intelligence Company (Collection)	
	219th Military Intelligence Company	
	164th Military Intelligence Company	
	HHC, 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence)	
	11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	
	Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	

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APPENDIX B

[redacted] 552 (b) (1)

TOE UNITS
(As of 30 September 1984)

[redacted]

66th Military Intelligence Group
470th Military Intelligence Group
500th Military Intelligence Group
HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group
513th Military Intelligence Group
902d Military Intelligence Group
3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)
18th Military Intelligence Battalion
HHC, 201st Military Intelligence Battalion
HHC, 202d Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection/Exploitation)
HHC, 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence)
HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion
524th Military Intelligence Battalion
527th Military Intelligence Battalion
5th Military Intelligence Company
17th Military Intelligence Company
11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)
164th Military Intelligence Company
166th Military Intelligence Company
174th Military Intelligence Company
209th Military Intelligence Company
219th Military Intelligence Company
332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare)
328th Army Security Agency Company
409th Army Security Agency Company (Operations) (Rear)
641st Military Intelligence Company (Collection)
149th Military Intelligence Detachment
181st Military Intelligence Detachment
430th Military Intelligence Detachment
581st Military Intelligence Detachment
582d Military Intelligence Detachment
583d Military Intelligence Detachment
584th Military Intelligence Detachment
766th Military Intelligence Detachment

APPENDIX C

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TOE UNITS

INACTIVATED

Unit	Eff Date	Authority
HHC, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion	01 Oct 83	PO 50-2, HQ USAINSCOM, 4 Aug 83

REASSIGNED

166th Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare) From: 202d MI Battalion To: 201st MI Battalion	01 Apr 84	PO 11-3, HQ USAINSCOM, 23 Feb 84
174th Military Intelligence Company From: 203d MI Battalion To: HHC, 513th MI Group	01 Apr 84	PO 11-2, HQ USAINSCOM, 23 Feb 84

APPENDIX D

TDA UNITS*
(As of 30 September 1984)

AUSC 552 (b) (1)

[redacted]

Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station
USAINSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group
U.S. Army Element, National Security Agency
USAINSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force
USAINSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Houston
USAINSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Meade
USAINSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency
U.S. Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station
U.S. Army Field Station Key West
U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa
U.S. Army Field Station Berlin
U.S. Army Field Station Sinop
U.S. Army Special Security Group
U.S. Army Programs Analysis Group
U.S. Army Administrative Survey Detachment
U.S. Army Russian Institute
U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio
USAINSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco
U.S. Army Central Security Facility
USAINSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity
USAINSCOM Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team
U.S. Army Special Operations Detachment
USAINSCOM Support Activity
U.S. Army Operational Group
U.S. Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment
U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg
U.S. Army Field Station Misawa
USAINSCOM Automated Systems Activity
U.S. Army Field Station Korea
USAINSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific
U.S. Army Cryptologic Support Group
USAINSCOM Security Support Detachment, Fort Meade
U.S. Army Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center
U.S. Army Systems Exploitation Detachment
USAINSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity
U.S. Army Field Station Kunia
U.S. Army Asian Studies Detachment
U.S. Army Intelligence Support Activity

[redacted]

U.S. Army Field Station Panama
USAINSCOM Mission Support Activity
USAINSCOM Foreign Language Training Center Europe
U.S. Army EAC Aviation Intelligence Company
U.S. Army Intelligence Exchange and Support Center
Augmentation, 902d Military Intelligence Group
Augmentation, 66th Military Intelligence Group
Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group
Augmentation, 500th Military Intelligence Group
Augmentation, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion
Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Company
Augmentation, 209th Military Intelligence Company
Augmentation, 430th Military Intelligence Detachment
Augmentation, 766th Military Intelligence Detachment
Augmentation, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion
Augmentation, 181st Military Intelligence Detachment
Augmentation, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion
Augmentation, 149th Military Intelligence Detachment
Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion
Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group
Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company

[redacted] USC 552 (b) (1).

APPENDIX E

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TDA UNITS

ORGANIZED

5USC 552 (b) (1)

Unit	Eff Date	Authority
[redacted] U.S. Army EAC Aviation Intelligence Company Stationed: [redacted] Assigned to: 202d MI Battalion	01 Oct 83	PO 54-3, HQ USAINSCOM, 17 Aug 83

REASSIGNED

U.S. Army EAC Aviation Intelligence Company From: 202d MI Battalion To: 201st MI Battalion	01 Apr 84	PO 11-3,HQ USAINSCOM, 23 Feb 84
USAINSCOM Theater Intellgience Center-Pacific From: HQ INSCOM To: U.S. Army Field Station Kunia	09 Jan 84	PO 7-1, HQ USAINSCOM, 03 Feb 84

DISCONTINUTED

U.S. Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command Europe	30 Sep 84	PO 72-1, HQ USAINSCOM, 12 Oct 84

APPENDIX F

USAINSCOM PERSONNEL STRENGTH BY UNIT*
(As of 30 September 1984)

BUSC B62 (b) (1)

Command or Unit	ACTUAL STRENGTH					
	OFF	WO	ENL	MIL TOTAL	CIV	AGGREGATE
HQ, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)						
USAG, Arlington Hall Station						
USAINSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW)						
U.S. Army Element, National Security Agency						
USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station						
U.S. Army Field Station Key West						
U.S. Army Administrative Survey Detachment						
USAINSCOM Automated Systems Activity						
U.S. Army Intellgience and Threat Analysis Center						
11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)						
U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio						
U.S. Army Central Security Facility						
USAINSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity						
USAINSCOM Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team						
USAINSCOM Support Activity						
U.S. Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment						
U.S. Army EAC Aviation Intelligence Company						

*The table is taken from DCSPER, INSCOM Command Strength Report dtd 30 Sep 84.

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BUSC 552 (b) (4)

Command or Unit	ACTUAL STRENGTH					
	OFF	WO	ENL	MIL TOTAL	CIV	AGGREGATE
USAINSCOM Support Activity						
U.S. Army Programs Analysis Group						
U.S. Army Special Operations Detachment						
U.S. Army Operational Group						
U.S. Army Special Security Group						
U.S. Army Systems Exploitation Detachment						
USAINSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity						
902d Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation						
USAINSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force						
USAINSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Ft Houston						
USAINSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency						
17th Military Intelligence Company						
174th Military Intelligence Company						
HHC, 202d Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection Exploitation) w/641st MI Company (Collection)						
USAINSCOM Mission Support Activity						
U.S. Army Intelligence Exchange and Support Center						
HHC, 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence)						
513th Military Intelligence Group						
HHC, 201st Military Intelligence Battalion						
USAINSCOM Military Intelligence Battalion (CI) East Coast (Ft Meade, MD)						
USAINSCOM Military Intelligence Battalion (CI) West Coast (Pres of SF, CA)						

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Command or Unit	ACTUAL STRENGTH					
	OFF	WO	ENL	MIL TOTAL	CIV	AGGREGATE
USAINSCOM Military Intelligence Battalion (Scty)	[redacted]					
164th Military Intelligence Company						
166th Military Intelligence Company						
219th Military Intelligence Company						
TOTAL CONUS						
470th Military Intelligence Group						
U.S. Army Field Station Panama						
TOTAL CARIBBEAN						
USAINSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific						
U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa						
U.S. Army Field Station Misawa						
500th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation						
HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation						
181st Military Intelligence Detachment						
209th Military Intelligence Company (Operations Security)						
U.S. Army Asian Study Detachment						
U.S. Army Field Station Korea						
332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare)						

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EUSC 552 (b) (3)

NSC 552 (b) (1)

Command or Unit	ACTUAL STRENGTH					
	OFF	WO	ENL	MIL TOTAL	CIV	AGGREGATE
149th Military Intelligence Detachment						
U.S. Army Field Station Kunia						
3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)						
HHC, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion						
TOTAL PACIFIC						
U.S. Army Cryptologic Support Group						
U.S. Army Field Station Berlin						
U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg						
66th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation						
5th Military Intelligence Company						
HHC, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion						
430th Military Intelligence Detachment						
527th Military Intelligence Battalion						
766th Military Intelligence Detachment						
HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion						
328th Army Security Agency Company						
409th Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Rear)						
581st Military Intelligence Detachment						

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DISC REG (D) (1)

Command or Unit	ACTUAL STRENGTH					
	OFF	WO	ENL	MIL TOTAL	CIV	AGGREGATE
582d Military Intelligence Detachment	[redacted]					
583d Military Intelligence Detachment						
584th Military Intelligence Detachment						
U.S. Army Field Station Sinop						
U.S. Army Russian Institute						
USAINSCOM Foreign Language Training Center Europe						
TOTAL EUROPE						

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APPENDIX G

PROVISIONAL UNITS
(As of 30 September 1984)

430th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional)
513th Military Intelligence Center (Provisional)
USAINSCOM Security Support Battalion (Provisional)

UNCLASSIFIED

APPENDIX H

CHANGES IN STATUS OF PROVISIONAL UNITS

ACTIVATED

Unit	Eff Date	Authority
513th Military Intelligence Center (Provisional)	01 Apr 84	PO 11-1, HQ USAINSCOM. 23 Feb 84

APPENDIX I

USAINSCOM KEY PERSONNEL

Position/Name	Dates Served
COMMANDING GENERAL	
MG Harry E. Soyster	~~29~~ 27 Jun 84 - Present
MG Albert N. Stubblebine III	07 May 81 - ~~29~~ 27 Jun 84
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL	
BG James W. Hunt	30 Sep 82 - Present
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL	
BG Charles F. Scanlon	Nov 83 - Present
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR	
CSM George W. Howell, Jr.	15 Mar 82 - Present
CHIEF OF STAFF	
COL Louis D. Kirk	31 Jan 84 - Present
COL Charles C. Partridge	13 Jan 83 - 31 Jan 84
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF	
LTC Eugene Johnson	Jul 84 - Present
LTC Corbett M. Flannery	23 Jan 84 - Jul 84
LTC William A. Hussong Jr.	13 Jun 82 - 20 Jan 84
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF	
MAJ Grady J. Howell, Jr.	05 Jun 84 - Present
MAJ William Powell, Jr.	18 Jul 83 - 05 Jun 84
USAINSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, FORSCOM	
LTC Buddy L. Parker	28 Mar 84 - Present
LTC Walter S. Hair	01 Mar 83 - 28 Mar 84
USAINSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, DARCOM	
LTC Steven R. Harris	31 Jul 81 - 19 Mar 84
USAINSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, TRADOC	
LTC Perry E. Cole	30 Sep 83 - Present
USAINSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USAREUR	
LTC Donald Tait	05 Oct 83 - Present
MAJ Edward Gore	Dec 82 - 05 Oct 83
LTC Raymond A. Tate	13 Jan 81 - Dec 82
USAINSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USAICS	
MAJ Dallas M. Vibbert	21 Jun 84 - Present
MAJ Richard L. Montgomery	15 Dec 82 - 21 Jun 84

UNCLASSIFIED

Position/Name	Dates Served
USAINSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USACACDA	
MAJ John L. Pannier	29 Oct 82 - Present
USAINSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, NSA	
COL James P. Brown	06 Jul 84 - Present
LTC Raymond P. Cadorette	Apr 83 - 12 Jun 84
SENIOR RESERVE COMPONENT ADVISOR	
COL Robert E. Elmore	12 Sep 83 - Present
Chief, Office of Organizational Effectiveness	
CPT B.E. Prestridge	Aug 84 - Present
LTC Robert B. Logan	08 Oct 81 - Aug 84
INSPECTOR GENERAL	
COL Robert L. Wolf	06 Aug 84 - Present
COL Jack E. Baker	01 Sep 80 - 03 Aug 84
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE	
COL Edward S. Adamkerwicz, Jr.	30 Jun 82 - Present
STAFF ADVISOR FOR SCIENTIFIC AND CRYPTO AFFAIRS	
Mr. Edwin A. Speakman	12 Aug 68 - Present
CHIEF, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS	
LTC William S. Birdseye	20 Oct 80 - Present
COMMAND CHAPLAIN	
COL William T. Smith	06 Jul 83 - Present
SPECIAL DISPURSING OFFICER	
Mr. Benjamin Strucken	01 Mar 84 - Present
Mr. Autmer Ackley	10 Jul 78 - 01 Mar 84
COMMAND PSYCHOLOGIST	
MAJ Dennis Kowal	Aug 84 - Present
LTC Richard E. Hartzell	17 Sep 79 - Aug 84
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL	
COL Arthur A. Remling II	31 Mar 84 - Present
COL Robert A. Wolters	01 Jul 81 - 31 Mar 84
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
COL Alan H. Byrne	Jun 84 - Present
Mr. Paul G. Penoy	24 Apr 84 - Jun 84

Position/Name	Dates Served
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PLANS, PROGRAMS, MODERNIZATION	
Mr. James D. Davis	01 Oct 83 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS	
COL Richard J. Powers, Jr.	02 Jul 84 - Present
Mr. Jimmie B. Garrett (Acting)	03 Apr 84 - 02 Jul 84
COL William B. Guild	09 Nov 83 - 03 Apr 84
Mr. Jimmie B. Garrett (Acting)	02 Nov 83 - 09 Nov 83
COL Stanley H. Hyman	23 Aug 82 - 02 Nov 83
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, LOGISTICS	
COL Robert G. Haltiner	31 May 81 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
COL John A. Croft	19 Jul 81 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, SYSTEMS	
Mr. George A. Harvey, Jr.	03 Jan 78 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, AUTOMATION	
COL Jerome P. Timlin	17 Aug 81 - 09 Feb 84
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, TELECOMMUNICATIONS	
COL William R. Barnes	27 Aug 84 - Present
COL Daniel R. Leonard	15 Mar 81 - 26 Aug 84
CHIEF, COMMAND SECURITY OFFICE	
Mr. Stephen M. Earle	31 Aug 81 - Present

Unit/Commander	
66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL John G. Lackey	27 Jul 84 - Present
COL J. Barrie Williams	30 Jul 81 - 27 Jul 84
470th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL M.E. Pheneger	07 Jul 83 - Present
500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL John L. Leide	12 Jul 84 - Present
COL Bruce H. Davis	15 Jul 82 - 11 Jul 84

UNCLASSIFIED

[redacted]

Unit/Commnder	Dates Served
HHC, 501st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL Paul E. Menoher, Jr.	15 Jun 84 - Present
COL Richard J. Powers	09 Jul 82 - 15 Jun 84
513th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL William A. Bentz	13 Aug 84 - Present
COL Thayer Cumings	30 Sep 83 - 13 Aug 84
902d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL Francis W. Creighton	10 Jul 84 - Present
COL Anthony J. Gallo, Jr.	07 Jul 82 - 10 Jul 84
USAINSCOM CONUS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP (SIGINT/EW)	
COL Eleas A. Cozanitis	04 Nov 83 - Present
COL William B. Guild	01 Oct 81 - 04 Nov 83
U.S. ARMY OPERATIONAL GROUP	
COL Michael A. Scott	29 Jun 84 - Present
COL John L. Hambric	15 Dec 81 - 29 Jun 84
U.S. ARMY SPECIAL SECURITY GROUP	
COL George C. Campbell	01 Jul 82 - Present
U.S. ARMY CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP	
LTC Sherman J. Blanchard	17 Jun 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION AUGSBURG	
COL Floyd L. Runyon	15 Aug 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION BERLIN	
COL Kenneth D. Roney	01 Aug 84 - Present
COL Cloyd H. Pfistre	28 Jul 82 - 01 Aug 84
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION KEY WEST	
CPT Charles M. Frechette	25 Jun 84 - Present
CPT William C. Taylor	07 May 82 - 25 Jun 84
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION KUNIA	
COL Robert M. Bowe	1[illegible] Jun 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION KOREA	
LTC Ronald W. Carter	15 Jun 84 - Present
LTC Dennis C. Biddinger	18 Jun 82 - 15 Jun 84

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[redacted]

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION MISAWA	
LTC Bernard J. Lawless	Nov 82 - Present
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION OKINAWA	
COL Walter L. Cressler, Jr.	Jul 84 - Present
COL Thomas N. Sherburne	19 Aug 82 - Jun 84
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION PANAMA	
MAJ Dennis A. McGaugh	Sep 84 - Present
CPT Rudolph B. Gonzales	28 Jun 84 - Sep 84
MAJ Jerome C. Peterson	20 Jun 83 - 28 Jun 84
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION SAN ANTONIO	
LTC John R. Dickson	08 Jul 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION SINOP	
COL Theodore C. Frichtl	23 Jul 84 - Present
COL William G. Hanne	02 Aug 83 - 23 Jul 84
3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (AERIAL EXPLOITATION)	
LTC Lindon D. Jones	15 May 83 - Present
HHC, 18th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC John C. Linley, Jr.	02 Jul 84 - Present
LTC William M. Hix	01 Jul 82 - 02 Jul 84
HHC, 201st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC Robert D. McKay	19 Jun 84 - Present
LTC Peter Hoffman	21 Jun 82 - 19 Jun 84
HHC, 202d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC Charles M. Jackson	25 May 84 - Present
LTC Leo J. Coonradt	01 Jul 82 - 25 May 84
HHC, 203d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE)	
LTC Neal E. Norman	14 Mar 83 - Present
430th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (PROVISIONAL)	
LTC James M. Dorton	15 Jul 82 - Present
502d ARMY SECURITY AGENCY BATTALION	
LTC Norman E. Youngblood III	02 Sep 83 - Present

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
HHC, 524th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC Charles W. Nerburgh	Jun 84 - Present
LTC Stanlis D. Milkowski	May 83 - Jun 84
527th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC George R. Brock	09 Jul 84 - Present
LTC James H.P. Kelsey	07 Jul 82 - 09 Jul 84
USAINSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT MEADE	
LTC Elizabeth G. Tullis	17 Mar 83 - Present
USAINSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT SAM HOUSTON	
MAJ Lawrence W. Caber	Jan 83 - Present
LTC Mendel S. Solomon	21 Jul 82 - Jan 83
USAINSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO	
LTC John A. McCloud	17 Aug 83 - Present
5th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY	
MAJ William Doyle	29 Jul 84 - Present
CPT Christine G.M. Wolffram	27 Dec 83 - 29 Jul 84
11th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE)	
CPT William R. Brown	09 Aug 84 - Present
CPT Thomas W. Spoehr	Jul 83 - 09 Aug 84
17th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY	
CPT A.J. Poluka, Jr.	31 Jul 84 - Present
MAJ Timothy E. Brennan	16 Jul 82 - 31 Jul 84
164th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY	
CPT Richards A. Rice	16 Apr 84 - Present
CPT Theodore W. Waronicki, Jr.	12 Oct 82 - 15 Apr 84
166th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY	
CPT Alan S. Taylor	31 Jul 84 - Present
1LT Douglas R. Thompson	31 May 84 - 31 Jul 84
CPT William H. Marin	29 Jul 83 - 31 May 84
219th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY	
MAJ Harvey H. Latson III	09 Aug 83 - Present

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Unit/Commander	Dates Served
332d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (ELECTRONIC WARFARE)	
CPT Daniel G. Doby	15 Aug 84 - Present
CPT Gary Banker	05 Aug 83 - 15 Aug 84
INSCOM EAC Aviation Intelligence Company	
MAJ Roderick J. Isler	02 Aug 84 - Present
CPT R.E. Sectin	01 Nov 83 - 02 Aug 84
328th ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY	
CPT Nancy B. Sullivan	10 Aug 84 - Present
CPT Mark H. Browning	17 Nov 83 - 10 Aug 84
641st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (COLLECTION)	
CPT David M. Moak	21 May 84 - Present
MAJ Frederick K. Pollock	02 Oct 82 - 21 May 84
209th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY	
CPT Terry. B. Wilson	Jun 84 - Present
MAJ Michael A. Fox	Jun 83 - Jun 84
149th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC Lee G. Smith	11 Apr 83 - Present
181st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
MAJ Edward C. Olson	30 Nov 83 - Present
LTC William C. Llewellyn	07 Oct 82 - 30 Nov 83
409th ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY	
CPT Tamara C. Kaseman	12 Dec 83 - Present
1LT Alfred J. Fonze	15 Aug 83 - 12 Dec 83
430th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC James M. Dorton	15 Jul 82 - Present
581st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (IMAGERY INTERPRETATION)	
CPT Ann M. Peterson	04 May 84 - Present
CPT Marilyn L. Crawford	29 Sep 82 - 04 May 84
582d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (IMAGERY INTERPRETATION)	
CPT Alexander G. Hodges	12 May 83 - Present

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
583d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (IMAGERY INTERPRETATION)	
CPT John J. Ciriaco	Jan 83 -Present
584th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC Bruce N. Ey	09 Jan 84 - Present
LTC John L. Kelly	04 Jun 82 - 09 Jan 84
766th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC Stuart A. Herrington	15 Jul 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY ASIAN STUDIES DETACHMENT	
Mr. Seiji Aizawa	01 Oct 80 - Present
USAINSCOM CI DETACHMENT, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY	
LTC William E. Hawkins	15 Apr 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY SYSTEMS EXPLOITATION DETACHMENT	
(C) LTC George G. Laing	Apr 82 - Present
USAINSCOM SECURITY SUPPORT DETACHMENT, FORT MEADE	
LTC David W. Clark	11 Sep 84 - Present
LTC Paul F. Kelly	20 Jul 83 - 11 Sep 84
U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS DETACHMENT	
COL Robert G. Lunt	21 Sep 84 - Present
COL Chad B. White	17 Aug 81 - 21 Sep 84
U.S. ARMY ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY DETACHMENT	
COL Robert W. Sheffield	20 Jul 84 - Present
(C) LTC J. Douglas Mistler	31 Dec 82 - 20 Jul 84
USAINSCOM THEATER INTELLIGENCE CENTER - PACIFIC	
LTC James A. Roberts	15 Jun 84 - Present
LTC Kenneth F. Kelly	09 Jan 84 - 15 Jun 84
COL Ronald H. Averill	31 Aug 83 - 04 Jan 84
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE EXCHANGE AND SUPPORT CENTER	
LTC Allen Berg	15 Jul 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER	
COL John G. Canyock	29 Jun 84 - Present
COL David T. Hottel	23 Jul 82 - 29 Jun 84

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
USAINSCOM FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTER EUROPE	
LTC James D. Phillips III	01 Jun 83 - Present
USAINSCOM PENTAGON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FORCE	
LTC Philip J. Gillen, Jr.	21 May 82 - Present
USAINSCOM ADMINISTRATIVE/AUDIOVISUAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY	
Mr. David Stein	30 Nov 78 - Present
USAINSCOM FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING ACTIVITY	
MAJ Donald B. Pargoff	14 May 84 - Present
MAJ T.E. Hargis	29 Jun 81 - 13 May 84
USAINSCOM FORT MEADE HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT ACTIVITY	
CPT Dennis S. Driggers	19 Dec 83 - Present
CPT Jack W. Russell	09 Jul 82 - 19 Dec 83
USAINSCOM MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE AND INSTRUCTION TEAM	
COL Robert G. Haltiner	31 May 81 - Present
USAINSCOM MISSION SUPPORT ACTIVITY	
Mr. David L. Valcheff	Oct 82 - Present
U.S. ARMY CENTRAL SECURITY FACILITY	
COL Claude W. Johnson	21 Mar 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY RUSSIAN INSTITUTE	
COL Don O. Stovall	11 Aug 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ARLINGTON HALL STATION	
LTC Harry F. Ferguson	20 Jul 84 - Present
LTC Joseph C. Liberti	01 Aug 80 - 20 Jul 84
U.S. ARMY GARRISON, VINT HILL FARMS STATION	
COL Leland J. Holland	14 Jun 83 - Present
U.S. ARMY THEATER INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND EUROPE	
COL Barrie J. Williams	30 Jul 81 - Present

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
USAINSCOM AUTOMATED SYSTEMS ACIVITY	
COL Jerome P. Timlin	17 Aug 81 - Present
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTER, EUROPE	
LTC James D. Phillips III	29 Aug 83 - Present

APPENDIX J

TRAVIS TROPHY WINNERS

Calendar Year	
1964	[redacted] (USASA NOMINEE: 53d USASA Special Operations Command)
1965	313th ASA Battalion (Corps)
1966	[redacted] (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Training Center and School)
1967	509th USASA Group
1968	[redacted] (USASA NOMINEE: USASA, Europe)
1969	[redacted] (USASA NOMINEE: 330th ASA Company)
1970	USASA Field Station, Udorn
1971	[redacted] (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Vint Hill Farms)
1972	[redacted] (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Udorn)
1973	USASA Field Station, Berlin
1974	[redacted] (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Augsburg)
1975	[redacted] (USASA Field Station, San Antonio/ [redacted]
1976	USASA Field Station, Sobe
1977	470th Military Intelligence Group
1978	[redacted] (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg)
1979	[redacted] (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station, Sobe)

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Calendar Year

1980 U.S. Army Field Station Misawa

1981 U.S. Army Field Station Berlin

1982 [redacted]
(ARMY NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Berlin)

1983 [redacted]
Japan (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Augsburg)

[redacted] USC 552 (b) (3)

APPENDIX K

DIRECTOR'S TROPHY WINNERS

Calendar Year	Winners
1979	[redacted] (ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Brigade Support Company, Fort Amador, Panama)
1980	[redacted] (ARMY NOMINEE: 372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii)
1981	[redacted] NOMINEE: 372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii)
1982	Task Force 138, U.S. Southern Command
1983	[redacted] ARMY NOMINEE: 493d Military Intelligence Company (CEWI), Panama)

GLOSSARY

AAP.....Affirmative Action Plan
ACofS.....Assistant Chief of Staff
ACSI.....Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
ACSTEL.....Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications
ADCSLOG.....Assistant Deputy chief of Staff, Logistics
ADCSOPS.....Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
ADCSPER.....Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
admin.....administration
ADP.....automatic data processing
AFOSI.....Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AFP.....approved funding program
AHR.....Annual Historical Report
AHS..... Arlington Hall Station
AIA.....U.S. Army Intelligence Agency
AIG.....Acting Inspector(s) General
AIT.....advanced individual training
AMC.....U.S. Army Materiel Command
AOE.....Army of Excellence
AR.....Army Regulation
ARCENT.....Army CENTCOM
ASA.....Army Security Agency; Automated Systems Activity; Automated Support Activity
[redacted].....[redacted]
ASD.....U.S. Army Administrative Survey Detachment;
ASIC-E.....All-Source Intelligence Center-Eighth Army
ASL.....Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory
ASPO.....Army Space Program Office
ATIPS.....Army Threat Intelligence Production System
ATISC.....Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command
ATOC.....Anti-Terrorist Operations Center
auth.....authorized
AWOL.....absence without leave
AWS.....Air Weather Service

BASI.....Beechcraft Aeronautical Services, Inc.
BDS.....Base Development Study
BG.....brigadier general
BI.....Background Investigation
BLP.....Baseline Plan
BMDSCOM.....Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command
Bn.....battalion

CA.....California
CAJIT.....Central American Joint Intelligence Team
CCB.....Configuration Control Board
CCP.....Consolidated Cryptologic Program
cdr/CDR.....commander
CDEC.....Command Document Exploitation Center
CECOM.....U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command
CENTCOM.....U.S. Central Command
CENTEX.....Center for Excellence
CFA.....Combined Federal Army
CG.....commanding general
CHCSS.....Chief, Central Security Service
CI.....counterintelligence
CIA.....Central Intelligence Agency
CINCUSAREUR.....Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Europe
CIRAM.....Counterintelligence Resource Allocation Model
civ.....civilian
CMF.....Career Management Field
COB.....command operating budget
COE.....College Cooperative Education
CofS.....Chief of Staff
COL.....colonel
CONUS.....Continental United States
COS.....CONUS operations site
C&P.....control and processing
CPO.....Civilian Personnel Office
CPAR.....collection, processing, analysis, and reporting
CPF.....Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces
CSM.....command sergeant major
CSO.....Command Security Office
CSS.....Central Security Service
CTED.....Civilian Training, Education, and Development

DA.....Department of the Army
DARCOM.....U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command
DCA.....Defense Communications Agency
DCG.....deputy commanding general
DCG-I.....Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence
DCG-S.....Deputy Commanding General, Support
DCS.....Deputy Chief of Staff: Defense Communications Systems
DCSAUT.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation
DCSFM.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization

DCSIRM.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Information, Resource Management
DCSLOG.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
DCSOPS.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
DCSPER.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
DCSPPM.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Programs and Management
DCSRM.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management
DCSSYS.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems
DCSTEL.....Deputy Chief of Staff, Telecommunications
DF.....disposition form; direction-finding
DIA.....Defense Intelligence Agency
DIRNSA.....Defense Intelligence Production Schedule
DOCEX.....document exploitation
DOD.....Department of Defense

EAC.....echelon above corps
EACIC.....EAC Intelligence Center
ELSEC.....Electronic Security
[redacted]
EPDS.....Electronic Processing and Dissemination System
ESC.....Electronic Security Command
[redacted]

ETL.....Engineer Topographic Lab
EUCOM.....European Command
EW.....electronic warfare

FBI.....Federal Bureau of Investigation
FMRD.....Files Maintenance Review Division
FMT.....foreign materiel for training
FOIP.....Foreign Officer Information Program
FORMICA.....Foreign Officer Military Intelligence Collection Activity
FORSCOM.....U.S. Army Forces Command
FTR.....failure to repair
FY.....fiscal year

GDIP.....General Defense Intelligence Program
GEN.....general
GPAS.....General Performance Appraisal System
[redacted]
GS.....General Schedule (Civilian Employees)
GSFG.....Group of Soviet Forces in Germany

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HBC.....Historically Black Colleges
HEP.....Hispanic Employment Program
HF.....high frequency
[redacted]
HIMS.....Human Intelligence Management System
[redacted]
Hq/HQ.....headquarters
HQDA.....Headquarters, Department of the Army
HUMINT.....human intelligence

IBEX.....INSCOM Beyond Excellence
IBI.....Interview-Oriented Background Investigation
ICF.....installation confinement facility
IDHS.....Intelligence Data Handling System
IEW.....intelligence and electronic warfare
IG.....inspector general
IGAR.....Inspector General Action Requests
IICT.....Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism
IIR.....interim intelligence reports
IMA.....individual mobilization augmentation
IMINT.....imagery intelligence
INSCOM.....U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
IOC.....initial operational capability
IOSS.....Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study
IPR.....In-Process Review
IR.....internal review
IRBM.....intermediate range ballistic missile
IRMP.....Information Resource Management Program
IRR.....Investigative Records Repository
ITAC.....Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center
ITACIES.....Interim Tactical Imagery Exploitation System
ITEP.....Interim Tactical ELINT Processor
ITSG.....International Technology Survey Group

JCS.....Joint Chiefs of Staff
JOCCP.....Junior Officer Cryptologic Career Program

KMR.....Kwajalein Missile Range

LAA.....limited access authorization
LET.....live environment training
LLO.....Land Liaison Office
LTC.....lieutenant colonel

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PAO.....Public Affairs Officer
PMRC.....Performance Management and Recognition System
PRC.....Peoples' Republic of China
PSA.....Project Security Analysis
PSI.....Personnel Security Investigations

QRC.....Quick Reaction Capability
QSI.....Quality Step Increase
Qtr.....quarter

[redacted].....
[redacted].....
RDA.....research, development, and acquisition
RDTE.....research development test and evaluation
RECS.....Rear Echelon Collection System
REDTRAIN.....Readiness Training
RO.....resident office
ROC.....Required Operational Capability
ROF.....remote operative facility

[redacted].....
SASA.....Special Acts or Service Award
SAVE.....sensitive activity vulnerability estimate
SBI.....Special Background Investigations
SC.....specialty code
[redacted].....
SCE.....Service Cryptologic Element
SCI.....Sensitive Compartment Information
SEMA.....Sprint Electronic Mission Aircraft
SDA.....Special Disburing Agent
SGM.....sergeant major
SGS.....Secretary of the General Staff
SHAPE.....Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
SIDPERS.....Standard Information Division Personnel Reporting System
SIGINT.....signal intelligence
SIGSEC.....signal security
SJA.....Staff Judge Advocate
[redacted].....
SSG.....Special Security Group
SSL.....Single Station Locator
SSO.....Special Security Office
SSPA.....Sustained Superior Performance Award
STIR.....Scientific and Technical Intelligence Register

SUPCOM.....support command
SUPIR.....Supplement Photographic Interpretation Report

TAAD.....The Army Authorization Document System
TACSIM.....Tactical Simulation
TAREX.....target exploitation
TCATA.....TRADOC Combined Arms Test Activity
TCO.....Tempest Coordinating Officer
TDA.....tables of distribution and allowances
TDES.....Technical Reconnaissance and Surveillance
TECRAS.....Theater Document Exploitation System
TENCAP.....Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities
TEA.....training effectiveness analysis
TGIF.....Tactical Ground Intercept Facility
TI.....technical intelligence
TIPE.....Tactical Intelligence Product Enhancement
TOE.....table(s) of organization and equipment
TRADOC.....U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRASANA.....TRADOC's Systems Analysis Activity
TREDS.....Tactical Reconnaissance Exploitation Demonstration System
TROKA.....Third ROK Army
TSCM.....Technical Surveillance Countermeasure
TUT.....tactical users terminal

[redacted]

UR.....unfinanced requirements
U.S.....United States
USA.....United States Army
USACACDA.....
USACARO.....U.S. Army Civilian Appelate Review Office
USACC.....U.S. Army Communications Command
USAF.....U.S. Air Force
USAICS.....U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School
USAINSCOM.....U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
USAINTC.....U.S. Army Intelligence Command
USALEA.....U.S. Army Legal Services Agency
USAOG.....U.S. Army Operational Group
USAREUR.....U.S. Army, Europe
USASSG.....U.S. Army Special Security Group
USDAO.....U.S. Defense Attache Office
USFK.....U.S. Forces Korea
USLB.....U.S. Liaison Branch

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USM.....U.S. Marines
USN.....U.S. Navy
USSS.....U.S. SIGINT System

VHFS.....Vint Hill Farms Station

WESTCOM.....U.S. Army Western Command
WO.....warrant officer

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NOT USED