DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON. DC 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO
OP-009E/S366816
5 December 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF NAVAL HISTORY (OP-009BH)

Subj: OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE (ONI) ANNUAL HISTORY 1984

Ref: (a) OPNAV Instruction 5750.12c of 29 Jan 80

Encl: (1) 1984 ONI History

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosure (1) is hereby
submitted. The 1984 ONI History is organized into sections for
each major Director of Naval Intelligence (OP-009) directorate,
with separate volumes for individual second and third echelon
commands. Fleet CINC Intelligence Staffs are covered in a
fourth volume.

A. C. MAGRUDER
Deputy Director of Naval
Intelligence

ENCLOSURE(1)

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE (ONI)
ANNUAL HISTORY 1984

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SECTION 1
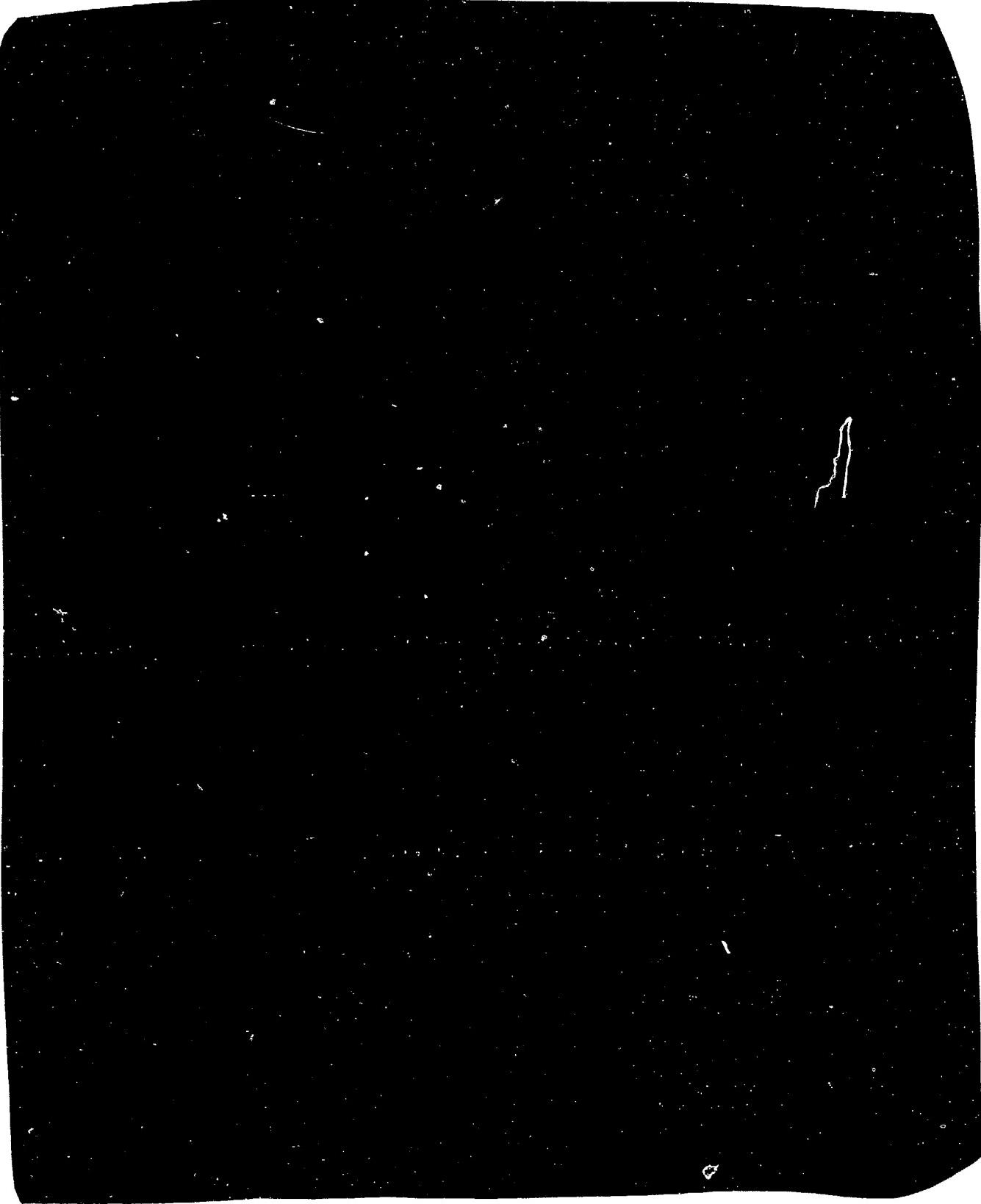
OP-009

INTRODUCTION

1.1 (U)   PURPOSE

1.1.1   (U)   Annual Command Histories have long been used in the U.S. Armed Forces as an important means to record each command's significant activities, decisions, technological advances, problems and solutions. These records, collected and archived by military historians, have often proven vital to staff officers, planners, and managers by enabling them to review reliable classified and unclassified past information prior to embarking on a present course. Consequently, OPNAVINST 5750.12c of 29 Jan 80 required that Command Histories be submitted, stored and reviewed annually. The Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI) "Annual History - 1984" is the first consolidated annual history of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) produced by the DNI. While annual histories of the component elements of the Naval Intelligence organization have been prepared annually for the Director of Naval History (OP-09BH), no consolidated history, incorporating second and third echelon command histories with those of OP-009 elements, has been produced previously. This annual history is being produced as a result of a recommendation by Captain Wyman H. Packard, USN (Ret.), ONI's unofficial historian since his retirement in 1965, and has led to the institution by the DNI of a Naval Intelligence history program (using Naval Intelligence Reserve personnel as primary support) on 31 December 1984.

1.1.2 (U)   The Director of Naval Intelligence "Annual History - 1984" is a compilation of individual histories divided into four volumes. The first volume covers the OP-009 offices under the DNI. The second volume covers second echelon commands: Naval Intelligence Command (NIC); Naval Security Group Command (NSGC); and Naval Investigative Service (NIS). The third volume covers third echelon commands: Naval Operational Intelligence Center (NOIC); Naval Intelligence Support Center (NISC); Naval Intelligence Processing and Systems Support Activity (NIPSSA); and Commander, CTF-168. The fourth volume covers the intelligence staffs of the fleet commanders in chief: Commander in Chief, Atlantic (CINCLANT); Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC); and Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (CINCUSNAVEUR).

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1.2 (U) OVERVIEW

1.2.4 (U)   Underscoring the growing importance of the functions performed by OP-009Y, as well as the growing importance of understanding better the strategy and doctrine of the Soviet Navy, was the creation of the position of Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence (Threat).   The position was occupied by Mr. Richard Haver.   OP-009Y2 enjoyed a fourfold production increase without an increase in personnel.   This included involvement in some 80 National Intelligence Estimates.   1984 also marked the first full year of operation of OP-009N, Director, Resources Management.   OP-009P entirely rewrote the Information and Personnel Security Program Regulation (the Navy Security Manual).

SECTION 2

OP-OO9E

DEPUTY TO THE DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

2.1 (U) MAJOR EVENTS

2.1.1 (U) A number of Naval Intelligence civilian personnel initiatives occurred during CY84 under the guidance of Mr. Clarke Magruder, OP-OO9E. On 21 December, the Vice Chief of Naval Operations (VCNO) approved and forwarded to the Director of Naval Administration a recommendation that the Secretariat/Headquarters Civilian Personnel Office's administrative responsibilities for the 60 civilian personnel assigned to OP-009 be transferred to the Washington Navy Yard Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office (CCPO). This recommendation was driven by the specialized conditions of employment of ONI's Excepted Service personnel which the CCPO's Suitland Branch Office, established in 1981 at NIC Headquarters specifically to support Navy's civilian intelligence personnel, was uniquely qualified to provide. Further, the consolidation of all Naval Intelligence civilian intelligence personnel at the CCPO offered economies of scale, facilitated creation of DON-wide intelligence career programs, enhanced employee training and mobility opportunities, and afforded intelligence managers greater flexibility.
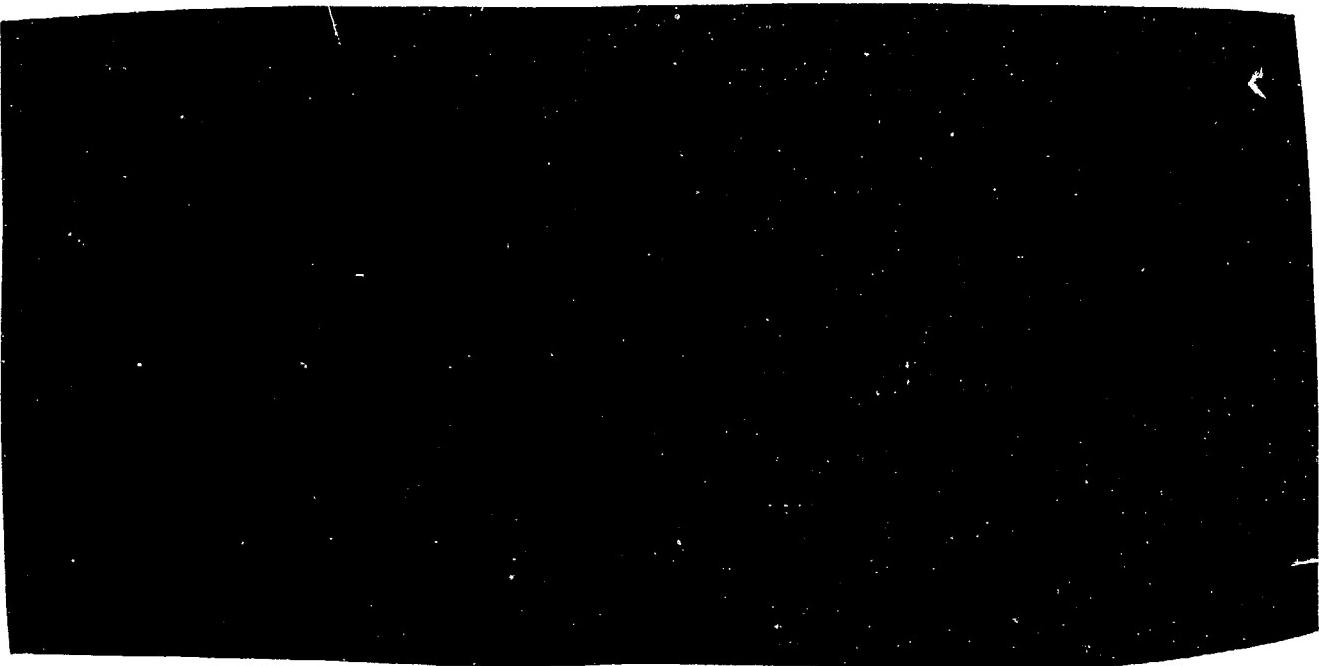
2.1.2 (U) As a related matter, conceptual approval was obtained in October-December 1984 from the Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations/Director of Naval Administration, the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, and the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) manager to shift funding for approximately 90 military and civilian intelligence personnel on the OPNAV (OP-009) staff from Program 9 to the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP), Program 3, where all other Naval Intelligence personnel and programs are funded.

2.1.3 (U) A third initiative reflected concern with the potential impact upon all four Services of October 1984 legislation which provided the DIA CIVPERS management authority similar to that of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and National Security Agency (NSA). Long standing Service difficulties in recruiting, rewarding, and retaining intelligence professionals were discussed at the Director of Central Intelligence's (DCI's) 1984 off-site conference and the mid-November Senior Military Intelligence Officers' Conference at Offutt Air Force Base. The Services' mutual concerns over their decreasing ability to compete for professional personnel in a strong economy and against other Intelligence Community agencies

with far broader CIVPERS management freedoms led to the
establishment of a four-Service working group; this group was
charged with responsibility to develop a legislative package
which would afford Service intelligence organizations CIVPERS
management authority similar to DIA and NSA.

2.2 (U) NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO NARCOTICS INTERDICTION

2.3 (U) ONI REORGANIZATION

2.3.1 (U) On 13 November 1984, the Assistant Vice Chief of
Naval Operations/Director of Naval Administration (OP-09B)
approved an OP-009 reorganization which included the following
changes:

2.3.1.1 (U) The Director, Foreign Intelligence Division
(OP-009Y), was realigned as Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence
(Threat).

2.3.1.2 (U) The functions and resources of the Intelligence
Plans Division (OP-009M) were transferred to the retitled
Director, Intelligence Plans, Policy and Requirements Division
(OP-009F).

2.3.1.3 (U) The Advisor for Technology and Technology
Transfer (OP-009BT) as subordinated to the Technical Director
(OP-009T).

2.3.1.4 (U) The above changes had the effect of: (1)
creating a second civilian deputy to the DNI (OP-009Y), the first
(OP-009E) having been approved by OP-09B as part of the December
1983 OP-009 reorganization; (2) reconstruction of the offices of
the Technical Director (OP-009T) to include three Senior

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Executive Service personnel (OP-009T,T1, and T2) concerned with technology, technology transfer, and advanced programs; and (3) transferring long range planning responsibilities to OP-009F.

2.4 (U) ONI History

   2.4.1 (U) During the period October-December 1984, an ONI History project was begun utilizing Naval Reserve Intelligence and Cryptology personnel. A Reserve Intelligence History Task Group (RIHTG), under CDR Ron Wimmer, began planning for consolidation of the 1984 intelligence histories. NR CNO INTEL PLANS 0166, under the command of CAPT Bill Hickok, provided the reserve support.

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SECTION 3

OP-009F

DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE POLICY AND REQUIREMENTS DIVISION

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

3.1 (U) MAJOR EVENTS

3.1.1 (U)   In January, OP-009F led Navy participation through Working Group established by NATO Intelligence Support Steering Group, a body established by SECDEF to improve U.S. Intelligence support to the Alliance.

3.1.2 (U)   Continued participation in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-sponsored Imagery Acquisition and Management Plan, being developed to plan for intelligence imagery acquisition, dissemination, and exploitation through the 1990s.

3.1.3 (U)   In March, CAPT Richard Buss, USN, detached from OPNAV to assume duties assigned at NSA. CDR. T. E. Blundell, USN, assumed duties as Acting Head, Policy and Requirements Branch.

3.1.4 (U)   In May, participated in "Navy Man in Space" study effort sponsored by CNO Executive Panel/Center for Naval Analysis.

3.1.5 (U)   In June, represented the DNI in development of a report to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), on improving national intelligence support to military operations.

3.1.6 (U)   In January-March, coordinated Navy position in the draft intelligence annex to the FY86-90 Defense Guidance.

3.1.7 (U)   On 22 August, OP-009F/M was reorganized as OP-009F with six branches: F1 - Plans Branch; F2 - SIGINT Branch; F3 - IMINT Branch; F4 - Special Program Branch; F5 - Staff Judge Advocate; F6 - Fleet Intelligence Support Branch. Personnel assignments include: CAPT Robison - F; CAPT Salvatore - F1; Ron Polan, GM-13 - F2; CDR Smith - F21; CDR Blundell - F3; Ed Gallaher, GM-13 - F4; Vacant - F5; Vacant - F6. OP-009M was redesignated F1.

3.1.8 (U)   On 23 August, CAPTs Robison and Salvatore began design work on the Naval Intelligence Architecture Program, a major, new, mid- to long-range planning effort for Naval Intelligence.

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3.1.9 (U)   On 1 October, the Naval Intelligence Architecture Program effort was formally begun, under CAPT Tony Salvatore. A large part of this effort was supported by a Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (NRIP) unit, NR CNO INTEL PLANS 0166, under command of CAPT Bill Hickok.

3.1.10 (U)   From 1-5 October, the FLTCINC N2 Conference was held with attendees including: the DNI; Commander In Chief, Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT) N2, CAPT Tom Brooks; Commander In Chief, Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT) N2, CAPT Larry Wright; Commander In Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (CINCUSNAVEUR) N2, CAPT Alan Wile; Deputy J2 Commander In Chief, U.S. Forces Pacific (USCINCPAC), CAPT Dick Noble; Prospective Deputy J2 Commander In Chief, U.S. Forces Europe (USCINCEUR), CAPT Dewey Fuerhelm; and CAPT Robison. Mr Gallaher organized and coordinated the conference.

3.1.11 (U)   On 19 October, CAPT Robison represented the Navy at the initial Defense Guidance FY87-91 development meeting chaired by Mr. Dick Mosier. Efforts continued through mid-December.

3.1.12 (U)   On 26 October, CAPT Robison represented OP-009 at the initial Naval Warfare Data Base Steering Group meeting with RADM Kearns, COMO QUAST, COMO Armstrong, and CDR Michaels (OP-942F). Agreement was reached to formalize the major tactical data base coordination group through a Memorandum of Understanding.

3.1.13 (U)   On 1 November, CAPT Robison held discussions with CDR Verne Osborne, USN, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic (SACLANT) Assistant ACOS Intel, concerning SACLANT development of a NATO Maritime Intel Concept of Operations to institutionalize Ocean Surveillance Information System (OSIS) support to NATO.

3.1.15 (U)   On 28 November, CAPT Robison represented the Navy in a DIA chaired meeting on Joint Intelligence Facility for the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM)/U.S. Readiness Command (USREDCOM). This effort continued through December.

3.1.16 (U)   On 17 December, the DNI approved the creation of the Naval Intelligence Imagery Systems Management Office (NIISMO) within NISC-70 to assist OP-009F in managing all Naval intelligence imagery matters. CAPT Robert Chapin was designated Director, NIISMO. CDR Blundell was designated NIISMO Liaison Officer within OP-009F3.

3.1.17 (U)   OP-009F was supported in intelligence planning efforts throughout the year by NR CNO INTEL PLANS 0166, under the command of CAPT Jack Wilson (January-September 1984) and CAPT Bill Hickok (October-December 1984).

3.2 (U)   DEFENSE-WIDE INTELLIGENCE PLAN (D-WIP)

3.3 (U)   STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI)

(U)   OP-009F initiated Navy participation in DIA's efforts to provide intelligence support to the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO). Navy intelligence participation has included membership on the SDI Advisory Committee and on numerous intelligence-related working groups.

3.4 (U)   FUTURE SIGINT CAPABILITIES STUDY (FSCS)

SECTION 4

OP-009H

DIRECTOR, CRYPTOLOGIC PLANS, POLICY AND PROGRAMS DIVISION

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

4.1 (U)   MAJOR EVENTS

4.1.2 (U)   On 9 February, convened a Sponsor Program Review for the CLASSIC SEACOAST signal processing system. The DNI granted approval for full production. 24 systems will be procured for installation at NAVSECGRU field stations worldwide.

4.1.4 (U)   On 14 May, submitted Tentative Operational Requirement (TOR) for an Intelligence Collection Ship (AGI). TOR issued by OP-098 on 19 July.

4.1.8 (U)   In December, CNO Executive Board (CEB) reached a decision about the airborne component for the Battle Group Passive Horizon Extension System (BGPHES). OP-009H subsequently incorporated the results of this decision (a palletized S-3) in the Navy input to the Tactical Cryptologic Program (TCP).

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4.2 (U)   OTHER MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

4.2.1 (U)   Throughout 1984, OP-009H chaired ten Navy Training Plan conferences for cryptologic systems sponsored by OP-009.

4.2.2 (U)   Negotiated a joint NSA/Navy Memorandum of Understanding on support funding for the GUESTMASTER Training Device, which was procured by NSA and will be installed at Navy Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Florida.

4.2.3 (U)   In Program Objective Memorandum 86 (POM-86) initiated Five Year Defense Plan (FYDP) funding for a major replacement program for all cryptologic carry-on equipment employed by the FLTCINCS.

4.2.4 (U)   OP-009H staff billets were all filled.

4.2.5 (U)   Maintained POM-86 FYDP levels, despite severe Congressional and OSD fiscal management constraints.

4.2.6 (U)   OP-009H was supported in cryptologic planning efforts throughout the year by a Naval Reserve Unit, NR CNO INTEL PLANS 0166, under the command of CAPT Jack Wilson (January-September 1984) and CAPT Bill Hickok (October-December 1984).

SECTION 5

OP-009K

DIRECTOR, INTERAGENCY COORDINATION OFFICE

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

5.1 (U)   MAJOR EVENTS

    5.1.2 (U)   In November, the function of acting as Executive Secretary for the Navy Intelligence Oversight Board was deleted as an OP-009K responsibility and assumed by the DNI's Judge Advocate General (JAG) officer.

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SECTION 6

OP-009L

DIRECTOR, FOREIGN LIAISON OFFICE

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

6.1 (U)   GENERAL

(U)   In 1984, the Foreign Liaison Office was executive for six SECDEF, five JCS, and ten CNO visits and war colleges. This was an increase of 15 percent over the previous year. An Emergency and Extraordinary Expenses audit was held with minor recommendations for improvement in methods of accountability. Approved were 219 foreign airplanes and 134 foreign ships for 559 visits to U.S. Navy controlled ports and airfields. The Foreign Liaison Office supported a total of 144 attaches, an increase of six over 1983.

6.2 (U)   MAJOR EVENTS

6.2.1 (U)   Provided data for the U. S. News and World Report story on military attaches that proved favorable to the Navy.

6.2.2 (U)   The senior representatives of each country of the Corps of Naval Attaches were taken on the annual Naval Attache Tour. The tour included Naval and Marine facilities in Norfolk, Jacksonville, Orlando, Key West and Camp Lejeune. All attaches were invited to be introduced to SECNAV, CNO, and Commandant Marine Corps (CMC) at the formal reception held at the National Geographic Headquarters in September.

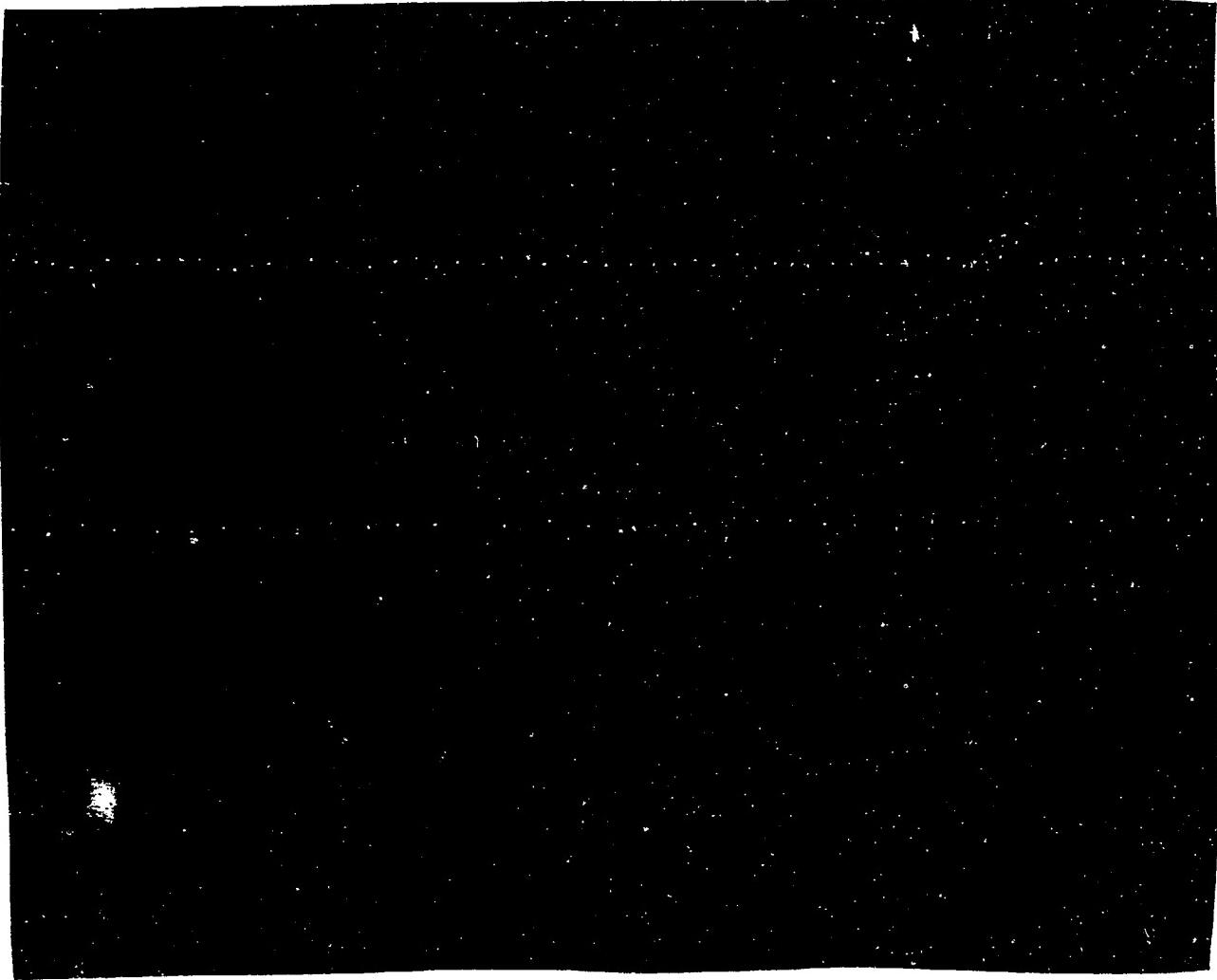# UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION 7

OP-009N

DIRECTOR, RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
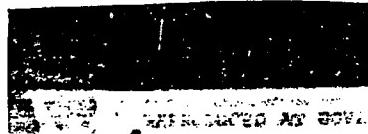
ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

7.1 (U)   GENERAL

(U)   Calendar year 1984 marked the first full year of
operation of the Resource Management Division (OP-009N). The
division acts as the central point of contact for resource
matters (financial/manpower/training) relating to OP-009
sponsored programs.

7.2 (U)   MAJOR EVENTS

7.2.6 (U)   Military Construction (MILCON) funding for Fleet
Intelligence Training Center, Pacific (FITCPAC), San Diego,
California, was budgeted and approved for $4.3M in FY83.

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SECTION 8

OP-009P

DIRECTOR, SECURITY POLICY DIVISION

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

8.1 (U) MAJOR EVENTS

8.1.1 (U) A new Information and Personnel Security Program Regulation (the Navy Security Manual) was promulgated in April 1984. The new 400 page Security Manual was completely rewritten to provide clearer statements of security policy and expanded security guidance and examples.

8.1.2 (U) New and expanded security classification guides were developed and added to the RANKIN System data base. The data base was expanded from approximately 500 such guides at the beginning of 1984 to a total of 670 guides for the year.

8.1.3 (U) Technology transfer responsibilities were assumed and a DON program developed to implement DOD technology transfer policies. The Division began the drafting, in December 1984, of a Navy directive establishing a program for the control of unclassified technical data subject to export controls.

8.1.4 (U) Navy TEMPEST responsibility was transferred to the Division in October 1984. This responsibility included the management of TEMPEST activity Navy-wide by 118 personnel assigned to several Navy commands in various geographic locations.

8.1.5 (U) The Division participated in the development of a DOD-wide polygraph test program to meet Congressionally mandated requirements. The test program allows for specifically defined polygraph examinations for access to designated special access programs and for assignment or detail to NSA, CIA, and for certain billets at DIA.

8.1.6 (U) The Interagency Group/Countermeasures completed a Government-wide study in 1984 entitled "Countermeasures Macro Resources Data Study" for use by the President and the National Security Council. The Division coordinated the Navy's input to the study and prepared those portions of the Navy's input for which the Division has functional policy responsibility (Information Security, Personnel Security, and Industrial Security).

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8.1.8 (U)   In 1984, OP-009P addressed the pernicious leak
problem with an enhanced security awareness program designed to
reduce DON incidents of unauthorized disclosure of classified
information.

8.1.10 (U)   In the Personnel Security area, the Division
implemented new DOD policy with respect to periodic
reinvestigations for personnel with Top Secret and Special
Compartmented Information (SCI) access.   Systems were also put in
place to acquire personnel security management information on the
number of DON personnel cleared, their level of clearance, and
the number of clearance revocations and denials.

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SECTION 9

OP-009V

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE

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SECTION 10

OP-009Y

DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR THREAT

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

10.1 (U) MAJOR EVENTS

10.1.1 (U) During 1984, head of OP-009Y (Mr. Rich Haver) was designated as the Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence, Threat. This new position reflects the importance of the functions performed under the auspices of OP-009Y as well as the growing importance of better understanding the strategy and doctrine of our principle potential adversary, the Soviet Navy.

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SECTION 11

OP-009Y1

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

11.1 (U)   GENERAL

(U)   CNO Current Intelligence Branch (CIB)/OP-009Y1 continued to provide current all-source intelligence support to the CNO, SECNAV, VCNO, UNSECNAV, DNI, and other high ranking military and civilian members of the DON.
OP-009Y1 prepared the following in support of DON current intelligence requirements:

11.1.1 (U)   CNO Intelligence Notes: daily, Monday-Saturday, all-source summary of maritime and geopolitical activity worldwide affecting the Navy and Marine Corps.

11.1.2 (U)   Submarine Activity Highlights: daily, Monday-Saturday, all-source summary of submarine activity worldwide focused primarily on the Soviet submarine force.

11.1.3 (U)   OPINTEL Brief: 0830 daily, Monday-Friday, all-source intelligence highlights brief presented to DON leadership. Brief given in concert with operations, public affairs, readiness, and OP-06 geopolitical briefers.

11.1.4 (U)   0915 Brief: GENSER version of 0830 OPINTEL brief given to OPNAV staffers (05/06).

11.1.5 (U)   ADM Murphy Brief: Bi-weekly maritime activity/Science & Technology (S&T) highlights review for Executive Assistant to the Vice President of the United States.

11.1.6 (U)   USDR&E Staff Brief: Monthly S&T highlights briefing presented to OPNAV and UNSECDEF (Research and Engineering) staff members. NISC provides a briefer to augment CNO CIB briefer.

11.1.7 (U)   Chief of Naval Material (CHNAVMAT) Brief: Monthly S&T highlights briefing similar to USDR&E brief presented to CHNAVMAT flag officers and staff.

11.1.8 (U)   RADM Rhoden Brief: Weekly maritime activity/geopolitical summary to Commander, Military Sealift Command.

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11.1.9 (U)   AD HOC Briefs: Include presentations to Congressional staffers, visiting foreign CNO's, and other OPNAV offices.

11.1.10 (U)   AD HOC Memoranda: Time sensitive, topical papers of interest to DON leadership.

11.1.11 (U)   OP-009Y1 was supported in current intelligence, watch standing, and briefing efforts throughout the year by a Naval Reserve Unit, NR CNO INTEL PLOT 0166, under the command of CDR Bill Malicki (January-September 1984) and CDR Larry Poe (October-December 1984).

11.2 (U)   MAJOR BRANCH PROBLEMS

11.2.1 (U)   OP-009Y1 experienced high personnel turnover rate.

11.2.2 (U)   OP-009Y1X was vacant for three months.

11.2.3 (U)   Clearance of new personnel slowed training pipeline.

11.3 (U)   CHRONOLOGY

11.3.1 (U)   January - new watch organization in effect; five sections.

11.3.2 (U)   February - commenced new daily briefing series to OP-009G/R.   Initiated facility upgrade action.

11.3.4 (U)   May - Watch team training plan approved and implemented.   CDR Barkell, Assistant Branch Head, departed for duty with Intelligence Community Staff Headquarters, Washington, DC.

SECTION 12

OP-009Y2

INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS BRANCH

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1984

12.1 (U)   GENERAL

12.2 (U)   MAJOR EVENTS

12.2.5 (U)   The Branch was active in representing ONI at professional and academic conferences which broadened our perspective on worldwide political-military issues.   For example, personnel attended the annual Foreign Affairs Conference of the U.S. Naval Academy that brings together academic and government professionals to assess regional trends and developments.

12.2.6 (U)   An additional major undertaking was the Branch's complete rewrite of the fifth edition of the widely read OPNAV publication, Understanding Soviet Naval Developments.   This is the most comprehensive unclassified document of its kind published by the government.   Additionally, the Branch was project manager for the Soviet Military Encyclopedia translation project.   Far more than just a document translation, this effort is aimed at producing a comprehensive, unclassified source book for interpreting key Soviet military terms and concepts.   Volume II, now completed, supplements the previous volume with additional entries drawn from the eight volume Soviet Military Encyclopedia published in Moscow.   These volumes are a powerful tool for the analysis of Soviet military writings.

12.2.7 (U)   Finally, the Branch had another very successful year as "gaining command" for the CNO Intelligence Estimates Reserve Unit 0166 (under the command of CAPT Ken Hagen (January-September 1984) and CAPT Paul Van Dermyde (October-December 1984)) and its broad range of analytic activities.   Most important in this regard were the substantial improvements made to the scope and quality of ONI's Naval Intelligence Quarterly (NIQ) publication produced by this Unit and the increase in NIQ distribution from 280 to over 480 consumers.