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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY OFFICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-5995

Freedom of Information/
Privacy Office

28 OCT 2015

This is in further response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of June 10, 2008, for a copy of the INSCOM Annual History for FY1989 and supplements our letter of June 11, 2009.

Coordination has been completed with other elements of this command and other government agencies. The records have been returned to this office for our review and direct response to you.

We have completed a mandatory declassification review in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13526. As a result of our review information has been sanitized and 40 pages are being withheld in their entirety as the information is currently and properly classified TOP SECRET, SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL according to Sections 1.2(a)(1), 1.2(a)(2), 1.2(a)(3) and 1.4(c) of EO 13526. This information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of FOIA pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1). It is not possible to reasonably segregate meaningful portions of the withheld pages for release. A brief explanation of the applicable sections follows:

Section 1.2(a)(1) of EO 13526, provides that information shall be classified TOP SECRET if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security.

Section 1.2(a)(2) of EO 13526, provides that information shall be classified SECRET if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security.

Section 1.2(a)(3) of EO 13526, provides that information shall be classified CONFIDENTIAL if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security.

Section 1.4(c) of EO 13526, provides that information pertaining to intelligence activities, intelligence sources or methods, and cryptologic information shall be considered for classification protection.

Information has been withheld that would result in an unwarranted invasion of the privacy rights of the individuals concerned, this information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of the FOIA per Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(6).

In addition, information has been sanitized from the records as the release of the information would reveal sensitive intelligence methods. This information is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(7)(E) of the FOIA. The significant and legitimate governmental purpose to be served by withholding is that a viable and effective intelligence investigative capability is dependent upon protection of sensitive investigative methodologies.

The withholding of the information described above is a partial denial of your request. This denial is made on behalf of Major General George J. Franz, III Commanding, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, who is the Initial Denial Authority for Army intelligence investigative and security records under the Freedom of Information Act and may be appealed to the Secretary of the Army. If you decide to appeal at this time, your appeal must be post marked no later than 60 calendar days from the date of our letter. After the 60-day period, the case may be considered closed; however, such closure does not preclude you from filing litigation in the courts. You should state the basis for your disagreement with the response and you should provide justification for reconsideration of the denial. An appeal may not serve as a request for additional or new information. An appeal may only address information denied in this response. Your appeal is to be made to this office to the below listed address for forwarding, as appropriate, to the Secretary of the Army, Office of the General Counsel.

Commander
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Freedom of Information/Privacy Office (APPEAL)
2600 Ernie Pyle Street, Room 3S02-B
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755-5910

We have been informed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that their information is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) of the FOIA. The applicable Sections of the Executive Order are Sections 1.4(c) and 3.3 (b)(1). Additional information, while no longer meeting the requirements for declassification, must be withheld on the basis of Section 3.5(c).

The withholding of the information by the CIA constitutes a denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision to the Agency Release Panel within 45 days from the date of this letter. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to this office and we will coordinate with the CIA on your behalf. Please cite CIA #EOM-2011-00283/Army #586F-08 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) has informed our office that they have no objection to the release of their information.

In addition, we have been informed by the National Security Agency (NSA) that portions of their information has been sanitized from the records pursuant to the exemptions listed below:

5 U.S. Code 552(b)(1) – The information is properly classified in accordance with the criteria for classification in Section 1.4(c) of Executive Order 13526.

5 U.S. Code 552(b)(3) – The specific statutes are listed below:

50 U.S. Code 3605 (Public Law 86-36 Section 6)

50 U.S. Code 3024(i)

18 U.S. Code 798

The initial denial authority for NSA information is the Director Associate Director for Policy and Records. Any person denied access to information may file an appeal to the NSA/CSS FOIA/PA Appeal Authority. The appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days of the date of the initial denial. The appeal shall be in writing to the NSA/CSS FOIA/PA Appeal Authority (DJP4), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Mill Road, STE 6248, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755-6248. The appeal shall reference the initial denial of access and shall contain, in sufficient detail and particularity, the grounds upon which the requester believes release of the information is required. The NSA/CSS FOIA/PA Appeal Authority will endeavor to respond to the appeal within 20 working days after receipt, absent unusual circumstances.

We apologize for any inconvenience this delay may have caused you.

Copies of the records are enclosed for your use. You have received all available Army intelligence investigative records concerning this subject at this headquarters.

There are no assessable FOIA fees.

If you have any questions regarding this action, feel free to contact this office at 1-866-548-5651, or email the INSCOM FOIA office at: usarmy.meade.902-mi-grp-mbx.inscom-foia-service-center@mail.mil and refer to case #586F-08.

Sincerely,



Joanne Benear

Chief

Freedom of Information/Privacy Office

Enclosure

~~TOP SECRET~~

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FISCAL YEAR 1989

History Office
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Nolan Building
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5370

(RCS CSHIS-6(R3))

September 1990

SI 243502-91

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INSCOM'S PAST AND FUTURE: A COMMANDING GENERAL'S PERSPECTIVE

(U) November 1988 was an important milestone in the evolution of military intelligence and of INSCOM. Major General Harry E. Soyster, CG, INSCOM, turned over the command to Major General Stanley H. Hyman prior to assuming the directorship of the Defense Intelligence Agency. Meanwhile, a new President of the United States had been elected, and there were indications that the growing drag of the federal deficit would inevitably force the incoming administration to at least level off defense spending, a move that would have an inevitable impact on the intelligence community. In two wide-ranging interviews with members of the DCSOPS History Office, MG Soyster evaluated his tenure at INSCOM and expressed his opinions on what might be in store for military intelligence (MI).

(U) MG Soyster felt that he had been well prepared to assume command of INSCOM, despite the fact that his basic branch had been Field Artillery, not MI. A tour with the Joint Reconnaissance Center, a subordinate element of J-3 in the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization, had given him a valuable background on general intelligence issues. Moreover, the fact that he had served as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence immediately prior to heading INSCOM had given him extremely useful insights not only into intelligence, but into the personalities of the Army staff with which INSCOM had to deal.

(U) In MG Soyster's estimation, his greatest contribution had been to redirect the command's focus into operational channels. The previous INSCOM commander, Major General Albert N. Stubblebine III, had introduced a number of innovative programs in the arena of organizational effectiveness. Although MG Soyster thought that much of what had been done was positive, there was a widespread outside perception that the command had gotten somewhat off course. (Even within the command, it should be noted, some of MG Stubblebine's initiatives had been dismissed as "spoon-bending"--a reference to the activities of the somewhat suspect Israeli parapsychologist Yuri Geller.) At the time MG Soyster became commanding general, it was apparent that INSCOM needed to reemphasize that its main priorities were to "listen to bad guys talk to each other, catch spies, take pictures." Another challenge MG Soyster faced was that of attempting to resolve some prior abuses that had taken place in the troubled ROYAL CAPE special access program (SAP) which had recently been placed under INSCOM.

(U) In terms of organizational issues, the general felt that HQ INSCOM had been overstaffed and top-heavy at the time he took over. He was struck by the fact that while INSCOM was roughly equivalent

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in size to an Army division, the division staff was allotted only a single colonel--the chief of staff. In response, MG Soyster ordered a 10 percent decrement in personnel throughout INSCOM headquarters. At the time, there was an opposing view that the headquarters should be strengthened and become the base for a large operational center exercising minute-by-minute control over INSCOM's numerous field elements. However, because of the fact that many of INSCOM's subordinate commands (its brigades and field stations) were already under the operational control (OPCON) of other organizations, the general felt that such a step was unneeded and would be counterproductive.

(U) MG Soyster also attempted to move the command away from functions of combat development and materiel development which it had inherited from predecessor organizations, partially because a core of expertise in these areas still resided within INSCOM. Command withdrawal from these areas of activity was facilitated by the fact that certain senior people who possessed the pertinent expertise were due to retire in any case. However, MG Soyster added that he felt that there might be practical limits on the extent to which the command could remain uninvolved in the development process. As he put it, "We are the only EAC intelligence unit, and if we don't do much of that ourselves, it will not get done."

(U) Speculating about what the future held for INSCOM, MG Soyster spoke in terms of an impending resource crunch. While requirements were going up in measurable ways, the budget for Army intelligence activities was not. In addition to trying to figure out what the Soviets were really doing, INSCOM was now tasked with the mission of supporting a growing number of special access programs, meeting the unprogrammed counterintelligence demands generated by U.S. adherence to the new Intermediate Nuclear Forces Agreement (which allowed intrusive Soviet monitoring of defense facilities), and collecting against a widening spectrum of Third World threats. During his own tenure, Soyster went on to say he had never been compelled to make a really difficult budget decision in the 4 1/2 years of command. He felt that the new CG, INSCOM might not be so fortunate. Another problem was the fact that there were persistent shortfalls in certain categories of intelligence specialists.

(U) In the long run, MG Soyster felt, the problems could be resolved only by ruthless and decisive action within the military intelligence community. INSCOM, with a vital live mission, now found itself in competition with the Army's tactical intelligence units for a limited pool of people and resources. The tactical intelligence element had expanded to such a point that it would be impossible for the Army to either man or resource its overall intelligence structure. Moreover, the structure itself had originally been built-up largely to meet a threat--a high-intensity

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conflict on the European central front--that now seemed increasingly implausible. In MG Soyster's opinion, the simplest solution to the impending resources crunch would be to inactivate the divisional Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence (CEWI) battalions. The resources thus released could be used to strengthen the higher levels of the Army's intelligence architecture. INSCOM could put to immediate use the hundreds of underutilized counterintelligence agents presently contained in the tactical structure. Other resources fed up by the elimination of the divisional CEWI units could be diverted to strengthening the corps-level CEWI brigades, funding a new generation of state-of-the-art aerial and ground collection systems, and providing a communications structure that could transmit the intelligence flow down to the division level and below to satisfy the needs of the supported tactical commanders.

(U) At any rate, whatever the evolution of the Army's tactical intelligence structure, MG Soyster thought that INSCOM would continue to provide a viable base on which to structure the Army's EAC intelligence apparatus. Although there were field commanders who pressed for greater decentralization of the Army's strategic intelligence assets, there were sound arguments as to why this should not come to pass. Not only did the Army need a MACOM commander to maintain a place at the table with the heads of the intelligence organizations of the other services, but Army component commanders at the theater level simply did not have the resources to deal with the problems in areas such as logistics, contracts, and security that would be created by the devolution of INSCOM elements to the theater level. This was especially true in the critical SIGINT arena: NSA would never consent to deal with a hydra-headed Army Service Cryptologic Element.

(b)(1)

(U) In the field of counterintelligence and operations security, MG Soyster indicated that it was the HUMINT threat that would have to receive greatest attention. Ongoing initiatives within the Army--especially the move to encrypt all transmission of communications and data--would ultimately reduce the threat from

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SIGINT to very manageable proportions. Even at the present time, the Army was wasting millions of dollars on SIGSEC measures (such as TEMPEST) not geared to meet any specific probable SIGINT threats. The Army's adoption of the new doctrine of counter-SIGINT meant that problems in many cases could be countered by inexpensive measures. Addressing another aspect of the counterintelligence problem, MG Soyster reiterated that the increasing number of SAP's maintained by the Department of the Army was creating a real crunch in resources, and that this proliferation would strain INSCOM's capacity to provide counterintelligence support unless it was checked.

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(U) A transcript of the unclassified interview of MG Soyster conducted by the DCSOPS History Office, on behalf of the U.S. Army Center of Military History, in the FY 1989 Annual Historical Review Reference Sources.

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Auth Para 4-102 DOD 5200.1R

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Chapter I

MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

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Location. (U) At the end of the fiscal year, all elements of Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command had completed a phased relocation from Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, to a new site at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The command group and major staff elements occupied the four floors (two of them underground) of the Nolan Building, a custom-designed facility on Fort Belvoir's North Post. The building was named and dedicated in honor of Major General Dennis E. Nolan, the first G-2 of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I. Unfortunately, all the work on the building had not been completed at the time of the move. Installation of necessary communications and automation circuitry by contract personnel continued until the end of the reporting period. A residual housekeeping element, the INSCOM Activity Fort Belvoir, had offices outside the Nolan Building in several reconverted structures: Buildings 1822, 2101C, and 2105C. Arlington Hall Station which had been identified with Army intelligence operations since 1942 was discontinued as an Army post on 30 September 1989.

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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. Is subordinate to the Chief, Central Security Service (CHCSS) for the conduct of SIGINT operations.
3. Manages SIGINT resources to accomplish SIGINT operational tasks assigned by DIRNSA/CHCSS.
4. Provides specified military personnel, administrative, logistic, and operational support to the DIRNSA/CHCSS.
5. Deals directly with the Director, DIA for the coordination of HUMINT operational proposals.

(U) INSCOM and other major Army commands (MACOM's) 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.

(U) The CG, INSCOM acts as executive agent for logistic support, SIGINT technical support, and mission steerage for the DA TROJAN program, an effort to provide units in garrison with live signals for training (and possibly operational) purposes. INSCOM has the responsibility to ensure adequate SIGINT technical support and mission steerage to TROJAN users.

(U) INSCOM does not have a responsibility in the areas of developing, fielding, and testing the TROJAN systems nor for any product improvement plans (PIP); these are the responsibility of

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the Army Materiel Command's U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command which implements these activities through its project manager, the U.S. Army Signals Warfare Laboratories. The U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC) has full responsibility for communications support to include: cryptonet establishment, Defense Special Security Communications System (DSSCS) requirements, commercial communications contracts, and overall communications monitoring requirements.

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Chapter III

ORGANIZATION

INSCOM Organization. (U) At the close of FY 1989, there was a total of 89 units (36 TOE and 53 TDA) within INSCOM. The TDA figure does not include Augmentation or Provisional units. All types of units are listed in appendix A. For individual lists of TOE, TDA, and Provisional units at the close of FY 1989, see appendices B, D, and F respectively. Changes in the status of TOE, TDA, and Provisional units are listed in appendices C, E, and G. Command of U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station was surrendered by INSCOM on 30 September 1989 upon discontinuance of the post as an Army installation.

(U) At the beginning of the reporting period, the Commanding General, INSCOM was Major General Harry E. Soyster. He was replaced on 22 November 1988 by Major General Stanley H. Hyman. (Soyster was promoted to lieutenant general and moved on to become Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.) Brigadier General Floyd L. Runyon continued to serve as Deputy Commanding General throughout FY 1989. Colonel ^{(b)(6)} [redacted] was succeeded as Chief of Staff by Colonel Michael M. Schneider on 6 October 1988; upon Schneider's promotion to brigadier general and reassignment to the J-2 position at SOUTHCOM, COL ^{(b)(6)} [redacted] retired from active duty and became INSCOM's first civilian Chief of Staff on 4 July 1989. Command Sergeant Major ^{(b)(6)} [redacted] held the post of Command Sergeant Major throughout the reporting period.

(U) At the end of FY 1989, 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.

Command Group:

Commanding General (CG). (U) The Commanding General, 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 for which the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSACSS) were responsible.

Deputy Commanding General (DCG). (U) The Deputy Commanding General assisted the CG 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.

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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 on those matters pertaining to INSCOM; directed and coordinated the staff to achieve efficiency and unity of action; and assisted the CG and DCG in the supervision of the execution of orders. Directly subordinate to the CofS were the Office of Public Affairs, the Contract Support Activity, and the Army Liaison Office.

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, and supervised the activities of or provided support to the Secretary of the General Staff, Internal Review Office, and Public Affairs Office.

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, and CofS.

Special Assistant to Chief of Staff. (U) The Special Assistant to Chief of Staff acted as special advisor and consultant to the CG, DCG, and the Chief of Staff.

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

Special Staff:

Deputy Director for Policy and Development. (U) Served as the principal civilian advisor to the CG, INSCOM and his staff on policy matters.

Chief, Internal Review (IR) Office. (U) Served as the principal advisor to the CG, INSCOM on internal review matters. Conducted 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 were being performed.

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

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

Chief, Intelligence Oversight (IO) Office. (U) This office which exercised supervision over the propriety and conformity to law and regulations of all INSCOM intelligence activities had previously been a part of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations. It was resubordinated to the Chief of Staff on 10 October 1988.

Reserve Affairs Office. This element, previously under DCSOPS, was subordinated to the Office of the Chief of Staff on 21 August 1989.

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. The IG Office consisted of the Plans and Analysis Division, the Inspections Division, and the Assistance and Investigations Division.

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

Principal Advisor Responsible for Contracting (PARC). (U) The PARC served as procurement "czar" for the command, acting in his personal capacity as advisor to the CG, INSCOM on all aspects of contracting. The PARC was also dual-hatted as Chief of the Contract Support Activity, a field operating activity (FOA) within the Office of the Chief of Staff.

General Staff:

(U) INSCOM headquarters was comprised of seven major staff elements. These were as follows:

Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Integration (DCSFI). (U) The DCSFI was the principal coordinating staff officer responsible for USAINSCOM force integration, threat coordination, force and material requirement identification, operational concepts, long- and mid-range planning, force design and doctrine, resource program development, materiel acquisition, materiel requirements documentation, and management of fixed and tactical systems. At the beginning of the reporting period, the DCSFI was organized into a Management Support Office, an ADCSFI Force Modernization Plans and

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Programs (supervising the Concepts and Doctrine Division, Programs Division, Plans Division, and Force Design Division), and an ADCSFI Materiel Acquisition (MA) (supervising the Materiel Document Division, IEW Division, and Field Station Systems Acquisition Division). On 3 January 1989, the ADCSFI-MA and its three subordinate divisions were disestablished. The mission and functions were assumed by a new field operating agency of DCSFI, the Force Modernization Activity.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DCSPER). (U) The DCSPER served as the principal staff officer for the administration of military and civilian personnel. Acted for the CG, 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. Throughout FY 1988, DCSPER remained divided between the ADCSPER Military and the ADCSPER Civilian. The ADCSPER Military oversaw the Military Personnel Division and Plans and Proponency Division. The ADCSPER Civilian oversaw Human Resources Division, Equal Opportunity Program Division, and Civilian Personnel Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS). (U) The DCSOPS was the principal coordinating staff officer responsible for current intelligence collection, electronic warfare, counterintelligence, and security support operations. Provided operational policy guidance and direction and coordinated and supervised current operations. Managed REDTRAIN program as Army executive agent; coordinated and supervised current operations. Provided operationally oriented INSCOM interfaces between national, departmental, theater (echelon above corps), and tactical (echelon below corps) intelligence organizations. Served as the staff budget director (current and budget year) for allocation and employment of Program 2, 3, and 8 operational resources. Coordinated operational matters with Department of the Army, NSA/CSS, Department of Defense, DIA, CIA, FBI, joint/combined commands, other MACOM's, and other governmental agencies. Supervised command aviation activities. Prepared and coordinated command operational plans and managed command operational planning system. Supervised command historical program. Exercised staff proponency over the Intelligence Exchange Support Center, several "black" special access programs (SAP's), and the Field Support Center.

(U) During FY 1989, DCSOPS was again reorganized. The Evaluation, Compliance, and Intelligence Oversight Office recently setup within DCSOPS to handle oversight, cover support, foreign materiel acquisition, and TAREX issues was broken up. The Intelligence Oversight Office was resubordinated to the Chief of Staff on 10 October 1988; the remaining functions reallocated to the

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ADCSOPS-HUMINT. On 21 August 1989, the Reserve Affairs Office, formerly part of ODCSOPS, was also resubordinated to the Chief of Staff.

(U) At the close of FY 1988, DCSOPS consisted of the following major divisions: Administrative Office, History Office, Project Coordination Office, ADCSOPS Counterintelligence (CI), ADCSOPS Human Intelligence (HUMINT), ADCSOPS Signal Intelligence and Technical Operations (SIGINT/TO), and ADCSOPS Integrated Support (IS).

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics (DCSLOG). (U) DCSLOG was the principal coordinating staff officer for logistics, and was responsible for integrated logistics planning policy; procurement/contracts; budgeting; distribution, storage, and maintenance of electronic equipment systems (less telecommunications); engineering; construction; support services; transportation; logistics oversight/compliance; and supply and maintenance management. The DCSLOG also had staff supervision of the Materiel Support Activity at Vint Hill Farms Station and the Maintenance Assistance and Instruction Team Activity based at Arlington Hall.

(U) During FY 1988, the organization of the DCSLOG consisted of the following: Supply and Services Division, Maintenance Division, Engineer and Housing Division, Systems Engineering Division, Management and Plans Division, and Administrative Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management (DCSRM). (U) The DCSRM was 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 (TAADS), 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. At the beginning of the reporting period, the DCSRM exercised staff supervision over the Finance and Accounting Activity (F&AA) at Arlington Hall Station. During the course of FY 1989, responsibility for accounting support was transferred incrementally from the F&AA to the Fort Belvoir Finance and Accounting Office as part of the planned redeployment of HQ INSCOM. The F&AA was deactivated in July 1989. During FY 1988, DCSRM was composed of the following elements: Administrative Office, Budget Division, Finance and Accounting Division, Management and Analysis Division, and Manpower Division.

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Deputy Chief of Staff for Information Management (DCSIM). (U) The DCSIM was the principal staff assistant to CG, INSCOM for all matters pertaining to information management. The position was dual-hatted since the DCSIM concurrently served as Director, U.S. Army Information Services Command, INSCOM (USAISC-INSCOM). DCSIM served as Program Area Director for command programs, budgets, and the Army Management System as they relate to telecommunications/automation. Discharged primary staff responsibilities for engineering, installation, and maintenance of INSCOM information systems. Exercised staff supervision over operation of the Defense Special Security Communications System (DSSCS), CRITICOMM, and other telecommunications activities of the command. Directed development of tactical information systems objectives, concepts, and requirements of the command. Directed development of tactical information systems objectives, concepts, and requirements within INSCOM areas of interest. Finally, the DCSIM exercised operational control over the USAISC Communications Center. The staff element also exercised control over the Automated Systems Activity and the Administrative/Visual Information Support Activity (AVISA). The principle organizational change occurring within DCSIM during the reporting period was the disestablishment of the office of ADCSIM for Plans, Programs, and Architecture on 29 May 1989. Personnel and functions were transferred to the ADCSIM Information Services. At the end of FY 1989, DCSIM consisted of an Administrative Branch, an ADCSIM Telecommunications, an ADCSIM Automation, and an ADCSIM Information Services.

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.

(b)(1)



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(U) In Japan, the 500th MI Brigade's 149th MI Detachment was inactivated. Mission and functions were assumed by a new Pacific Area Collection Element (PACE). The 500th MI Brigade, Detachment Hawaii (which had subsumed the former ITIC-PAC during the previous reporting period) also organized two new subordinate elements, a Strategic Imagery Detachment, Pacific (made up of both INSCOM and WESTCOM personnel) and Detachment 16. The latter organization consisted of assets that had previously been subordinated to the Foreign Counterintelligence Activity. In Europe, the U.S. Army Operational Battalion Europe at last obtained the numerical designation it seemed to covet: on 1 January 1989, it was redesignated as the 730th Military Intelligence Battalion. (Ironically, the number allotted to this TDA unit by the U.S. Army Center of Military History seemed to imply that it was a component of the 703d MI Brigade in the Pacific.) Additionally, there was a move to centralize command and control of imagery and related assets. Activation ceremonies for a Provisional Imagery and Analysis Battalion took place on 29 September 1989. The battalion was scheduled to assume control of Detachment Hahn and the 581st MI Detachment. More detailed information on certain of these actions can be found in Chapter V: Operations.

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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 1989 consisted of \$238,711,000 of direct funds and \$26,000 of funded reimbursements for a total of \$238,737,000. The table below shows a breakdown of direct funding by subprogram at the close of FY 1989.

Table 1. - Direct Funding by Subprogram.
(As of 30 September 1989)

<u>Subprogram</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>
P2 (General Purpose)	\$ 64,473,000
P38 (Intelligence Activities)	160,671,000
P39 (Communications Security)	2,066,000
P7 (Supply)	921,000
P81 (Military Training)	1,452,000
P87 (Civilian Training)	743,000
P9 (Administration; to Incl GSA Lease)	1,049,000
P11 (SOF)	40,000
Base Operations (AHS)	<u>7,296,000</u>
TOTAL	\$238,711,000

FY 1989 Command Operating Budget (COB)/Annual Funding Program (AFP). (U) The following is an audit trail (\$ in thousands) from DA dollar guidance used for preparation of the FY 1989 COB to final FY 1989 AFP:

Program 2

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1989 COB</u>	\$ 44,915
SASS	9,330
TENCAP	517
Flying Hours	639
REDTRAIN	(279)
SOUTHCOM Exercise	16
TROJAN	458
Excess	(784)
GRISLY HUNTER/SASS	9,660
<u>FY 1989 Final AFP</u>	<u>\$ 64,473</u>

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Program 38

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1989 COB</u>	\$164,313
CANAL PILOT	2,027
DCSINT Withhold	(922)
TECRAS Withdraw	(2,012)
ADP Transfer	(600)
Transfer to BASEOPS	(538)
SAP Withdraw	(2,012)
Mail Service	123
MICECP Space	25
Turkish Base Contract	600
Miscellaneous	200
<u>FY 1989 Final AFP</u>	\$160,671

Program 39

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1989 COB</u>	\$ 2,141
IMSA TRF Restoral	112
Congressional Reduction	(82)
Excess	(150)
<u>FY 1989 Final AFP</u>	\$ 2,066

Program 7

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1989 COB</u>	\$ 1,027
FY 1989 Pay Raise	16
CSA Civilian Pay	28
Excess	(150)
<u>FY 1989 Final AFP</u>	\$ 921

Program 81

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1989 COB</u>	\$ 1,582
Excess	(130)
<u>FY 1989 Final AFP</u>	\$ 1,452

Program 87

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1989 COB</u>	\$ 262
Long Term Training	17
ACES	(4)
Interns	526
EDG Reduction	(58)
<u>FY 1989 Final AFP</u>	\$ 743

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Program 9

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1989 COB</u>	\$ 953
Telephones	(1)
QRIP/PECIP (OMA)	50
Congressional Reduction	(1)
Real Estate Lease	48
<u>FY 1989 Final AFP</u>	\$ 1,049

Program 11

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1989 COB</u>	\$ 100
Transfer OUT	(60)
<u>FY 1989 Final AFP</u>	\$ 40

Base Ops - P38

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1989 COB</u>	\$ 7,110
Transfer from Mission (P38)	538
Mail Service Reduction	(337)
MWR Reduction	(60)
<u>FY 1989 Final AFP</u>	\$ 7,296

FY 1989 Direct Obligations. (U) The following table reflects direct obligations by elements of resource (EOR) for FY 1989 (\$ in thousands). Obligations of \$238,483,000 and an Annual Funding Program of \$238,711,000 resulted in an obligation rate of 99.9 percent.

Table 2. - Direct Obligations for FY 1989.

Element of Resource	P2	P38	P39	P7	P81	P87	P9	B0	Fl1	Total
Civ Pay	3122	62310	1096	824	0	531	0	1894	0	69777
TVL	4274	12489	359	16	1190	35	0	3	0	18366
T/T	491	730	1	45	2	0	0	150	0	1419
Rt/Com/Ut	697	2519	38	0	0	0	115	156	0	3525
Ctr Svc	46636	55012	272	27	242	172	894	4890	40	108185
Sup/Equip	8835	20849	283	8	3	0	40	203	0	30217
FNIH	384	6610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6994
TOTAL	64439	160515	2049	920	1437	738	1049	7296	40	238483

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Family Housing Units. (U) This command operates and maintains family housing units at Arlington Hall Station. Funds received from DA for this unit and the obligation rate are shown below (\$000).

<u>Year</u> 1989	<u>AFP</u> 20	<u>OBL</u> 20	<u>Rate</u> 100%
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Commercial Equipment Funding. (U) The Base Level Commercial Equipment available funding in FY 1989 was \$200K. At year end \$190K was allotted, commitments and obligations totaled \$147K (78 percent). This headquarters was 2 percent under the DA obligation goal of 80 percent in the first year of funding. FY 1989 BCE funds were allocated to the following units: \$109K to Field Station Sinop, \$48K to 470th MI Brigade, \$18K to the 703d MI Brigade, and \$15K to Field Support Center; \$10K has been determined to be excess. At year end FY 1988 commitments and obligations totaled \$212K (89 percent).

INSCOM Budget. (U) The command operated under the 1989 DOD Appropriation Act. In October 1988, HQDA tasked each MACOM to submit significant unfinanced requirements addressing essential force readiness initiatives. INSCOM submitted 14 UFR's in which two were funded (TROJAN - \$690K and TBMC - \$600K).

(U) During FY 1989, INSCOM received additional dollars to execute DA programs. Some of the programs involved were SOUTHCOM Exercises - \$16K; Drug Interdiction (SASS) - \$9,666K; and SASS - \$9,330K. In the 4th Qtr, FY 1989, INSCOM relocated to its new location at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. This move was accomplished by reprogramming dollars within NFIP/S&IA for items such as office furniture communications, civilian PCS, building modifications, etc. Total amount involved was: NFIP - \$1,605K and S&IA - \$4,232K. Excess funds from the command totalling \$1.3 million were returned to DA for distribution to other requirements.

Productivity Capital Investment Program (PCIP). (U) The Productivity Capital Investment Program (PCIP) available funding for FY 1989 was \$361K (FY 1987 - \$2,027K; FY 1988 - \$832K). Two PCIP projects were funded for office automation for the 902d MI Group. At year end all funds were committed and obligated for a rate of 100 percent. Eleven Post Investment Analysis were received and validated during FY 1989. Due to HQDA reduced funding levels, PCIP funding was decremented. Initially \$750K was programmed for FY 1989, but \$361K was actually received. At year end FY 1988 commitment and obligations totaled \$797K (96 percent).

Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP). (U) The Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP) Procurement available funding in FY 1989 was \$2,653K (FY 1987 - \$4,742K; FY 1988 - \$4,148K). Items

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associated with these dollars were approved by NSA. At year end \$720K was committed and obligated (38 percent). FY 1989 funds were realigned during the Mid-Year Review (April 1989) to satisfy an urgent requirement in Field Station Sinop. This is the reason for the low commitment/obligation rate. At year end, FY 1988 commitments totaled \$3,285K (80 percent) and obligations totaled \$2,349K (58 percent).

OPA General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP). (U) The OPA General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) available funding in FY 1989 was \$268K (FY 1987 - \$1,486K; FY 1988 - \$269K). At year end FY 1989 funds in the amount of \$40K (15 percent) was committed and obligated. FY 1988 commitments and obligations totaled \$240K (90 percent). Items associated with this funding were approved by DCSINT.

Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI) and Security and Investigative Activities (S&IA). (U) The Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI), and Security and Investigative Activities (S&IA) FY 1989 funds were \$290K (FY 1987 - \$726K; FY 1988 - \$1,690K). At year end, \$90K was committed (31 percent) with no obligations recorded. FY 1988 commitments and obligations totaled \$1,293K (99 percent). Items associated with this funding were approved by DCSINT.

INF Funds. (U) In July 1988, this headquarters received \$5,700K of OPA funds allocated for INF. At year end \$5,670K (99 percent) was committed and \$940K (17 percent) was obligated.

OPA Funds for Automation Systems. (U) In January 1988, INSCOM received \$684K FY 1988 OPA for Automation Systems. \$388K was for CSF Micromation and \$296K was for SAP. At year end, commitments totaled \$661K (99 percent) and obligations totaled \$276K (41 percent). In December 1988, \$3,758K of FY 1989 funds were received for SAP. At year end \$2,120K was committed and obligated (57 percent).

Travel Funding Level. (U) The INSCOM FY 1989 Travel Funding Level was \$19M. DA did not establish a target. The command's actual direct travel obligations were \$20.3M.

Civilian Pay Obligations. (U) The INSCOM FY 1989 anticipated Civilian Pay obligations were \$72M (target not received from DA). The final civilian pay obligations were \$76.8M.

Intelligence Contingency Fund. (U) The FY 1989 Intelligence Contingency Fund Limitation Level was \$8,242K. Obligations against this limitation totalled \$6,227.5K.

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INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1989 (Authorized Strength).

(U) The manpower data shown in the following table depicts the authorized strength for end of FY 1989, as allocated in the DA Program and Budget Guidance, October 1988.

Table 3. - INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1989.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Authorized Strength</u>						
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>MIL</u>	<u>US CIV</u>	<u>FN CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
P2 Gen Purpose Forces	447	225	3540	4240	92	12	4346
P3 Intel & Info Mgt	1095	442	6817	8334	1714	432	10480
P7 Cen Sup & Mnt					30		30
P8 Training	3	2	5	10	2		12
P3 Support to NSA	<u>158</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>938</u>	<u>1123</u>			<u>1123</u>
TOTAL	1683	726	11300	13709	1838	444	15991

Installation Management and Organization Program. (U) The headquarter's move to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, resulted in the loss of all installations with the exception of Field Station Sinop. The INSCOM headquarters continued to ensure Field Station Sinop's compliance with AR 5-3.

Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement (MOU/MOA) Program. (U) At the end of the FY 1989, there were 127 MOU/MOA's in the repository. During the reporting period, assistance from DCSR was provided to staff elements in processing 34 new or revised MOU/MOA's. Plans are underway to revise USAINSCOM Reg 1-7 as well as create a new database for the present documents.

1989 INSCOM Awards Ceremony/Organization Day. (U) The annual Headquarters, USAINSCOM Awards/Organization Day Activities was held at the Nolan Building, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, on 22 September 1989. DCSLOG was assigned the lead for this event by the Chief of Staff on 30 January 1989. Despite the setback of continuing wet weather, a pending hurricane, an emergency alternate location, numerous reservation cancellations, a liberal leave policy being in effect, and a NAF lost of \$849.52, the day was declared an overall success.

(U) Mr. (b)(6) INSCOM Chief of Staff, served as Master of Ceremony, introducing the keynote speaker, Lieutenant General Sidney T. Weinstein, ACSI, DA. Out of the 53 individuals nominated for the various 1989 INSCOM awards, the 9 selected were:

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Albert W. Small Award

(b)(6) HQ INSCOM, DCSLOG

COL Richard F. Judge Military/Civilian Team Improvement Awards

(b)(6) - 18th MI Battation, 66th MI Brigade
(b)(6) Mission Support Activity, Pacific, 703d MI Brigade

Jackie Keith Action Officer of the Year Award

(b)(6) 701st MI Brigade

Virginia McDill Award

(b)(6) HQ INSCOM, DCSPER

Equal Employment Opportunity Award

COL (b)(6) U.S. Army Central Security Facility

Local National Employee of the Year Award

(b)(6) - 766th MI Detachment, 66th MI Brigade

Wage Grade Employee of the Year Award

(b)(6) Mission Support Activity, Vint Hill Farms Station

Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement

SSG (b)(6) 732d MI Battalion, 703d MI Brigade

Annual Chief of Staff, Army Supply Excellence Award. (U) Eleven major subordinate commands were inspected and 37 subunits were evaluated under the Command Supply Discipline Program (CSDP). Three of the major subordinate commands received unsatisfactory ratings. The following units were winners of the INSCOM Commanding General's Award for Supply Excellence and were INSCOM's nominees in the DA Supply Excellence Award competition for FY 1989:

CATEGORY II, LEVEL I (TDA/CO)

766th MI Detachment, 66th MI Brigade

CATEGORY I, LEVEL II (MTOE/EN)

18th MI Battalion, 66th MI Brigade

CATEGORY II, LEVEL I (TDA/CO)

USA Foreign Counterintelligence Activity, Ft Meade

CATEGORY II, LEVEL II (MTOE/EN)

MI Battalion (CI) (Technical), 902d MI Group, Ft Meade

(U) The 18th MI Battalion was the runner up in the DA Competition and received a plaque and a letter from Lieutenant General Jimmy Ross, DA ODCSLOG, in recognition of their efforts.

Connelly Award Program. (U) The Annual Command Food Service Inspections were conducted from October 1988 through January 1989. These inspections were to select INSCOM representatives for the

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Philip A Connelly Award Program. The dining facilities inspected were the 701st MI Brigade (2), Field Station Berlin (2), Field Station Sinop, Arlington Hall Station, 204th MI Battalion, 703d MI Brigade, and the 513th MI Brigade.

(U) The Field Station Berlin and 751st MI Battalion, Korea, dining facilities were both nominated to represent INSCOM in the Philip A. Connelly Awards Program for excellence in Army food service. Field Station Berlin represented INSCOM in the small category (serving 200 persons or less per meal) and the 751st MI Battalion represented the large category (serving more than 200 persons per meal).

(U) The 751st MI Battalion was awarded second place in the Philip A. Connelly Award for 1988/1989. The Andrews Dining Facility at Field Station Berlin won the Dining Facility of the Quarter Award in the Berlin Brigade competition.

Command Maintenance Inspection Program. (U) The FY 1989 Command Maintenance Inspection Program was completed in July 1988. Eight units: 701st MI Brigade; Field Station Sinop; 703d MI Brigade; Field Station Berlin; 766th MI Detachment; 581st MI Company; 751st MI Battalion; and the MI Battalion (LI) scored over 95 percent and received the Commanding General's Award for Maintenance Excellence. Three units were nominated for the Army Award for Maintenance Excellence: TOE Light - 766th MI Detachment; TOE Heavy - 3d MI Battalion; TDA Heavy - Field Station Berlin. The MI Battalion (LI) scored highest in the TOE Heavy category but requested that it be withdrawn from competition. CW3 (b)(6) and SGM (b)(6) were the CMI inspectors for the FY 1989 program.

14th Annual Army Intelligence Ball. (U) The 14th Annual Army Intelligence Ball was hosted by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, and the Commander, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. The ball was held at the Raddison Mark Plaza Hotel in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, 23 September 1989. Tickets were \$33 per person.

(U) The occasion offered active and retired officers and civilians of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command community, including spouses, dates, friends, and associates of related federal agencies, an opportunity to celebrate together. All intelligence officers, sergeants first class through sergeant majors, and civilians GS07 and above, including their guests, were invited to attend.

FY 1989 USAINSCOM Retention Conference. (U) The USAINSCOM Retention Conference was held in conjunction with the FY 1990 HQDA Retention Conference (10-13 October 1988) at San Antonio, Texas, during the period 23 October through 25 October 1989. The

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conference included speakers from HQDA, Soldier Support Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, and briefings by representatives from PERSCOM. Attendees included career counselors and primary duty reenlistment NCO's from INSCOM as well as representatives from FORSCOM, TRADOC, ISC, HSC, EUSA, CIDC, USARJ, and USARSO.

Keith L. Ware Award. (U) The Department of the Army in its annual Keith L. Ware Competitions awarded the INSCOM Journal (August-September 1989 issue) first place for the category of special achievement in support of the 1989 Army theme, "The NCO." The issue was also chosen to represent the Department of the Army at the DOD Thomas Jefferson Competitions in the special achievement--print media category. (The DOD competitions, also known as the "T-J Awards," are DOD's annual competitions that recognize excellence in journalism from the military services.) The issue of the INSCOM Journal is devoted to the Noncommissioned Officer. The 108-page issue was written by NCO's about NCO's. It includes articles by the Sergeant Major of the Army to the president of the NCO Association. It explains what NCO stripes symbolize, the history of the NCO, a comparison of the Soviet and the U.S. NCO's, and much more.

(U) Other INSCOM winners at the Department of the Army Keith L. Ware Awards were Field Station Berlin's The Sentinel and the 703d Military Intelligence Brigade's Kunia Underground News. The Sentinel took second place in the authorized photocopied newspapers, multilith newspapers, or authorized mimeograph and other "spirits." This 12- to 16-page monthly newspaper is edited by Staff Sergeant Gerald W. Wood, who was named INSCOM Journalist of the Year. The Kunia Underground News, edited by Staff Sergeant (b)(6) was given an honorable mention for the special achievement--print media category. This was a special issue of the Kunia Underground News, titled "Welcome to the 703d MI Brigade," and was a comprehensive newcomers' guide.

Chief of Staff, Army Award for Maintenance Excellence. (U) No INSCOM unit was selected as a winner or runner up in the FY 1989 Chief of Staff, Army Award for Maintenance Excellence competition. The INSCOM nominees were: TOE Light - 18th MI Battalion; TOE Heavy - 3d MI Battalion; TDA Light - Foreign Materiel Intelligence Group; and TDA Heavy - 701st MI Brigade.

Total Army Analysis (TAA) 96. (U) On 15 December 1988, the Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) decided that the Reserve Component (RC) force structure allowance would be aligned with the programmed end strength. To accomplish the CSA's policy decision, 16 military intelligence units totaling 2,081 spaces were placed in COMPO-4 (a recognized but unresourced requirement); of these, 6 units (1,025 spaces) were in support of INSCOM.

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(U) The Vice Chief of Staff, Army (VCSA) approved the reorganization action for the 513th MI Brigade which resulted in the inactivation of the 203d MI Battalion (CI) and a 121-space plus-up for the MI Battalion (LI). The 470th MI Brigade received additional resources to support USARSO (i.e., Tactical High Mobility Terminal (THMT), Theater Technical Control and Analysis Element (TCAE), and intelligence training teams).

INSCOM Journal. (U) The Office of Public Affairs published eight issues of the INSCOM Journal during FY 1989, featuring the following units; 513th MI Brigade, 66th MI Brigade, Central Security Facility, and 501st MI Brigade. The June issue covered the Nolan Building Dedication, INSCOM's new headquarters building. The August/September issue was dedicated to the 1989 army theme, "The NCO." There was no July issue due to the vast amount of time that was taken to produce the NCO special issue.

USAISC-INSCOM Funds. (U) Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funds: PE 381055 - FY 1989 funds in the amount of \$1,616K were allocated for supplies, TDY, and various support services and another \$10,063K was provided in the program element for civilian compensations; PE 398611 - Civilian compensations were \$149K and an additional \$4K was provided for TDY; and PE 814771 - The amount of \$11.8K was allocated in TDY funds for military training.

Other Procurement, Army (OPA) Funds. (U) During FY 1989, all PE 381055 OPA funds were apportioned to NSA for budgetary management. Expenditures were for the following projects: STICS 4100K; Equipment Replacement \$420K; and Multiplexers for Secure Voice \$301K.

OMA Funds. (U) OMA Funds provided to ADCSIM-TEL by INSCOM:

a. P38. INSCOM Management Travel \$8K and Secure Phone (STU-III) Travel \$7.9K.

b. P2. Circuit Lease Cost \$12,709 (between INSCOM and Pentagon) and EAC/TROJAN Travel \$37K.

c. Project GUARDRAIL, Telephone Switch for C Company MI Bn (LI), McCoy Annex, Orlando, FL, \$105K.

d. Relocation to Fort Belvoir. DTSW Contract with Bell South for Customer Premise Equipment, \$432K.

INSCOM Military Justice Report. (U) By General Orders No. 6 signed by John O. Marsh, Jr., Secretary of the Army, dated 1 May 1985, the Commander, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command was designated, pursuant to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 22(a)(6), to convene general courts-martial.

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(U) A breakdown of the military justice reports revealed the following statistics: Article 15's in FY 1989: Summarized - 147 and Formal - 528.

1989 INSCOM Commanders' Conference. (U) The 1989 INSCOM Commanders' Conference was scheduled to be held at the Nolan Building at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, during 13-17 November 1989. Due to unavoidable contracting delays, the conference was postponed until late February or early March 1990.

IGAR's. (U) During FY 1989, 177 IAGR's were closed. It was determined that 148 (84 percent) IGAR's were assistance cases and 29 (16 percent) were actual complaints. Of the 29 complaints, 4 (2 percent) were substantiated.

DAIG Findings. (U) The status of the DAIG Fix-It Findings developed as a result of inspections conducted by HQDA (SAIG-IO) on behalf of the Chief of Staff, Army as of 30 September 1989 is as follows:

a. Closed Findings:

- (1) 2731 - Special Access Program CAPACITY GEAR
- (2) 2866 - Vehicle Licensing

b. Open Findings:

- (1) 2707 - Army Organization of Intelligence Operational Support Activities
- (2) 2716 - LANDMARK CAPER Cover Support Plan 1-85
- (3) 2727 - Procurement Policy and Procedures
- (4) 2730 - CAPACITY GEAR Mission

c. New Findings:

- (1) 2882 and 2883 - Army Special Plans Program
- (2) 2930 - Periodic Review of CG Support Operations
- (3) 2933 - Small Purchase Procedures
- (4) 2935 - Personnel, Administration, and Financial Operations
- (5) 2938 - Control of Badges and Credential

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(6) 2939 - CG Research and Development Efforts

(7) 2940 - Operational Advanced Skills Course

BACKFILLER/COC. (U) The Force Modernization Activity assisted in writing the requirements documentation for the BACKFILLER/COC Program which combined all SIGINT assets into one building at Field Station Sinop. Initiated by DCSLOG with NSA (TSPMO) acting as ADA/Program Manager. The HIPPODROME Building will have an addition built/added to it and all equipment will be relocated to the new building.

Discontinuance of DA Form 2496. (U) Upon receipt of the new AR 25-50, Preparing and Managing Correspondence, dated January 1989, INSCOM was directed to no longer use the Disposition Form (DF), DA Form 2496. The DF was replaced by the informal memorandum format indicated in paragraphs 2-1 and 2-2 in the new AR 25-50.

Transfer of Accounting Functions from USAINSCOM to USAREUR. (U) Elements of HQ USAINSCOM and HQ USAREUR negotiated an agreement to have Field Station Berlin, Field Station Sinop, 701st MI Brigade, and the U.S. Army Russian Institute to receive financial accounting and supply requisitioning support from USAREUR elements effective on 1 October 1988. This support had been previously provided by the USAINSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity (F&AA) and INSCOM units themselves, but due to the impending inactivation of the F&AA upon relocation of the USAINSCOM headquarters to Fort Belvoir, the financial transfer was necessary. Included in this agreement was the FY 1990 transfer of eight manpower spaces considered necessary to perform the workload involved.

(U) Effective 1989, appropriated fund accounting functions were transferred to the 266th Theater Finance Center (TFC), Heidelberg, Germany, for the 701st MI Brigade, Augsburg, Germany; U.S. Army Russian Institute, Munich, Germany; and the U.S. Army Field Station Berlin, Germany. INSCOM directed four transfer spaces and funds to support mission transfer--INSCOM provided reimburseable funding and USAREUR provided end-strengths for the spaces during transition period. Also, INSCOM funded one man-month (GS-08) via DA Form 2544 in FY 1988 for pretransfer actions of accounting functions. The 266th TFC received Standard Army Financial Inventory Accounting and Reporting System (STARFIARS) output from the 45th Finance Support Unit (FSU), Kaiserslautern, Germany, for INSCOM's requisitions processed by the 9th Support Center, Kaiserslautern, Germany.

(U) Effective FY 1989, appropriated fund accounting functions were transferred to the 10th Finance Support Unit for the U.S. Army Field Station Sinop--INSCOM transferred three spaces and provided funds to

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support mission transfer. Reimbursable funding was provided by INSCOM with end-strengths covered by USAREUR for the three spaces during transition period. INSCOM funded two man-months (GS-05) via DA Form 2544 in FY 1988 for pretransfer actions of accounting functions. The 10th FSU received STARFIARS output from the 201st Materiel Management Center (MMC), Livorno, Italy, for INSCOM's requisitions.

(U) Last to be effective in FY 1989, the 45th Finance Support Unit provided the 266th Theater Finance Center with STANFINS transactions for requisitions submitted by 701st MI Brigade, Augsburg, Germany, and the U.S. Army Field Station Berlin through the 9th Support Center. INSCOM directly transferred one space and the funds to support the mission transfer. Reimbursable funding was provided by INSCOM with end-strengths covered by USAREUR for the one space during the transition period. INSCOM funded one man-month (GS-09) via DA Form 2544 in FY 1988 for pretransfer actions of accounting functions.

CIPMS Update. (U) Much has been accomplished on the status of the development of the Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System (CIPMS). The following provides a summary of the major actions.

1. DOD Directive - The Secretary of Defense signed Directive 1400.34 which established the basic policy that DOD will use in implementing CIPMS. It is now DOD policy that CIPMS be a tri-service system instead of three separate service systems; that the Office of the Secretary of Defense will establish the basic policy framework; and that each service will develop its supplemental policies within that framework. Although the DOD control has not been a controversial issue within the Army but has been a major point of contention for the Air Force, the issue of coverage has also been resolved in the directive.

According to the directive, organizational coverage for the Army's major intelligence organizations must eventually be achieved. However, individual services are permitted to implement in phases. This means that the Assistant Secretary of the Army's decision to initially cover only a limited number of series will be implemented. In DA employees/positions in the GS-132 and -134 series, those in the GS-080 and -086 series predominately performing intelligence-related duties, those in the GS-1710 and -1712 series in intelligence organizations who teach intelligence subjects and those engineers and scientists in the GS-400, -800, -1300, and -1500 classification families in intelligence organizations will be included. This directive also provides for immediate conversion prior to the final approval of a DOD Manual. This enables Army to implement CIPMS in a few locations prior to final release of the DOD Manual.

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2. Army Regulation on CIPMS - The Intelligence Personnel Management Office (IPMO) has been working closely with the Total Army Personnel Agency (TAPA), now called the Total Army Personnel Command, or PERSCOM, on the development of the Army level implementing regulation for CIPMS. An early edition has been staffed on a limited basis in the summer of 1988. This regulation will soon be staffed throughout the Army, in both functional and civilian personnel channels. Final revision and approval was targeted for April 1989.

3. Initial CIPMS Implementation - Three sites based on the signed DOD Directive and elements of the draft Army Regulation which are not dependent on the prior approval of the DOD Manual have been approved for implementation. The three sites are Arlington Hall Station (HQ INSCOM), Redstone Arsenal (Missile and Space Intelligence Center), and Fort Monroe (TRADOC employees at Fort Monroe and Fort Eustis). This initial implementation should help to overcome inertia and provide valuable "lessons learned" for when implementation becomes Army-wide.

4. Functional Proponency and an Introductory Course in Military Intelligence - Functional proponency for civilian personnel management has become a major theme of the civilian personnel modernization initiative within the Army. A major effort was underway to integrate new civilian personnel doctrine on proponency with existing military doctrine and policies. Both the Intelligence Center and School (ICS) and the IPMO have been and will continue to be players in this effort. The goals are to ensure that the special authorities of CIPMS and the unique features of the intelligence function are appropriately assimilated in any new Army regulation on proponency. The DCSINT has approved the development of an approximately 8-hour training course on Army Military Intelligence that will serve primarily as an orientation for new civilians.

5. Intelligence Personnel Management Office (IPMO) - The IPMO was activated as part of the Department of the Army Headquarters staff under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT). The IPMO also added two new members: Mrs. Susan Worden, Arlington Hall Station Civilian Personnel Office, and Ms. Carole Babcock, Air Force Electronic Security Command. Mrs. Worden was responsible for staffing, training, and career management and Ms. Babcock was responsible for position management, classification, occupational guides, and special salary schedules.

USAINSCOM Chief of Staff Selective Freeze. (U) A selective freeze was approved by the Chief of Staff to be in effect from 1 March 1989 through 30 June 1989 (or until an earlier end would be announced). The freeze included only positions in the competitive service at GS-12 grade level and below. Excepted service, CIPMS positions, and

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GS/GM-13 and higher grade positions in the competitive service were not affected. Notwithstanding the freeze, personnel actions (SF 52's) to recruit on vacancies continued to be submitted to the CPO. By memorandum to serviced activities, SF 52's for all current vacancies were submitted to CPO by 27 March. These vacancies were to be used to offset the impact of reduction-in-force when Garrison and Finance and Accounting Activity employee positions were to be abolished. Managers had the flexibility to move their employees to cover critical assignments by internal details or reassignments if these actions did not interfere with assignment rights of displaced employees. Positions excluded from the freeze were filled by normal recruitment process. Other personnel actions such as career ladder promotion from entry through full performance level were to be effected where there was no conflict with assignment rights. The freeze would be lifted on other positions as soon as it was clear that it would not play a role in the RIF. In cases of possible adverse impact on mission performance, written requests for exceptions to the freeze were sent to CPO. Circumstances were reviewed of each case to determine if there were any interference with RIF assignment rights of displaced employees. If not, the exception was normally granted. The final decision was made by the Chief of Staff.

Reduction-In-Force Impact. (U) An estimate of RIF impact was made by the Civilian Personnel Office to determine what the results would be under certain fixed assumptions. This estimate was intended to focus on numbers and not people at this early stage. Therefore, no one's exact assignment rights were established by this exercise (that would be done with retention registers in April), the action did produce very favorable results for planning purposes. There appeared to be no separations required of HQ, INSCOM employees and very little displacement. Many U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) and Finance and Accounting Activity (F&AA) employees were placed in headquarters (HQ) and/or INSCOM Activity, Fort Belvoir (IAFB) vacancies. The assumptions used included (a) maximum use of IAFB and HQ vacancies, (b) waiver of qualifications in some cases, (c) underslotting (and restructuring positions to lower grade) to permit reassignment of surplus USAG and F&AA employees, (d) a selective freeze on vacancies, (e) nonrestrictions on assignment rights because of lack of security clearances, and (f) that mandatory lateral reassignment of qualified surplus employees into HQ and IAFB vacancies would be in effect. Attrition is expected to create more opportunities for placements into vacancies by June, so the final outcome should be even more favorable.

USAINSCOM Facsimile (FAC) Machine. (U) Headquarters, INSCOM was given a facsimile (FAC) machine in May 1988. This machine was laterally transferred from the Information System Command (ISC), Fort Huachuca, Arizona. The Office of the Director for Information

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Systems, Headquarters, Department of the Army appropriated INF Treaty funds to purchase the FAC machine as a one-time gift to be used for supporting the INF Treaty mission. The machine was placed in the Intelligence Operations Center (IOC), Building 1, Room B1. The former CONUS Desk Chief directed that the FAC machine was only to be used for receiving and transmitting material related to the INF Treaty. The FAC machine at its present configuration could only receive unclassified information. But could be changed to receive classified information by connecting it to a STU II. There has been numerous requests to use the FAC machine for other than the transmission of INF Treaty correspondence.

(U) The sole purpose for INSCOM receiving the FAC was to provide the CI agents involved with INF Treaty operations a means to expedite material faster to the headquarters from a field office location. Eventually, CI agents would be able to transmit and receive INF Treaty information from various locations within the United States. Therefore, it would be essential that the FAC machine remain in an operational readiness mode to receive any material coming over its line. An increased influx or outflux of material over its terminal could possibly create costly maintenance repairs or delay INF Treaty information being transmitted to this headquarters.

(U) The machine does not have a maintenance contract that covers the cost for any repairs. Since DCSOPS is signed for this FAC and has operational responsibility for its use, it will be DCSOPS' responsibility to incur any cost that comes from its usage. That cost will include repairs, operator servicing (paper charge), and the cost for outgoing phone line charges. Additionally, if the FAC machine breaks, DCSOPS will have to immediately find another FAC machine to keep operations on-line. All of this means that for the next 12 years, the length of the INF Treaty Agreement, DCSOPS will incur whatever cost that comes about as a result of the FAC machine being used.

(U) The Information Systems Command and the Office of the Director for Information System suggested that it should be a command decision to determine any additional usage for the FAC machine. Both offices prefaced its statements by saying that the priority mission for the FAC machine is to support the INF Treaty mission. Further stating that all outgoing or incoming correspondence related to the INF Treaty mission should receive a first priority.

(U) The bottom line is that DCSOPS has the overall responsibility to determine what the operational uses for the FAC machine will be other than for INF. This was a one-time gift to Headquarters, INSCOM and any expense incurred thereafter would be the responsibility of DCSOPS. The machine is of limited quality and is

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subjected to failing if overburdened with increased traffic. Therefore, projecting a 12-year period, the cost for the FAC machine could prove to be very costly. The volume of incoming and outgoing INF message traffic over the FAC was at the time light but is expected to increase as the support for the INF Treaty continues.

Army Training TDY Funds. (U) The Army Training TDY Funds was programmed and used to meet the needs of paying TDY costs for students or instructors. In FY 1988, this fund was used to cover the maintenance and operator training TDY costs for students or instructors associated with a number of systems, such as NEWSPAPER, CSU, QUARANTINE, ICDH, ULLMAN DATA CONCENTRATOR, MXT-1200/DELTA DATA TERMINAL.

(U) The original documentation concerning establishment and purpose of the fund cannot be located, but conversation with the personnel involved indicates that the original purpose was for about 4 years of higher level funding (approximately \$56-74K per year) for the purpose of making major classified learning center/training equipment purchases. At the time, FY 1983 or FY 1984, regulations regarding the use of procurement funds did not hinder their use for these purposes. The first year's funds purchased learning center equipment for Field Station Kunia, although this office has no records of that. After the first year, personnel turbulence and organizational realignment resulted in failure to use the funds and loss of awareness as to the original purpose. Disposition of FY 1985 funds is uncertain; FY 1986 funds were turned back. FY 1987 funds were used (or traded for OMA funds that INSCOM used) for purchase of color monitor retrofit kits for ASTW's in the Operations Training Branch at Field Station Kunia and eight additional ASTW's with color monitors, where they are used for operational mission training of all types.

(U) In FY 1988 and following years, the original programming reduced the fund to approximately \$28K for the purpose of replacing equipment or enhancing the learning centers that the first years' funds were supposed to purchase. By this time, the regulations had pushed the threshold for use of procurement funds to \$15K, making it very difficult to use these monies for the original purpose. The FY 1988 funds have not yet been used for that reason, but combined efforts of both DCSIM (Admin/Audiovisual) and DCSOPS (Cryptologic Training) are currently searching for a solution, for both FY 1988 and FY 1989 funds (\$28K and \$29K respectively).

Support Aircraft for INSCOM. (U) During the Worldwide Aviation Logistics Conference (April 1988), INSCOM was granted the approval to lease, later to buy, two C-12 type aircraft for 17 months. After some delay by HQDA DCSOPS, authorization to contract two Beech B-200 aircraft was approved in July 1988. Both of these aircraft are on

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the MI Battalion (LI) TDA. One of these aircraft is for LOG/Admin support in Honduras while the other aircraft will be used primarily for training in CONUS. Since overseas location are not conducive for aircraft qualification training, displaced unit training at a centralized location in CONUS has been agreed upon as the best option.

(U) The LOG/Admin aircraft (Tail #N3816W) is currently assigned to the MI Battalion (LI), the second lease aircraft for training (Tail #N201TT) is at Davison Air Force Base. DCSOPS AVN is working with DA to buy two C-12F aircraft to replace the lease aircraft after 17 months. A RC-12D aircraft (Tail #23145) is expected on loan to INSCOM once a current ASE test is completed in late October 1988. This aircraft had previously been loaned to the MI Battalion (LI) until November 1987. The unit has been able to accomplish it's mission with only one support aircraft, but this aircraft in Honduras will better facilitate their training needs due to the cockpit being most similar to the CRAZY HORSE aircraft.

(U) Historically, INSCOM has been dependent upon Davison Airfield Command (DAC) to train it's C-12 aviators enroute to overseas aviation units in short tour areas. Reluctance by the commander at DAC to continue this training resulted in the strategy of initially stationing the training aircraft at Davison until a centralized training capability could be established at Orlando, Florida. With the stationing of C Company (MI Battalion (LI)) in Orlando the following summer will come the first opportunity to establish a centralized training capability for INSCOM.

MACOM Relocation. (U) During the period 5 July 1989 - 4 August 1989, Headquarters, INSCOM with its supporting tenants were relocated from Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, to Building 2444 (Nolan Building), Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The relocation consisted of 51 1/2 tractor trailer loads (1.2 million pounds) of furniture, ADPE, audiovisual equipment, records, and security containers all being relocated 16 miles by commercial carrier. Cost of the move \$147,000.

Post Closure. (U) During the period 31 July 1989 - 29 September 1989, Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, was deactivated as an Active Military Installation. In conjunction with the closure, 26,000 items were transferred to 36 Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) customers consisting of DA, DOD, other Federal Government agencies and two DRMO sites. The operation entailed 8,000 transactions and resulted in zero loss of accountability. Cost of the closure was \$275,000. Closure was complete on 30 September 1989 upon utilization of HQ INSCOM Permanent Orders No. 48-2, dated 31 May 1989.

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INSCOM Headquarters at Fort Belvoir Construction. (U) Construction of the new INSCOM Headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, went well and remained close to schedule. Building construction was completed in March 1989 with equipment installation and occupancy following during the summer of 1989.

Nolan Building Dedication. (U) On 2 June 1989, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command dedicated its newly erected headquarters building to Major General Dennis E. Nolan. MG Nolan was the Army's first general officer to be associated with military intelligence, and the first intelligence and security officer of the General Staff. (Buses were available to transport personnel from Arlington Hall Station to the Nolan Building at Fort Belvoir and back.)

(U) The program commenced with preceremony music by the U.S. Army Band (Pershing's Own) with leader and commander Colonel (b)(6) (b)(6) Lieutenant General Harry E. Soyster, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, returned to give the opening remarks and speak on the completion of the project that he had originally initiated. Major General Stanley H. Hyman, INSCOM Commander, gave the closing remarks.

(U) Also participating in the ceremony were Colonel Bernard E. Stalman, Commander and District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Baltimore, and Mr. (b)(6) Senior Vice President Algernon-Hlair, Inc., both participating as Ceremonial Key Presentors in the ribbon cutting. During the ceremony, a portrait of MG Nolan was unveiled and was later hung in the foyer of the headquarters building where a reception was given for INSCOM employees and guests.

Transfer of Finance and Accounting Support to Fort Belvoir. (U) To prepare for the relocation of the INSCOM Headquarters to Fort Belvoir, responsibility for accounting support was transferred incrementally from the Finance and Accounting Activity (F&AA), Arlington Hall Station to the Fort Belvoir Finance and Accounting Office. Fort Belvoir assumed responsibility for current year accounting in October 1988.

(U) Effective 13 March 1989, TDY travel payments; civilian PCS travel payments; and travel advances were computed and paid by the Finance and Accounting Office at Fort Belvoir. This service replaced the travel and disbursing service that had currently been provided to INSCOM personnel by the Finance and Accounting Activity at Arlington Hall Station. The Fort Belvoir FAO assigned one individual to the AHS Finance and Accounting Activity between 0900 hrs and 1400 hrs each day. This individual performed a liaison function with Fort Belvoir and transported travel vouchers, requests

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for advances, and Treasury check payments between the two installations on a daily basis. The change was necessary as part of the on-going transfer of finance and accounting services. It was in effect until the physical move to Fort Belvoir, after which travelers interfaced directly with the FAO at Fort Belvoir. With the transfer of the prior year accounting function in July 1989, the deactivation of F&AA was complete.

Transfer of Civilian Payroll Service. (U) Action was requested on 8 December 1988 to transfer the civilian payroll service for INSCOM employees from the MDW Finance and Accounting Office to the Fort Belvoir Finance and Accounting Office effective at the earliest possible time. This transfer would align the payroll function with the accounting responsibilities that were transferred to Fort Belvoir effective 1 October 1988 and eliminate many of the problems that were being experienced in obtaining accurate and timely payroll accounting data. Additionally, service to the employees should be enhanced by this transfer due to the physical relocation of most INSCOM personnel from Arlington Hall Station to Fort Belvoir. The request did not include those personnel who were paid by the MDW FAO and accounted for under allotment serial number 25-2033.

(U) Effective date of transfer of personnel and payroll records to Fort Belvoir, Civilian Personnel Office was 2 July 1989. Fort Belvoir Finance and Accounting Office immediately began to input INSCOM employees into their automated pay systems, creating leave and earning statements (LES). The first paycheck from Fort Belvoir was on 27 July 1989 for the pay period ending 15 July 1989.

HQ INSCOM Movement Schedule. (U) The following was the movement schedule for HQ INSCOM. The schedule was based on a 6-day moving week which became effective 23 June through 16 July 1989 with Wednesday as an open day. Days were divided into two parts--staff elements loaded that morning and transported that afternoon and staff elements loaded that afternoon, staged overnight at Arlington Hall Station, and transported the following morning to Fort Belvoir.

- a. 20-22 June 1989 (Tuesday-Thursday): Security Containers
- 23 June 1989 (Friday): DCSRM
- 24 June 1989 (Saturday): (1st part) Chaplain, IG, SJA, PAO;
(2d part) AVISA;
- 25 June 1989 (Sunday): AVISA
- 26 June 1989 (Monday): (1st part) AVISA; (2d part) DCSLOG
- 27 June 1989 (Tuesday): (1st part) DCSLOG; (2d part) OPEN
- 28 June 1989 (Wednesday): OPEN
- 29 June 1989 (Thursday): DCSFI
- 30 June 1989 (Friday): DCSPER

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- b. 1 July 1989 (Saturday): DCSOPS (CI)
2 July 1989 (Sunday): DCSOPS-less CI
3 July 1989 (Monday): (1st part) DCSOPS-less CI; (2d part) OPEN
5 July 1989 (Wednesday): OPEN
6-7 July 1989 (Thursday-Friday): DCSOPS-less CI
8 July 1989 (Saturday): DCSIM
9 July 1989 (Sunday): (1st part) DCSIM; (2d part) ASA
10 July 1989 (Monday): ASA
11 July 1989 (Tuesday): (1st part) ASA; (2d part) OPEN
12 July 1989 (Wednesday): OPEN
13-14 July 1989 (Thursday-Friday): AVISA
15 July 1989 (Saturday): (1st part) CSO, SSO; (2d part) CSA
16 July 1989 (Sunday): Cmd Gp

Closure of Water Tower Hill. (U) The upper and lower Water Tower Hill parking lots were closed to all parking effective Monday, 7 November 1988 as part of the National Guard Bureau construction project at Arlington Hall Station.

Vehicle Registration for Fort Belvoir. (U) During the month of May 1989, Fort Belvoir vehicle registration personnel were at Arlington Hall Station to register vehicles for the military and civilian employees of INSCOM who were to be relocated to Fort Belvoir. Personnel who received Fort Belvoir vehicle decals during May were allowed to continue access onto Arlington Hall Station with the Fort Belvoir decal through 30 September 1989. Personnel who displayed an INSCOM badge also received a "N" sticker which allowed them access to the Nolan Building parking area. Personnel not moving to Fort Belvoir with Arlington Hall Station vehicle decals expiring between May and September 1989 who desired to renew their Arlington Hall Station registrations received a temporary vehicle registration pass for that period. All Arlington Hall vehicle decals and passes would automatically expire on 1 October 1989, to include those Arlington Hall Station decals with expiration dates beyond September 1989.

ITO Closure. (U) Effective 23 June 1989, the Installation Transportation Office no longer provided airline tickets and shipment of household goods (HHG) counseling. Persons who required transportation office services after 16 June 1989 had to contact the Fort Belvoir SATO for airline ticket service or shipment of household goods.

Relocation of Arlington Hall Station Education Center. (U) Effective 7 April 1989, the Arlington Hall Station Education Center, previously located at Building 316, was relocated to Building 502 (2d floor) in the Soldier/Family Liaison Office.

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Auto Shop Closure. (U) The Auto Crafts Shop, Building 110 remained open to serve the INSCOM community automotive repair and maintenance needs until 21 July 1989.

Closure Dates for INSCOM Activities. (U) Following is the list of dates anticipated for closure on INSCOM activities at Arlington Hall Station.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Closure Date</u>
Recreation Center	30 Apr 89
IPEP (SQT)	30 Apr 89
Education Center Counseling	31 May 89
Health Clinic	31 May 89
Consolidated Dining Facility	31 May 89
Unit Mail Room	31 May 89
Chapel	30 Jun 89
Civilian Personnel Office	30 Jun 89
Catering/Luncheons (Officers' Club)	08 Jul 89
Green Room Service (Officers' Club)	08 Jul 89
Installation Travel Office	21 Jul 89
Fitness Center	21 Jul 89
Main Bar (Officers' Club)	22 Jul 89
Snack Bar Bldg A	22 Jul 89
Auto Craft Shop	28 Jul 89
AMC Federal Credit Union	28 Jul 89
First Virginia Bank	28 Jul 89
Barber Shop	28 Jul 89
PX Cleaners	28 Jul 89
Snack Bar Bldg 1	28 Jul 89
Post Office	28 Jul 89
Post Exchange/Shoppette	28 Jul 89
Post Publications	28 Jul 89
Officers' Club	31 Jul 89
Phone Service	30 Sep 89
Cable TV	30 Sep 89
Library	01 Oct 88
Bowling Center	31 Dec 88

Visits to Nolan Building Prior to Opening. (U) The Restationing Task Force planned two weekly trips to the Nolan Building for all interested personnel planning to move with headquarters. The purpose of the trips were to familiarize as many people as possible with the interior layout of the Nolan Building and the individual work areas. The trips were scheduled on 17 & 19 May 1989; 24 & 26 May 1989; 7 & 9 June 1989; and 14 & 16 June 1989.

Shuttle Service to Nolan Building. (U) Effective 5 June 1989, the Arlington Hall Station Transportation Motor Pool (TMP) began shuttle

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services for the tenants of Arlington Hall Station. The passenger pick-up points were at the PX parking lot (AHS), the Orderly Room, Building 2105C, McCrae Barracks, and the Nolan Building (Fort Belvoir). The schedule was as follows:

Depart Arlington Hall Station

0700
0900
1100
1300
1500

Depart Nolan Building

0800
1000
1130
1400
1600

Nolan Building Food Service. (U) Food service with "Service America" was set to begin in the Nolan Building on Monday, 10 July 1989.

AHS SSSC Closure. (U) The Arlington Hall Station (AHS) Self Service Supply Center (SSSC) closed its doors on 14 July 1989. The accounts for HQ INSCOM were consolidated into one, and customers were authorized to continue to draw from stockage on the shelves. As of 1 June 1989, expendable items required, but not available on the SSSC shelves were ordered from the IPBO on a reimbursable basis. This was only for items with an expected delivery date on or before 30 July 1989. DCSR began to initiate at this time actions to establish accounts at the Fort Belvoir SSSC.

Closure of Engineer Maintenance. (U) As of 30 June 1989, the Directorate of Engineering and Housing (Building 114) ceased operation at Arlington Hall Station.

USAG EEO Closure. (U) Effective 30 June 1989, the U.S. Army Garrison, Equal Employment Opportunity Office closed.

AHS Gate Hours. (U) Effective 1 September 1989, the following changes occurred in the hours of operation for Arlington Hall Station gates:

- a. The Main gate off Route 50 was closed to all traffic.
- b. The George Mason Drive gate began operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Overview of Headquarters, INSCOM Move to Army Post. (U) In the months of June and July 1989, Headquarters, INSCOM moved to its new home. The relocation to the newly built headquarters, Nolan Building, was a culmination of a consolidation effort that began 4 years ago.

(U) In 1985, the Secretary of the Army approved the consolidation

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of HQ INSCOM at Arlington Hall Station (AHS) and its subsequent move to a new facility at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The consolidation was made possible by the departure of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) from Arlington Hall Station in 1984. After some essential renovating, the headquarters began backfilling most of the former DIA space in Building A at Arlington Hall Station. The consolidation was completed in early 1986 with the transfer of approximately 120 positions from Fort Meade, Maryland, to Arlington Hall Station. These spaces represented the human intelligence and counterintelligence directorates of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, plus a limited number of positions from other staff elements. This marked the first time since its establishment in 1977, that Headquarters, INSCOM was located on a single installation.

(U) The new facility was designed by the Kling-Lindquist Partnership, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and constructed by Algernon-Blair, Inc. of Montgomery, Alabama. Ground for the building was broken on 8 October 1986, and the government took beneficial occupancy on 15 February 1989. The four-floor facility contains 230,000 square feet of gross space at a program cost of \$28.5 million. In addition to office space for the headquarters staff, it contains state of the art communications and computer facilities, conference and special purpose rooms, audiovisual studios and classified print, mail, and photo facilities. The building also has a lobby and visitor reception area, a two-level cafeteria with a fully-equipped kitchen, locker and shower rooms, a quiet room, and a loading dock and receiving area. The building parking lot contains 500 spaces.

(U) Additional features include private and open office space. Most of the office areas are equipped with system furniture work-stations intended to create a pleasant, functional, work environment while making efficient use of the space available. Each workstation can accommodate IBM or Wang automated data processing equipment and has an articulating keyboard that slides under the work surface when not in use. Workstations will be wired for secure and nonsecure communications. In addition to these features, they have lockable drawers below the work surfaces, as well as lockable cabinets and lighting overhead. Seating throughout the work and conference areas is adjustable to provide maximum comfort and support.

(U) The basic color scheme in the building is teal and rust. These colors appear in the lobby, with accent colors along the corridors, and in the carpeting and furniture. Two floors have rust carpeting with teal furniture accent panels, and the other two floors have teal carpeting and rust furniture accent panels. Private offices are equipped with stand alone furniture that complements the color scheme of the floors on which they are located. The cafeteria

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features a quarter-round wall of glass in the seating area. Doors at each end of the glass wall provide access to an outdoor furnished patio for use in good weather. The contractor-operated cafeteria provides breakfast as well as short order and full service lunch menus. Snacks and beverages are served throughout the day. Supplementing these services will be a 24-hour vending operation.

(U) Upon INSCOM's relocation to Fort Belvoir, the headquarters, for the first time, will be a tenant on a non-INSCOM installation. This has necessitated the creation of the INSCOM Activity, Fort Belvoir (IAFB). The activity will provide unit level command, control, military justice, administration, training, and support for Headquarters, INSCOM soldiers, and its supporting activities as well as personnel management and administration for the headquarters' civilian personnel. The IAFB, through its security division, will provide physical security for the Nolan Building complex, and through its logistics division, will manage the building's operation and provide unit level property management for the headquarters.

(U) INSCOM's new tenant relationship was resulted in the development of a support agreement with Fort Belvoir. The agreement addresses the support of Fort Belvoir as the host, and will provide to INSCOM as one of its tenants. It runs the gamut from chaplain services, to housing, to real property maintenance to transportation support. Implementing this agreement will be a major ongoing function of the IAFB. Arlington Hall Station ceased operation as an active Army installation when the U.S. Army Garrison, which was the installation host, was deactivated on September 30, 1989. At that time, 72 of the post's 87 acres were transferred to the U.S. Department of State and the remainder to the National Guard Bureau.

(U) The State Department will construct a National Foreign Affairs Training Center. The new facility will include the Foreign Service Institute and the Diplomatic Security Training Center which are currently located in nearby Rosslyn, Virginia. The State Department complex will incorporate the original part of Building 1, INSCOM's main headquarters building, as well as the gymnasium and the two general officer quarters. The remaining buildings on the 72-acre parcel are expected to be demolished soon after the property is transferred. The National Guard Bureau has begun to build an office to complete consolidation of Army National Guard activities which are spreaded among the Pentagon and a number of other sites. A portion of their 15-acre parcel was fenced off from the rest of the post so as to reduce the impact of demolition and construction on Arlington Hall Station.

(U) While all of these actions were under way, work was ongoing to relocate Headquarters, U.S. Army Special Security Group and a number of non-INSCOM tenant activities.

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(U) HQ INSCOM successfully relocated its civilian workforce from Arlington Hall Station to Fort Belvoir in 4th Qtr, FY 1989. Approximately 300 HQ employees accompanied the move, representing virtually 100 percent of those eligible to transfer. In addition, of the 107 civilians who lost jobs as a result of abolishing AHS USAG, all but three were placed in new positions. A HQ Permanent Change of Station Committee was established which reviewed 80 requests for financial entitlement, 43 of which were properly approved. No formal grievances, complaints, or appeals resulted.

Arlington Hall Station Closure Ceremony. (U) On 29 September 1989, Arlington Hall Station's 47 years of service as an active Army installation passed into history. The events of the day were symbolic of military tradition. Since symbolism plays an important part in military ceremonies, the day's events were no exception. The observance began with a discontinuance ceremony conducted in the garrison area at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, by INSCOM's Brigadier General Floyd L. Runyon, Deputy Commanding General, and Lieutenant Colonel David H. Gilmore, Commander, U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station.

(U) The ceremony featured the casing of the guidons for the two remaining companies in the Garrison. The guidon was the visible symbol of the commander's authority to command and represent the commander's responsibility to accomplish the unit mission and to care for the assigned soldiers and equipment. Having discontinued the two companies, LTC (b)(6) and Sergeant First Class (b)(6) (b)(6) Acting Garrison Sergeant Major, then cased the U.S. Army Garrison's organizational colors, bringing to close more than 22 years of service to the installation. LTC (b)(6) passed the cased garrison color to BG Runyon, whose acceptance of the colors symbolically relieved him of command authority and responsibility.

(U) Following the discontinuance ceremony, retreat was conducted in front of Headquarters Building (Building 1), signifying the closure of Arlington Hall Station. Again, symbolism was a key element in the observance, as the lowering and folding of the U.S. flag represented the end of the installation's last official duty day and with it the end of an era in the history of military intelligence.

(U) The ceremony also represented an opportunity to mark the transfer of Arlington Hall Station to the U.S. Department of State and the National Guard Bureau. LTC (b)(6) was joined by BG Runyon and Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Housing, as he presented a ceremonial key to Mr. (b)(6) Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, and Ambassador (b)(6) Director of the Foreign Service Institute. A key was then

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presented to Colonel (b)(6) Project Director for the National Guard complex at Arlington Hall Station. The ceremony concluded with the final playing of the INSCOM March.

Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR). (U) In FY 1988, Fort Belvoir was designated by HQDA as the successor in interest of the INSCOM (Arlington Hall Station) IMWRF/Civilian Welfare Fund accounts. Upon completion of the terminal audits, Fort Belvoir was presented with checks in excess of \$60K from the AHS IMWRF account and \$40K from the Civilian Welfare Fund.

AAFES Dividends. (U) In FY 1989, DA allocated \$14.3 million of AAFES dividends to all major Army commands. The HQ INSCOM share of these funds were \$20,020. The money was credited to the HQ INSCOM NAF account.

Field Station Sinop Slot Machines. (U) Recreational (slot) machines were placed in Field Station Sinop. Army regulations require the dividend distribution of these machines to be one-third to the installation, one-third to the Army MWR Fund, and one-third to the major Army command. Since USAREUR manages NAF activities for Sinop, they were under the impression that the one-third share of the MACOM would be sent to them. After much discussion, it was determined that INSCOM is, in fact, the MACOM to which Sinop belongs and therefore, gets the MACOM share of the funds. Since HQ INSCOM has a sufficient NAF account balance, the INSCOM share of these dividends is returned to Field Station Sinop. This allocation is reviewed by the Morale Support Fund Council semiannually.

Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA). (U) As a means of curtailing the spiraling costs associated with the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA), the Vice Chief of Staff Army established a 5-year program (FY 1989-1993) of 2 percent reductions in various categories of FECA claims. The FY 1989 goals and actual performance in the various categories are indicated below:

a. Reduce new lost time compensable injury/illness rate by 2 percent: The command increased from 18 recorded injuries in FY 1988 to 27 in FY 1989; however, at least 10 of these were no lost time/no cost injuries. INSCOM injury rate per thousand employees was 14.6 percent compared to the Army-wide rate of 24.57 percent.

b. Reduce injury compensation costs by 2 percent: The command goal was \$724.4K and actual costs were \$718.6K.

c. Reduce the number of days of continuation of pay (COP) by 2 percent: The command had no employees in COP status in FY 1989.

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USAINSCOM Retention Conference. (U) The USAINSCOM Retention Conference was held in conjunction with the FY 1990 HQDA Retention Conference (10-13 October 1988) at San Antonio, Texas, during the period 23 October through 25 October 1989. The conference included speakers from HQDA, Soldier Support Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, and briefings by representatives from PERSCOM. Attendees included career counselors and primary duty reenlistment NCO's from INSCOM as well as representatives from FORSCOM, TRADOC, ISC, HSC, EUSA, CIDC, USARJ, and USARSO.

Retention NCO of the Year. (U) SSG (b)(6) 501st Military Intelligence Brigade, Seoul, Korea, was selected as the INSCOM Retention NCO of the Year for FY 1989.

FY 1989 Retention Statistics. (U) INSCOM retention goals established by the Department of the Army for FY 1989 were 730 Initial Term, 657 Mid-Career, 515 Career, and 305 Reserve transitioned soldiers.

(U) Actual INSCOM achievements:

	<u>Initial Term</u>	<u>Mid-Career</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
FY 1989 w/BEAR	736	733	519	215
Percentage	101%	112%	101%	70%

(U) For FY 1989, INSCOM had an initial term quality point average of 81 compared to the Army goal of 70.

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

Table 4. Enlisted Personnel Posture for FY's 1988-1989.

MOS	4th Qtr	INSCOM	4th Qtr	INSCOM	DA
	FY 1988	Percent	FY 1989	Percent	Percent
	<u>Auth/Asg</u>	<u>Of Fill</u>	<u>Auth/Asg</u>	<u>Of Fill</u>	<u>Of Fill</u>
05D	225/220	89	251/266	106	100
05H	848/906	107	921/893	97	104
05K	686/818	119	860/1111	129	127
33M	112/114	102	150/101	67	74
33P	158/138	87	151/162	107	99
33Q	156/148	95	156/169	108	98
33R	28/29	104	37/47	127	104
33T	65/59	91	61/54	89	83
96B	352/364	103	321/381	119	92
96D	265/291	110	242/301	124	109
97B	756/773	102	839/820	98	99

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MOS	4th Qtr	INSCOM	4th Qtr	INSCOM	DA
	FY 1988	Percent	FY 1989	Percent	Percent
	<u>Auth/Asg</u>	<u>Of Fill</u>	<u>Auth/Asg</u>	<u>Of Fill</u>	<u>Of Fill</u>
97G	194/191	98	222/228	103	103
97E	238/194	82	215/202	94	83
98C	959/1000	104	1184/1116	94	83
98G	868/953	110	1020/1095	107	89
98J	318/328	103	313/346	111	101
98Z	107/133	124	137/129	94	85

Enlisted Personnel Strength Posture by Area and Unit. (U) The area and unit enlisted personnel strength is indicated in the following table.

Table 5. Enlisted Personnel Strength Posture by Area and Unit.
(As of 30 September 1989)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
<u>European Area</u>		
701st MI Brigade	1,568	1,464
Field Station Berlin	771	789
Field Station Sinop	261	253
USA Cryptologic Support Group	11	10
66th MI Brigade	1,472	1,525
USA Russian Institute	5	5
USA Foreign Lang Trng Ctr Europe	8	7
TOTAL	<u>4,096</u>	<u>4,053</u>
<u>Panama Area</u>		
470th MI Brigade	196	181
MI Battalion (LI)	405	296
Field Station Panama	119	105
TOTAL	<u>720</u>	<u>582</u>
<u>MAIT Team</u>		
USA MAIT Team	13	14
USA Mission Support Activity	63	56
TOTAL	<u>76</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>Pacific Area</u>		
703d MI Brigade	1,034	993
ITIC-PAC	31	43
500th MI Brigade	260	299
501st MI Brigade	1,321	1,299
TOTAL	<u>2,646</u>	<u>2,634</u>

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<u>CONUS Area</u>		
Admin/AV Support Activity	17	19
FSC	11	11
Central Security Facility	9	12
704th MI Brigade	1,054	1,122
513th MI Brigade	951	875
Foreign Materiel Intelligence Gp	72	75
ASA	59	57
IAFB	49	35
HQ INSCOM	178	92
FOAD	10	13
749th MI Company	62	51
902d MI Group	347	351
Operational Group	34	48
748th MI Battalion	262	291
Foreign CI Activity	27	34
Special Security Group	<u>316</u>	<u>310</u>
TOTAL	<u>3,309</u>	<u>3,361</u>

<u>INSCOM Consolidated</u>		
European Area	4,096	4,053
Panama Area	720	582
MAIT Team	76	70
Pacific Area	2,646	2,634
CONUS Area	<u>3,309</u>	<u>3,361</u>
TOTAL	<u>10,847</u>	<u>10,700</u>

INSCOM Equal Employment Opportunity Award. (U) The INSCOM Equal Employment Opportunity Award was presented to Colonel (b)(6)
(b)(6) Commander, U.S. Army Central Security Facility, Fort George G. Meade, MD.

Equal Employment Opportunity Statistics. (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 work force.

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As of 30 September 1989

	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>GS-10</u>	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	<u>GS-13</u>	<u>GS-14</u>	<u>GS-15</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White Women	51	1	70	55	16	3	0	196
Black Men	10	1	11	19	6	2	0	49
Black Women	16	1	12	7	3	0	0	39
Hispanic Men	1	1	3	7	5	2	1	20
Hispanic Women	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6
AA/PI Men	2	0	11	20	5	2	1	41
AA/PI Women	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	9
AI/AN Men	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
AI/AN Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

As of 30 September 1988

	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>GS-10</u>	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	<u>GS-13</u>	<u>GS-14</u>	<u>GS-15</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White Women	55	3	73	54	21	2	0	208
Black Men	7	1	10	19	5	2	0	44
Black Women	17	1	12	7	2	0	0	39
Hispanic Men	0	0	3	8	3	2	1	17
Hispanic Women	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
AA/PI Men	3	0	11	21	6	1	1	43
AA/PI Women	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
AI/AN Men	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
AI/AN Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System (CIPMS). (U) The Army originally was designed as the executive agent for the development of the CIPMS program. The Army continued to serve in this capacity during FY 1989. The CPD was directly involved in the Army effort to develop major components of the CIPMS program such as Army Occupation Guides for intelligence collection and the Army Civilian Training, Education and Development System (ACTEDS)

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guidance for the Intelligence Career Program (35). The CPD carefully reviewed all draft CIPMS regulatory guidance and procedures. The Director of the Intelligence Personnel Management Office (IPMO) specifically commented on the thorough review accomplished by the CPD on draft CIPMS guidance.

Test Conversion of INSCOM Headquarters. (U) DA directed that four test sites be converted to the CIPMS Program coverage in February 1989. One of the four designated by the draft CIPMS AR, i.e., GS/GM 132 and 134 (Intelligence Operations Specialists), GS/GM 080 (Security Specialists), GS/GM 1801 (Polygraphers) and a few other selected occupations such as engineers. This "occupational" approach to conversion resulted in most INSCOM civilian personnel remaining outside the new program. The leadership within INSCOM and the Army Intelligence community in general supported an organizational approach to coverage. Under the origination concept, all personnel assigned to INSCOM, the Army Intelligence Agency, the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, and the Central Security Facility would be converted to CIPMS. The year ended without resolution of this important issue.

Modification of Performance Standards/Objectives Under Managing the Civilian Workforce to Budget (MCB). (U) The performance standards of supervisors and managers were delegated position classification and civilian personnel budget execution authorities under MCB on 1 October 1990.

(U) Supervisors and managers were authorized to perform delegated MCB responsibilities and would be accountable for classifying civilian positions in accordance with HQDA standards of adequacy (90 percent accuracy rate), while remaining within the funded CPC allocation for the organization. This task was added to the overall Personnel Management element of performance for civilian supervisors and is a mandatory critical element for performance evaluation purposes.

Roy Wilkins Meritorious Service Award. (U) The USAINSCOM's nomination for the 1990 NAACP Roy Wilkins Meritorious Service Award was Colonel ^{(b)(6)} Commander, U.S. Army Central Security Facility, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. COL Thomas was selected as nominee because of his devotion to advancing the cause of equality and his selfless service to both the military and civilian communities.

Weaponer Training Device. (U) The following background information was supplied to the DCG, INSCOM to be discussed at the General Officer Steering Committee (GOSC) meeting on 4 November 1988. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss key provisions of FM 25-100 and to review other programs/initiatives intended to

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enhance training in the total Army. The only INSCOM training issue which needed a HQDA resolution was whether or not the Weaponeer could be used for qualification.

(U) Within INSCOM, most units are tenant TDA units and some units do not possess the equipment or facilities necessary to conduct annual weapons training/qualifications as directed by AR 350-41, AR 350-4, and INSCOM Regulation (IR) 350-1. Additionally, the operation of most ranges are run on a red, green, and amber training cycle and TDA units are often not given a status. Another facet of their problem is INSCOM units have to compete, not only with all other TDA units, but with status units for range allocations and weapons availability.

(U) In an effort to assist INSCOM subordinate commanders who possess neither the individual weapon nor facilities to improve Marksmanship Sustainment Training, HQ INSCOM procured 15 Weaponeers training devices. Since INSCOM units are 24-hour operations, the Weaponeer, not only will eliminate the problem of range and weapons coordination, it will allow for INSCOM soldiers to be trained on a more frequent basis throughout the year regardless of range/weapons availability or weather conditions. An additional advantage of the Weaponeer System for INSCOM units is the reduction of costs associated with annual weapons training for many of the widely dispersed units who normally are required to travel great distances to complete this training.

(U) On 3 June 1988, the Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) hosted the Second General Officers Steering Committee (GOSC) meeting on the 1988 Army Theme--Training. As a result of that meeting, HQDA tasked MACOM's to provide information on MACOM actions (current and proposed initiatives) that would lead to significant improvement in marksmanship sustainment training in units. Additionally, HQDA requested MACOM's to identify issues and provide recommendations that required HQDA resolution. HQ, INSCOM provided requested information and a recommendation that INSCOM units which do not possess the equipment or facilities necessary to conduct annual weapons qualification training be given authority to conduct weapons qualification with Weaponeer on a case-by-case basis.

(U) An inquiry was conducted with HQDA after no response was received relative to whether or not INSCOM could qualify with the Weaponeer. HQDA requested that INSCOM get an opinion from TRADOC Training Devices Directorate, Fort Benning, Georgia. TRADOC Training Devices Directorate informed INSCOM that testing had proven Weaponeer training was a valid predicator of live fire performance.

SCI Security Violations. (U) There were a total of 344 security violations reported to HQ, USASSG during FY 1989 compared to 373 reported in FY 1988 and the 385 reported in FY 1987.

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(U) There were three cases reported during FY 1989 with a compromise level of "Certain" compared with the eight cases reported in FY 1988. Additionally, of the cases reported with a compromise level of "Certain", one involved unauthorized intelligence disclosures in the media.

(U) There were a total of seven cases reported with a compromise level of "Probable" compared to the 11 cases reported in FY 1988.

Superior Unit Award/Streamer. (U) On 3 June 1988, the U.S. Army Operational Group (USAOG) received the Army Superior Unit Award for the period September 1986 through September 1987. On 3 June 1989, USAOG was finally able to add a streamer for this accomplishment to the USAOG colors.

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Chapter V

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Multidiscipline

ROBUST Task Force. (U) During the course of FY 1989, the actions of a DA-initiated task force threatened to have a major impact on INSCOM organization. The ROBUST Task Force was set up by the Army Chief of Staff in April 1988 to review the Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) structure of the whole Army, including both active and reserve components. The intent was to determine inefficiencies and redundancy in the structure and find areas in which manpower spaces could be reallocated to the warfighters: i.e., the commanders in chief of the unified and specified commands. In the fall of 1988, the task force came up with a report containing 57 separate recommendations. Because of its sensitivity, the report, although unclassified, was kept on very close hold and distributed on a need to know basis.

(U) A number of the recommendations would have impacted on INSCOM. The ROBUST Task Force initially proposed, among other initiatives, to consolidate INSCOM's 500th and 501st MI Brigades into a single unit with the mission of supporting a new Army component command in the Pacific. Similarly, the task force wished to upgrade the 902d MI Group to brigade status and place it under the OPCON of FORSCOM. Other proposals stemming from ROBUST that would have affected the command were recommendations that the U.S. Army Russian Institute be resubordinated to the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, that the Foreign Science and Technology Center should be combined with the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Group under INSCOM, and that all of INSCOM's Staff Support Agencies/Field Operating Agencies be melded into a single Headquarters Support Activity.

(U) These proposals were not acceptable to INSCOM. The amalgamation of the multidiscipline MI Brigades in the Pacific to support a single higher Army command was in accord with doctrine, but not with reality. Such a proposal ignored the fact that the allocation of MI units was not done purely on the basis of the Army's force structure, but was driven by hostile threat and by the collection and security requirements posed by the threat. The 500th MI Brigade (scheduled for elimination under ROBUST) supported national as well as theater requirements. Moreover, the idea of making a single commander responsible for servicing the intelligence needs of the entire Pacific posed daunting span of control problems. The ROBUST task force proposal to place the 902d MI Group under FORSCOM ignored fact that only a third of the 902d's counterintelligence mission was in support of anticipated FORSCOM requirements.

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(U) However, the ROBUST Task Force Report, as it turned out, would not be one of the great milestones in the Army's institutional history. The recommendations were coolly received at a General Officers Steering Committee meeting in November 1988. GEN Brown, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, who chaired the meeting described the proposal to consolidate INSCOM's diversified SSA's/FOA's into one structure--as "dumb." Subsequently, the VCSA withdrew the proposals to consolidate multidiscipline MI assets in the Pacific. A meeting of Trusted Agents (subject-matter specialists from all the DA Staff Elements and MACOM's) held at Fort Belvoir in February 1989 further emasculated most of the ROBUST proposals. At the end of the reporting period, it appeared that INSCOM would be essentially unaffected by the whole exercise.

Elimination of the Officer Distribution Plan (ODP). (U) The apparent failure of the ROBUST initiative did not eliminate, but continue pressure from DA to squeeze spaces and grades from TDA organizations. Another DA initiative, rather misleadingly titled "Elimination of ODP", later called the "Army Audit Task Force," proposed to cut back what was perceived as a "bulge" at the field grade level. This was to be accomplished by systematic downgrading of officer slots. Additionally, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army indicated to the task force that a forthcoming reduction of 3,600 manpower spaces was to be accomplished through decrements in the TDA force structure rather than retrenching TOE units. Both of these developments had disheartening implications for the command. As was pointed out in an internal memorandum, "The impact of 'protecting' MTOE authorizations can only be a disproportionate reduction in the TDA force. For INSCOM, this presents a clear risk in reducing the TDA apparatus constructed to conduct SIGINT, HUMINT, and Counterintelligence operations, and the various supporting functions that maintain these operations." Many INSCOM units were "engaged in full-time mission execution in peacetime and are TDA structures that could be singled out for reduction in the overall process of protecting the TOE portion of the Army force structure." Furthermore, while limiting the growth of field grade officer positions might be advisable from an Army-wide perspective, INSCOM was being directed to assume new missions such as counternarcotics and INF treaty implementation that demanded field grade expertise.

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(b)(1)

(U) In turn, this proposal for split basing reopened the issue of command and control over the battalion. On 15 May 1989, Task Force Orlando, the HQ INSCOM element charged with activating Company C, was directed to present a decision briefing to the Command Group on whether the existing arrangements (in which the battalion was assigned to the 513th MI Brigade but attached to the 470th MI Brigade) were to be continued, or whether a new command structure would be more appropriate. Ultimately, it was decided to retain the current arrangement.

(S) Finally, the whole concept plan that lay behind the present organization of the MI Battalion (LI) was called into question. The battalion was INSCOM's (and the Army's) main vehicle for effective intelligence participation in Low Intensity Conflict (LIC). However, the focus of the battalion was on technical collection operations (b)(1) in an aviation specific operational context. It was pointed out within the headquarters that this approach appeared to be in contradiction to the forthcoming LIC chapter in the Army Intelligence Master Plan (AIMP), since the LIC expert panel involved in writing the chapter had concluded that at least 70 percent of intelligence requirements in an LIC environment could be fulfilled only by counterintelligence/human intelligence techniques. However, the position of the INSCOM DCSOPS was that, in any case, (b)(1) in any LIC situation was needed and could be deployed through the mechanism of the MI Battalion (LI).

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On the other hand, the requirements for CI/HUMINT assets were more situation-dependent. In a contingency, appropriately tailored elements could be added on as "slices."

Status of the 29th MI Battalion. (U) At the beginning of the reporting period, the 29th MI Battalion, a CEWI unit assigned to U.S. Army South (USARSO) in Panama, was attached to the 470th MI Brigade and under its operational control (OPCON). The 470th MI Brigade proposed that the battalion be assigned to it rather than simply attached. This would provide unity of command to all Army military intelligence units in the theater and would allow greater organizational flexibility to tailor and task-organize elements to meet regional requirements. The position of U.S. Army South was that it supported the idea in principle but was concerned that the battalion might not be maintained at the desired 100 percent strength level if it became an INSCOM unit. INSCOM strongly supported reassignment of the battalion--but indicated it had no intention of bringing it to a 100 percent manning level at the expense of other INSCOM units. (The 470th MI Brigade itself was only at about 89 percent of its authorized strength.) As a result of this impasse, the 29th MI Battalion continued to remain assigned to USARSO at the end of the fiscal year.

Combatting Terrorism. (U) In 1986, the Department of the Army Inspector General conducted a worldwide special inspection of terrorism counteraction. As a result of this inspection, INSCOM was tasked to correct shortcomings in a number of areas. A relook at the issue by HQ INSCOM in 1989 concluded that the necessary remedial actions had not been thoroughly executed and that the headquarters continued to lack a centralized focus in the terrorism counteraction arena. Accordingly, a central POC for combatting terrorism was appointed within the headquarters, and a revised INSCOM Regulation 525-13, Combatting Terrorism, was drafted and sent out for worldwide staffing.

Weather Issues. (U) INSCOM Regulation 381-12 had established a command Weather Intelligence and Threat Analysis Program (WINTAP) in March 1983. The regulation had been issued at a time when INSCOM still carried out intelligence production functions which was later assumed by the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (AIA). When the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) transferred to AIA, the weather functions were inadvertently retained by INSCOM, despite the fact that such production-related functions were no longer in line with INSCOM's collection mission. Furthermore, INSCOM did not have the resources to perform them adequately. The weather program was belatedly transferred to AIA in June 1989.

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Other: (b)(1) (b)(3) Per NSA

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(b) (1) Per NSA, (b)(1), (b)(3): 50 USC 3024(i), (b)(3): P.L. 86-36

(U) Finally, INSCOM continued to suffer from a deficiency of adequately qualified cryptologic linguists. To properly carry out assigned missions, the command needed 91 percent of its linguists to perform at the 2/2 level and the remaining 9 percent to function above that level. During the course of the reporting period, only 55 percent of linguists were at level 2/2 or higher.

(b) (1) Per NSA, (b)(1), (b)(3): 50 USC 3024(i), (b)(3): P.L. 86-36

(b) (1) Per NSA, (b)(1), (b)(3): 50 USC 3024(i), (b)(3): P.L. 86-36

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Other: (b)(1) (b)(3) Per NSA

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Other: (b)(1) Per CIA

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(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(U) The INSCOM initiative was partially successful. The move of Detachment 1 to McDill was accomplished on 28 July 1989. Meanwhile, FORSCOM had taken the lead in developing a transition plan that would assign responsibility to the reserves for the whole TACRECCE mission. However, until this had been accomplished, INSCOM's other imagery units still retained the TACRECCE burden. This was particularly onerous in Europe, because the 581st MI Detachment was already paying the bill for manning various new systems out-of-hide.

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Other: (b)(1)(b)(3) Per NSA

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Other: (b)(1) Per CIA

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Other: (b)(1)(b)(3) Per NSA, (b)(1) Per CIA

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Other: (b)(1)(b)(3) Per NSA

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Counterintelligence/Operations Security

(b)(1),(b)(1) Per CIA

Counterintelligence Resource Allocation Model (CIRAM). (U) CIRAM was developed as a result of a 1983 initiative of the then Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), LTG Odom. He tasked OACSI and INSCOM to develop a computer model to aid in better allocating scarce CI resources. With input from the Orkand Corporation, a joint OACSI/INSCOM task force demonstrated the feasibility of such a computer model and the practicability of gathering and quantifying data by developing a rudimentary model utilizing a single CI functional area. Orkand received three additional contracts to upgrade/expand the model. In 1986 and 1987, LTG Weinstein, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT), was briefed on the issue. INSCOM took the position that CIRAM was of limited value, at most was only an aid to decisions, and that the data base was not compatible with DA or INSCOM resource program requirements. In any case, INSCOM was already using a similar process for mission area analysis, the Resource Planning and Prioritization Process (RP³). The DCSINT's counterintelligence staff (DAMI-CI) was almost adamant that INSCOM use CIRAM for its resourcing decisions in the counterintelligence field, even though the ODCSINT staff itself did

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INSCOM Polygraph Program. (U) In January 1985 the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (DUSD(P)) approved implementation of the DOD Polygraph Test Program, which required CI-scope examinations of persons for interim Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) access, critical positions at DIA, and designated positions for special access programs. On 27 February 1986, the Army Chief of Staff approved INSCOM's expansion proposal and directed that it be resourced. In the spring of 1988, INSCOM requested authority from DA to begin administering CI-scope polygraph examinations to all personnel holding Top Secret clearances or with cryptographic access. Administering polygraph examinations to this large pool of candidates would maximize use of INSCOM polygraph resources and ensure they would be efficiently used. In the fall of 1988, LTG Weinstein, the DCSINT, forwarded the INSCOM proposal for polygraphing holders of Top Secret Clearances to DA.

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(U) This proposal was not favorably received by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Security Policy who felt that it might be premature. It was compared to the early attempts to make widespread use of urinalysis testing. This had bogged down in legal suits. Additionally, concern was that the reliability and validity of polygraph results were still in doubt. In the recommendation to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Ms. Judy Ann Miller, the Deputy Assistant Secretary, pointed out that "Even our seasoned 'experts' disagree on the validity of the current techniques and the potential for either false positive results creating a chilling effect on our work force; or our susceptibility to countermeasures allowing HOIS agents or recruits to 'beat the box.'...We have experienced in the past the results of marching forward prematurely with invalidated programs and taken embarrassing losses accordingly. I do not wish to duplicate that experience."

(U) The Hall case, however, resulted in an extension of the polygraph program to new areas, as a result of DIRNSA's concerns about the potential for other espionage incidents in Europe. In June 1989, DOD directed the Army to implement a program of polygraphing individuals with access to Top Secret information at Field Stations Augsburg and Berlin. This significantly increased the workload of the 66th MI Brigade. Finally, in August 1989, DCSINT established a pilot Department of the Army Cryptographic Access Program (DACAP) under which polygraph examinations would be administered to members of the 5th Signal Command in Europe. The guidelines laid down by DCSINT for these programs indicated that no individual would be deprived of access solely because of unfavorable polygraph examination results.

(U) In the meantime, delayed implementation of polygraph program expansion resulted in a situation in which the command's present and projected resources had far outstripped its authorized mission. As a result, polygraph authorizations were made frequent billpayers for other DA and DOD requirements. Of the original 247 spaces authorized by the Chief of Staff in 1986, 70 had been cut by the end of FY 1989.

(U) Other polygraph issues surfaced during the reporting period. There was an initiative to make all members of the Army GREAT SKILLS program subject to polygraph examination. This ran into resistance at higher levels, and the matter was still pending resolution at the end of the fiscal year. A number of questions were raised about civilian hires for polygraph positions, including the appropriateness of their job classification and compensation; their need for formal counterintelligence (as opposed to investigative) training. Finally, inexplicably low productivity by examiners during the first part of FY 1989 resulted in INSCOM's failure to

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attain its goal of completing 1600 CI-scope exams during the reporting period.

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(U) Meanwhile, indications had surfaced that the pressure of the workload had resulted in 97B10's conducting unsupervised PSI's in Europe, which was strictly against regulations. The final answer to the problem of 97B10 utilization could not be achieved until the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School implemented its proposed plan to upgrade all CI training at USAICS to 97B20 level. Qualified CI assistants could then be issued badges and credentials after performing a satisfactory field apprenticeship.

Investigative Integrity. (U) The pressures of the PSI workload may have contributed to the increased number of falsified documents submitted by special agents. In one of the most egregious instances, Special Agent ^{(b)(6)} of the 584th MI Detachment at Vicenza, Italy, pled guilty at a general courtmartial to fabricating interview results ("curbstoning") in 16 PSI cases. In response, HQ INSCOM implemented a courtesy letter/call program. Under the program, letters would be sent out bimonthly to three sources recently interviewed by each agent. If letter was not returned within a 3-week period, sources would be contacted via telephone. The program was designed to enhance quality control and prevent agents from padding their records of completed PSI's by making up stories.

(b)(1)

COMSEC Issues. (U) Under Army regulations, INSCOM is responsible for approving all cryptonets within the Army. However, cryptographic equipment and keying materiel are issued by the U.S. Army Communication Electronics Command Communications Security Logistics Agency (CCSLA). During the reporting period, it became clear that this division of responsibility had led to certain undesirable disconnects. While INSCOM had the responsibility for evaluating requests for keying materiel and monitoring the need for

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cryptographic systems, it did not have access to the CCSLA data base and hence had no thorough knowledge of just what systems were held by the command requesting new key. As a result of a TDY visit to CCSLA headquarters at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, it was recommended that INSCOM establish a closer relationship with CCSLA. It was also determined that CCSLA was extremely concerned about the proliferation of hard copy COMSEC keying materiel throughout the Army.

Automated Data Processing Systems Security. (U) The U.S. Army Automation Security Program became a separate program in 1977 with the publication of AR 380-80. INSCOM serves as agent for the program, now known as the Automated Data Processing Systems Security Enhancement Program (ADPSSEP). At present, 3 teams from the 902d MI Group and 1 team from the 66th MI Brigade are on hand to visit Army, selected DOD, and contractor-operated facilities to provide technical advice and assistance on automation security. Potential vulnerabilities are identified by a comprehensive analysis of the total system. Areas addressed include security management, software and hardware security, communications security, personnel security, document security, and physical and environmental security.

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Mobile TEMPEST Test System (MTTS). (U) This project, originally an initiative to upgrade nine FETTS-160 TEMPEST systems and to fabricate a tenth system for deployment to the field, was first undertaken in 1979. Later, the scope of the project was expanded to include replacing all 10 overloaded vehicles mounting the system as well as upgrading mission equipment. This problem-ridden project continued to drag on throughout the course of FY 1989. As the years went on, the number of systems to be acquired shrank steadily. At the end of the reporting period, it appeared as if the Army was willing to live with just four MTTS's: two assigned to the 902d MI Group's TEMPEST Detachment; one each at the 527th MI Battalion in Germany and the 500th MI Brigade, Hawaii. At the end of the reporting period, it appeared that Questech--evaluated as "a first class company and will deliver a first class product"--would be able to field an actual system in the 3d Qtr, FY 1990. However, the

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vehicle originally selected to mount the system, a Chevrolet van, had proven to be too light to do the job under field tests conducted in Korea by TEMPEST personnel of the 500th MI Brigade, Hawaii. At the end of FY 1989, INSCOM was considering using a NAVISTAR vehicle instead.

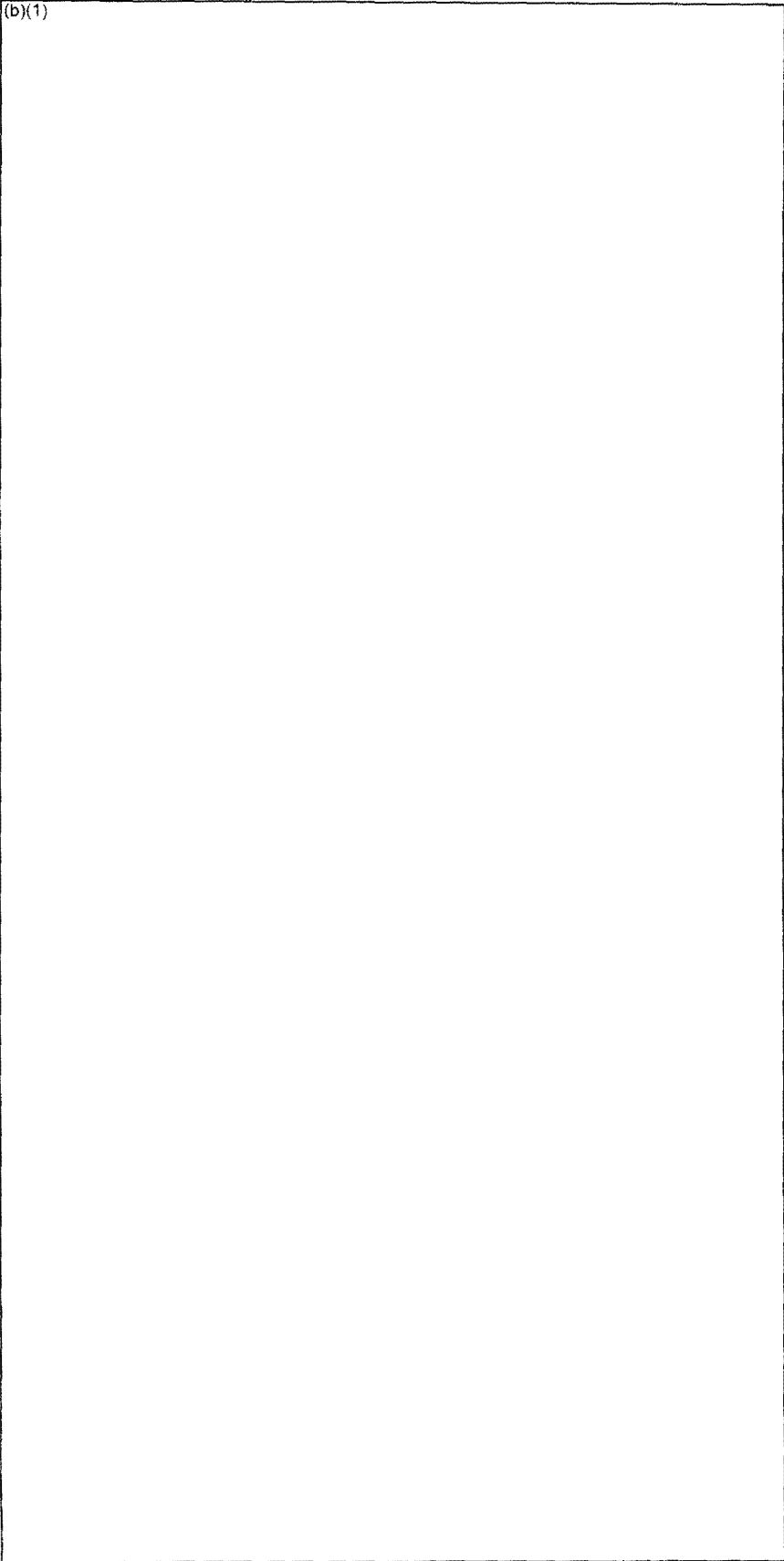
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APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

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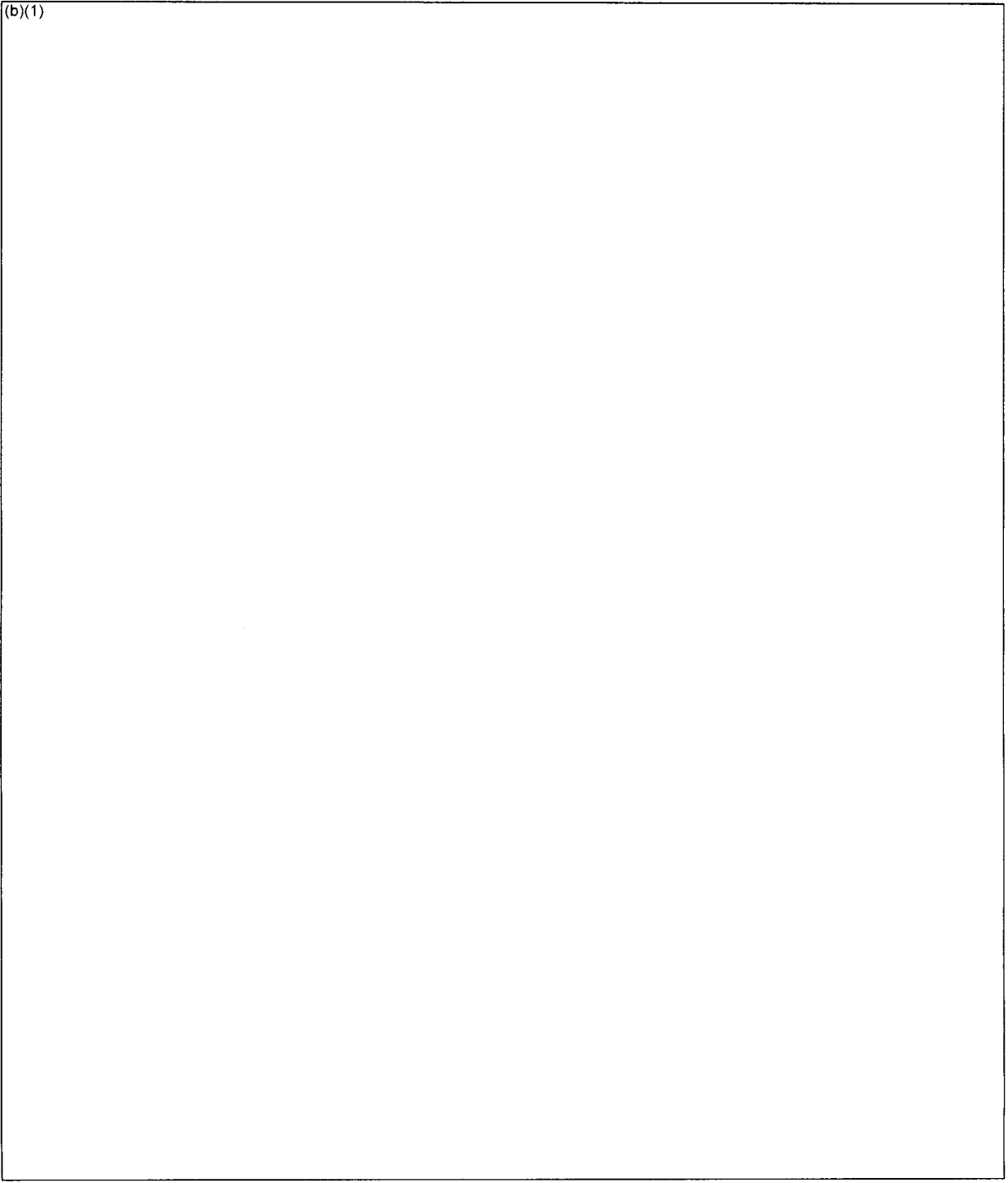
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APPENDIX C

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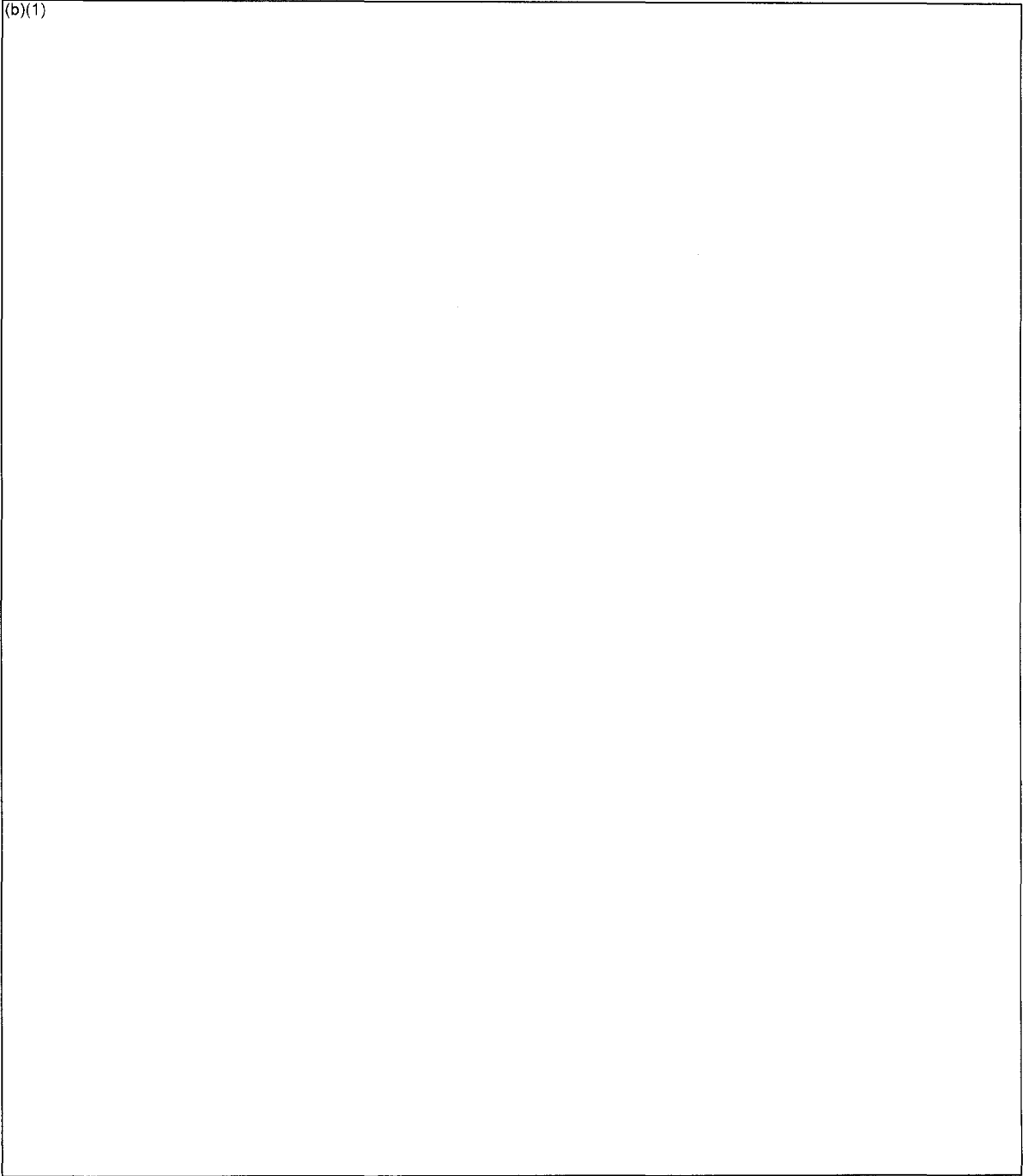
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APPENDIX D

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APPENDIX E

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APPENDIX F

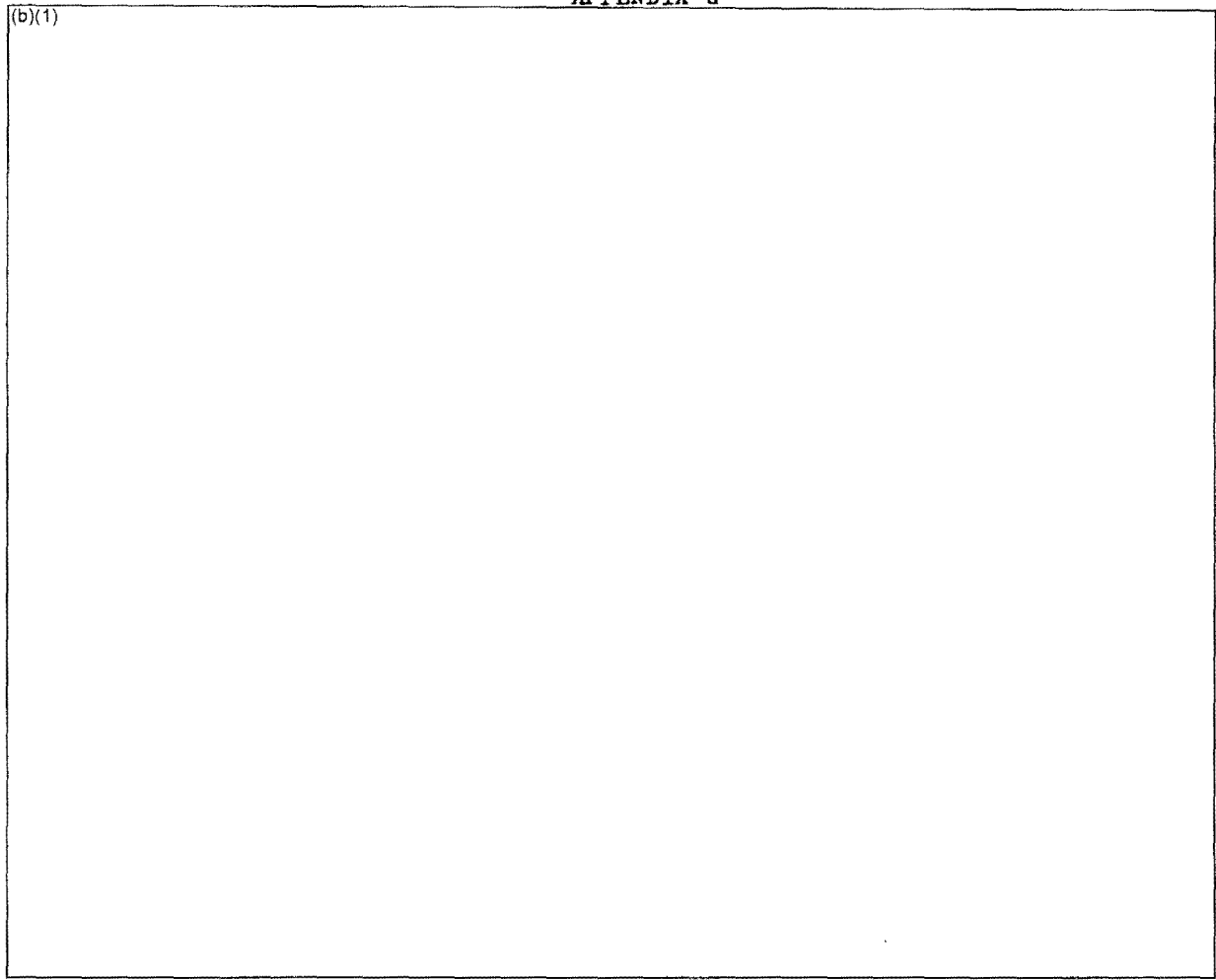
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APPENDIX G



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APPENDIX H

USAINSCOM KEY PERSONNEL

<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
COMMANDING GENERAL MG Stanley H. Hyman MG Harry E. Soyster	22 Nov 88 - Present 27 Jun 84 - 22 Nov 88
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL BG Floyd L. Runyon	22 Aug 88 - Present
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT Mr. (b)(6)	06 Apr 87 - Present
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR CSM (b)(6)	17 Jul 87 - Present
CHIEF OF STAFF Mr. (b)(6) COL COL	04 Jul 89 - Present 06 Oct 88 - 04 Jul 89 22 Aug 88 - 06 Oct 88
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF LTC (b)(6) COL Mr.	21 Aug 89 - Present 06 Oct 88 - 04 Jul 89 22 Aug 88 - 06 Oct 88
ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF Mr. (b)(6)	07 Mar 83 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESERVE AFFAIRS COL (b)(6)	21 Aug 89 - Present
INTERNAL REVIEW OFFICE Mr. (b)(6)	01 Apr 84 - Present
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF MAJ (b)(6) MAJ	01 Mar 89 - Present 01 May 87 - 01 Mar 89
PRINCIPAL ADVISOR RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTRACTING (PARC) Mr. (b)(6)	Jul 87 - Present
INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT OFFICE Mr. (b)(6)	10 Oct 88 - Present

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<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
RESERVE AFFAIRS OFFICE	
COL (b)(6)	31 Jul 89 - Present
COL [redacted]	- 14 Aug 89
INSPECTOR GENERAL	
COL (b)(6)	20 Jul 87 - Present
[redacted]	
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE	
COL (b)(6)	Jun 88 - Present
COL [redacted]	01 Jul 85 - Jun 88
CHIEF, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS	
LTC (b)(6)	01 Sep 87 - Present
[redacted]	
COMMAND CHAPLAIN	
COL (b)(6)	20 Jul 89 - Present
COL [redacted]	05 Aug 88 - 23 Jun 89
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL	
COL (b)(6)	24 Jul 89 - Present
LTC (b)(6) (Acting)	03 Jun 89 - 24 Jul 89
LTC [redacted]	24 Aug 86 - 03 Jun 89
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	
COL (b)(6)	01 Jun 89 - Present
COL [redacted]	01 May 85 - 01 Jun 89
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, FORCE INTEGRATION	
COL (b)(6)	01 Jun 89 - Present
COL [redacted]	09 Jun 86 - 01 Jun 89
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS	
COL (b)(6)	06 Sep 88 - Present
[redacted]	
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, LOGISTICS	
COL (b)(6)	10 Apr 89 - Present
Mr. [redacted]	19 Aug 88 - 10 Apr 89
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
COL (b)(6)	19 Sep 88 - Present
[redacted]	
CHIEF, COMMAND SECURITY OFFICE	
Mr. (b)(6)	Jul 87 - Present
[redacted]	

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	29 Jul 88 - Present
470th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6) COL	11 Jul 89 - Present 09 Jul 87 - 11 Jul 89
500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	11 Jul 88 - Present
501st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	Jul 88 - Present
513th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	26 Aug 88 - Present
701st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE COL (b)(6) COL	14 Jul 89 - Present 15 Jul 87 - 14 Jul 89
703d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE COL (b)(6) COL	16 Jun 89 - Present 14 Jun 87 - 16 Jun 89
704th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE COL (b)(6)	15 Jun 88 - Present
902d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP COL (b)(6)	17 Dec 87 - Present
U.S. ARMY OPERATIONAL GROUP COL (b)(6)	01 Jul 88 - Present
U.S. ARMY SPECIAL SECURITY GROUP COL (b)(6) COL	10 Jul 89 - Present 15 Jul 87 - 10 Jul 89
U.S. ARMY CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP COL (b)(6)	Jul 88 - Present
USAINSCOM FOREIGN MATERIEL INTELLIGENCE GROUP LTC (b)(6) LTC	14 Jul 89 - Present 17 Jul 87 - 14 Jul 89
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION BERLIN COL (b)(6)	28 Jul 88 - Present

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION SINOP COL (b)(6) COL [redacted]	31 Jul 89 - Present 01 Aug 88 - 31 Jul 89
3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (AERIAL EXPLOITATION) LTC (b)(6) LTC [redacted]	Jun 89 - Present Jun 87 - Jun 89
18th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (INTG/EXPL) (EAC) LTC (b)(6) [redacted]	12 Jan 88 - Present
201st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (SIGINT) (EAC) LTC (b)(6) [redacted]	05 Aug 88 - Present
202d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (INTG & EXPL) (EAC) LTC (b)(6) [redacted]	24 Jun 88 - Present
204th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (b)(1) [redacted] (EAC) LTC (b)(6) [redacted] LTC [redacted]	17 Jul 89 - Present 16 Jul 87 - 17 Jul 89
524th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (COLI/EXPL) LTC (b)(6) [redacted]	Jul 88 - Present
527th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (CI) LTC (b)(6) [redacted]	08 Jul 88 - Present
532d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (OPERATIONS) LTC (b)(6) [redacted] LTC [redacted]	21 Jun 89 - Present 13 Jan 88 - 21 Jun 89
711th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) [redacted]	Jun 88 - Present
712th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) [redacted] LTC [redacted]	18 Sep 89 - Present Aug 88 - Aug 89
713th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) [redacted]	Jun 88 - Present

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
714th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	Jul 88 - Present
730th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	28 Jun 88 - Present
731st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	04 Jun 87 - Present
732d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	06 Oct 88 - Present 03 Oct 86 - 06 Oct 88
741st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	24 Aug 89 - Present 25 Jun 87 - 23 Aug 89
742d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Robert R. Murfin LTC Michael K.A. Legg	02 Aug 89 - Present 22 Jul 87 - 02 Aug 89
747th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION MAJ (b)(6)	30 Jun 88 - Present
748th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	06 Jul 89 - Present 07 Jul 87 - 06 Jul 89
750th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	May 89 - Present Nov 86 - May 88
751st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	12 Jul 88 - Present
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE) (TECHNICAL) LTC (b)(6) LTC	26 Jun 89 - Present 26 Jun 87 - 26 Jun 89
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE) (COUNTERESPIONAGE) LTC (b)(6)	02 Dec 87 - Present
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (SECURITY) LTC (b)(6)	18 Jul 88 - Present

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
U.S. ARMY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (LOW INTENSITY)	
LTC (b)(6)	Jul 89 - Present
LTC	22 Jun 88 - Jul 89
5th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (INTG & EXPL) (EAC)	
MAJ (b)(6)	07 Jul 89 - Present
CPT	06 Jun 88 - 07 Jul 89
11th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (TECH) (INTEL)	
CPT (b)(6)	16 Aug 88 - Present
164th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (CI) CPT Dianna L. Flett	23 Sep 88 - Present
749th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY	
CPT (b)(6)	06 Dec 88 - Present
CPT	17 Oct 86 - 06 Dec 88
U.S. ARMY COLLECTION AND EXPLOITATION COMPANY	
LTC (b)(6)	30 Jun 89 - Present
LTC	16 Oct 87 - 30 Jun 89
181st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
CPT (b)(6)	26 Jan 89 - Present
MAJ	01 Jun 86 - 26 Jan 89
581st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (II)	
CPT (b)(6)	09 Jun 89 - Present
CPT	- 09 Jun 89
584th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC (b)(6)	01 Aug 88 - Present
766th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC (b)(6)	06 Feb 87 - Present
U.S. ARMY ASIAN STUDIES DETACHMENT	
Mr. (b)(6)	14 Jan 89 - Present
Mr.	01 Oct 80 - 01 Oct 88

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
WOBECK DETACHMENT CPT (b)(6)	21 Mar 88 - Present
USAINSCOM THEATER INTELLIGENCE CENTER- PACIFIC CPT (b)(6) MAJ	Jul 89 - Present 13 Nov 89 - Jul 89
66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, DETACHMENT HAHN LTC (b)(6)	21 Jul 88 - Present
3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EAC) CPT (b)(6) LTC	19 Aug 89 - Present 18 Apr 88 - 19 Aug 89
174th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EAC) LTC Thomas M. McNamara	25 Aug 88 - Present
U.S. ARMY FIELD SUPPORT CENTER COL (b)(6) COL	Jun 89 - Present 04 Sep 86 - Jun 89
USAINSCOM FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTER EUROPE LTC (b)(6) LTC	01 Jun 89 - Present 14 Jul 84 - 17 Jul 89
USAINSCOM AUTOMATED SYSTEMS ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6) LTC	May 89 - Present Aug 88 - May 89
USAINSCOM ADMINISTRATIVE/VISUAL INFORMATION SUPPORT ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6)	30 Nov 78 - Present
USAINSCOM FORCE MODERNIZATION ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6)	01 Jan 89 - Present
USAINSCOM CONTRACT SUPPORT ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6)	Jul 87 - Present

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
USAINSCOM MISSION SUPPORT ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6)	01 Oct 82 - Present
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY COL (b)(6)	08 Feb 88 - Present
USAINSCOM MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE AND INSTRUCTION TEAM (MAIT) CPT (b)(6)	30 Mar 88 - Present
U.S. ARMY CENTRAL SECURITY FACILITY COL (b)(6)	03 Jun 86 - Present
U.S. ARMY RUSSIAN INSTITUTE COL (b)(6)	15 Oct 86 - Present
U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ARLINGTON HALL STATION LTC (b)(6) LTC	09 Jun 89 - 30 Sep 89 20 Jun 86 - 09 Jun 89
INSCOM ACTIVITY FORT BELVOIR (PROVISIONAL) MAJ (b)(6)	09 Jun 89 - Present

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APPENDIX I

TRAVIS TROPHY WINNERS

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Winner</u>
1964	6988 U.S. Air Force Security Squadron (USASA NOMINEE: 53d USASA Special Operations Command)
1965	313th ASA Battalion (Corps)
1966	1st Radio Company Fleet Marine Force (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Training Center and School)
1967	509th USASA Group
1968	6990th U.S. Air Force Security Squadron (USASA NOMINEE: USASA, Europe)
1969	6994th U.S. Air Force Security Squadron (USASA NOMINEE: 330th ASA Company)
1970	USASA Field Station, Udorn
1971	U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Bremerhaven, Germany (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Vint Hill Farms)
1972	6916th U.S. Air Force Security Squadron (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Udorn)
1973	USASA Field Station, Berlin
1974	U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan (USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Augsburg)
1975	Consolidated Security Operations Center, San Antonio (USASA Field Station, San Antonio/6993d U.S. Air Force Security Squadron)
1976	USASA Field Station, Sobe
1977	470th Military Intelligence Group

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<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Winner</u>
1978	6903 U.S. Air Force Security Squadron, Osan Air Base, Korea (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg)
1979	U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Sobe)
1980	U.S. Army Field Station Misawa
1981	U.S. Army Field Station Berlin
1982	6912 Air Force Electronic Security Group, Berlin (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Berlin)
1983	6920 Air Force Electronic Security Group, Misawa AB, Japan (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg)
1984	Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg)
1985	U.S. Army Field Station Berlin
1986	<u>6912th Electronic Security Group, Berlin</u> (b) (1) Per NSA, (b)(3):P.L. 86-36
1987	Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan (USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Kunia)
1988	701st Military Intelligence Brigade

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APPENDIX J

DIRECTOR'S TROPHY WINNERS

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Winners</u>
1979	Staff Commander Middle East Force, Jufair, Bahrain (ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Brigade Support Company, Fort Amador, Panama)
1980	6916 Electronic Security Squadron, Hillenikon Air Base, Greece (ARMY NOMINEE: 372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii)
1981	Navy Security Group Activity, Athens, Greece (ARMY NOMINEE: 372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii)
1982	Task Force 138, U.S. Southern Command
1983	2d Radio Battalion Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Camp Lejuene, North Carolina (ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Military Intelligence Company (CEWI), Panama)
1984	224th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)
1985	525th Military Intelligence Brigade
1986	6916th Electronic Security Squadron, Hellenikon Air Base, Greece (ARMY NOMINEE: 1st Military Intelligence Battalion (AE), Wiesbaden Air Base, Germany)
1987	224th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)
1988	2d Radio Battalion Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Camp Lejuene, North Carolina (ARMY NOMINEE: 1st Military Intelligence Battalion (AE), Wiesbaden Air Base, Germany)

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