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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

21 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 FY1993 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 41 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 the PA as provided under Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (k)(1) and of the 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.

In addition, 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).

The withholding of the information described above is a total 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

Additionally, 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 #582F-08 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

In addition, we have been informed by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) that their information is releasable.

Additionally, 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 #582F-08.

Sincerely,



Joanne Benear
Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Office

Enclosure

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ANNUAL COMMAND HISTORY
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FISCAL YEAR 1993

History Office
Office of the Chief of Staff
Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Nolan Building
8825 Beulah Street
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5246

(RCS CSHIS-6(4))
September 1994

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Chapter I

MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

(b)(1)



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(b)(1)

Location. (U) All elements of Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) were located on the North Post of Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060. The command group and principal staff elements occupied the four floors of the Nolan Building (Building 2444) at 8825 Beulah Street. Headquarters support elements that could not be housed in the Nolan Building occupied reconverted structures elsewhere on North Post (Buildings 1809 and 2101C). Unmarried troops assigned to INSCOM were billeted in McCrae Barracks, also on North Post.

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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. (U) Commands all assigned units and activities.
2. (U) Is subordinate to the Chief, Central Security Service (CHCSS) for the conduct of signal intelligence (SIGINT) operations.
3. (U) Manages SIGINT resources to accomplish SIGINT operational tasks assigned by Director, National Security Agency/Chief, Central Security Service (DIRNSA/CHCSS).
4. (U) Provides specified military personnel and administrative, logistic, and operational support to the DIRNSA/CHCSS.
5. (U) Deals directly with the Director, DIA for the coordination of human intelligence (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 steering 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 steering to TROJAN users.

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(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 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 1993, there was a total of 69 units (21 TOE and 48 TDA) within INSCOM. The TDA figure does not include 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 1993, 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.

(U) MG Charles F. Scanlon served as Commanding General, INSCOM until 12 August 1993. He was replaced by MG Paul E. Menoher, former CG, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca. BG Michael M. Schneider served as Deputy Commanding General of INSCOM until he retired 31 May 1993. COL (b)(6) continued to occupy the position of Chief of Staff. Following BG Schneider's departure, he was assigned additional responsibilities as Deputy Commander on 16 August. Mr. (b)(6), the new Senior NSA Cryptologic Advisor, was detailed to INSCOM by the National Security Agency on 8 June 1993, replacing Mr. (b)(6). CSM (b)(6) held the post of Command Sergeant Major until 18 June 1993; he was succeeded by CSM (b)(6) on 8 August 1993.

(U) Staff organization underwent minor functional realignment during the reporting period. At the end of FY 1993, Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command was organized to consist of a Command Group, Personal Staff, Office of the Chief of Staff, Special Staff, and Coordinating Staff as shown below.

Command Group:

Commanding General (CG). (U) The CG, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command was responsible to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army for accomplishment of the missions and functions prescribed by AR 10-53 and was concurrently responsible to the Chief, Central Security Service for all signal intelligence (SIGINT) activities for which the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) were responsible.

Deputy Commander (DC). (U) The deputy commander assisted the commander in the management of all intelligence and support operations of INSCOM to include the review and execution of all tasked and delegated operations and the determination of future requirements.

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Senior NSA Cryptologic Advisor. (U) A member of the Command Group Staff, the Senior NSA Cryptologic Advisor was responsible for advising and assisting the CG, INSCOM in the effective development, validation, and execution of national SIGINT requirements of interest or tasked to the U.S. Army for signals intelligence exploitation.

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.

Personal Staff: The CG's Personal Staff consisted of his aide-de-camp, driver, and secretary.

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 Intelligence Oversight Office, the INSCOM Support Battalion, the Internal Review Office, 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 and provided support to the Secretary of the General Staff. The DCS directly supervised the Protocol Office and the History Office, which was resubordinated to the Office of the Chief of Staff during the reporting period.

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 the Chief of Staff. (U) The Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff acted as special advisor and consultant to the commander, deputy commander, and the Chief of Staff. Duties of the incumbent involved preparation of reports and speechwriting.

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.

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Intelligence Oversight Officer (IOO). (U) This office exercised supervision over the propriety and conformity to law and regulations of all INSCOM activities.

Army Liaison Office (ALNO). (U) Serves as the U.S. Army representative, in a cryptologic capacity with National Security Agency/Central Security Service.

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

INSCOM Support Battalion (ISB). (U) This provisional battalion replaced the Headquarters Support Activity on 6 October 1992 as the liaison element between the headquarters and the host installation, Fort Belvoir. Absorbing the TDA's of various INSCOM field operating activities, the new battalion was the concrete embodiment of a notional INSCOM Mission Support Command set up in response to recommendations of the VANGUARD Study. The provisional battalion provided command, control, UCMJ, and administrative support to military personnel and personnel management and administration to civilian personnel assigned or attached to the ISB. In addition to personnel on duty at HQ INSCOM, ISB included personnel on duty at INSCOM MSC's in the Washington area and at the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence. On 1 December 1992, the battalion's Security Detachment assumed operational control over HQ INSCOM security.

Special Staff:

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

Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC). (U) The PARC is the senior staff official responsible for oversight and administration of all aspects of contracting. During the course of the reporting period, the PARC was also dual-hatted as Deputy Chief of Staff, Contracting.

Inspector General (IG). (U) The IG, as member of the special 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 commanding general and as prescribed by law. The IG Office consisted of the Plans and Analysis Division, the Inspections Division, and the Assistance and Investigations Division.

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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.

Coordinating Staff:

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

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. DCSPER elements consisted of the Equal Opportunity Division, Civilian Personnel Division, Plans and Operations Division, Human Resources Division, Military Personnel Division, and Retention Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS). (U) The DCSOPS was the principal coordinating staff officer responsible for current intelligence collection, production, electronic warfare, counterintelligence, and security support operations. He performed the following functions: provided operational policy guidance and direction and coordinated and supervised current operations; managed the REDTRAIN program as Army executive agent and coordinated and supervised its current operations; provided operationally oriented INSCOM interfaces between national, departmental, theater (echelon above corps), and tactical (echelon corps and below) 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, DOD, 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 the command operational planning system. Additionally, he exercised staff proponency over counterintelligence support to several "black" special access programs (SAP's), and the Field Support Center. He was also principal coordinating staff officer responsible for USAINSCOM force management functions, to include threat coordination, force design and doctrine, multidiscipline operations support, training, long- and mid-range planning, low intensity conflict, and force structure management.

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(U) At the close of FY 1993, DCSOPS consisted of the following major divisions: Administrative Office, ADCSOPS Human Intelligence /Counterintelligence (HUMINT-CI), ADCSOPS Signal Intelligence and Technical Operations (SIGINT/TO), ADCSOPS Production (PDN), ADCSOPS Force Management (FM), ADCSOPS Force Readiness (FR), and two field operating agencies, the Force Modernization Directorate (FMD) at Fort Belvoir, and the INSCOM Training and Doctrine Support Detachment (ITRADS) at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

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.

(U) During FY 1993, 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 DCSRМ was the principal staff officer in matters concerning management, financial management, and manpower management. The DCSRМ 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. During FY 1993, DCSRМ was restructured into the following elements: Administrative Office, Integration Division, Program/Budget Division, Finance and Accounting Division, Management Engineering and Analysis Division, and Manpower Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Management (DCSIM). (U) The DCSIM was the principal staff assistant to the 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

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to telecommunications/ automation. The DCSIM discharged primary staff responsibilities for engineering, installation, and maintenance of INSCOM information systems. He also exercised staff supervision over operation of the Defense Special Security Communication System (DSSCS), CRITICOMM, and other telecommunications activities of the command. Additionally, he 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 Automated Information Services (AIS), a field operating activity that replaced the former Automated Systems Activity (ASA) on 6 October 1993. At the end of FY 1993, DCSIM consisted of an Administrative Branch, ADCSIM Telecommunications, ADCSIM Automation, and ADCSIM Information Services.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Security (DCSSEC). (U) The DCSSEC provides major Army command (MACOM) level and HQ-specific security management and support to the CG, INSCOM. The DCSSEC formulated, implemented, and supervised policies and procedures for Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) and collateral material in the functional areas of personnel, physical, information, industrial, TEMPEST, communications, automation, and operations security. During the course of the reporting period, DCSSEC was realigned into two separate divisions: a Facility and Personnel Division (FP) and an Information Security Division (IS). On 1 December 1992, responsibility for providing headquarters security was transferred from DCSSEC to a new Security Detachment, INSCOM Support Battalion.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Contracting (DCSCON). (U) The DCSCON (who was dual-hatted with the PARC) provided contract support to CG, INSCOM and to DA DCSINT. On 5 October 1992 DCSCON was reorganized and a field operating agency, the Directorate of Contracting Operations, established. The reorganization brought DCSCON into compliance with AR 5-3 by separating the PARC/DCSCON's responsibilities for review, policy, and oversight in contracting operations from the actual conduct of purchasing and contracting actions by the command.

Intelligence Directorate, Reserve Affairs (IDRA). (U) The primary mission of IDRA (formerly Deputy Chief of Staff, Reserve Affairs (DCSRA)) was to coordinate reserve component support to INSCOM current operations and to advise the commanding general on matters relevant to the reserve components. During the course of the reporting period, IDRA became simultaneously a staff element of HQ INSCOM and a directorate of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army (DA DCSINT). It now managed more than 1,500 Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA's) for DA DCSINT, the Defense

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Intelligence Agency (DIA), HQ INSCOM and the command's subordinate elements. Additionally, the element served as interface between INSCOM's major subordinate commands (MSC's) and their reserve component CAPSTONE units in order to assist in training programs and enhance unit readiness.

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(U) In the Pacific, the 500th MI Brigade was substantially restructured. The 3d MI Center in Hawaii was inactivated on 30 October 1992 and its mission assumed by the newly activated 205th MI Battalion. The brigade's 181st MI Detachment, a counterintelligence unit, was also inactivated in October 1992, and its personnel and assets absorbed in place by the 501st MI Brigade's 524th MI Battalion based in Korea. This battalion was given the mission of providing split-based counterintelligence support to 500th MI Brigade elements in Japan and Hawaii.

(U) In Europe, the 66th MI Brigade also went through a major realignment. The 527th MI Battalion, formerly a counterintelligence unit, was reorganized to become the brigade's operations battalion, absorbing the 581st MI Detachment in the process. The counterintelligence mission passed to the brigade's 18th MI Battalion, which also absorbed the personnel of the 584th and 766th MI Detachments, which were inactivated. Operational control of the U.S. Army Russian Institute (USARI) and its subordinate Foreign Language Training Center, Europe (FLTCE) passed to European Command (EUCOM) in the summer of 1993. INSCOM would transfer command of these elements to EUCOM at the end of the reporting period.

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(U) Finally, the command took initial steps to implement an Intelligence Integration Initiative (I3), under which the staffs of the Department of the Army Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence and Headquarters, INSCOM, would be realigned to rationalize the allocation of functions and achieve personnel savings. In October 1992, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army had provided guidance to the DCSINT on this action. "Tiger teams" were appointed to analyze the various functions of the Army's intelligence structure and to recommend those that could be eliminated, transferred, or reduced, and a lengthy process of coordination within and without the Army put in motion.

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Chapter IV

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Year of Ethics. (U) On 7 April 1992, the Office of Government Ethics (OGE) issued its final rule on Executive Agency Ethics Training Program. On 7 August 1992, OGE also issued its final rule on Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch. The new rules, while not a significant departure from the previous rules contained in AR 600-50, imposed a one-time training requirement for all employees which caused a large investment of time and effort. Concurrently, DA imposed a requirement to establish at each major Army component (MACOM) an Ethics Program. These events made FY 1993 "The Year of Ethics" at the INSCOM Staff Judge Advocate Office. By the end of the fiscal year, over 40 classes on ethics were offered to meet this one time training requirement.

Military Justice. (U) Within the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, a total of 265 Article 15's were given during FY 1993.

Inspector General Action Requests. (U) During FY 1993, the Office of the Inspector General closed 210 Inspector General Action Requests (IGAR), a decrease of 28 percent from the previous fiscal year. A total of 242 specific issues/allegations were addressed in the IGAR's. Of these, 203 were assistance issues, 23 were non-substantiated complaint allegations, and 7 were substantiated allegations. An analysis of the assistance cases revealed that the decrease could be attributed to a combination of the following conditions: drawdown of DOD personnel, merging of the 66th MI Brigade and the 701st MI Brigade, closing of Field Stations Berlin and Sinop, and transfer of U.S. Army Russian Institute to U.S. Army Europe.

(U) The top IGAR categories were military personnel management (38 percent), finance and accounting (26 percent), personnel conduct (14 percent), and command/management of organizations (13 percent). The top categories reflect a continuing problem with handling personnel actions within a geographically dispersed command. Also, the significant increase in finance cases was the result of the on-going conversion from Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS) to Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS).

Individual Achievement. (U) The Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement was presented to Sergeant (b)(6) 701st MI Brigade. The INSCOM recipient of the General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award for FY 1993 was Captain (b)(6) 513th MI Brigade. The MacArthur Award is presented to a company grade officer in each major Army command who

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demonstrates the ideals for which General MacArthur stood--"Duty, Honor, Country."

INSCOM Organization Day. (U) The INSCOM Day 1993 was held on 20 August 1993. Tickets sales reached 1,135. The event was held in conjunction with the Command Awards Ceremony. The 1993 Annual Command Award Recipients were as follows:

Albert W. Small Award--Mr. (b)(6) (HQ INSCOM)

COL Richard F. Judge Military/Civilian Team Improvement Awards--
SFC (b)(6) (HQ INSCOM) and Mr. (b)(6) (66th MI Brigade)

Jackie Keith Action Officer of the Year Award--Ms. (b)(6)
(b)(6) (HQ INSCOM) and Ms. (b)(6) (HQ INSCOM)

Virginia McDill Award--Ms. (b)(6) (66th MI Brigade)

Local National Employee of the Year Award--Ms. (b)(6)
(66th MI Brigade)

Equal Employment Opportunity Award--Ms. (b)(6)
(INSCOM MSA)

Annual Wage Grade Award--Mr. (b)(6) (HQ INSCOM)

Volunteer of the Year Unit/Individual--SGT (b)(6)
(513th MI Brigade)/Command Documentation Branch (ODCSRM - HQ INSCOM)

INSCOM Family Action Plan. (U) The INSCOM Family Action Plan (IFAP) and Army Family Action Plan (AFAP) continue to be major programs throughout the command. All subordinate commands conducted at least two unit/local level forums and had senior leadership involvement. A total of 1,301 INSCOM soldiers, family members and civilians participated in forums during the report period. Eighteen INSCOM command representatives from Europe, Pacific, and the Americas met to evaluate 31 soldier and family quality of life issues. Their evaluations identified four issues to be forwarded to DA for higher level consideration.

Officer Distribution Plan. (U) The FY 1994 Officer Distribution Plan (ODP) was received and allocated by September 1993. The FY 1994/95 ODP was 90 percent of the FY 1994 authorizations which represented an increase from 89 percent for FY 1993. The Officer personnel strength posture by unit as of 30 September 1993 is contained in Figure 1:

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Figure 1. Officer Personnel Strength Posture

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
66th MI Brigade	153	77	230
470th MI Brigade	68	33	101
500th MI Brigade	43	11	54
501st MI Brigade	132	83	215
513th MI Brigade	134	75	209
703d MI Brigade	46	15	61
704th MI Brigade	168	56	224
902d MI Group	114	94	208
Cryptologic Support Group	3	4	7
Foreign CI Activity	5	1	6
Foreign Intelligence Activity	76	9	85
Field Support Center	1	1	2
Foreign Science and Tech Ctr	17	0	17
Intell Threat and Anal Ctr	36	20	56
MI Battalion (LI)	45	61	106
National Security Agency	44	0	44
SAA	11	1	12
HQ INSCOM	120	26	146
TOTAL	1216	564	1780

Enlisted Personnel Strength Posture. (U) Enlisted Personnel posture by MOS (EW/Crypto and HUMINT MOS's) was as indicated below:

Figure 2. Enlisted Personnel Strength Posture by MOS (as of 4th Qtr, FY 94)

<u>MOS</u>	<u>AUTH/ASG</u>	<u>INSCOM % of Fill</u>	<u>DA % of Fill</u>
33R	140/162	116	121
33T	46/51	124	124
33V	14/17	121	256
33Y	62/84	135	144
33Z	19/14	74	111
96B	500/438	88	98
96D	329/284	86	106
96H	47/54	115	115
96R	58/28	48	97

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97B	688/654	95	103
97E	201/212	105	145
97G	121/143	118	111
98C	1160/1074	93	106
98D	168/270	101	99
98G	857/739	86	115
98H	597/588	98	118
98J	326/319	98	120
98K	514/458	89	96
98Z	104/92	88	105

Enlisted Personnel Strength Posture by Area and Unit. (U)

Figure 3. Enlisted Personnel Strength Posture by Area and Unit
(as of 30 Sep 93)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
<u>European Area</u>		
USA Cryptologic Spt Group	7	8
66th MI Brigade	1422	1441
USARI/Foreign Lang Tng Ctr	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	1442	1459
<u>Panama Area</u>		
470th MI Brigade/MI Bn(LI)	<u>1080</u>	<u>971</u>
TOTAL	1080	971
<u>Pacific Area</u>		
703d MI Brigade	1025	1053
500th MI Brigade	310	266
501st MI Brigade	<u>1095</u>	<u>1012</u>
TOTAL	2430	2331
<u>CONUS Area</u>		
Studies & Analysis Actvy	76	9
Field Spt Center	75	75
Central Security Facility	7	8
704th MI Brigade	1810	1670
513th MI Brigade	1143	895
HQ INSCOM	83	89
Intell Threat Analysis Ctr	186	152
Foreign Science and Tech	10	6

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902d MI Group	368	458
Foreign Intelligence Agency	123	123
Foreign CI Agency	34	46
Mission Support Actvy	22	17
Intel Production Mgt Actvy	8	6
INSCOM Support Bn	<u>166</u>	<u>128</u>
TOTAL	4111	1682
GRAND TOTAL	9063	8443

Civilian Placement and Voluntary Early Retirement. (U) The INSCOM Civilian Placement Program (ICPP) was established in early FY 1992 for the purpose of assisting in the placement of INSCOM employees whose positions were or will be abolished. During FY 1993, all employees were placed into other vacant positions within the ICPP or placed with other activities as a result of employees released as a result of Reduction in Force actions.

(U) In August 1993, INSCOM was granted the authority to offer voluntary separation incentive pay (VSIP) and voluntary early retirement (VERA) for the 66th MI Brigade, Augsburg, Germany to accommodate displaced employees because of downsizing. Five employees were offered VSIP and voluntarily exercised their regular retirement option. One employee was offered and accepted both VSIP and VERA.

Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System. (U) In May 1993, the Office of the Secretary of the Army approved 214 high grade upgrades based on the Civilian Intelligence Personnel CIPMAS Army Occupational Guide (AOG) application and authorized an additional 25 discretionary high grade actions to fill key vacancies. In addition, one new Army Occupational Guide (AOG), Combat Developments, was applied. The implementation of the CIPMS Primary Grading Standard, Part 3, to existing supervisory and managerial positions, was initiated.

Civilian Freeze and Reduction. (U) On 13 July 1993, HQDA imposed a freeze on personnel actions which would result in an increase of the 30 September 1992 on-board GS-14/15/Senior Executive Service (SES) and equivalent senior civilian strength. This was in response to Executive Order 12839, which called for agencies to reduce total civilian employment from the strength of 30 September 1992 by 4 percent in fiscal years 93, 94, and 95 with 10 percent of this reduction coming from the senior civilian positions. A total reduction in strength of 22 senior civilian employees was to be accomplished by end of FY 1995.

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(U) HQDA granted INSCOM relief from Army freeze policy in FY 1993. INSCOM chose to institute a command hire freeze to meet anticipated outyear downsizing requirements. The command continued to use a headquarters' review board to validate requests submitted and forward recommendations to the Chief of Staff for approval. Most requests submitted represented requirements to hire candidates from outside the command. INSCOM approved approximately 120 requests during FY 1993.

Interns. (U) HQDA allocated INSCOM a total of 19 Army Civilian Training, Education, and Developments System (ACTEDS) intern spaces for FY 1993. These spaces were allocated to the Intelligence Career Program (CP) (14 spaces), Automated Data Processing CP (2 spaces), Civilian Personnel Administration CP (1 space), Comptroller CP (1 space) and Manpower Management CP (1 space). INSCOM allocated the above intern spaces to the U.S. Army Field Support Center (8 spaces), HQ INSCOM (3 spaces), 902d MI Group (2 spaces), and 703d MI Brigade (1 space).

(U) The primary objective of the FY 1992-93 period was to protect the "intern pipeline" for the future. The total strength was reduced from FY 1990 levels based on projected ability to place the intern graduates during the period of intense downsizing. To date, the command was 100 percent successful in placing all graduates in permanent command positions. All eight Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career Program interns remained on ACTEDS rolls for the full 3 year period of the intern plan per agreement negotiated with Army.

Representation of Women and Minorities. (U)

**INSCOM Women and Minorities Representation at Mid and Senior Levels
(as of 30 September 1993)**

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Grades</u>							<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	
White Women	66	1	72	170	89	24	2	424
Black Men	8	0	8	23	15	1	1	56
Black Women	29	0	11	16	8	1	0	65
Hisp Men	2	0	3	7	11	6	2	31
Hisp Women	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	7
AA/PI Men	3	0	8	13	24	7	0	55
AA/PI Women	1	0	13	4	2	0	0	20
AI/AI Men	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	8
AI/AI Women	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3

Affirmative Employment Symposium. (U) Chief of Staff Colonel William M. Robeson reviewed the INSCOM Affirmative Employment Program Plan Accomplishment Report and discovered that many of the hiring and advancement trends for women and minorities were negative. Although some of this could be attributed to the hiring freeze and promotion restrictions, Colonel Robeson felt compelled to take several corrective actions. From May through July 1993, 441 civilian employees of HQ INSCOM were asked to complete a question survey (75 percent completion rate). Two hundred and sixty-one civilians also participated in one of the 12 sessions hosted by the Chief of Staff. The discussions were both candid and spirited.

(U) As a result of the Affirmative Employment Symposium (AEP), the command initiated a series of corrective actions to address the issues identified. Using a resolution model and the Total Army Quality process, the command addressed each one of the issues/problems identified in the AEP Summary Report. The Process Action Teams were trained and assigned to the issues based upon priority, and direct action was taken to correct issues where resolution was evident. In conjunction with these steps, the Commanding General initiated periodic "Town Meetings" as a forum to exchange information with the commands' soldiers and employees. The Deputy Commander published information bulletins to ensure employees was informed on issues pertaining to possible or anticipated organizational changes. Additional training for supervisors was currently being designed to address training deficiencies. As a result, the workforce showed signs of increased positive morale and improved production.

Budget Adjustments. (U) During FY 1993. INSCOM received from HQDA an additional \$6.4 million for counter narcotics operations. But FY 1993 was a difficult year because, as part of the Appropriation Language, drastic reductions were applied to INSCOM's funding:

Congressional Travel Reduction	\$ 1,574K
Congressional Reduction EUCOM	\$ 4,000K
HQDA Bill Payer	\$ 6,800K
Army Central ADP Reduction	\$ 6,000K
Production Reduction	\$ 6,000K
ADP Production Reduction	\$ 3,000K
SINOP Reduction	\$ 8,752K
HQ and Admin Reduction	\$ 10K
RPMA Reduction	\$ 1,190K
Inflation Reduction	\$ 1,020K
Unallocated Base Reduction	\$ 4,716K
TOTAL	\$43,062K

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FY 1993 Annual Funding Program (AFP) at the Close of FY 1993. (U) The following table shows direct funding by subprogram at the close of FY 1993 (in thousands):

PROGRAM 2

FY 92 COB Dollar Guidance	\$ 52,826
JTF-B	\$ 55
Master Plan	\$ 1,937
AICE	\$ 5,100
Restore Hope	\$ 3,400
Foreign Currency	\$ 97
HQ & Admin	\$ (1)
USARPAC OPA/OMA Realign	\$ 200
Congressional Reduction - Travel	\$ (381)
TENCAP	\$ 548
Pay Raise	\$ 124
Inflation	\$ 1,556
Counter Drug	\$ 6,432
FY93 FINAL AFP	\$ 71,893

PROGRAM 38

FY93 COB Dollar Guidance	\$ 316,659
ISC Transfer	\$ (3,187)
AICE Transfer	\$ 2,600
KISS Transfer	\$ 1,200
FAISE Transfer	\$ 1,199
HQDA Bill Payer	\$ (6,800)
Congressional Reduction EUCOM	\$ (4,000)
RPMA Reduction	\$ (1,190)
Sinop Reduction	\$ (8,752)
Travel Reduction	\$ (1,101)
Inflation Reduction	\$ (1,020)
Intel Production Reduction	\$ (6,000)
ADP Production Reduction	\$ (3,000)
Army Central ADP Reduction	\$ (6,000)
Unallocated Base Reduction	\$ (4,716)
Language Training	\$ 2,000
A not A Reduction	\$ (2,000)
A not A Spt to Air Force	\$ 2,000
Transfer to EUCOM	\$ (30)

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Civ Injury Comp Reduction	\$	(239)
Strategic C3I	\$	250
Pr Year Adjustment	\$	(8)
Production Proliferation	\$	1,400
Army Alignment	\$	339
FY93 FINAL AFP	\$	279,604

PROGRAM 39

FY93 COB Dollar Guidance	\$	1,004
SAP	\$	40
HQ & Admin Reduction	\$	(9)
Travel	\$	(22)
Inflation	\$	10
FY93 FINAL AFP	\$	1,023

PROGRAM 72

FY93 COB Dollar Guidance	\$	55
Travel	\$	(1)
Excess	\$	(3)
FY93 FINAL AFP	\$	51

PROGRAM 81

FY93 COB Dollar Guidance	\$	1,299
USARI	\$	2,558
ROTC Coop Program	\$	113
Congressional Travel	\$	(70)
Inflation	\$	26
FY93 FINAL AFP	\$	3,926

PROGRAM 87

FY93 COB Dollar Guidance	\$	0
Interns	\$	594
Inflation	\$	(1)
Long Term Training	\$	51
FY93 FINAL AFP	\$	644

PROGRAM 95

FY93 COB Dollar Guidance	\$	1,004
PCIP	\$	(73)
Telephone	\$	(100)
Prior Year	\$	19
Inflation	\$	31

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FY93 FINAL AFP

\$ 881

Direct Obligations by Element of Resource (EOR) for FY 1993. (U) The following reflects direct obligations by Element of Resource (EOR) for FY 1993. Obligations of \$357,885,000 and an Annual Funding Program of \$358,022,000 resulted in an obligation rate of 99.96 percent:

<u>EOR</u>	<u>P2</u>	<u>P38</u>	<u>P39</u>	<u>P7</u>	<u>P81</u>	<u>P87</u>	<u>P9</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Civ Pay	5,018	133,691	587	0	1,215	520	0	141,031
TVL	7,772	18,682	223	14	864	100	0	27,655
T/T	108	570	26	37	0	0	0	741
Rt/Co/Ut	980	5,438	0	0	38	0	850	7,306
Ctr Svc	37,929	95,402	7	0	1,191	20	31	134,580
Sup/Eq	20,002	20,771	180	0	173	4	0	41,130
FNIH	63	4,934	0	0	418	0	0	5,415
Land/Str	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	27
TOTAL	71,876	279,511	1,023	51	3,899	644	881	357,885

INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance. (U) The manpower data shown in the following table depicts the authorized level for FY 1994, as allocated in the DA Program and Budget Guidance Summer 1993 and includes transfers in/out:

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

<u>Program</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>MIL</u>	<u>USCIV</u>	<u>FNCIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
P2 Gen Purpose Forces	524	312	4559	5395	152	6	5553
P3 Intel & Info Management	871	388	4181	5440	2607	233	8280
P7 Cen Sup & Mgt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P8 Training	3	4	5	11	10	0	21
P6 RDT&E	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
P3 Spt to NSA	186	31	1460	1677	0	0	1677
TOTAL	1584	734	10205	12523	2777	239	15539

INSCOM's Special Access Program (SAP) Requirements. (U) During FY 1993, INSCOM's SAP Requirements increased significantly. As a result, INSCOM attempted to obtain funding from HQDA and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to assist with the additional requirements. However, no funding was obtained from these agencies. Therefore, INSCOM had to realign its Other

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Procurement, Army/ Operations and Maintenance, Army (OPA/VOMA) resources to obtain needed funding for these additional requirements.

Reserve Affairs - Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA). (U) Prior to FY 1993, the Intelligence Directorate Reserve Affairs (IDRA) managed the INSCOM IMA program. During this reporting period, IDRA began to oversee the IMA programs of DA ODCSINT and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) which brought the number of IMA positions under the IDRA umbrella to almost 1,500. Of this number, about 1,000 were filled, and 96 percent of these trained during the fiscal year. Because the IMA's included the Reserve Components (RC) Assistant Army Attaches and the INSCOM's major subordinate commands, the training of the IMA's was conducted on a worldwide basis.

(U) IDRA developed a Drilling Individual Mobilization Augmentees (DIMA) detachment to support the National Military Joint Intelligence Center (NMJIC). This unit was backfilled by soldiers from the inactivating 584th DIMA Detachment. The Reserve Component Postgraduate Intelligence Course (PGIP) was inaugurated at the Defense Intelligence College, and IDRA coordinated the U.S. Army Reserve participation.

Reserve Affairs - Production/Resource Allocation Board (P/RAB). (U) The IDRA took the lead in establishing the Production/Resource Allocation Board to prioritize requirements and allocate resources for RC MI units and soldiers to participate in real intelligence production. Duty days and funds were marked for RC MI support to the prioritized intelligence projects.

Alignment of the 300th MI Brigade with 704th MI Brigade. (U) The alignment structure for an element of the 300th MI Brigade (Linguist) (Utah National Guard) with the 704th MI Brigade was developed. This initiative marked the first time a specific Reserve component linguist structure was dedicated to fill echelons above corps (EAC) language shortfalls identified by the ODCSINT HQDA language requirements study.

Defense Intelligence Threat Data System (DITDS). (U) Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is the program manager for DITDS, a system that was used to support several functional missions. These functions included (1) Counter Terrorism using the Threat Research and Analysis Program (TRAP) data base, (2) Arms Proliferation using the THESEUS data base, and (3) Counter Narcotics using the EMERALD system. In the 2d Qtr FY 1994, the counterintelligence function, using the AEGIS data base would also use DITDS.

(U) Based on recommendations of the DA Functional Requirements Review Board, DCSINT (HQDA) approved the Mission Element Needs Statement

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(MENS) for counterintelligence and human intelligence automation. The automation systems chosen for developing a prototype capability were the DITDS and its portable counterpart, the Theater Rapid Response Intelligence Package (TRRIP). The objective was to develop a standard counterintelligence system for all Army intelligence sites. The DITDS was deployed at HQ INSCOM and at the 902d MI Group, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

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Unit Ministry Teams. (U) From 20 to 24 September 1993, the INSCOM Command Chaplain hosted the first ever Unit Ministry Teams Intelligence and Security Update. The objective of the "Update" was to assist the Unit Ministry Teams in developing and implementing creative ministry for soldiers, civilians, and their family members. The Update also gave unit ministry teams insight and information about the intelligence community and its relationship to INSCOM. INSCOM Chaplains and chaplain assistants world-wide attended the Update. Others attending included Chaplain Carl Bilderback, Air Force Intelligence Command Chaplain and installation chaplains from Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Fort Drum, New York; Fort Gordon, Georgia; Fort Meade, Maryland; and Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Field Station Kunia Automation Spaces. (U) Early in 1992, the NSA Direct Support Officer (DSO) automation positions at the 703d MI Brigade were to be replaced by INSCOM Department of Army Civilians (DAC) by reprogramming DAC positions from other INSCOM field stations that have closed or expected to soon draw down. During that time, a decision was made to transfer the host responsibilities from INSCOM to the Navy. With the Navy taking over Host responsibilities at Kunia, all DAC automation positions were to be reprogrammed to new and current sites that INSCOM have Host responsibilities.

The KOATREE Computer System at Field Station Kunia. (U) In September 1992, Field Station Kunia conducted an Information Management Office (IMO) Project Consolidation Study. The new computer will be identified as KOATREE, which will consolidate ADP services currently provided by five different computers located at Field Station Kunia on a single, large-scale mainframe called. Processor Resource/System Management (PR/SM) IBM ES/9121 model

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511. The consolidation will significantly improve processing capacity, allow for eventual reductions in manpower, reduce hardware and software life-cycle support costs while providing improved application processing capabilities. The Initial Operating Capability (IOC) was scheduled for May 1994. The KOATREE system will be supported by NSA and INSCOM with life cycle support provided by NSA.

Intelligence Oversight Inspections and Cases. (U) During FY 1993, the Intelligence Oversight Office conducted inspections of 9 out of 14 major subordinate commands with no major significant findings. Inspections were also conducted of selected subordinate elements of the five remaining major subordinate commands.

(U) During the reporting period, 39 Procedure 15 cases were opened and monitored by the Intelligence Oversight Office. As of the end of the year, 23 of those cases were closed and 16 remained open. Fifteen cases were carried over from the previous year, of which 14 were closed; 1 case remained open.

Kiosk Lobby Display. (U) The Public Affairs Office managed and coordinated a major stationary information display which was constructed in the lobby of the lobby of the Nolan Building. Rotating displays to include photos and graphics provided timely information to the staff and visitors.

Consolidation of Sensitive Compartmented Intelligence and Collateral Security. (U) The breakup of the Special Security Group, which centralized the control of Sensitive Compartmented Intelligence (SCI), caused the responsibility for SCI to rest with the local commander. Over the last couple years, the DCSSEC has waged a continuous effort to ensure that major subordinate command assume responsibility for the new mission. One result of the decentralization of SCI is that there has been a dissolving of the delineation between SCI and collateral security management which were previously separate activities.

Transition from Mainframe to LAN-based Client-Server Environment. (U) FY 1993 witnessed the steady evolution to a LAN-based client server environment, expected to take another year or at least before the HQ INSCOM could drop all dependence on the TOPSAIL GAFF computer for applications support. In June 1993, the transition became more urgent propelled by three factors: (1) DCSR and DCSPER conversion to a LAN-based data base environment; (2) Automated Information Services reconsideration of intent to augment TOPSAIL GAFF with another more powerful mainframe, pointing to more dependence on LAN servers to handle the software and data base requirements; and (3) The Automated Information Services' accumulating

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arsenal had grown too resource-intensive to maintain and needed to be simplified to a basic set of products to support the new LAN-based environment.

Project Priority System. (U) Automated Information Services reassessed support to two large projects, CANNON LIGHT (HUMINT/CI automation) and the INSCOM Data Base System (IDBS), and concluded that it could no longer provide dedicated resources to these two programs. The names CANNON LIGHT and INSCOM Data Base System were dropped, and the ADP projects would have to compete with other HQ INSCOM needs. Beginning in September 1993, each HQ INSCOM staff element would prioritize its own automated application requirements. In turn, the Automated Information Services applied a "cut-line" representing the reality of limited manpower and unlimited requirements.

First INSCOM Security Conference. (U) From 6-8 October 1992, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Security hosted the first annual INSCOM Security Conference. Security managers, S2's, and special security officers from 17 of the 23 INSCOM commands and activities attended the conference. The focus of the conference was to present the overall national view and threat on the first day, the Department of Defense and U.S. Army view on the second day, and then to bring it all together in an INSCOM perspective on the closing day.

Joint Meritorious Unit Award. (U) The Military Intelligence Battalion (LI) received the Joint Meritorious Unit Award. Joint Task Force Four and its assigned units distinguished themselves by exceptional meritorious service from 6 April 1991 to 30 April 1992 by fulfilling Department of Defense counter-drug obligations with the United States Atlantic Command area of responsibility. All members of Headquarters and Headquarters Service Detachment, Company A and Company C of the MI Battalion were authorized to wear the Joint Meritorious Unit ribbon.

Army Maintenance Excellence Awards. (U) The Foreign Material Intelligence Battalion, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland was winner of the Army Award for Maintenance Excellence in the TDA light category for FY 1992. The TDA intermediate category award winner was the 751st MI Battalion, Camp Humphreys, Korea.

Computer Training Facility. (U) On 5 March 1993, the 902d MI Group formally opened its Computer Training Facility. The facility located on the second floor of Building 4554 is fully equipped with state-of-the-art IBM-compatible personal computer systems with printers, video training tapes with lesson workbooks, and VCR's to provide software application training for all 902d MI Group personnel.

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BG Ardisana Collector of the Year. (U) Two INSCOM soldiers, Sergeant (b)(6) and Staff Sergeant (b)(6), joined Staff (b)(6) (U.S. Air Force) in the winner's circle. Top honors went to (b)(6) with (b)(6) and (b)(6) both named as runners-up.

Louisiana Maneuvers(LAM). (U) In 1941, Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall used a series of General Headquarters Maneuvers in Louisiana and the Carolinas to assess the Army's capability to transition to war in Europe. The 1941 Army was undergoing massive changes – receiving new equipment, organizing under the triangular division concept, building up for war, and changing the national focus from isolationism to involvement as a world power.

(U) Today, the Army is also undergoing dynamic change – resizing the force, examining a force projection concept for a strategic Army, receiving new high-tech equipment, and shifting the operational focus from living in the Cold War era to being a regional force. As a result, the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Sullivan decided to apply the same Louisiana Maneuvers construct to a dynamic process that will use simulations, exercise and real world operations as means to test and focus the Army's energy on making the adjustments to evolve the Army into a Strategic force in the 21st century.

(U) In addition to exercises, LAM will also use the six Training and Doctrine Command Battle Labs to explore operational and organizational issues at the major subordinate command, major Army command, Army and even Joint levels. Each issue will have one or more of the following outcomes: confirm current policy, recommend a policy change, generate new issues, or require further study. Potential issues can be raised from any level.

(U) INSCOM concentrated on the EAC intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) implications of the Army-level issues and our own MACOM and major subordinate level issues. The MACOM level issues are re-focusing national support downward, achieving intelligence integration, practicing joint and combined operations, pooling for power projection and integrating Reserve Components (RC) military intelligence.

Telecommunications Connection with Reserve Components MI Centers.

(U) Realizing the full potential of RC MI talent in peacetime and contingency circumstances has already been difficult. RC MI soldiers and units separated from their active component (AC) organizations, such as INSCOM and its major subordinate commands, suffer in their ability to respond rapidly to requirements.

(U) The Intelligence Directorate Reserve Affairs, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Reserve Command and the National Guard Bureau, began to develop,

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test, and evaluate Department of Defense Intelligence Information System (DODIIS) telecommunications connectivity at the RC MI Centers in Phoenix, Arizona (1st MI Center) and Draper, Utah (300th MI Brigade). The results of these efforts were to furnish a "blueprint" for future developments in INSCOM's employment of its Reserve soldiers and units. Through this connectivity, Reserve units will receive task, conduct research and analysis using applicable data bases, and file reports in a timely fashion -- all from the RC MI center.

Army Supply Excellence Award. (U) The Army Supply Excellence Award recognized organizational level units that demonstrate outstanding supply operations, focusing on supply discipline and efficiency. The runner-up winner for Active MTOE company/detachment was the 766th MI Detachment.

Top NCO/Soldier of the Year/Retention NCO. (U) Sergeant (b)(6) a Morse Intercept Operator at the 703d MI Brigade, was named INSCOM's Top NCO. Sergeant (b)(6) and Electronic Warfare Signals Intelligence Analyst with the 704th MI Brigade was INSCOM's 1992 Soldier of the Year. Finally, Staff Sergeant (b)(6) of the 204th MI Battalion, was the INSCOM's 1992 Retention NCO.

742d MI Battalion Receives Army Superior Unit Award. (U) The Secretary of the Army approved the Army Superior Unit Award on January 15, 1993 for Headquarters and Operations Company, 742d MI Battalion. During the period 16 January to 15 December 1991 (DESERT STORM), the 742d MI Battalion provided continuous time-sensitive intelligence analysis and technical support to national decision-makers.

Linguists Aid Chinese Refugees. (U) Linguists from Field Station Kunia provided support to Operation Provide Refuge, a joint task force operation to aid 525 Chinese nationals being smuggled on board the motor vessel *East Wind*. The Chinese were forced into cargo holds throughout their 45-day shipboard journey. A mutiny followed and the engine became disabled.

(U) Hawaii-based U.S. Coast Guard personnel picked up distress signals from the ship. The Honolulu-based Coast Guard cutter *Rush* responded immediately and found the human cargo on the drifting vessel. Immediate humanitarian aid was required because of the terrible sanitary conditions aboard, and the fact that the ship was unable to proceed under its own power.

(U) The President of the Republic of the Marshall Islands granted the U. S. Government's request to allow the *East Wind* to dock at the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll Marina. USCINCPAC Joint Task Force Project Refuge was formed, incorporating support from Army and Air Force units. Within 24 hours, Air Force

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Staff Sergeant (b)(6) Cryptologic Linguist Center training manager, and six Army linguists from Field Station Kunia were on a plane to the tiny atoll 2,100 miles away.

(U) The linguists served as interpreters, since the majority of the Chinese nationals couldn't speak English. "We interviewed them to find out names, ages, medical problems and if any were traveling with other family members," said

(b)(6) "As time went on, we interpreted during one-on-one interviews, translated statements from the camp commander, and interpreted for the doctors."

Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System (CIPMS). (U) In 1986, the Army took on a civilian modernization project as a result of a Department of the Army Inspector General report. The report confirmed that the civilian personnel management was too complex, with major problems in the way the Army led and cared for the civilian members of the force.

(U) That same year, Congress included, within the Intelligence Authorization Act, authority for the Department of Defense to establish an alternative Excepted Service Personnel System for the intelligence community within the Army, Navy, and Air Force. As a result, the Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System was implemented in 1990, becoming a component of the Army's overall modernization project.

(U) The Intelligence Personnel Management Office has served as the Army's focal point for the invention, implementation and continuing evolution of CIPMS. The IPMO works with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Air Force and the Navy, as well as the intelligence community throughout the Army. Supervised by the INSCOM (Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel), the IPMO is under the control of the DCSINT and DCSPER (HQDA). This control is reflective of the partnership between the intelligence and personnel communities which forms the foundation of this unique personnel system.

(U) Army leadership's goals for CIPMS include greater comparability with the rest of the intelligence community; a simplified administrative system; a greater role and accountability for management in a new partnership with civilian personnel; broader scope in management of compensation; and protection of employee rights.

(U) Improved grade comparability within the intelligence community has been achieved by development and implementation of CIPMS classification standards for many types of work. However, full coverage of all series is not yet a reality. Classification coverage of all series is anticipated within about two years. The

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upcoming establishment of programs for CIPMS positions above the GS-15 level marks a significant change. These programs include the senior intelligence executive service, created for executives, and the senior intelligence professional program, designed for technical experts and scientists. These programs will fulfill a promise of a true dual-track career development system. They will also allow the Army to blend its military and civilian leaderships as the defense intelligence community re configures and responds to many new challenges.

(U) CIPMS policies support the Army's Managing Civilians to Budget Programs and the delegation of position classification authority to line managers. They have increased authority to make position adjustments. However, these efforts, along with a number of CIPMS recruitment compensation authorities and career development efforts, have been undercut in recent years by fiscal restrictions related to downsizing.

(U) CIPMS protects employee rights throughout the employment life cycle. A personnel interchange agreement with the Office of Personnel Management permits free movement of our employees between CIPMS and the competitive service. Continued attention to our program from all levels of management will ensure continuance of that agreement, and protect the CIPMS merit system reputation with OPM. Recent equal employment opportunity statistics confirm the progress being made to increase the participation of minorities and women in intelligence occupations, but more remains to be done in the areas of recruitment outreach and career development.

(U) The recent extended period of downsizing in the federal government has made it clear that reduction-in-force policies and procedures must be overhauled to save money, reduce employee turbulence and maintain organizational effectiveness. A number of radical alternatives have been discussed.

(U) OSD is also looking at the Army's career development program, including Army civilian education training and development plans, as a model for the department. The Defense Intelligence Agency has even recently borrowed many aspects of Army intelligence's career management policies when redesigning their own system.

(U) The forces that gave birth to the Army's original modernization project and CIPMS still exist. The end of the Cold War and global competition have increased, not lessened, the need for modernization and innovation. The Army will soon reach a new man-power-to-budget equilibrium and return to recruiting in a labor market that may well meet predictions of increasingly stiff competition.

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Alternative personnel management systems like CIPMS have also gained in number as well as in stature.

(U) The Federal Government has reached a consensus that further changes are required. Government managers are being challenged to design more streamlined organizations, lowering the proportion of administrative and support positions, and are being asked to further simplify, automate and deregulate. Undoubtedly, CIPMS will continue its philosophy of evolution.

(U) The way civilian personnel offices provide their services will change significantly in the future. The Defense Department can no longer afford an operating civilian personnel office at every post, camp or station. Regionalized personnel offices will provide servicing to all organizations. Our challenge will be to assure that personnel teams receive sufficient effective CIPMS training, and the intelligence managers retain full access to comprehensive personnel management advice on CIPMS issues.

(U) Another major change comes about as the Army redefines the role of the civilian. Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM have made it clear that to support the warfighter, civilians will be needed more than ever, either at the "front" or in close support from a safe haven in the United States. This is the corps of civilians who, in the future, will be asked to be more mobile, reactive and versatile. The intelligence community's long-term parallel experiences with the Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career Program provide important precedents for forging new policies effecting the corps of civilians.

(U) An even more significant change will be the streamlining and automation of how jobs are described and classified and how people are assigned and compensated. The Office of the Secretary of Defense has recently encouraged CIPMS to continue as a "reinvention laboratory" in these areas. Options are now being discussed and evaluated that could lead, in several years, to systems improvements that will even more closely meet the goals first established for CIPMS in the 1980's.

Historical Publications. (U) The INSCOM History Office was responsible for the preparation and publishing of two books during the reporting period: Military Intelligence: A Picture History and U.S. Army Signals Intelligence in World War II: A Documentary History. The Picture History was an updated second edition. The Documentary History was a joint effort with the Center of Military History. The INSCOM History Office researched and prepared the document, and the Center was responsible for the layout and publishing. The Documentary History was one of a number of undertakings by the INSCOM History Office focusing on the 50th commemoration of World War II.

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Chapter V

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Multidiscipline

Top Objectives for 1993. (U) During the course of the reporting period, the INSCOM Command Group determined that the following items were to be considered as INSCOM's top priorities for the 1993 Calendar Year:

(U) Conduct Global Multidiscipline Intelligence and Counter-Drug Support Operations to Satisfy Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Requirements.

(U) Care for INSCOM Soldiers, Civilians, and Families.

(U) Be Trained and Ready.

(U) Support Army, CINC, JCS and INSCOM Exercises (LAM, REFORGER, INTERNAL LOOK, ULCHI FOCUS LENS, DRAGON HAMMER, BCTPS, CTC Rotations, Etc.

(U) Continue to Refine the INSCOM European, Pacific, Americas and Power Projection Force Structure.

(U) Leverage and Facilitate National Intelligence Technology Support to Warfighters.

(U) Relocate the 513th MI Brigade to Fort Gordon.

(U) Stand Up Regional Operating Facilities (ROFs).

(U) Modernize INSCOM Systems to Streamline Intelligence Collection, Automation, Analysis, Production, and Dissemination.

(U) Continue to Integrate U.S. Army Reserve Component Forces into INSCOM Operations.

(U) Confirm INSCOM's Linguist Requirements, Refine Language Priorities, and Advance a Training CONOP.

(U) Focus on the Future!

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Restructuring Intelligence Organization in Europe. (U) During the course of the reporting period, the 66th MI Brigade completed reorganization actions. On 16 October 1992, the 527th MI Battalion completed its transition to an operations battalion that incorporated personnel from the 66th MI Brigade, the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army Europe (DCSINT USAREUR), as well as from the original counterintelligence battalion. As established the battalion was manned at approximately 55 percent of its end strength. Four companies were activated on 16 October: a Headquarters Services Company that included battalion staff, vehicle, communications, and electronic maintenance personnel; Company A, operating the USAREUR Combat Intelligence Readiness facility at Gablingen; Company B, which manned the U.S. Army Europe Imagery Exploitation System (UIES); and Company C, which provided a Joint Military Intelligence Support Element to the Joint Analysis Center at Molesworth, England. Company D was later activated at Bad Aibling to furnish communications and data processing support. Additionally, the battalion supported the DCSINT USAREUR in Heidelberg with a 22-man element.

(U) Simultaneously, the 18th MI Battalion, which previously had carried out a HUMINT mission, now also assumed counterintelligence responsibilities throughout the European Theater. As a result, the 766th MI Detachment in Berlin and the 584th MI Detachment in Vicenza, Italy, were inactivated on 16 October 1992, and their personnel and assets absorbed by the 18th MI Battalion. Although the bulk of the battalion continued to be stationed in Western Europe, during the reporting period the unit detailed intelligence/linguist personnel to support a variety of humanitarian/peacekeeping missions, including PROVIDE COMFORT in Turkey; PROVIDE HOPE in Kyrgystan and Russia; and PROVIDE PROMISE in Somalia. Additionally, individuals from the battalion supported U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) operations in Croatia and Macedonia.

(U) Finally, Field Station Augsburg terminated operations on 12 January 1993. The 701st MI Brigade's two remaining battalions, the 711th and 714th MI Battalions, were temporarily attached to the 66th MI Brigade while drawdown of personnel and equipment proceeded. The battalions were discontinued in July 1993. However, operational elements formerly subordinated to the 714th transitioned into two new TDA companies assigned to the 204th MI Battalion: Company B at the National Security Agency site at Bad Aibling, and Company C at Augsburg.

Restationing of 513th MI Brigade. (U) As a result of lessons learned from the Persian Gulf War, INSCOM initiated planning actions to find a more suitable headquarters for its contingency brigade, the 513th MI Brigade. The brigade

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needed a home station that would permit close coordination with supported commanders, easy access to training areas, and collocation of its major units. The brigade's existing headquarters at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, was inadequate on all these counts. A canvass of various candidate sites in the Eastern United States revealed that most installations would soon be flooded by other units redeploying from Europe or lacked adequate modern construction to house troop billets and administrative offices. Formal site surveys were completed on three Army installations: Fort Polk, Louisiana; Fort Drum, New York; and Fort Gordon, Georgia. An assessment revealed that Fort Gordon, Georgia, was the most suitable location. In practice, this action tied in closely with INSCOM's desire to establish a Regional SIGINT Operations Center (formerly Regional Operating Facility (ROF)) at Fort Gordon. In January 1993, the Secretary of the Army approved the choice of Fort Gordon, and planning actions began to move most elements of the 513th MI Brigade to this new location by the end of FY 1994. It was anticipated that brigade Headquarters, the 297th MI Battalion, and the 202d MI Battalion would relocate to Fort Gordon from Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; and that the 201st MI Battalion would move to Fort Gordon from Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia. The Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion and the headquarters of the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity) would remain in place at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, and at Orlando, Florida. It was projected that the 513th would absorb the 470th MI Brigade when the latter unit withdrew from Panama in FY 1995.

(U) Meanwhile, in another 513th MI Brigade-related development, FORSCOM's Automated Intelligence Support Activity at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was realigned and became a sub-element of the brigade in May 1993.

Adventures in the Sun and Sand. (U) In November 1992, President George Bush ordered Central Command (CENTCOM) to execute Operation RESTORE HOPE, an armed humanitarian relief mission designed to alleviate conditions of desperate famine in the African country of Somalia caused by an ongoing civil war. INSCOM's contingency brigade, the 513th MI Brigade, was tasked to provide support for CENTCOM's Army component in this operation. Planning was complicated by the fact that Somalia was an undeveloped theater; Somali a very low-density language; and the operating environment one of Third World austerity coupled with anarchy. The country lacked both a central government and a functioning infrastructure. Initially, the 513th prepared a deployment package including 20-30 soldiers from four of the brigade's specialized battalions. However, the National Command Authority's desire to limit troop strength in Somalia and the availability of signal and analytical intelligence from both the U.S. Marines and other coalition forces caused the package to be reconfigured. It was decided that the 202d MI Battalion would provide a HUMINT-heavy detachment that would be reinforced by a few specialists from the other battalions. The bulk of brigade personnel committed to Somalia

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consisted of counterintelligence, interrogator, and analytic personnel organized into multidiscipline force protection teams with their own transport and logistic support. Two soldiers were school-trained Somali linguists. The first elements of the 202d MI Battalion arrived in-country on 20 December, 1992.

(U) In Somalia, the 513th's detachment worked for the Directorate of Intelligence (J2) of the CENTCOM Joint Task Force. On 24 December, three force protection teams were deployed to the outlying towns of Belli Dogle, Marka, and Belet Weyne in direct support of Army tactical units whose organic counterintelligence personnel had not yet arrived. Until January, detachment personnel in Mogadishu worked with the counterintelligence (CI) augmentees furnished J-2 from INSCOM, Forces Command (FORSCOM), the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and various non deployed Marine units. The augmentees had already established liaison with human relief agencies in Mogadishu and made contact with walk-ins. The INSCOM detachment's HUMINT teams, possessing their own transportation, greatly facilitated J-2's collection operations. When the augmentees left, J-2 directed the detachment to provide limited document exploitation (DOCEX), continue liaison with relief agencies, and undertake force protection support. The last function was accomplished by street reconnaissance and low-level source operations. The situation was complicated by the fact that the Mogadishu sector was assigned to the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force (MARFORCE), which had its own large counterintelligence apparatus, and there was potential mission overlap between INSCOM assets and the Marines.

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Military Intelligence Support Elements (MISE). (U) On 15 March 1991, the Secretary of Defense approved a plan to restructure defense intelligence by consolidating all intelligence production activities at the unified command level into Joint Intelligence Centers (JIC's). To begin implementation of this plan, INSCOM agreed to augment the JIC of U.S. Atlantic Command (LANTCOM) with 21 personnel beginning in FY 1993. Additional Joint Military Intelligence Support Elements (JMISEs) were started during the reporting period at Pacific Command (PACOM) by the 500th MI Brigade; at Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) by the 470th MI Brigade; at European Command's (EUCOM's) Joint Analysis Center, Molesworth, UK, by the 66th MI Brigade; and at CENTCOM by the 513th MI Brigade. The elements would bring additional ground order of battle expertise to the joint theater intelligence center. However,

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DA DCSINT had decided that the JMISE's would transition from INSCOM control to the joint force structure in FY 1995.

(U) Meanwhile, evaluation of INSCOM's Corps Military Intelligence Support Element (CMISE) concept began at Fort Hood, Texas, where the 513th MI Brigade established a CMISE at III Corps. Initial evaluation results were favorable, although by the end of the reporting period Forces Command (FORSCOM) had not issued an official position on implementation of CMISE throughout the Continental United States (CONUS). In Europe, the 66th MI Brigade established a CMISE for V Corps at brigade headquarters in Augsburg, Germany. A tailored support package would be pushed down to the corps as required for support of exercises or contingency planning. This alternative approach proved to be both effective and acceptable to V Corps.

Intelligence Field Operating Activities Consolidation/ Resubordination. (U) During the course of the previous reporting period, the Chief of Staff of the Army had approved that portion of the VANGUARD Study results that called for the consolidation/resubordination of Intelligence Field Operating Activities (FOA) under a major subordinate command of INSCOM. Accordingly, planning began to organize an INSCOM Mission Support Command. On 6 October 1992, a Mission Support Command was established in the form of a provisional INSCOM Support Battalion (ISB). The new entity absorbed a number of Fort Belvoir-based INSCOM elements: INSCOM Activity Fort Belvoir; Force Modernization Activity; Contract Support Activity; Automated Systems Activity; and also the Mission Support Activity at Vint Hill Farms Station. Additionally, it incorporated the functions of the DA DCSINT Intelligence Personnel Management Office and the DA DCSINT Intelligence Automation Management Office. Finally, various HQ INSCOM elements were transferred (on paper) to the new MSC, to include the Reserve Affairs, History Office, Chaplains Office, Army Liaison Office, SSO Fort Belvoir, Audio Visual Information Support Activity, and the Intelligence Operations Center.

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Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV's) in Korea. (U) During the course of the reporting period, the 501st MI Brigade's 3d MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) was tasked to support the deployment of the Army's only UAV company during Exercise TEAM SPIRIT. This was the first time that UAV's had appeared in Korea. The deployment allowed the brigade and battalion to integrate the UAV assets into normal operations and to develop plans for airspace management and logistical support. The UAV's employed were Pioneers, essentially large handmade model aircraft using 1970's technology.

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Counterintelligence/HUMINT

Consolidation of Counterintelligence and HUMINT functions within DCSOPS. (U) In February 1993, as the result of the reassignment of the incumbent ADCSOPS-HUMINT to a new "embedded" Army HUMINT staff element at DIA, the HUMINT and Counterintelligence elements within DCSOPS were merged. This was followed in May 1993 by the unification of all collection management for both disciplines under a single entity. This initiative paralleled efforts at securing greater integration of CI with HUMINT already taking place at the DoD level.

Counterintelligence.

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AR 381-20 Revisions. (U) During the third quarter of the reporting period, INSCOM recommended to DAMI-CIC that the portion of this Army Regulation dealing with the issuance of Badges and Credentials be revised. Under existing procedures, badges and credentials were periodically turned in to HQ INSCOM when CI agents rotated to new assignments. In FY 1993, INSCOM's Badge and Credentials (B&C) Office issued and reissued over 1150 B&C's and other intelligence identification documents. This bureaucratic formality made for operational delays and made it difficult to support the warfighter's requirements in a fluid and rapidly-changing global security environment. INSCOM recommended that CI agents receive their badges and credentials at graduation and retain them until relieved from duty, retired, or given assignments not requiring intelligence identification.

Pacific Reorganization. (U) In FY 1991, implementation of the recommendations of the VANGUARD and QUICKSILVER program reviews resulted in a projected decrement of 24 percent of counterintelligence personnel by FY 1995. The impact would be particularly severe in the Pacific Area, where the counterintelligence force structure was to be cut back by 44 percent. To better utilize resources, INSCOM's 181st MI Detachment, the counterintelligence unit of the 500th MI Brigade in Japan, was inactivated on 15 October 1992. Personnel and equipment were reassigned to the 524th MI Battalion in Korea, but remained in place in Japan. Similarly, CI assets in Hawaii became part of the 524th. As a result, the battalion now conducted split-based operations in three different countries.

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902d MI Group Reorganization. (U) The 902d MI Group, INSCOM's largest counterintelligence element, underwent a drastic reorganization in FY 1993. The group absorbed the personnel and residual functions of the former Special Security Group and Central Security Facility and moved to a three-battalion configuration. As reorganized, the group now consisted of a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment; a Counterintelligence Battalion (Security), with four lettered companies providing counterintelligence support to most Army elements in CONUS; a Counterintelligence Battalion (Counterespionage), which handled the most sensitive investigations; and a new Counterintelligence Support Battalion, responsible for providing services to Army Special Activities Programs (SAP's) and the Army Acquisition Protection Program; and arranging for the dissemination of Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) to contractors. All group elements maintained their headquarters at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

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Personnel Security Investigations (PSI). (U) Counterintelligence personnel of INSCOM units located outside of the continental United States perform Personnel Security Investigations (PSI's) on behalf of the Defense Investigative Service (DIS). Much of the workload was in Europe, where the 66th MI Brigade's 18th MI Battalion was responsible for conducting four-fifth's of all Army PSI's, opening and closing some 4500 leads over one sixth-month period. (The remaining Army PSI's were handled by tactical counterintelligence personnel of V Corps.) In November 1992, a successful attempt was made to expedite the PSI process by electronically transmitting Reports of Investigation (ROI) from the 18th MI Battalion's Case Control Office (CCO) in Germany to the DIS Personnel Investigation Center (DIS-PIC) in Baltimore, Maryland. ROI's were transmitted using PROCOMM communications software over commercial lines using the STU-3. In March 1993, DIS-PIC automated its monthly inventory report, setting up a Defense Investigative Management System (DIMS). The 18th MI Battalion was now able to access the DIMS electronically, reducing inventory reconciliation time from 14 man days to a few hours. It was planned to extend the system to the other INSCOM CCO's outside of the Continental United States, beginning with Korea.

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Personnel Security Screening Program. (U) The 902d MI Group was tasked to conduct a Personnel Security Screening Program (PSSP) at selected Army recruit training facilities to detect in advance those individuals whose backgrounds made them ineligible for clearances or enrollment in selected Military Operational Specialties (MOS's). During the course of the reporting period, the group conducted 2,624 PSSP interviews at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and Fort Dix, New Jersey. Derogatory information was found on 95 recruits. This eliminated the need to conduct Single Scope Background Investigations on these individuals, saving the Army approximately \$261,500 on that count alone. Other savings were of course achieved by not wasting specialized MOS training on individuals who would later be found to be unsuitable .

Acquisition Systems Protection Program (ASPP). (U) During the course of the reporting period, INSCOM continued to provide counterintelligence (CI) and threat assessment support to the Army portion of the Acquisition Systems Protection Program (ASPP). The ASPP was established at the direction of Congress to protect defense systems and technical data from foreign intelligence collection efforts during the acquisition phase of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Programs. In 1992, Congress had passed a one-time appropriation to fund the effort, of which INSCOM's share was \$2,000,000. To demonstrate the value of the concept, INSCOM decided to focus CI resources on four key acquisition programs: the Corps Surface to Air Missile (CORPS SAM); the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFTADS); the Single Channel Anti-Jam Manportable Terminal (SCAMP); and the Secure Mobile Anti-Jam Reliable Tactical Terminal (SMART-T). To support the program, fourteen civilians came on board at ITAC and the 902d MI Group as temporary hires. However, although HQDA and INSCOM accorded ASPP a high priority, no funding had been allocated to conduct the mission beyond the end of FY 1993. FY 1994 monies were available to pay the nine civilian temporary hires that were still on board.

Communications Security (COMSEC) Inspection Mission Transfer. (U) In June 1992, INSCOM and the Army Materiel Command forwarded memoranda to DA agreeing that COMSEC audits and cryptofacility inspections should be consolidated and responsibility for the missions be assumed by a subordinate element of AMC: the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command's Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA). DA directed INSCOM to draw up a formal Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to effect the transfer. The draft MOA indicated that the mission would pass to the CSLA on 1 June 1993. On 26 October 1992, DAMI-CIC concurred with the memorandum, provided that the effective date of the realignment was put back until 1 October 1993. The transfer of responsibilities relieved INSCOM from the burden of carrying out a function that had become redundant and cost-ineffective.

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Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) and TEMPEST Issues.

(U) During the previous reporting period, INSCOM had begun to consolidate its TSCM and TEMPEST programs. TSCM personnel in the field were cross

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trained to conduct TEMPEST inspections, and TEMPEST positions were eliminated from the authorization documents. Mission consolidation was completed in the 66th and 501st MI Brigades in FY 1992. In FY 1993, TSCM personnel of the 470th were given training in TEMPEST; in September 1993, the brigade was tasked to assume the TEMPEST mission throughout U.S. Southern Command, less TEMPEST testing which remained a 902d MI Group responsibility. Within the 902d, all TEMPEST positions except TEMPEST testers were converted to TSCM, and all TSCM and TEMPEST tester personnel realigned into a Technical Support Detachment under the Military Intelligence Battalion (Counter Espionage). It was planned to consolidate these missions in the 500th MI Brigade by the summer of 1994. Meanwhile, initiatives were underway to transfer the whole TEMPEST mission to the Defense Information Systems Agency.

Mobile TEMPEST Detection System (MTDS). (U) Originally initiated in 1979 as a program to upgrade/fabricate ten Mobile Tempest Test Systems (MTTS's) this project has dragged on interminably, shrinking in size while growing in cost. In March 1992, the program was downsized once more. INSCOM decided to acquire one Mobile TEMPEST Detection System (MTDS), as MTTS was now called, and a TEMPEST Detecting Equipment Transporter to haul the electronics. In May 1993, a single MTDS and its associated transporter were at last fielded to the 902d MI Group. Unfortunately, "by the time the system was fielded, it no longer met the operational requirements of the unit."

Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) Vans. (U) This project followed a less tortuous developmental course than that of the apparently star-crossed MTTS. In the late 1980's, a documented requirement emerged for three TSCM vans that could be used by INSCOM counterintelligence units to perform radio frequency searches in a secure manner. A contract to procure the equipment was signed in September 1990 and following the usual delays, the vans were delivered and accepted in August 1993. Two vans went to the 902d MI Group; the third to the 66th MI Brigade.

TSCM Training. (U) The 902d MI Group began to teach Phase I and Phase II of the Army TSCM course on 21 September 1992. Formerly, responsibilities for teaching the two different phases had been divided between the 902d and the U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

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Automated Information Systems Security Mission Realignment. (U) On 1 October 1992, the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ODCSINT) tasked INSCOM with the new mission of executing the Department of Defense Intelligence Information Systems (DODIIS) computer security COMPUSEC) program. INSCOM was now responsible for conducting system and site-based certification testing of all automated systems handling non-Service Cryptologic Element Sensitive Compartmented Information data prior to their formal accreditation by the Defense Intelligence Agency. To compensate for the increased workload associated with the new mission, in January 1993, ODCSINT relieved the command from the Automated Information System Security Assessment Program (AISSAP) which had been in effect since 1979. Under AISSAP, INSCOM had helped Army commanders evaluate the security of their automation programs.

INSCOM Polygraph Program. (U) On 7 July 1993, the Secretary of the Army suspended the use of Counterintelligence Scope Polygraph (CSP) examinations as a screening procedure for individuals requiring access to Army Special Access Programs (SAP's). In the Secretary of the Army's view, research had failed to demonstrate that the program actually deterred espionage, and it certainly was not cost-effective. In FY 1992, the Army had spent \$4,000,000 administering 2,100 CSP exams without detecting a spy. Only 39 persons failed to pass the exams, and only nine of these admitted to unauthorized disclosures or unreported foreign contacts. None of the admitted disclosures were demonstrably espionage-related. Moreover, the Secretary of the Army asserted, "the CI screening technique is contrary to American values that affirm a person is innocent until proven guilty."

(U) However, the suspension did not affect polygraph requirements for the Department of Army Cryptographic Access Program (DACAP) or other screening programs over which the Secretary had no jurisdiction, such as those involving the DoD SAP TIGHT DOOR, NSA, CIA, or the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). The impact of the suspension was to redirect the thrust of INSCOM's CSP screening program to meet DACAP requirements. More than 500 such exams were conducted during the reporting period, and it was anticipated that ultimately DACAP would account for a large part of the future INSCOM polygraph mission, since approximately 2300 exams would have to be administered each year once the program was fully implemented.

(U) In other polygraph program developments, the DoD Polygraph institute developed a new type of exam known as the Test for Espionage and Sabotage (TES), which was less time-consuming and easier to administer than other types of polygraph examinations. Most INSCOM polygraphers received TES training in July 1993. Additionally, Polygraph Quality Control personnel and functions

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were transferred from HQ INSCOM to the 902d MI Group in August 1993.

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Electronic Warfare Developments. (U) In May 1992, the CG, INSCOM, identified electronic warfare doctrinal deficiencies based on experience gained during Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. As a result, the DA DCSOPS initiated a year-long Army-wide review of EW in June of that year. In responding to the CG INSCOM, MG Schroeder of DCSOPS expressed his concern that with the expansion of electromagnetic warfare into the infrared and ultraviolet frequency spectrums, the battlefield would require better spectrum management for deconfliction of electromagnetic interference (EMI). The review resulted in a draft concept statement, a draft operations concept, and a draft functional description of the management and employment of Army EW being sent to TRADOC. During the course of this review, the CG INSCOM also pressed DA DCSOPS to establish linkages between EW and the newly evolving field of Information Warfare (IW). As a result, DA DCSOPS established a new directorate to address these issues.

(U) Meanwhile, the Joint Chiefs of Staff had moved to change some of the basic terms of reference utilized by the services in discussing aspects of EW. Command, Control, and Communications Countermeasures (C3CM) was redefined as a strategy aimed at protecting our command and control and destroying that of the enemy ("to sever the enemy's head from the body of combat forces"). This view precipitated a recommended name change from C3CM to command and control warfare (C2W). The definition of EW itself was expanded. It was now held to embrace Electronic Attack (formerly Electronic Counter Measures, or ECM); Electronic Protection (formerly Electronic Counter-Counter Measures, or ECCM); and Electronic Warfare Support (formerly Electronic Warfare Support Measures, ESM). Most notably, the definition of electronic attack now included employment of laser and particle beam weapons against personnel and equipment and the use of weapons primarily dependent upon enemy electromagnetic energy sources for terminal guidance.

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IMINT/MASINT

INSCOM IMINT Program

Softcopy Imagery Exploitation Workstations (SIEWS). (U) The SIEWS is a hardware and software package designed to provide all of INSCOM's multidisciplined brigades with a modern digital imagery capability. It consisted of a SunSparc UNIX-based system with software allowing the exploitation of digital imagery and the dissemination of the imagery to customers all over the world. In August 1993, INSCOM arranged for the purchase of 40 SIEWS to be distributed among all INSCOM units with imagery elements. The buy would be stretched out over two fiscal years.

INSCOM Imagery Support to the National Military Joint Intelligence Center (NMJIC). (U) During the course of the reporting period, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) requested that the Army provide imagery analysts to the NMJIC as part of its contribution to the national joint effort. DA DCSINT requested that INSCOM manage a program to provide three Army analysts for a year. The intention was to make this opportunity available to the whole Army. However, due to budget limitations and the cost of TDY to Washington, D.C., no volunteers were forthcoming from tactical MI units. Consequently, INSCOM's 902d MI Group and Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) furnished three personnel for an initial 179-day rotation. It was anticipated that the 513th MI Brigade would ultimately pick up the mission.

513th MI Brigade Imagery Support. (U) An element of the 513th MI Brigade is collocated with the Imagery Division of ITAC in the Washington Navy Yard to provide support both to its parent unit and the 470th MI Brigade. During the course of the reporting period, secondary imagery dissemination support to the 470th was expanded. The 470th MI Brigade increased its requirements as part of an effort to establish a digital imagery data base using the Enhanced Tactical Users Terminal (ETUT) as the central collection management node in SOUTHCOM. Additionally, the 513th MI Brigade now provided imagery to the new CMISE supporting III Corps at Fort Hood, Texas.

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New Developmental Systems. (U) During the course of the reporting period, INSCOM worked on defining operational requirements for the following new developmental systems:

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Systems Under Acquisition. (U) The following MASINT systems were in various stages of the acquisition process by the end of the reporting period:

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APPENDIX A

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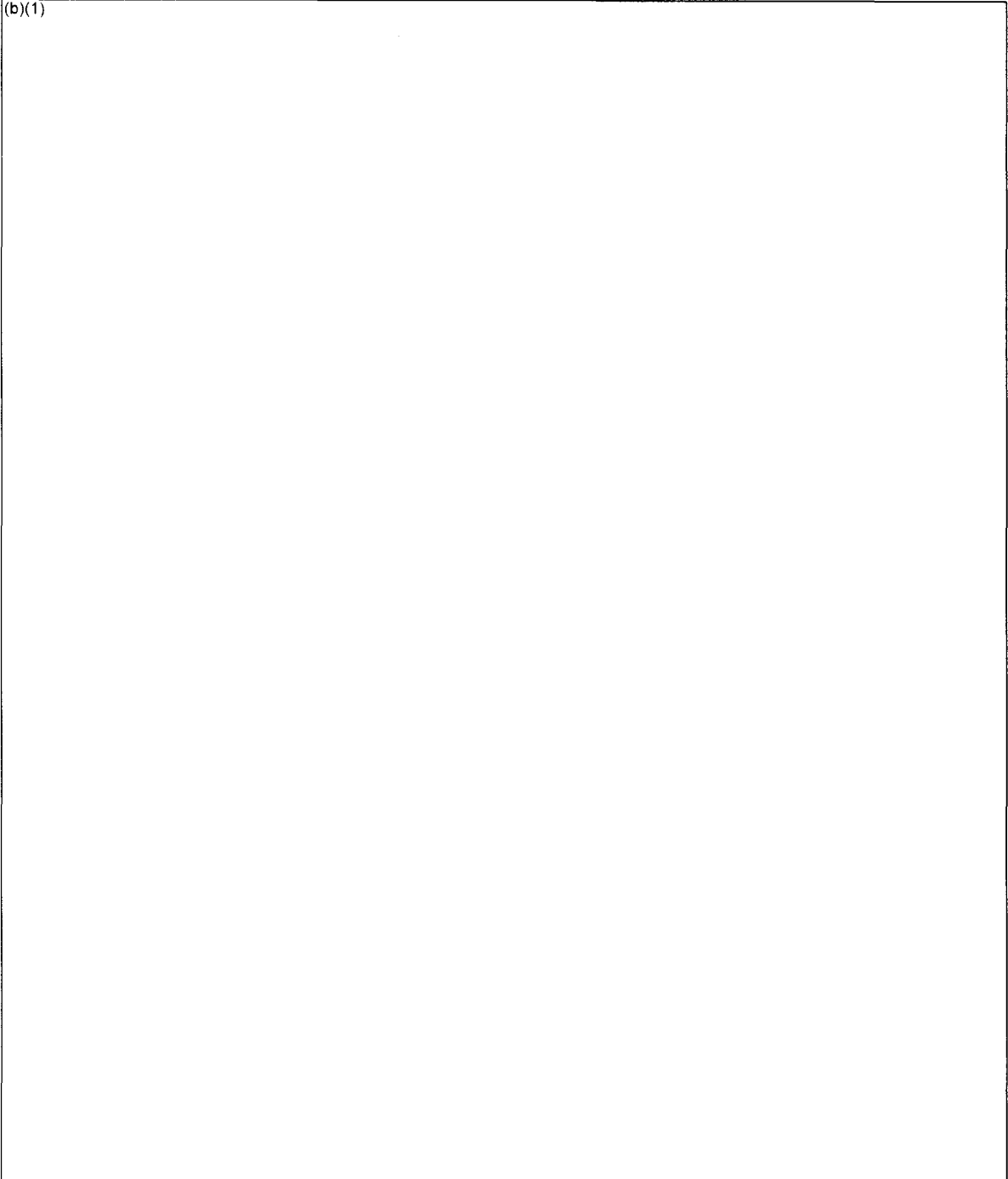
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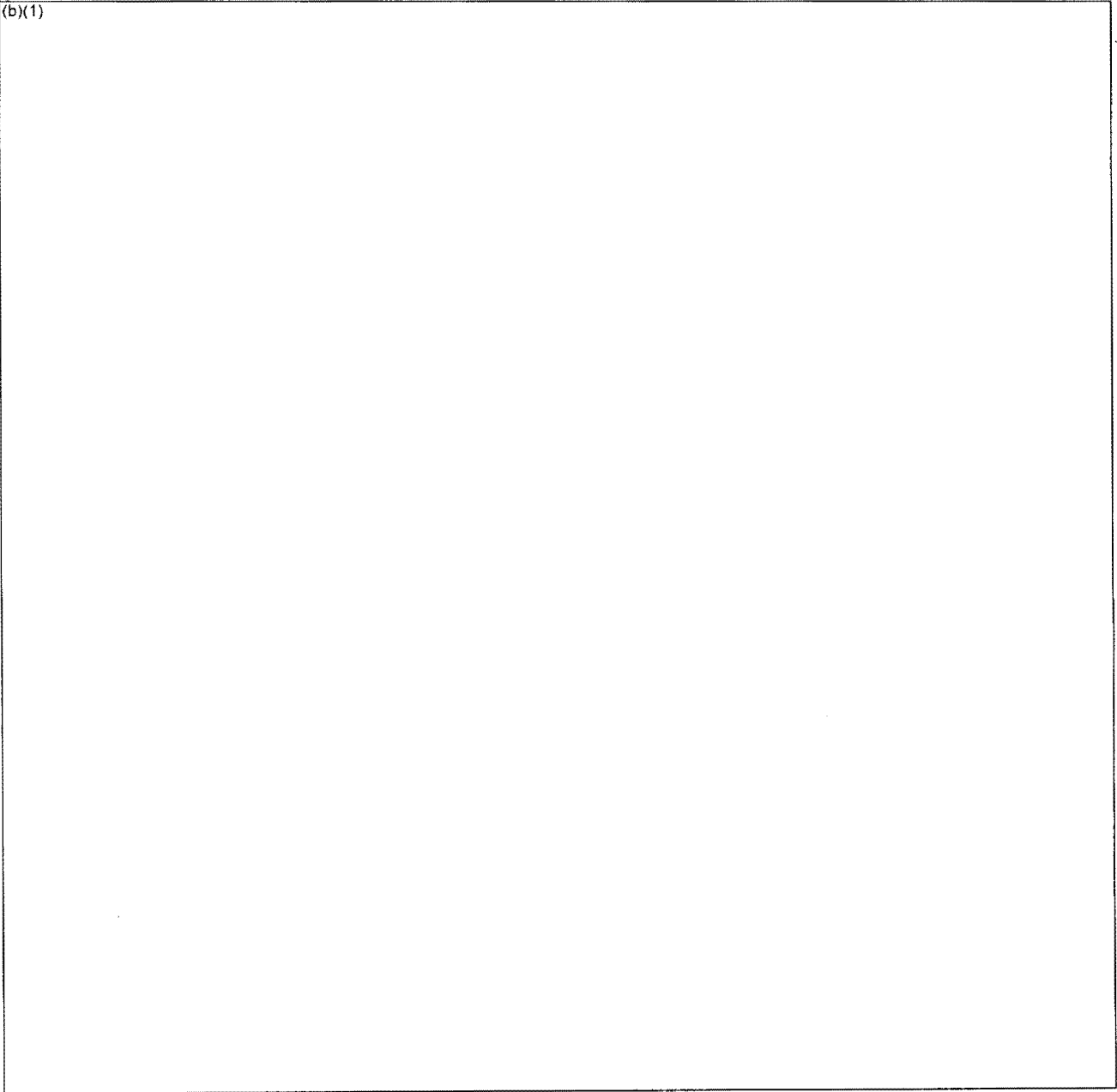
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<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE COMMAND COL (b)(6) BG Michael M. Schneider	31 May 93 - Present 01 Feb 92 - 31 May 93
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER COL (b)(6)	Jul 92 - Present
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER COL (b)(6)	10 Apr 92 - Present
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF LTC (b)(6) MAJ	07 Sep 93 - Present 04 Apr 92 - 07 Sep 93
PROTOCOL Ms. (b)(6)	Jun 92 - Present
PRINCIPAL ADVISOR RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTRACTING (PARC) Mr. (b)(6)	Jul 87 - Present
INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT OFFICE Mr. (b)(6)	10 Oct 88 - Present
INSPECTOR GENERAL COL (b)(6)	08 Sep 92 - Present
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE COL (b)(6)	01 May 92 - Present
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS MAJ (b)(6) Mr. (b)(6)	11 Jan 93 - Present 02 Nov 92 - 11 Jan 93
COMMAND CHAPLAIN COL (b)(6) COL	15 Dec 92 - Present 20 Jul 89 - 14 Dec 92

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<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL COL (b)(6) COL [redacted]	14 Jun 93 - Present 01 Oct 91 - 14 Jun 93
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT COL (b)(6) [redacted]	01 Jun 89 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS COL (b)(6) [redacted]	14 Aug 92 - Present
USAINSCOM TRAINING DOCTRINE SUPPORT DETACHMENT (TRADS) COL (b)(6) [redacted] MAJ [redacted] COL [redacted] COL [redacted]	26 Jul 93 - Present 29 May 93 - 26 Jun 93 07 Jan 93 - 28 May 93 01 Oct 92 - 06 Jan 93
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, LOGISTICS COL (b)(6) [redacted]	31 Aug 92 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COL (b)(6) [redacted]	15 Nov 90 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, SECURITY Mr. (b)(6) [redacted] COL (b)(6) [redacted]	Jan 93 - Present Jul 91 - Jan 93
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, CONTRACTING/PARC * Mr. (b)(6) [redacted]	01 Oct 90 - Present

* Incumbent dual-hatted as Principal Advisor Responsible for Contracting

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66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	28 Jul 92 - Present
470th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6) COL	15 Jun 93 - Present 17 Jul 91 - 15 Jun 93
500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	28 Jul 92 - Present
501st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	01 Jul 92 - Present
513th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	28 Aug 92 - Present
701st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE COL (b)(6)	Jun 91 - 12 Jan 93
703d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE COL (b)(6) COL	12 Mar 93 - Present 09 Jul 91 - 11 Mar 93
704th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE COL (b)(6)	20 Jun 92 - Present
902d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP COL (b)(6)	Jun 92 - Present
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY COL (b)(6) COL	30 Jun 93 - Present 14 Jun 90 - 30 Jun 93
U.S. ARMY SPECIAL SECURITY GROUP COL (b)(6)	10 Jul 89 - Realigned

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
U.S. ARMY CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP COL (b)(6)	15 Jul 91 - Present
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY (PROVISIONAL) COL (b)(6)	10 Apr 92 -30 Sep 93
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION SINOP COL (b)(6)	25 Jun 92 - Closure
U.S. ARMY FIELD SUPPORT CENTER COL (b)(6)	16 Jun 93 - Present 01 Jun 91 - 16 Jul 93
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER COL (b)(6)	29 Jun 91 - Present
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER COL (b)(6)	10 Apr 92 - Present
USAINSCOM SUPPORT BATTALION (PROVISIONAL) LTC (b)(6)	06 Oct 92 - Present
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY COL (b)(6)	12 Jun 92 - Present

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Unit/Commander

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3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(AERIAL EXPLOITATION)

LTC (b)(6)
LTC [redacted]

21 Jun 93 - Present
Jun 91 -20 Jun 93

18th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(COL/EXPL) (EAC)

LTC (b)(6)
[redacted]

26 Jun 92 - Present

201st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(b)(1) (EAC)

LTC (b)(6)
[redacted]

13 Jul 92 - Present

202d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(INTG & EXPL) (EAC)

LTC (b)(6)
[redacted]

19 Mar 92 - Present

204th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(SIGINT) (EAC)

LTC (b)(6)
LTC [redacted]

14 Jul 93 - Present
17 Jul 91 - 14 Jul 93

205th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(OPERATIONS)

LTC (b)(6)
LTC [redacted]

01 Jul 93 - Present
15 Oct 92 - 01 Jul 93

297th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)
[redacted]

16 Oct 92 - Present

308th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)
[redacted]

10 May 91 - Present

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Dates Served

310th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)

25 Jun 93 - Present

524th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(COLL/EXPL)

LTC (b)(6)
LTC

15 Sep 93 - Present
27 Jun 90 - 15 Sep 93

527th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(OPS)

LTC (b)(6)

09 Jul 92 - Present

532d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(OPERATIONS)

LTC (b)(6)
LTC

15 Jun 93 - Present
21 Jun 91 - 15 Jun 93

711th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)

Jun 92 - Discontinuance

714th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)

Jun 92 - Discontinuance

731st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)

24 Jun 92 - Present

732d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)

20 Aug 92 - Present

733d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)
LTC

15 Jul 93 - Present
06 Jul 92 - 14 Jul 93

741st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)
LTC

01 Jul 93 - Present
29 Jul 91 - 01 Jul 93

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742d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)
LTC

01 Jul 93 - Present
02 Jul 91 - 01 Jul 93

743d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)

28 Jul 92 - Present

747th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

MAJ (b)(6)
MAJ

16 Jul 93 - Present
23 Jul 91 - 16 Jul 93

748th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)
LTC

28 Jun 93 - Present
21 Mar 91 - 28 Jun 93

751st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION

LTC (b)(6)

17 Jul 92 - Present

USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE) (COUNTERESPIONAGE)

LTC (b)(6)
LTC

17 Jun 93 - Present
22 Jun 91 - 17 Jun 93

USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(SECURITY)

LTC (b)(6)
LTC

23 Jul 92 - Present
23 Jul 90 - 22 Jul 93

USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUPPORT)

LTC (b)(6)

April 93 - Present

CENTRAL SECURITY FACILITY

LTC (b)(6)
COL

28 May 93 - Present
20 Jun 91 - 27 May 93

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Unit/Commander

Dates Served

IMAGERY AND ANALYSIS BATTALION

MAJ (b)(6)

01 Oct 90 - DISCONTINUED

**U.S. ARMY FOREIGN MATERIEL
INTELLIGENCE BATTALION**

LTC (b)(6)

LTC

30 Jul 93 - Present
16 Aug 91 - 30 Jul 93

**U.S. ARMY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION
(LOW INTENSITY)**

LTC (b)(6)

LTC

05 Aug 93 - Present
20 Jul 91 - 05 Aug 93

U.S. ARMY ASIAN STUDIES DETACHMENT

Mr. (b)(6)

14 Jan 89 - Present

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APPENDIX I

TRAVIS TROPHY WINNERS

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Winner</u>
1964	6988th U.S. Air Force Security Squadron USASA NOMINEE: 53d USASA Special Operations Command
1965	313th ASA Battalion (Corps), Vietnam
1966	1st Radio Company Fleet Marine Force, Pacific USASA NOMINEE: USASA Training Center and School
1967	509th USASA Group, Vietnam
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, Udom
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, Udom
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
1978	6903th U.S. Air Force Security Squadron, Osan Air Base, Korea USASA 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	6912th U.S. Air Force Electronic Security Group, Berlin USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Berlin

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Calendar Year

Winner

1983

6920th U.S. 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 Kunia

1985

U.S. Army Field Station Berlin

1986

6912th Electronic Security Group, Berlin
(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

1989

(b) (1) Per NSA,(b)(3):P.L. 86-36

1990

1991

1992

703d Military Intelligence Brigade, Kunia, Hawaii

1993

(b) (1) Per NSA,(b)(3):P.L. 86-36

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APPENDIX J

DIRECTOR'S TROPHY WINNERS

Calendar Year

Winners

1979	Staff Commander Middle East Force, Jufair, Bahrain ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Brigade Support Company, Fort Amador, Panama
1980	6916th Electronic Security Squadron, Hellenikon 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	Second 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	Second Radio Battalion Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Camp Lejuene, North Carolina ARMY NOMINEE: 1st Military Intelligence Battalion (AE), Wiesbaden Air Base, Germany

(b) (1) Per NSA, (b)(3): P.L. 86-36

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