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Description of document: Annual Historical Review, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), FY 1990

Request date: 10-June-2008

Released date: 27-October-2015

Posted date: 09-November-2015

Source of document: Freedom Of Information Act Request
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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

27 OCT 2015

Freedom of Information/
Privacy Office

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 FY1990 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 43 pages are being withheld in their entirety as the information is currently and properly classified TOP SECRET, SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL according to Sections 1.2(a)(1), 1.2(a)(2), 1.2(a)(3) and 1.4(c) of EO 13526. This information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of FOIA pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1). It is not possible to reasonably segregate meaningful portions of the withheld pages for release. A brief explanation of the applicable sections follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The withholding of the information by the CIA constitutes a denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision to the Agency Release Panel within 45 days from the date of this letter. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to this office and we will coordinate with the CIA on your behalf. Please cite CIA #EOM-2011-00283/Army #585F-08 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

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

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

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

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

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

50 U.S. Code 3024(i)

18 U.S. Code 798

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

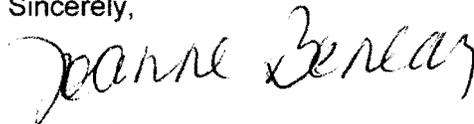
We apologize for any inconvenience this delay may have caused you.

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

There are no assessable FOIA fees.

If you have any questions regarding this action, feel free to contact this office at 1-866-548-5651, or email the INSCOM FOIA office at: usarmy.meade.902-mi-grp-mbx.inscom-foia-service-center@mail.mil and refer to case #585F-08.

Sincerely,



Joanne Benear

Chief

Freedom of Information/Privacy Office

Enclosure

~~TOP SECRET~~

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FISCAL YEAR 1990

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

(RCS CSHIS-6(R34))

September 1990

~~APPENDED DOCUMENT
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Chapter I
MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

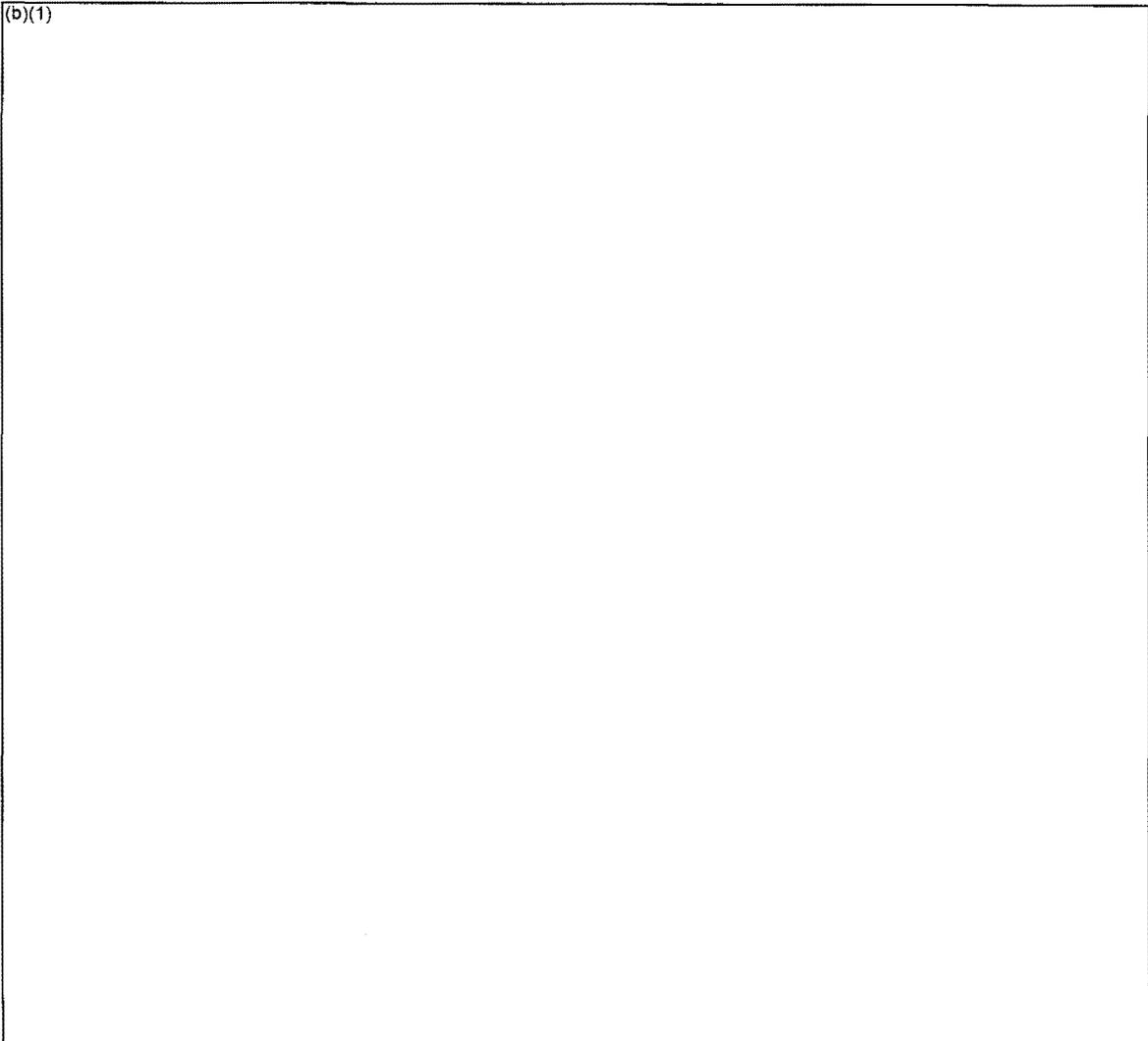
(b)(1)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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(b)(1)



Location. (U) All elements of Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command 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) on Beulah Road. 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. Commands all assigned units and activities.
2. Is subordinate to the Chief, Central Security Service (CHCSS) for the conduct of SIGINT operations.
3. Manages SIGINT resources to accomplish SIGINT operational tasks assigned by DIRNSA/CHCSS.
4. Provides specified military personnel and administrative, logistic, and operational support to the DIRNSA/CHCSS.
5. Deals directly with the Director, DIA for the coordination of HUMINT operational proposals.

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

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

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

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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 1990, there was a total of 110 units (36 TOE and 74 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 1990, 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) Throughout FY 1990, MG Stanley H. Hyman served as Commanding General, INSCOM. BG Floyd L. Runyon was the Deputy Commanding General. Mr. ^{(b)(6)} was the command's civilian Chief of Staff. CSM ^{(b)(6)} held the post of Command Sergeant Major throughout the reporting period.

(U) At the end of FY 1990, Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command was organized to consist of a Command Group, Office of the Chief of Staff, Special Staff, Personal Staff, and Coordinating Staff as shown below.

Command Group:

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

Deputy Commander (DCG). (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.

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.

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Office of the Chief of Staff:

Chief of Staff (CofS). (U) The CofS acted as the principal coordinating agent of, and advisor to, the CG and DCG on those matters pertaining to INSCOM; directed and coordinated the staff to achieve efficiency and unity of action; and assisted the CG and DCG in the supervision of the execution of orders. Directly subordinate to the CofS were the Office of Public Affairs, the Contract Support Activity, and the Army Liaison Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS). (U) The DCS acted for the Chief of Staff during his absence and assisted to coordinate all actions of the HQ INSCOM staff, and supervised the activities of or provided support to the Secretary of the General Staff, Internal Review Office, and Public Affairs Office.

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

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

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

Special Staff:

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

Chief, Internal Review (IR) Office. (U) Served as the principal advisor to the CG, INSCOM on internal review matters. Conducted independent review and examination of command operations and internal controls to provide the commander with an objective evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency with which his financial and related functions were being performed.

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

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

Chief, Intelligence Oversight (IO) Office. (U) This office exercised supervision over the propriety and conformity to law and regulations of all INSCOM activities.

Personal Staff:

Inspector General (IG). (U) The IG, as member of the personal staff, inquired into and reported upon matters affecting the performance of mission and state of the economy, efficiency, discipline, and morale of every phase of activity which was within the sphere of responsibility of the 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.

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

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

General Staff:

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

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

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Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DCSPER). (U) The DCSPER served as the principal staff officer for the administration of military and civilian personnel. Acted for the CG, INSCOM in the direction, supervision, and coordination of plans, policies, and procedures for personnel administration, distribution, and management; maintenance of order and discipline; safety; welfare; morale; human affairs; and nonappropriated fund activities. Throughout FY 1988, DCSPER remained divided between the ADCSPER Military and the ADCSPER Civilian. The ADCSPER Military oversaw the Military Personnel Division and Plans and Proponency Division. The ADCSPER Civilian oversaw Human Resources Division, Equal Opportunity Program Division, and Civilian Personnel Division.

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

(U) DCSOPS organization was largely unchanged throughout the reporting period. In June 1990, a new civilian position of Special Advisor was created to take advantage of the expertise of a former DDCSOPS who had taken another position and then decided to return to INSCOM. At the close of FY 1990, DCSOPS consisted of the following major divisions: Administrative Office, History Office, Project Coordination Office, ADCSOPS Counterintelligence (CI), ADCSOPS Human Intelligence (HUMINT), ADCSOPS Signal Intelligence and Technical Operations (SIGINT/TO), and ADCSOPS Integrated Support (IS).

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

(U) During FY 1990, 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 1990, DCSRМ was composed of the following elements: Administrative Office, Budget Division, Finance and Accounting Division, Management and Analysis Division, and Manpower Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Management (DCSIM). (U) The DCSIM was the principal staff assistant to the Commander, INSCOM for all matters pertaining to information management. The position was dual-hatted since the DCSIM concurrently served as Director, U.S. Army Information Services Command, INSCOM (USAISC-INSCOM). DCSIM served as Program Area Director for command programs, budgets, and the Army Management System as they relate to telecommunications/automation. 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

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objectives, concepts, and requirements within INSCOM areas of interest. Finally, the DCSIM exercised operational control over the USAISC Communications Center. The staff element also exercised control over the Automated Systems Activity (ASA) and the Administrative/Visual Information Support Activity (AVISA). At the end of FY 1990, DCSIM consisted of an Administrative Branch, an ADCSIM Telecommunications, an ADCSIM Automation, and an ADCSIM Information Services.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Reserve Affairs (DCSRA). (U) Formerly the Office of Reserve Affairs, the element was elevated to Deputy Chief of Staff status in FY 1990. The primary mission of DCSRA was to coordinate reserve component support to INSCOM current operations and to advise the Commanding General on matters relevant to the reserve components. The DCSRA managed more than 700 Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA's) for HQ INSCOM and the commands subordinate elements. Additionally, DCSRA 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.

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

Command Organizational Issues. (U) The organization of INSCOM's major subordinate units in the field remained relatively stable during the reporting period. However, several new organizations were formed, and the onset of Operation DESERT SHIELD, the U.S. military response to the Iraq invasion of Kuwait, result in the redeployment of elements of the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade to Saudi Arabia.

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

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(b)(1)

(U) On 16 October 1989, the 470th MI Brigade's Collection and Exploitation Company was reorganized and redesignated as the 746th MI Battalion. This took place as a result of the previous decision of the U.S. Army Center of Military History to allow Military Intelligence TDA units to receive numerical designations in the 700-series. The 513th MI Brigade's 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Counterintelligence) was inactivated on 16 October 1989. The following day, the INSCOM Foreign Materiel Intelligence Group was reorganized and redesignated as the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion (FMIB) and resubordinated to the 513th MI Battalion. It was ultimately hoped to reserve the unit designation 203d MI Battalion for the FMIB when and if it achieved TOE status. The 203d had originally been activated as a technical intelligence unit.

(b)(1)

DESERT SHIELD Impacts. (U) As a result of the decision made by the President of the United States to meet the Iraq threat to the Persian Gulf stability by an armed response, elements of U.S. Central Command were deployed to Saudi Arabia. These included units of U.S. Army Central Command (ARCENT/Third U.S. Army), CENTCOM's Army component. Under the operative contingency plan, the 513th MI Brigade was supposed to deploy to provide ARCENT with intelligence support. However, operations did not go by the book. CENTCOM's urgent need for warfighting elements to go forward as soon as possible to bolster the light forces it had first committed strained logistics capabilities and prevented the scheduled deployment of combat support units. Even though the 513th MI Brigade had been alerted for mobilization on 6 August, the first

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brigade elements did not arrive in Saudi Arabia until 2 September. The brigade vanguard consisted of the 190-man strong Task Force 174, containing much of the brigade's echelon above corps intelligence center, a SIGINT element from the 201st MI Battalion, and a small counterintelligence force from the 202d MI Battalion. Although the brigade commander joined Task Force 174 in theater at the end of September, the conclusion of the reporting period saw the bulk of the 513th still in CONUS awaiting shipment. (See chapter V for additional operational details.)

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Chapter IV

RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Funds. (U) The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's OMA funding program at the close of FY 1990 consisted of \$259,175,000 of direct funds and \$25,000 of funded reimbursements for a total of \$259,200,000. The table below shows a breakdown of direct funding by subprogram at the close of FY 1990.

Table 1. - Direct Funding by Subprogram.
(As of 30 September 1990)

<u>Subprogram</u>	<u>FY 1990</u>
P2 (General Purpose)	\$ 81,857,000
P38 (Intelligence Activities)	171,227,000
P39 (Communications Security)	1,808,000
P7 (Supply)	1,009,000
P81 (Military Training)	1,543,000
P87 (Civilian Training)	708,000
P9 (Administration; to Incl GSA Lease)	888,000
P11 (SOF)	135,000
TOTAL	\$259,175,000

FY 1990 Command Operating Budget (COB)/Annual Funding Program (AFP). (U) The following is an audit trail (\$ in thousands) from DA dollar guidance used for preparation of the FY 1990 COB to final FY 1990 AFP:

Program 2

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1990 COB</u>	\$ 69,090
Foreign Currency	(930)
JCS	(50)
Stockfund	(330)
Printing and Repro	(89)
Capitalization	(10)
Misc	(249)
TDY	(900)
REDTRAIN	(25)
Counter Narcotics	17,200
Desert Shield	(1,850)
<u>FY 1990 Final AFP</u>	<u>\$ 81,857</u>

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Program 38

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1990 COB</u>	\$181,188
CANAL PILOT	2,242
DCSINT Transfer	(155)
TECRAS Transfer to AMC	(3,688)
SAP	200
Congressional Reduction	(500)
TSMO - 1 WY	(35)
Foreign Currency Reduction	(500)
ARCENT DIDITS	183
HF/DF Operations	(1,000)
Refugees	660
EUCOM Transfer (SHAPE)	(245)
SSG Conference	(2,300)
Desert Shield	(4,391)
Excess	171,227
<u>FY 1990 Final AFP</u>	\$342,886

Program 39

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1990 COB</u>	\$ 2,852
CEOI Transfer	(50)
ISMATRF	(624)
Command & Control	(61)
Foreign Currency	(2)
ADP Management	(96)
HQ Reduction	(11)
Desert Shield	(200)
<u>FY 1990 Final AFP</u>	\$ 1,808

Program 7

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1999 COB</u>	\$ 1,385
Desert Shield	(376)
<u>FY 1990 Final AFP</u>	\$ 1,009

Program 81

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1990 COB</u>	\$ 1,693
Foreign Currency	(2)
Desert Shield	(148)
<u>FY 1990 Final AFP</u>	\$ 1,543

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Program 87

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1990 COB</u>	\$	43
Command & Control		(2)
Interns/LTT		727
Desert Shield		(60)
<u>FY 1990 Final AFP</u>	\$	708

Program 9

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1990 COB</u>	\$	919
Admin Reduction		(12)
QRIP/PECIP (OMA)		17
Desert Shield		(36)
<u>FY 1990 Final AFP</u>	\$	888

Program 11

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1990 COB</u>	\$	144
Transfer Out		(9)
<u>FY 1990 Final AFP</u>	\$	135

FY 1990 Direct Obligations. (U) The following table reflects direct obligations by elements of resource (EOR) for FY 1990 (\$ in thousands). Obligations of \$259,072,000 and an Annual Funding Program of \$259,175,000 resulted in an obligation rate of 99.9 percent.

Table 2. - Direct Obligations for FY 1990.

Element of Resource	P2	P38	P39	P7	P81	P87	P9	P11	Total
Civ Pay	4136	68310	1022	933	0	625	0	0	75026
TVL	6945	13460	358	40	1261	34	0	0	22098
T/T	323	743	1	21	0	0	0	0	1088
Rt/Com/Ut	2217	2646	11	0	0	0	0	0	4874
Ctr Svc	55818	63151	343	8	246	46	888	135	120635
Sup/Equip	12097	16496	65	6	23	0	0	0	28687
FNH	310	6355	0	0	0	0	0	0	6665
TOTAL	81846	171161	1800	1008	1530	705	888	135	259073

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INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1990 (Authorized Strength). (U) The manpower data shown in the following table depicts the authorized strength for end of FY 1990, as allocated in the DA Program and Budget Guidance, October 1989.

Table 3. - INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1990.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Authorized Strength</u>							<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>MIL</u>	<u>US CIV</u>	<u>FN CIV</u>		
P2 Gen Purpose Forces	456	274	3690	4420	93	5	4518	
P3 Intel & Info Mgt	1070	447	6778	8295	1746	110	10151	
P7 Cen Sup & Mgt	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	
P8 Training	3	2	5	10	2		12	
P3 Support to NSA	161	29	934	1124			1124	
TOTAL	1690	752	11407	13849	1871	115	15835	

Roy Wilkins Meritorious Service Award. (U) The Wilkins Award is presented to a Army military or civilian member who has distinguished himself by making a significant contribution to country in the area of civil/human rights, race relations, equal opportunity, affirmative action, human resources and/or public service; enthusiastically supported the civil rights movement; supported the full integration and promotion of minorities and women within the Armed Services; fostered support and understanding of the Armed Services among and between minority and nonminority members of the military and the civilian population of the nation; fostered better understanding between the races both within and outside the Armed Services; fostered innovative and creative involvement within a community (military/civilian) that resulted in positive action on behalf of the residents; been committed, involved, and dedicated to the civil rights movement both within and outside the federal sector; by self actions, has made personal sacrifices resulting in significant contributions on the movement; displayed the outstanding qualities that distinguishes self as a leader and not a follower; and believes in and practices the tenets of a democratic society including the U.S. Constitution with the belief that all men are created equal and that freedom is a God-given right that must be protected vigilantly at all times.

(U) Nominated for the 81st National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Convention, 1990 Roy Wilkins Meritorious Service Award was Colonel (b)(6) (b)(6) Commander of the U.S. Army Central Security

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Facility, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. On 11 July 1990, the NAACP presented the award to Colonel (b)(6) at the Armed Forces and Veterans Affairs Dinner held in Los Angeles, California.

Appointment of Post Restaurant Council Representative. (U)
Mr. (b)(6) Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, and LTC (b)(6) Deputy Chief of Staff, were appointed as the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command primary and alternate representatives, respectively, to the Fort Belvoir Post Restaurant Council. These individuals are to be the principal points of contact for all matters pertaining to the cafeteria and blind vendor operations in the Nolan Building.

Operation DESERT SHIELD Funds. (U) During the 4th Quarter, FY 1990 curtailment of nonessential operations began and all funds generated were identified to HQDA in support of Operation DESERT SHIELD. This headquarters was able to identify \$9.3M to HQDA to support this requirement (\$1.8M - P2; \$6.7M - P38; \$.2M - P39; \$.4M - P7; \$.1M - P87; and \$.1M - P95). INSCOM's FY 1990 requirements for Operation DESERT SHIELD totaled \$3.1M.

Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP) Procurement. (U) The Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP) Procurement available funding in FY 1990 was \$1,228K (FY 1988-\$3,771K; FY 1989-\$1,899K). Items associated with these dollars were approved by NSA. At year end, \$53K was committed (37 percent) and \$418K was obligated (34 percent). FY 1990 low commitment/obligation rate is due to replacement of Automated Test Systems and FLR-9 Goniometers in Augsburg. These replacements are scheduled for 2d Quarter, FY 1991. At year end, FY 1989 commitments totaled \$1,301K (69 percent) and obligations totaled \$1,173K (62 percent). The low commitment/obligation rate was attributable to the final approval of the Turkish Government for the Victory Monarch Antenna System.

OPA General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP). (U) The OPA General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) available funding in FY 1990 was \$1,308K (FY 1988-\$3,325K; FY 1989-\$2,793K). At year end \$1,004K was committed (77 percent) and \$401K was obligated (30 percent). Low obligation/commitment rate was due to the delay of a checklist for TONAL KEY automation at Field Support Center (FSC) and delay in contract awards. FY 1989 commitments totaled \$2,771 (99 percent) and obligations totaled \$2,360K (84 percent); \$9K was determined to be excess. Items associated with this funding were approved by DCSINT.

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Army Organizational Efficiency Review/Manpower Staffing Standards System (OER/MS-3) Program. (U) These two programs, previously separate at HQDA level, have been placed under the U.S. Army Force Integration Support Agency (USAFISA). Within INSCOM, these programs had already been combined as a single program under the Management Practices Branch. In FY 1989, the OER and MS-3 programs were placed under a new branch, Management Engineering and Studies. This new branch took on an expanded mission that included not only OER and MS-3, but also special management studies in which management engineering expertise would be specifically required.

INSCOM Journal. (U) The INSCOM Journal special issue "The NCO" received the 1st place INSCOM Keith L. Ware competition for special achievement; the 1st place DA Keith L. Ware competition for best support of the Army's 1989 Army Theme "The NCO;" and 2d place DOD Thomas Jefferson competition for best special achievement.

(U) The Office of Public Affairs published 11 issues of the INSCOM Journal during FY 1990, to include the special issue on Combined Federal Campaign. The December issue covered the official closing of Arlington Hall Station. The June issue highlighted the headquarters oath of reaffirmation.

Combined Federal Campaign (CFC). (U) The Office of Public Affairs published a Combined Federal Campaign Special Issue for 1989 and won DA and national capital CFC awards: (1) 1st place--Best Special Edition; (2) 1st place--Best Front Page Coverage; (3) 1st place--Best Continuing Coverage; and (4) Department of the Army Command Information Award of Excellence.

Military Justice. (U) The Command Staff Judge Advocate's Office reported that there were a total of 485 Article 15's given command-wide in FY 1990.

STARCIPS (Standard Army Civilian Pay System) Activation Approved for Field Support Center. (U) STARCIPS was approved by the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center to activate a fully staffed civilian payroll section utilizing STARCIPS. This action was necessitated by the adoption of the Army's new cover concept--Tonal Key. This means that the

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Finance and Accounting Office (FAO) will be responsible for the full range of civilian pay actions, i.e., taxes, health benefits, retirement, as well as the already established time and attendance and leave reporting. Hiring authority was granted for three additional personnel. Currently, civilian pay procedures are split with the Fort Meade FAO who issues all checks and maintains retirement, health benefits, and tax data.

Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career Program

(MICECP). (U) In FY 1990, several significant external factors affected the MICECP, the new Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management (CIPMS) integrated MICECP personnel in February 1990 and a hiring freeze limited the acquisition of new personnel to DOD employees and candidates approved by Department of Army. This resulted in hiring only 26 new personnel in FY 1990 compared to 36 in FY 1989. The MICECP lost five permanent overhire spaces due to an ongoing conversion program. Additionally, Department of the Army reduced funding for the DA Intern Program which will phase out during the ensuing 18-month period. On the plus side, the MICECP acquired 11 spaces from conversions of enlisted positions and newly created slots. Finally, the grade structure of the MICECP improved in accordance with the MICECP upgrade plan and mission required upgrades. There were 14 upgrades in FY 1990. The breakdown is as follows: six GS-13 positions and one GS-14 position in Europe, one GS-15 position in Panama, and six GS-14 positions in CONUS.

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Foreign Language Training Center. (U) More students received training at the U.S. Army Foreign Language Training Center, Europe during FY 1990 than any previous year in history. A total of 605 students were trained, 557 in the school's five target languages, Russian (234), German (205), Czech (67), Polish (29), and Arabic (22)--the first Arabic course ever to be conducted. Also taught was a 12-student INF Treaty verification course in Russian and 36 students were taught German as a Third Language.

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Command Language Programs. (U) Two significant accomplishments occurred in FY 1990. First, the Command Language Program Facilitator's Workshop (CLPFW) was where 13 soldiers received extensive training on teaching theories and methods and constructed hundreds of hours of reading, listening, and speaking materials for use in their home programs. Second, and the most notable effort was the production and distribution of the USAFLTCE Catalog--a training resources work book aid for command language programs. The 200-plus page compendium contains guidance on how to structure, establish, and/or administer an effective in-unit language training program; how to request language training materials; and how to request information on a variety of topics.

European Theater Linguist Conference. (U) The U.S. Army Foreign Language Training Center, Europe hosted the NCEUR and DLI/FLC European Theater Linguist Conference from 24-27 April 1990. The 39 participants included language program managers from the major commands, units, and organizations in Europe, to include training personnel from DLI, NCEUR, the Army Continuing Education Service, and FLTCE. The conference established the framework for an organized, European theater-wide language program, under the guidance of the NCEUR Language Manager, Mr. (b)(6) and the DLI/FLC Liaison Officer to USAREUR, Dr. (b)(6) FLTCE presented a detailed briefing on our primary and secondary missions, to include procedures for requesting language training materials (audio, video, and paper-based) from FLTCE, as outlined in the "USAFLTCE Catalog." Several Language Managers immediately submitted numerous request for training materials. The conference was considered a success. A conference will be held in the distant future in Rota, Spain, or Ramstein, Germany.

Computerized Property Management. (U) AVISA has acquisitioned a computerized property management system called the "Katie System" which is capable of outputting over 24 different reports on one piece of equipment through standardized barcoding. The "Katie System" is expected to be on line by FY 1991. The system will be a vital asset with the accountability of pilferable items, such as televisions and hand-held calculators. Pilferable items are of major concern because they are hand receipted at the management level and misplaced at the user level. The "Katie System" will alleviate this accountability dilemma by being able to locate all inventory by the barcoded number on each item.

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Clyde Lee Conrad Convicted. (U) The U.S. Army Foreign Counterintelligence Activity culminated a successful investigation that lasted over a decade and ended with the conviction of Clyde Lee Conrad. In June 1990, a West German court convicted Clyde Lee Conrad of espionage and sentenced him to life imprisonment plus 4 years and fined him \$2 million Deutsch Marks. This marked the first time in West German history that such a harsh penalty was given for a conviction of espionage. Most significantly, of course, the investigation ended a serious hemorrhage of classified defense information which degraded the Army's ability to effectively prepare for, wage, and win land warfare.

Accreditation for Automated Information Systems (AIS). (U) In March 1990, the accreditation for all Automated Information Systems (AIS) for the headquarters were approved by the responsible accreditation authorities. The most important of these were TopSail Gaff (TSG) and the Intelligence Support Information System (ISIS). They were approved by NSA for a 5-year period. The Cannon Light System was approved by the DCG INSCOM (BG Runyon) for a 3-year period. All of the organization's stand-alone systems were accredited for a 1-year period. Maintenance of the accreditation packages are continuing projects as the TSG and ISIS systems are updated quarterly and all others as needed.

ISIS Implementation/Replacement Plan. (U) The implementation of the Intelligence Support Information System (ISIS) was completed in February 1990. ISIS provides office automation for the headquarters staff and support organizations. The system, as originally installed at Arlington Hall Station in February 1989, had consisted of nine WANG VS mini computers, with seven of them linked in a network with the TopSail Gaff (TSG) system for electronic mail transfer. The installation of ISIS in the Nolan Building added two WANG VS mini computers, also tied into the network were some new peripherals. The WANG VS mini computers were then reconfigured and reallocated. All disk storage drives and staff element files were reorganized to more effectively utilize ISIS capabilities.

(U) The ASA Project Management Office has been tasked to administer the program to replace existing ISIS equipment within HQ INSCOM. Factors driving this project were based on high maintenance costs and the inability of current ISIS equipment to effectively interconnect and interact with the TSG system.

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New Headquarters Automation Planning and Assessment Activities. (U) The Automated Systems Activity was tasked to plan and assess a new ADP configuration for HQ INSCOM. This initiative is to modernize the headquarters, to get the power of the desktop computer into the users hands; and provide access to the power of mainframe applications, including worldwide communications. This configuration will eventually replace the headquarter's WANG resources on the network. Upgrades to the TSG mainframe will help to support the Corporate Data Base concept.

(U) Unlike past headquarters planning, Automated Systems Activity will first establish a testbed to assess the compatibility of varying vendors system components before acquisition for the headquarters. Automated Systems Activity has been investigating a token-ring configuration based upon the unique environment at the Nolan Building. The network will be centered around the Air Force Desktop III micro computer as a standard workstation.

(U) The Desktop III Microsoft Office software using Windows 3.0 is viewed, at this stage, to be the main user interface to the system. Automated Systems Activity will be looking at the Banyan vs Novell environments. Important concerns are user friendliness and dependability of the environment, compatability of system components and software, a continued support of current mainframe systems and projects, the ability to support current mainframe systems and projects, and the ability to support the configuration with austere resources. The new headquarters environment will include new graphics capabilities and more flexibility to satisfy user needs.

Standard Automated Terminal. (U) The Standard Automated Terminal (SAT) was declared operational on 17 January 1990. This system provides HQ INSCOM users with the capability of sending or receiving card image data via AUTODIN, utilizing the Communication Center's 7L30 circuit to the ISC Pentagon.

Mission Support Activity Warehouse Construction. (U) On 15 February 1990, Mission Support Activity, Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia, accepted responsibility for its new 12,000 square foot warehouse. Construction of this new facility which cost approximately \$800,000 required Congressional approval for FY 1989. Because the Mission Support Activity supports the INSCOM field stations and projects worldwide, the new warehouse was critically needed for space to support the vital intelligence missions.

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FOIA/PA Requests. (U) The number of FOIA/PA requests during the period 1 October 1989 through 30 September 1990 continues to increase in numbers, as well as complexity and volume of pages involved. This trend is attributed to the gradual awareness of the requesting public concerning the types and kinds of files maintained by the Army, as well Army operating procedures under the FOIA and PA. Professional researchers, journalists, and authors continue to request records concerning World War II personalities and organizations. Because of the recent changes established, leading to a reduction in costs to such requesters, this trend for investigative records is likely to continue to increase in the future.

(U) A total of 3,592 requests for records under the provisions of the FOIA and PA's were received and processed during the period 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1990. As in past years, the office once again accomplished its mission within the time constraints of both laws, thereby extending its record to 15 years of processing these time-sensitive requests under full compliance of the laws.

(U) PA requests decreased by 169 under the previous fiscal year figure for a total of 1,688 cases processed. Both civilian and military personnel continue to seek their investigative records in order to contest security clearance actions.

(U) FOIA requests continued to increase each year. Requests increased from 1,831 in FY 1989 to 1,904 in FY 1990. The majority of the requests continued to be received from researchers, authors, the news media, and free lance reporters concerning early post-World War II Army intelligence operations. Researchers continue to focus their interest on the current and sensitive operations of Army intelligence. Both the Australian and Canadian governments are requesting files on former German personalities of World War II for possible prosecution as war criminals.

(U) Pages processed by the FOI Division in FY 1990 included 354,175 classified and 367,192 unclassified pages totaling 721,367 pages. Despite the increased workload, and without proportionate increase of case officers, the FOI/PA was able to process all FOIA requests within the statutory 10-working daytime period, extending the full compliance with both Federal laws to 15 years.

Investigative Records Repository (IRR). (U) FY 1990 was a significant and progressive year for IRR with accelerated

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efforts directed toward several areas, namely, improve service to requesters, files review/purge processes, files management improvement, training, and the continued modernization of the repository.

a. During FY 1990, IRR reviewed 324,893 dossiers for release, classification review, control, accession, consolidation, permanent transfer, or destruction. This was an increase of 64,764 from FY 1989.

b. IRR's primary active support to the intelligence, investigative, and adjudicative community continued to be through the File Procurement Account (FPA) system. As of 30 September 1990, 378 FPA's were accredited with IRR. During the year, three accounts were added and one deleted. Of its 378 FPA's, IRR received requests from only 101, less than 27 percent. These accounts generated 41,853 requests for dossiers on the IRR Audit Trail System (IRRATS).

c. IRR reviewed and processed 35,897 pieces of supplement/adjudicative material, resulting in the creation of an additional 24,499 new dossier accessions into the repository.

d. During this fiscal year, the purge reviewed 229,532 dossiers with deletions totaling 145,331. This is a deletion rate of over 63 percent. Total reviews in FY 1990 reflect an increase of 72,472 from FY 1989. On 9 November 1989, a total of 750 dossiers determined to be of historical value were transferred to NARA.

e. During FY 1990, of the 21 IRR Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) in existence, two were updated, one was under revision.

Special Actions Officer Requests. (U) The Special Actions Officer (SAO) received 193 requests which were scoped into 907 cases from the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Department of Justice (DOJ); Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ODCSINT); General Accounting Office (GAO); Freedom of Information and Privacy Office, INSCOM, and other special interest requesters.

Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) Nondisclosure Agreements. (U) During FY 1990, 20,930 Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) Nondisclosure Agreements (NDA) were received from the Special Security Group for storage within IRR. Total holdings are now 155,945. The maintenance of the large volume of NDA's and the necessity to

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manually index and search for a specific document made administration of these documents extremely cumbersome. The computer generated indexing system, initiated 2 September 1987, significantly simplified the indexing and retrieval process. During FY 1990, 17,204 NdA's were indexed. This completed indexing for all on-hand NdA's through the year 1989, leaving a backlog for year 1990.

IRR Litigations. (U) During FY 1990, IRR requested that DCSINT provide the status of 10 litigation cases held in a segregated status, some for many years. All of those litigation cases were released, and IRR was instructed to process them through "...normal disposition schedules...."

Panama Records Filed. (U) In 1978, Central Security Facility (CSF) received a large shipment of dossier material, to include 171 reels of microfilm, from the 470th MI Group in Panama. The review of all material, except the microfilm, was completed by 1985. The effort to review and integrate the film into IRR began on 2 May 1989 and was completed by 25 July 1990, 5 months ahead of schedule. The results of this review were as follows:

Case files reviewed: 5,441
 Case files deleted: 5,053
 Case files retained: 388 (384 required vault control)
 Microfilm reels destroyed as a result of dupes,
 consolidation of reels and creation of vault
 dossiers: 110
 Microfilm reels containing deletable case files
 stored in MRRB: 61 (Index tracings for these files
 are still reflected in DCII.)

(U) A request for servicing to delete DCII tracings associated with the cases on the 61 reels was submitted to DIS on 20 September 1990. Once DIS purges these tracings, the remaining 61 reels of film will be destroyed.

Microfilm Files. (U) During FY 1990, the Central Security Facility completed 13,457 file reviews and consolidations which resulted in the deletion of 4,644 microfilm files.

Polygraph Examinations. (U) During FY 1990, the Polygraph Detachment completed 1,974 examinations in the four principal categories: Operations, Special Access Programs, NSA, and Central Clearance Facility adjudication exams.

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Special Security Detachment Renovation. (U) The \$26 million military construction project which begun on 26 February 1990 is on schedule. Phase II of the three-phase renovation is projected to begin December 1990. Final completion of the project is forecasted for January 1994. The installation of the new physical security enhancement program begun in March 1990 and is complete--the system is up and running well.

Asian Studies Detachment (ASD) Fraternal Organization. (U) The Shimboku-kai (Friendship Association) is an Asian Studies Detachment fraternal organization which was established on 5 March 1964. Regular membership is open to all Japanese Master Labor Contract (MLC) personnel assigned to the 500th Military Intelligence Brigade. Associate membership is open to present and former U.S. military and civilian personnel assigned to ASD. Monthly dues, commensurate with the member's grade, are assessed to finance the association's goal of promoting friendship and camaraderie between Japanese and U.S. personnel. The two major events of the Shimboku-kai are the general membership meetings held in December and June each year. Both occasions are followed by a social gathering for association members, staff members of the 500th MI Brigade, and invited guests from other organizations.

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INSCOM Commanding General's Award for Supply Excellence.

(U) In December 1989, the 581st MI Detachment was presented with the INSCOM Commanding General's Award for Supply Excellence. The unit competed in May for the Department of the Army award. The 18th MI Battalion was presented the Brigade Commander's Award for Supply Excellence. Both units are under the 66th MI Brigade.

Command Maintenance Inspection Program. (U) The FY 1990 Command Maintenance Inspection Program was halted due to cuts in travel funds due to Operation DESERT SHIELD. Units in Korea and Hawaii were not inspected. The 701st MI Brigade and the MI Battalion (LI) met the criteria for the Commanding General's Award for Maintenance Excellence. The nominees for the DA Award for Maintenance Excellence were not selected by the end of the fiscal year.

(U) The 766th MI Detachment was selected as the winner in the TOE Light Category in the FY 1989 Chief of Staff, Army Award for Maintenance Excellence competition. The other INSCOM nominees were: TOE Heavy - 3d MI Battalion; and TDA Heavy - Field Station Berlin.

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Deutsche Mark Occupation Cost Funds. (U) The 766th MI Detachment operates with funds derived from two sources, conventional appropriated funds (dollar funds) and the Deutsche Mark Occupation Cost funds (short designation DM funds).

(U) DM funds are authorized for expenditures in connection with the maintenance and welfare and security of U.S. Forces in Berlin. The 766th MI Detachment, because it performed duties in support of the occupation of Berlin, is authorized DM support. This support is provided on a nonreimbursable basis, that is, at no cost to the United States. In the detachment, DM funds are used to finance operating costs such as DA civilian (less MICECP) and local national salaries, supplies and equipment, administrative vehicle replacements, maintenance, real estate, petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and foreign publications. DM support during FY 1990 amounted to approximately DM 2,700,000 or \$1,587,000 at the prevailing rate of exchange at the end of FY 1990.

(U) The dollar operating budget for FY 1990 was \$90,060.00, compared with \$74,800.00 in FY 1989. This 20 percent increase enabled the detachment to procure badly needed state-of-the-art equipment in the areas of photographic processing, surveillance communications, and specialized intelligence and security equipment.

(U) In spite of the 20 percent increase in dollar expenditures, only 5 percent of the detachment's total operating budget was paid for by the United States.

(U) Fears concerning the loss of DM support after 3 October 1990 were put to rest with the announcement by the West German Federal Council on 27 September 1990, approving an earlier proposal to permit Allied troops to remain in Berlin after unification with continuation of DM funding as long as Soviet forces remain in eastern Germany. This assured the United States that military readiness and quality of life of U.S. Forces and their families would remain high at minimal cost to the United States.

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Closure of Checkpoint Charlie. (U) History was made on 22 June 1990 with the closing of Allied Checkpoint Charlie which had been built 10 days after the erection of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961. This unimposing wooden hut measuring approximately 50 feet by 12 feet was established as a checkpoint to process Allied visitors each year in asserting our right of access into East Berlin. "The Most Famous MP Station in the World," as it has been called, processed almost 100,000 visitors per year at the height of its operations.

(U) The ceremony to mark its closing was attended by high-ranking dignitaries of the three Allied Powers, West Germany, and the Soviet Union--U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and the three Allied Commandants of West Berlin.

(U) Although the prevailing sentiment was overwhelmingly one of great joy, the dismantling of this famous symbol of the Cold War evoked bittersweet emotions of elation and sadness, not only in some West Berliners, but also in members of the 766th MI Detachment who had experienced exciting times and met great operational challenges on both sides of Checkpoint Charlie.

(U) The final resting place of Checkpoint Charlie will be the German Historical Museum in Berlin. The presentation was made, most fittingly, at the Berlin Airlift Square at Tempelhof Air Base whose memorial honors Berlin's courage during 11 desperate months of its decades-old struggle to remain free.

Berlin Wall Falls. (U) On 9 November 1989, the Berlin Wall was opened to permit East Germans to enter West Berlin at Checkpoint Charlie. Other developments followed in rapid-fire order--elimination of the 25 DM entry fee, visas, and compulsory currency exchange, and beginning of unrestricted travel between East and West Berlin for West Germans. For the U.S. Forces in Berlin, travel restrictions into East Berlin were also eased.

(U) By 1 June 1990, the wall had ceased to exist except as a monument to the failure of communism and totalitarian rule, and all crossing points between East and West Berlin had been opened.

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Farewell to Checkpoints Alpha and Bravo. (U) On 27 September 1990, the three Allied commandants held simultaneous ceremonies at Checkpoint Alpha in Helmstedt and Checkpoint Bravo in Berlin as a prelude to the official closing of these control points on 2 October 1990, the day before German unification. Since their opening in 1945, these checkpoints have operated continuously to protect the rights of Allied personnel travelling on the Berlin-Helmstedt autobahn except for the period of the Berlin Blockade between June 1948 and May 1949.

(U) These closures ended another chapter in the Cold War. As with Checkpoint Charlie, feelings of satisfaction on a job well done mixed with sadness, nostalgia, and wistfulness were produced in the 766th MI Detachment since Alpha and Bravo had played a pivotal role in many subversion cases investigated by this detachment over the years involving Soviet and U.S. personnel.

Army Award for Maintenance Excellence. (U) In March 1990, the 766th MI Detachment was officially named the winner of the FY 1989 Army Award for Maintenance Excellence in the MTOE Light Density category, thereby recognizing it as the best of its type in maintenance operations in the U.S. Army.

(U) The road to this distinction was a long and difficult one, entailing many hours of hard work by all members of the detachment. The competition to select the winner was divided into two phases:

a. Phase I was an evaluation of maintenance packets prepared by each unit. Based upon a professionally-prepared maintenance profile which described the detachment's mission and detailed descriptions of accomplishments in the areas of training, safety, economy, and management, as well as initiatives to improve maintenance, the 766th MI Detachment was selected as one of three finalists for Phase I.

b. Phase II was a meticulous on-site evaluation to total maintenance operations which included inspections of all vehicles, weapons, Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical gear and communications equipment; safety procedures, practices, and awards program; training programs; control, accountability, and economy in the use of repair parts; energy conservation measures; and currency and completeness of publications accounts. The 766th MI Detachment attained an on-site evaluation score of 98 percent, the highest of all units visited regardless of category. The next highest scoring was 95 percent.

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(U) The award was presented personally on 12 May 1990 by General Carl Vuono, Army Chief of Staff at Headquarters, U.S. Command, Berlin. Winning this award strengthens the position of the 766th MI Detachment as one of the elite units of INSCOM and the U.S. Army. It is also one of the few organizations to win or place in two separate Department of the Army categories, having also received the INSCOM Commander's Award for Maintenance Excellence. The HHC, 66th MI Brigade was presented with the Brigade Commander's Award for Maintenance Excellence in August 1990.

Panama Coup Attempt. (U) One of the biggest events to affect the 470th MI Brigade was the failed 3 October 1989 coup attempt. The coup attempt was an action among members of the Panamanian Defense Force (PDF) to overthrow the dictatorship of General Noriega. The coup failed but brought about higher tensions between the United States and General Noreiga. The situation continued to decline and then climax with forces of the United States invading on 20 December, later code named Operation JUST CAUSE.

Army Superior Unit Award. (U) The 703d MI Brigade received the Army Superior Unit Award Streamer on 10 July 1990--the award was presented by LTG Claude M. Kicklighter, U.S. Army Western Command, commanding general at Sills Field, Schofield Barracks. The 703d MI Brigade is one of only 80 units Army-wide chosen to receive the Army Superior Unit Award.

(U) A relatively new award, the Army Superior Unit Award was established in September 1985 to recognize units that accomplish difficult, challenging missions in peace time. It joins its wartime predecessors--the Presidential Unit Citation, the Valorous Unit Citation, and the Meritorious Unit Commendation in recognizing mission accomplishment and unit excellence.

(U) All soldier's assigned to the 703d MI Brigade were authorized to wear the Army Superior Unit Award. Those who were assigned or attached to the brigade between 21 April 1989 and 30 June 1989 are authorized to wear the award as permanent wear and all others must sign for the award on their supply military clothing records and turn in the award upon leaving the unit.

Kunia Underground News. (U) The Kunia Underground News and staff members took awards in Category A, J, and O in the INSCOM Keith L. Ware journalism competition on 1 December 1989. Additionally, they received an honorable mention in the DA level competition for the "Welcome to the 703d MI Bde" issue.

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(U) Over 75 soldiers and civilians from Army tactical SIGINT units attended, representing all MACOM TCAE's; 4 of the 5 corps-level TCAE's; 14 of the 18 division-level TCAE's; 2 of the 3 ACR-level TCAE's; all special forces groups; 3 reserve units; and 1 unified command. The first 2 days of the conference covered topics of general interest. The third and fourth days allowed unit representatives to break into teams covering topics unique to specific mission areas. The final day served to wrap up issues and preset closing remarks.

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U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Training (SSCI). (U) Countermeasures Support Branch (CSB) conducted a special class on Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) at Fort Meade for the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI). The total number of SSCI staff members in attendance during the presentation was five. The SSCI plans to request the U.S. Army to provide future TSCM support to the SSCI.

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MI Battalion (CI)(CE) Published Newsletter. (U) The MI Battalion (CI)(CE) located in Presidio of San Francisco published its first newsletter "CounterTalk" on 22 March 1990. The newsletter is designed to eliminate any information gap between the battalion and its detachments and reporting offices. The "CounterTalk" presents current events and policy information in a visually appealing and easily digestible form.

Polygraph. (U) During FY 1990, the Polygraph Detachment completed 1,974 examinations in the four principal categories of Operations, Special Access Programs, NSA, and Central Clearance Facility adjudication exams.

Implementation of Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System (CIPMS). (U) A message sent from the Fort Belvoir Personnel Office to INSCOM to provide continued guidance concerning the status of CIPMS contained the following information.

a. Conversion Status: Due to HQ USAINSCOM role as one of three test sites within Army to initially convert to CIPMS, 140 headquarters civilians were placed in CIPMS effective February 1989. A memo from HQDA, dated 15 January 1990, authorized all Army Intelligence and Intelligence-related civilians convert to CIPMS no later than 15 April 1990. At that time, it would be confirmed that INSCOM conversion of 658 additional civilians from the remaining 680 would be required to convert.

b. Organizational Coverage: Command-wide conversion of all remaining civilians within INSCOM was expected to occur soon after the October 1990 Merit Pay (Performance Management Recognition System) payout. It was estimated that all INSCOM civilians would be in CIPMS NLT 2d Quarter, FY 1991.

c. Portability: The transferability or movement of CIPMS civilians between CIPMS and the competitive service has been a prerequisite to implementing organizational coverage. The transferability agreement has been signed by the Director, U.S. Office of Personnel Management and the Secretary of Defense, effective 7 March 1990.

d. Army Occupational Guides (AOG): AOG's must be finalized before the CIPMS job classification structure can be used. HQ INSCOM developed and provided a draft GS-132 AOG for intelligence operations to HQ PERSCOM on 12 March 1990. Additionally, in anticipation of organizational coverage, HQ INSCOM is leading the effort to write a generic AOG with

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benchmark job descriptions that will cover all nonintelligence specialists in support occupations. It is expected also that there will be a writing of a third AOG, covering technicians and assistants, in a collaborative effort with the Army Intelligence Agency.

e. Army Qualification Standards: CIPMS qualification standards for GS-132 intelligence specialists have been developed by the ODCSINT, Intelligence Personnel Management Office (IPMO) and are now being reviewed. We are studying three options: Use the standards developed by IPMO; use the X118 criteria published by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management; or, devise INSCOM qualification standards.

f. Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career Program (MICECP): The U.S. Army Field Support Center has worked with functional experts from this headquarters to develop an adjunct to the CIPMS Army Regulation which will emphasize INSCOM's role as executive agent of the MICECP. The centralized program aspects of the MICECP will remain unchanged.

g. Managing Civilians to Budget (MCB): HQDA requires CONUS activities to implement MCB at the beginning of FY 1991, followed by OCONUS in FY 1992. Delegation of authority to classify positions is a cornerstone of MCB, as well as active participation in developing the command operation budget. MCB training, a prerequisite to actually using the MCB process, is now being planned and scheduled.

2. As this round of conversion to CIPMS is completed, it is necessary that reference guidance is reviewed and the assurance that each civilian eligible for the 15 April 1990 conversion to CIPMS have actually been converted. All existing and future CIPMS vacancies should be filled via title X CIPMS appointments rather than Title V Competitive Service or Schedule A Excepted Service.

EEO Recruitment Pamphlet. (U) During FY 1990, a professionally designed recruiting pamphlet was published for the first time in the history of this command. The pamphlet, outlining career opportunities within the command, is currently being used to recruit applicants for employment within the Intelligence and Security Command. The brochures will continue to be used and updated as necessary.

EEO Recruiting. (U) A recruiting team (EEO/CPO) conducted recruiting visits to Miami International University, Florida, and University of Texas at San Antonio, Texas, during the 2d

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Quarter, FY 1990. Received a total of 21 job applications to include 13 job applications from Hispanics. All applications were forwarded to CPO for inclusion in their applicant supply pools (for future consideration). None have been referred due to the hiring freeze imposed on non-DOD employees.

(U) During the 1st Quarter, FY 1990, the command established the first President Management Intern (Intelligence, GS-132 series) position; a white female was selected for the position. During the year, six interns completed their programs and were placed into permanent positions within the command.

(U) During the 2d Quarter, FY 1990, the command sent a recruiting team to Miami International University, Florida, and University of Texas, San Antonio, Texas. Both universities have an enrollment that is approximately 50 percent Hispanic. The recruiters talked to more than 200 students interested in the intelligence and computer career fields.

747th MI Battalion Battle Streamer. (U) The 747th MI Battalion participated in a historical ceremony on 27 March 1990 when it received its battle streamer. The battalion was honored for its participation in Operation JUST CAUSE and became one of the first Army field station's in history to receive a battle streamer which was presented by the 470th MI Brigade commander.

Retirement of (b)(6) (U) The Chief, Foreign Liaison Detachment (FLD), 500th MI Brigade, (b)(6) bid farewell and departed FLD on 19 September 1990. Mr. (b)(6) retired from government service on 29 September, ending an illustrious career that boasted 47 years of distinguished military and civilian service, the last 18 years of which as chief of FLD. He was credited with building and shaping FLD into its present form. He had contributed enormously to the brigade's successes and he had done much to enhance U.S.-Japan intelligence relations.

(U) For his exploits, Mr. (b)(6) was recognized by the governments of Japan and the United States. On 13 September 1990, he was conferred the Third Order of the Rising Sun by GEN Atsushi Shima, Chief of Staff, GSO, JGSDF. On 14 September 1990, at a special retirement ceremony held in his honor Mr. (b)(6) was presented the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service by MG Stanley Hyman, INSCOM Commander.

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USA INSCOM Awards. (U) DCSPER coordinated and disbursed a total of 5,621 military and 1,111 civilian awards in USA INSCOM during FY 1990. In addition to the monetary awards, INSCOM presented certain Annual Command Awards in conjunction with the Annual INSCOM Day celebration.

Recruitment and Placement. (U) INSCOM submitted 101 positions to DA for exception to the hiring freeze, and they were approved. A second request for an additional 16 positions had two positions approved for Desert Shield and seven for internal recruitment. The remaining seven are still being reviewed. A third list of positions will be submitted to DA during 1st Quarter, FY 1991.

ACPERS. (U) The Army Civilian Personnel System (ACPERS) was implemented during FY 1990. The Field Support Center Civilian Personnel Office (CPO) was converted to ACPERS in May 1990, and the Fort Belvoir CPO, which services HQ, INSCOM was converted in June 1990. The MACOM directorates and EEO's will be the last to convert due to the late arrival of equipment and installation of communication lines.

Intern Program. (U) In a continuation of efforts to shift spaces to the field, 77 percent of total spaces are now assigned to field installations. On-board strength figures reflect an even stronger posture. Eight-five percent of the total interns on duty are assigned to field units. This effort is based on the premise that interns should be trained in the field rather than in a MACOM headquarters staff environment. This percentage of command interns trained in the field has steadily improved over the last 5 years.

(U) In the last several years, it has been more difficult to expand the size of the DA funded interns program within INSCOM. The DA resources devoted to intern support was explored. Three locally-funded intelligence intern positions resulted. These new local spaces have somewhat offset the 33 percent cut of centrally funded spaces allocated to INSCOM by DA.

(U) A decision was made to participate in the Presidential Management Intern (PMI) program. The Intelligence PMI was placed under the supervision of the Deputy for Policy and Development. The command group expressed considerable interest in this program. The PMI has now completed the first year of her training plan and has been reassigned to the ODCSOPS to complete her intern assignment. A second PMI was selected in July 1990. This intern will also be trained in military intelligence.

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(U) On 15 May 1990, the command convened a meeting of interns assigned to units in the Washington/Baltimore area. The conference was held at the Nolan Building. The purpose of the meeting was to provide intern personnel with current information on intern program policies and procedures. Two MACOM Career Program Managers participated in the program. A special CIPMS briefing was presented. A panel consisting of intern graduates (1982-88) was also held. Each panel member discussed their background, intern experiences, and where they were professionally. The conference provided interns with a broader frame of reference, i.e., they are a part of a larger effort, an INSCOM effort. Six interns from Fort Meade units attended. The conference will become an annual part of the intern program effort. The conference serves as an excellent vehicle to improve communication.

Managing Civilians to Budget (MCB). (U) MCB was scheduled for implementation throughout INSCOM on 1 October 1990. In INSCOM, the decision was made to delegate budget and position classification authority to staff heads within HQ, INSCOM, and commanders of major subordinate commands and activities. These individuals may further delegate to their deputies. DA provided a Program of Instruction for MCB training which CPD streamlined into a 1-day presentation. This training was presented to supervisors within the headquarters in April 1990, and to the 500th, 501st, and 703d MI Brigades in July 1990. An executive level briefing was presented to staff heads in the headquarters in September 1990.

INSCOM Manpower Chart. (U)

As of 30 September 1989

	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>GS-10</u>	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	<u>GS-13</u>	<u>GS-14</u>	<u>GS-15</u>
White Women	51	1	70	55	16	3	0
Black Men	10	1	11	19	6	2	0
Black Women	16	1	12	7	3	0	0
Hispanic Men	1	1	3	7	5	2	1
Hispanic Women	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
AA/PI Men	2	0	11	20	5	2	1
AA/PI Women	6	1	2	0	0	0	0
AI/AN Men	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
AI/AN Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	86	8	109	112	35	9	3

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As of 30 September 1990

	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>GS-10</u>	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	<u>GS-13</u>	<u>GS-14</u>	<u>GS-15</u>	<u>SES</u>
White Men	36	0	81	343	180	69	22	1
White Women	59	0	57	74	23	6	0	0
Black Men	12	0	7	23	9	12	0	0
Black Women	14	0	11	9	2	0	0	0
Hispanic Men	2	1	1	15	4	2	2	0
Hispanic Women	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
AA/PI Men	5	0	14	26	8	0	0	0
AA/PI Women	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
AI/AN Men	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
AI/AN Women	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	135	5	257	494	228	78	24	1

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Chapter V

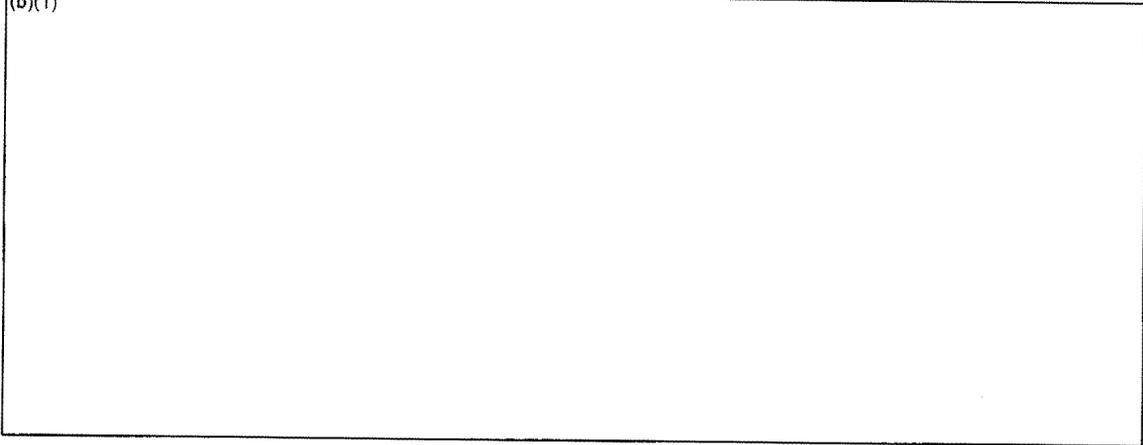
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Multidiscipline

Annus Mirabilis. (U) Nineteen eighty nine, as it turned out, was an annus mirabilis--a year of wonders. While the peoples of Western Europe were commemorating the bicentennial of the French Revolution, the peoples of Eastern Europe were reenacting it. The year witnessed the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe and the crumble of the Warsaw Pact. The single event that most graphically illustrated the changes sweeping over what had been the Soviet Bloc was the fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November 1989. Reform continued throughout the reporting period. Every Communist government in Eastern Europe outside of the Soviet Union itself was overthrown. On 1 October 1990, the East German Democratic Republic was scheduled to disappear into a unified Germany that would remain a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. These developments would have profound implications for the future of the U.S. Army and for INSCOM.

(U) Yet, as the main threat disappeared, Third World contingencies drew the U.S. Army into the largest deployments seen since the Vietnam conflict. In December 1989, U.S. forces in Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) executed a clinical strike to remove the criminal regime of Panamanian strongman General Manuel Noriega in Operation JUST CAUSE. In August 1990, the invasion and annexation of the Emirate of Kuwait by Iraq President Saddam Hussein resulted in a massive commitment of U.S. forces to Saudi Arabia in Operation DESERT SHIELD. INSCOM was deeply involved in both actions.

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Operation DESERT SHIELD. (U) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 produced a massive American military response, as President George Bush ordered American forces to deploy to Saudi Arabia in Operation DESERT SHIELD. Under the terms of the pertinent planning document, OPLAN 1002, intelligence support to the Army element of U.S. Central Command--the unified command responsible for the defense of Southwest Asia Area of Responsibility--was to be furnished by INSCOM's CONUS-based contingency brigade, the 513th MI Brigade. The brigade was plagued by shortfalls, however, and the urgent need for combat troops to defend Saudi Arabia meant that its deployment was delayed. Task Force 174, the 190-person strong forward vanguard of the brigade, finally departed CONUS for Southwest Asia on 30 September 1989. In the meanwhile, INSCOM brought to bear its worldwide array of assets to support both the 513th MI Brigade and other Army elements. A full afteraction report on Operation DESERT SHIELD and its follow-on, DESERT STORM, will be contained in the FY 1990 INSCOM Annual Historical Report.

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

Special Security Group Decentralization. (U) Planning continued during the reporting period to phase out INSCOM's

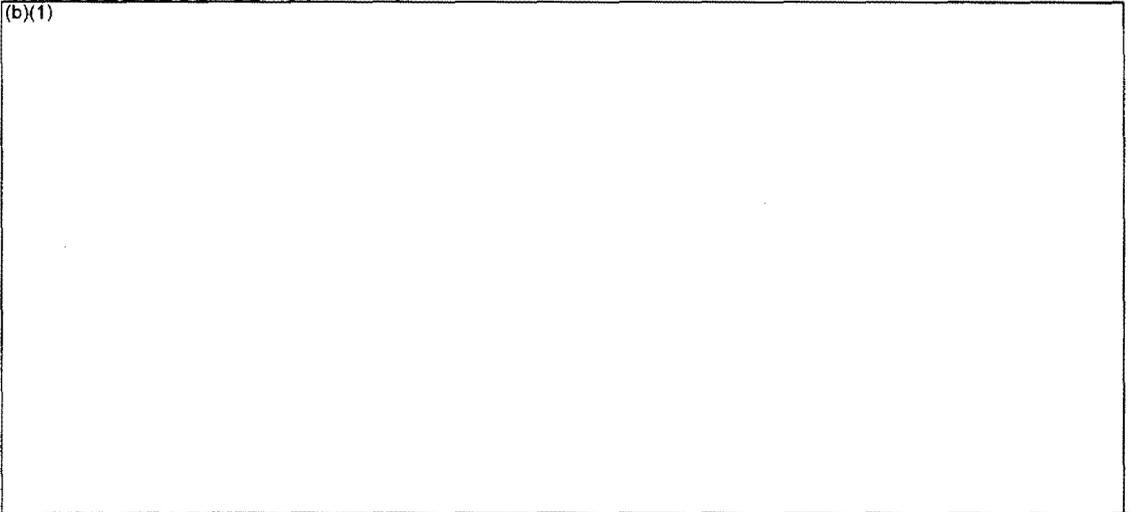
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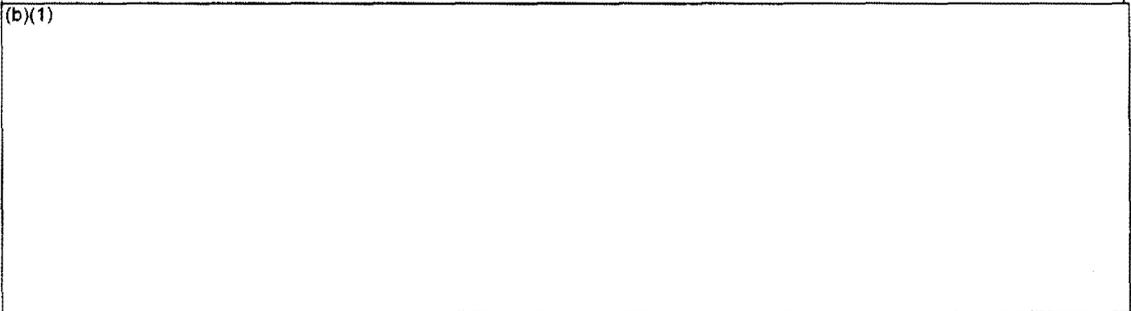
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Special Security Group and replace it with a smaller and more decentralized organization. The thinking at DA was that responsibility for the security of sensitive compartmented information (SCI) could be more appropriately executed by the Senior Intelligence Officers (SIO's) of the MACOM's. This would give them the same responsibility as that already exercised by the G-2's of the tactical Army. The move might produce modest resource savings. More important, in the view of the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, was the fact that "we can no longer justify the retention of an Army system which requires disruptive change upon the beginning of hostilities or even upon limited mobilization."

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SIGINT/EW

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(b) (1) Per NSA, (b)(1), (b)(3): 18 U.S.C. 798, (b)(3); 50 USC 3024(i), (b)(3); P.L. 86-36

(b) (1) Per NSA, (b)(1), (b)(3): 18 U.S.C. 798, (b)(3); 50 USC 3024(i), (b)(3); P.L. 86-36

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Page(s) 64-69

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Other: (b)(1) Per CIA

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Other: (b)(1) Per CIA

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

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

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Counterintelligence/Operations Security

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

The Augsburg 6. (U) On 9 July 1990, Field Station Augsburg filed a Serious Incident Report stating that four of its soldiers had not reported for duty and could not be located. It further developed that two more soldiers, although on authorized leave, had not arrived at their leave destinations and were probably with the first four. Since all personnel met newly established criteria for Special Category Absentees, the six were charged with desertion. Army counterintelligence investigators quickly established that all six individuals had arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, via

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NATIONALS~~

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commercial air on 6 June. On 14 July, the group was apprehended in Florida by local and federal authorities. However, interrogation of the individuals by Army counterintelligence and a scan of computer software in their possession by the National Security Agency indicated that there had been no compromise of classified information and no indications of espionage. The "Augsburg 6" were all members of a religious cult that combined fundamentalist Christian theology with self-hypnosis, parapsychology, and a belief in Unidentified Flying Objects. The proximate cause of their departure was the conviction that the Second Coming of Christ was imminent. At the end of the reporting period, Christ had not yet arrived, and the Augsburg 6 were confined to Fort Knox awaiting separation action.

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(b)(1)

Pacific Realignments. (U) In 1989, U.S. Army forces in Alaska which had previously been commanded by Forces Command (FORSCOM) were resubordinated to Western Command (WESTCOM). In line with this decision, INSCOM ordered the 902d Military Intelligence Group's Alaskan resident office transferred to the 500th Military Intelligence Brigade with an effective date of 3 February 1990. In another realignment action, responsibility for providing polygraph services to Detachment 16 and other 500th MI Brigade elements on Hawaii was transferred from the 902d Military Intelligence Group to the 501st Military Intelligence Brigade on 1 July 1990. The shift was made to give the 501st's polygraph technicians a larger mission that could make full use of their capabilities and to align polygraph support to all elements of the 500th MI Brigade in a consistent pattern. The 501st was already providing this support to the 500th's Japan-based units.

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(b)(1)

Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI) Conference. (U) During 24-26 October 1989, ADCSOPS-CI hosted the first annual Foreign Counterintelligence Conference. A total of 33 individuals from the various Army major commands (MACOM's) attended. The objectives of the conference were to articulate the Army's FCI strategy; clarify the roles of the Army Offensive Counterintelligence Operations (OFCO) programs in the execution of this strategy; and to establish necessary requirements and priorities to guide INSCOM in its management of the OFCO program and provide better support to the Army's MACOM's and theaters of operation.

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(U) Meanwhile, INSCOM TSCM assets continued to support verification of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty throughout the reporting period. Thirty-five Port of Entry

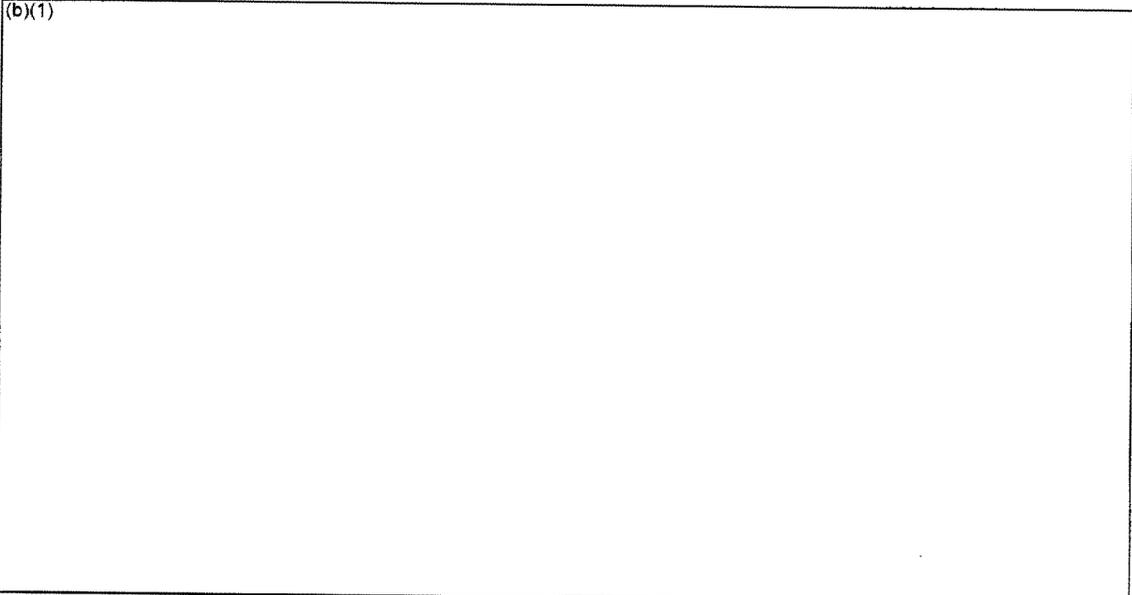
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(POE) and eight site inspections were conducted. No unusual or unauthorized equipment was discovered in the luggage of the Soviet teams during the POE inspections, and no clandestine technical listening devices were found during the site visits.

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(U) Meanwhile, the command was reappraising the whole TEMPEST program. This had been radically cut back in 1986 as a result of Change 1 to AR 530-4, which cut back field testing requirements. As a result, the number of individuals engaged in the TEMPEST program had dwindled from 75 to 51. The rapid changes in the world political situation that began in 1989 led to a further relook. Although the long-awaited Mobile Tempest Testing System (MTTS) was still under development, it had proven to be fearsomely expensive. It was estimated that each fielded MTTS would cost over \$1,000,000. Maintenance and calibration support for any MTTS deployed overseas would run even higher. With a diminished foreign threat and a shrinking Army scheduled to retrograde from its forward deployments overseas, the maintenance of a large TEMPEST operation outside of the United States appeared to be less than cost effective. By the end of the reporting period, the command was contemplating the possibility of seeking to return all INSCOM TEMPEST test assets worldwide to the United States. Overseas TEMPEST test support could then be economically provided on an as-needed basis from a central location in CONUS.

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Automated Information Systems Security Assessment Program (AISSAP). (U) An Army Automation Security Program was initiated in 1977 with the publication of AR 380-380. In 1986, INSCOM was designated as the Army's executive agent for the Computer Security Technical Vulnerability Reporting Program. On 1 August 1990, the Automation Security Program was redesignated as the Automated Information Systems Security Program with the publication of AR 380-19. During the course of the reporting period, INSCOM maintained four assessment teams to study automated information systems security Army-wide. Teams were based at the 902d MI Group and the 66th MI Brigade. In FY 1990, INSCOM conducted all of its 78 programmed assessments, along with 20 unprogrammed and nine immediate assessments. This was done despite the fact that the small team in Europe was operating at half its authorized strength.

INSCOM Polygraph Program. (U) Following 4 years of program expansion, the INSCOM polygraph program was forced to grapple with various policy and operational issues that continued to surface. Many of these were specifically identified by an INSCOM special IG inspection conducted between 4th Quarter, FY 1989 and the 2d Quarter, FY 1990. These were satisfactorily resolved by the middle of the reporting period.

(U) As a result of the Hall espionage case, the Army began counterintelligence-scope screening examinations of personnel in two European field stations (FS Augsburg and FS Berlin) in August 1989. Initially, however, the 66th MI Brigade was not able to adequately support the program because of undermanning of its polygraph element. To work around the shortfall, the National Security Agency provided polygraph augmentation personnel until the end of January 1990, and the brigade opened polygraph offices at each location which eliminated the necessity of transporting the personnel to be examined to Munich. Although productivity fell off when NSA support terminated, the brigade was able to recruit civilian examiners once a general DOD-wide hiring freeze was lifted in April 1990.

(U) Additionally, in response to a recommendation from the Stilwell Commission, the Army initiated a pilot Department of the Army Cryptographic Access Program (DACAP) in October 1989. Under DACAP, U.S. Army personnel with access to specific categories of cryptographic information were required to sign an access and nondisclosure agreement in which they agreed to submit, if requested, a counterintelligence-scope polygraph examination. DCSINT chose to use the Army's 5th Signal Command in Europe as the

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testbed for an iteration of the program, using the 66th MI Brigade to provide the polygraph support. During the course of the pilot program, brigade examiners administered 40 DACAP CI-scope examinations. However, policy questions emerged as to what should be done with individuals who either refused to submit to the polygraph or who did not successfully pass the screening. The 5th Signal Command felt that it would not be able to receive replacements for any communicators eliminated by DACAP, and requested suspension of the program until this issue was resolved. DCSINT suspended the program at the beginning of April 1990, and no further polygraph examinations were administered under DACAP during the rest of the reporting period.

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APPENDIX A

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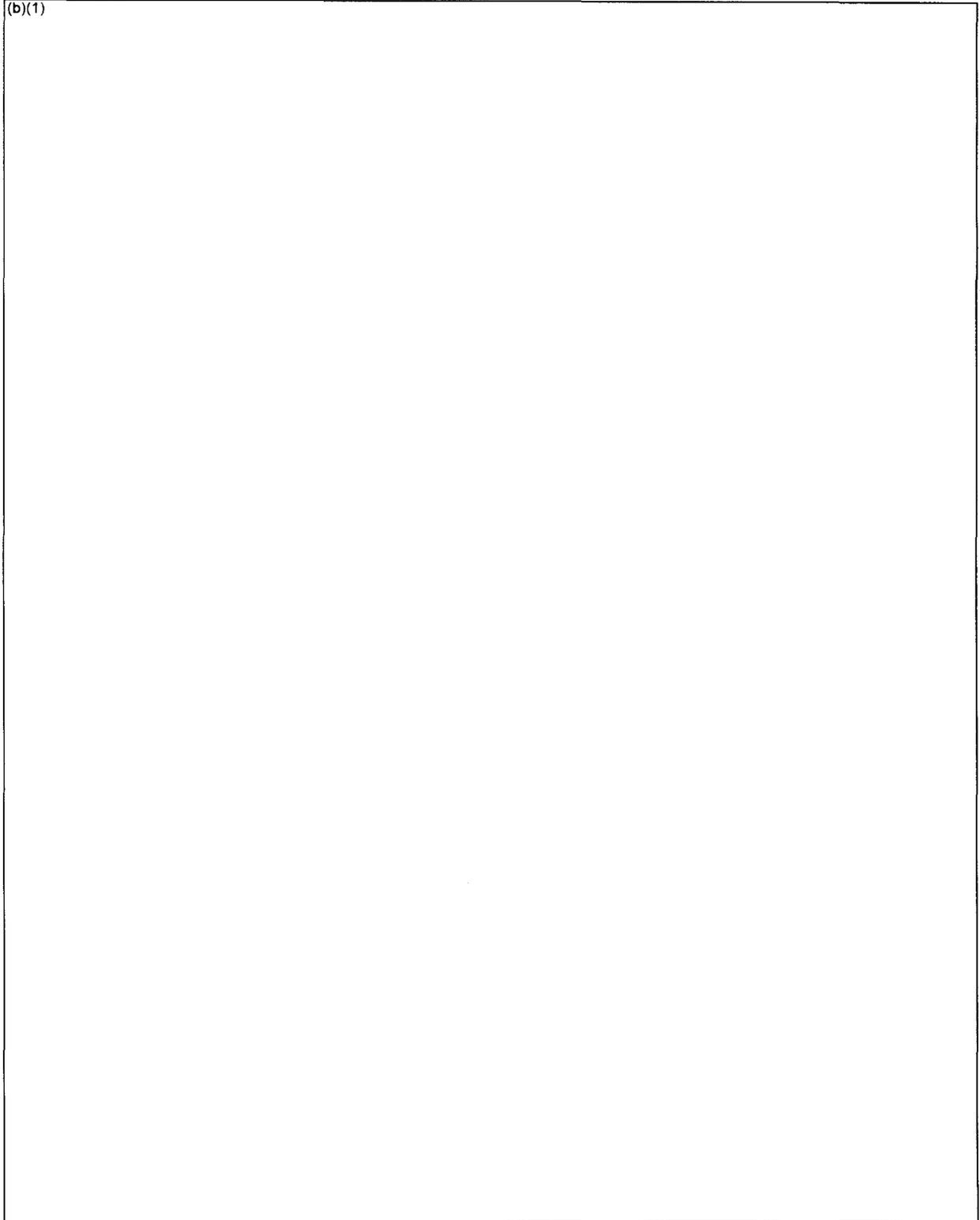
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APPENDIX B

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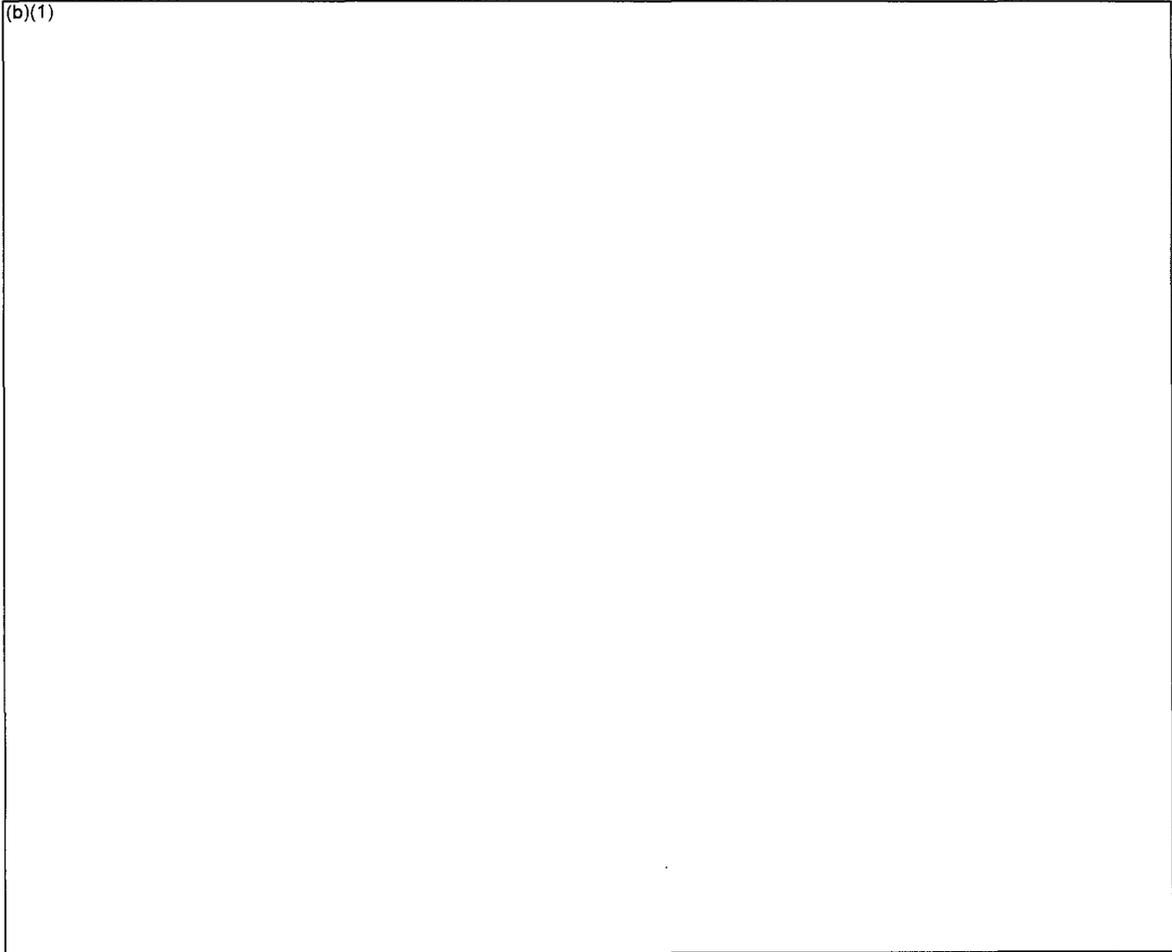


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APPENDIX C

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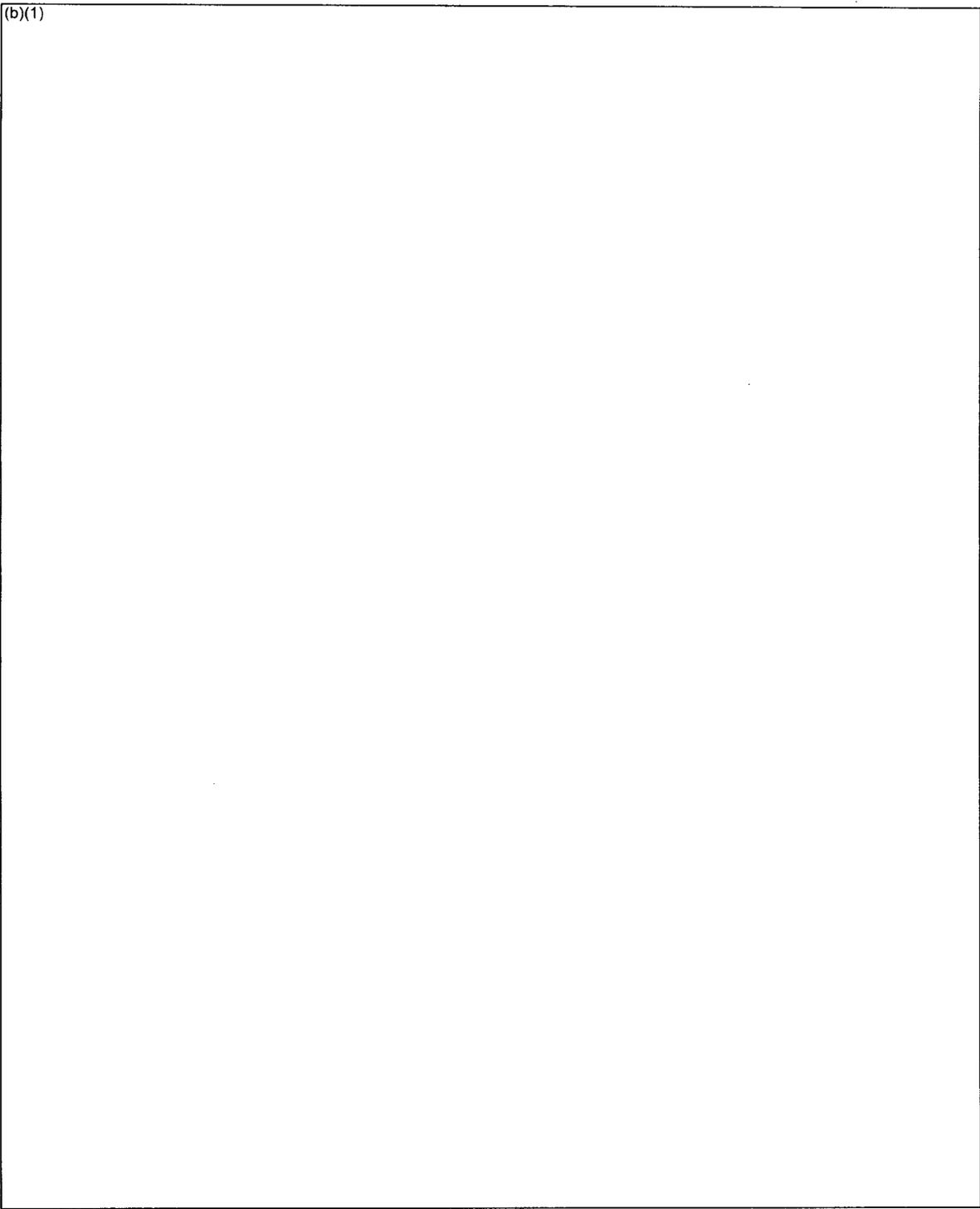
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APPENDIX D

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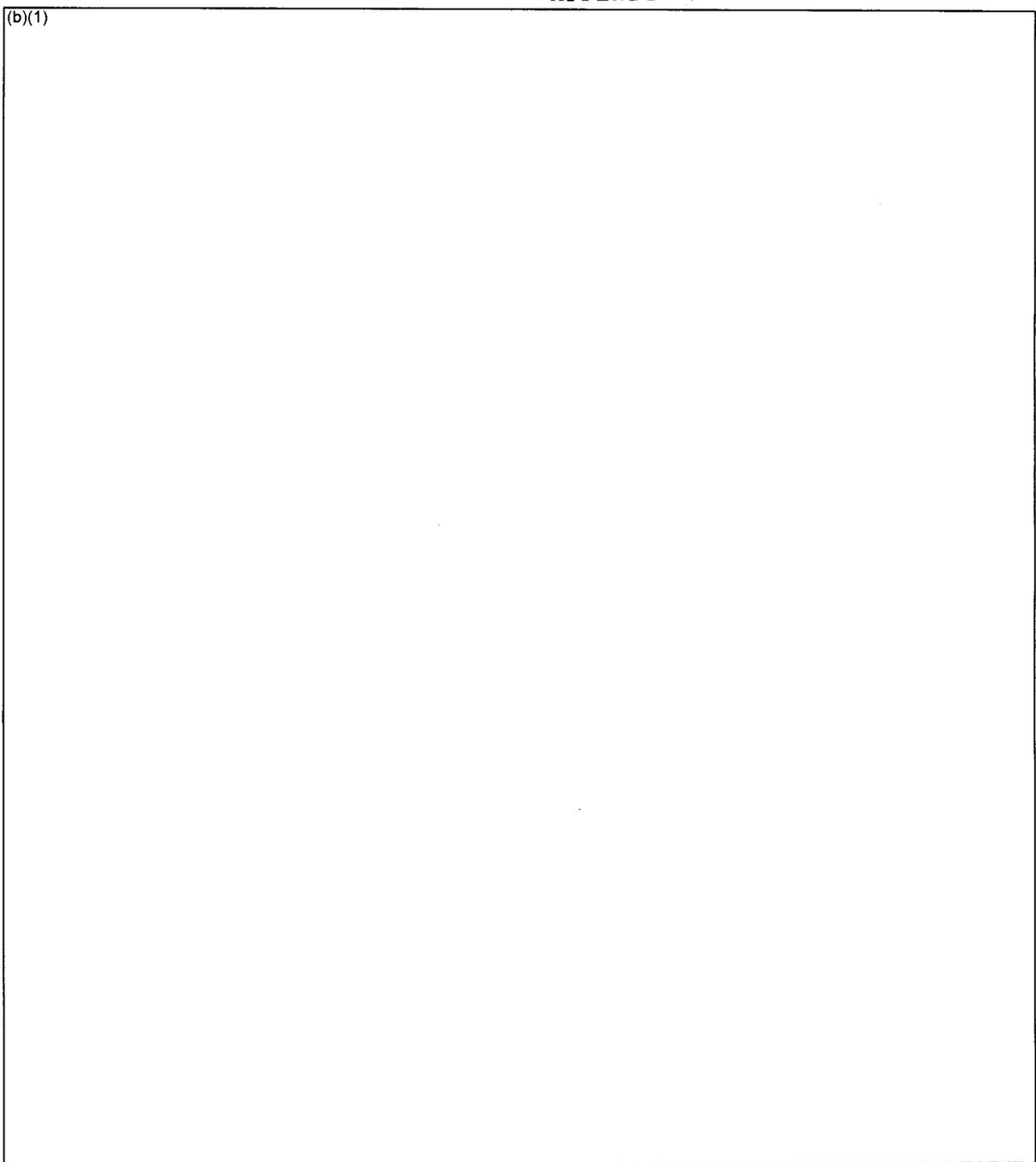
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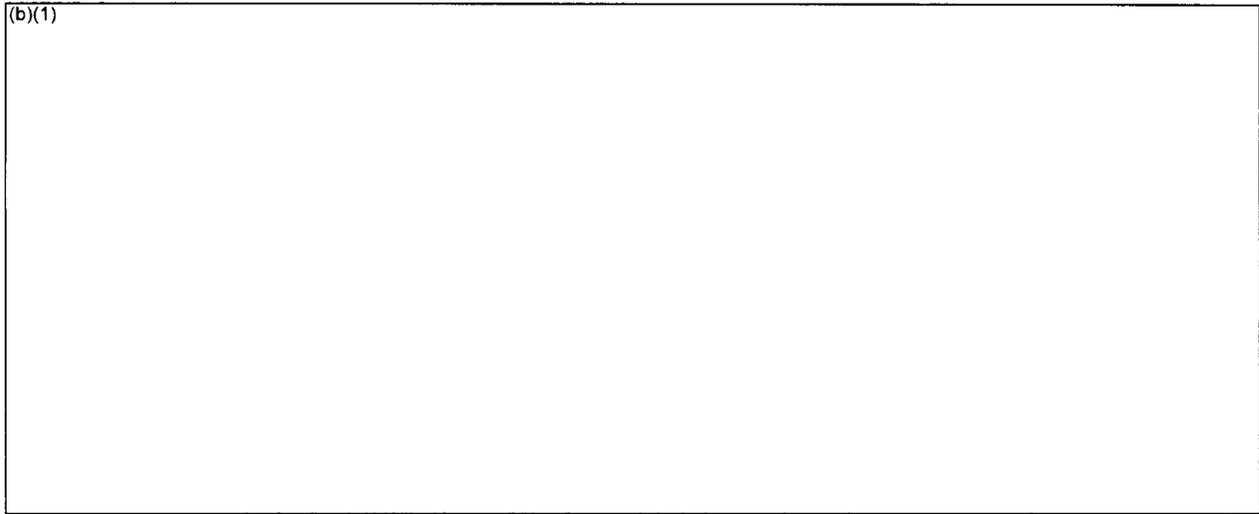
APPENDIX E

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APPENDIX F

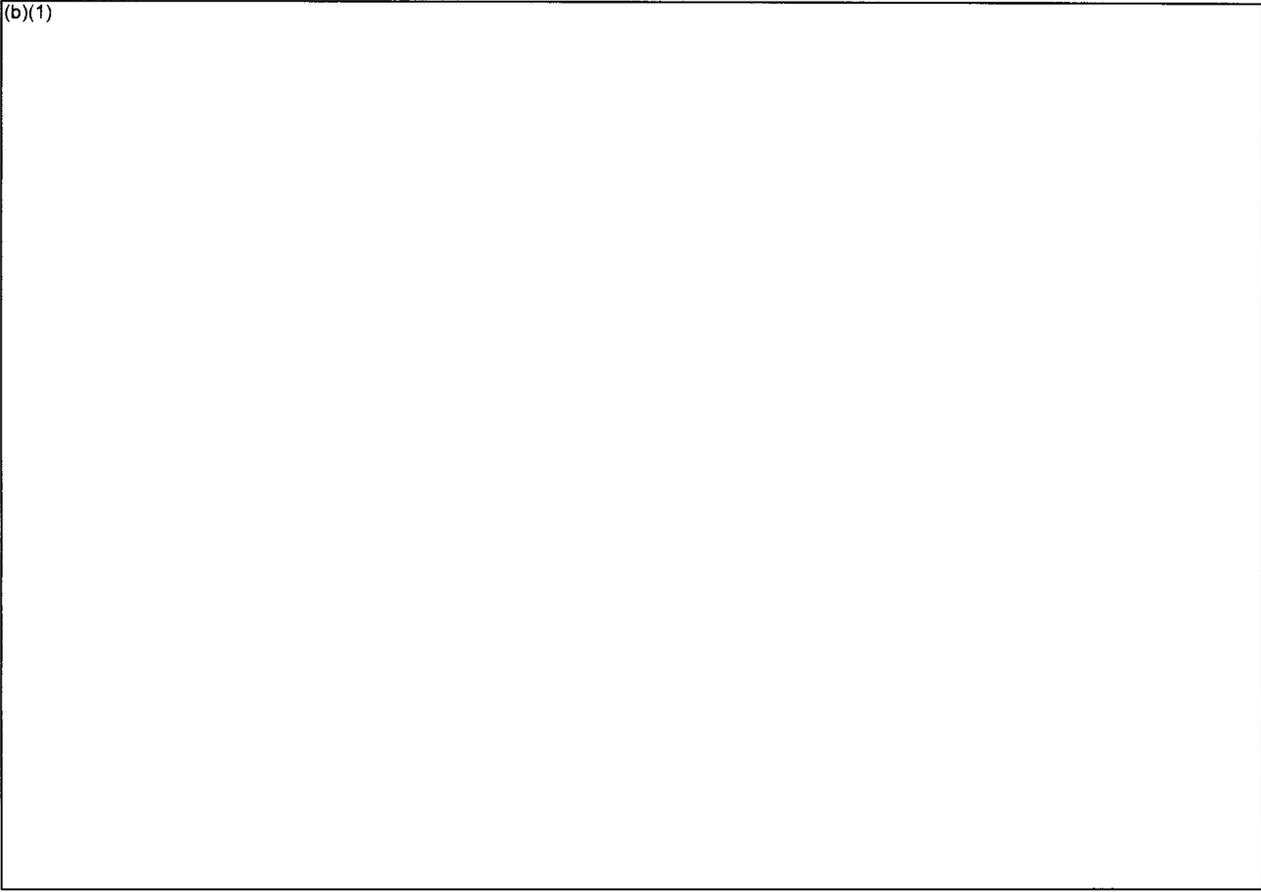


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APPENDIX G

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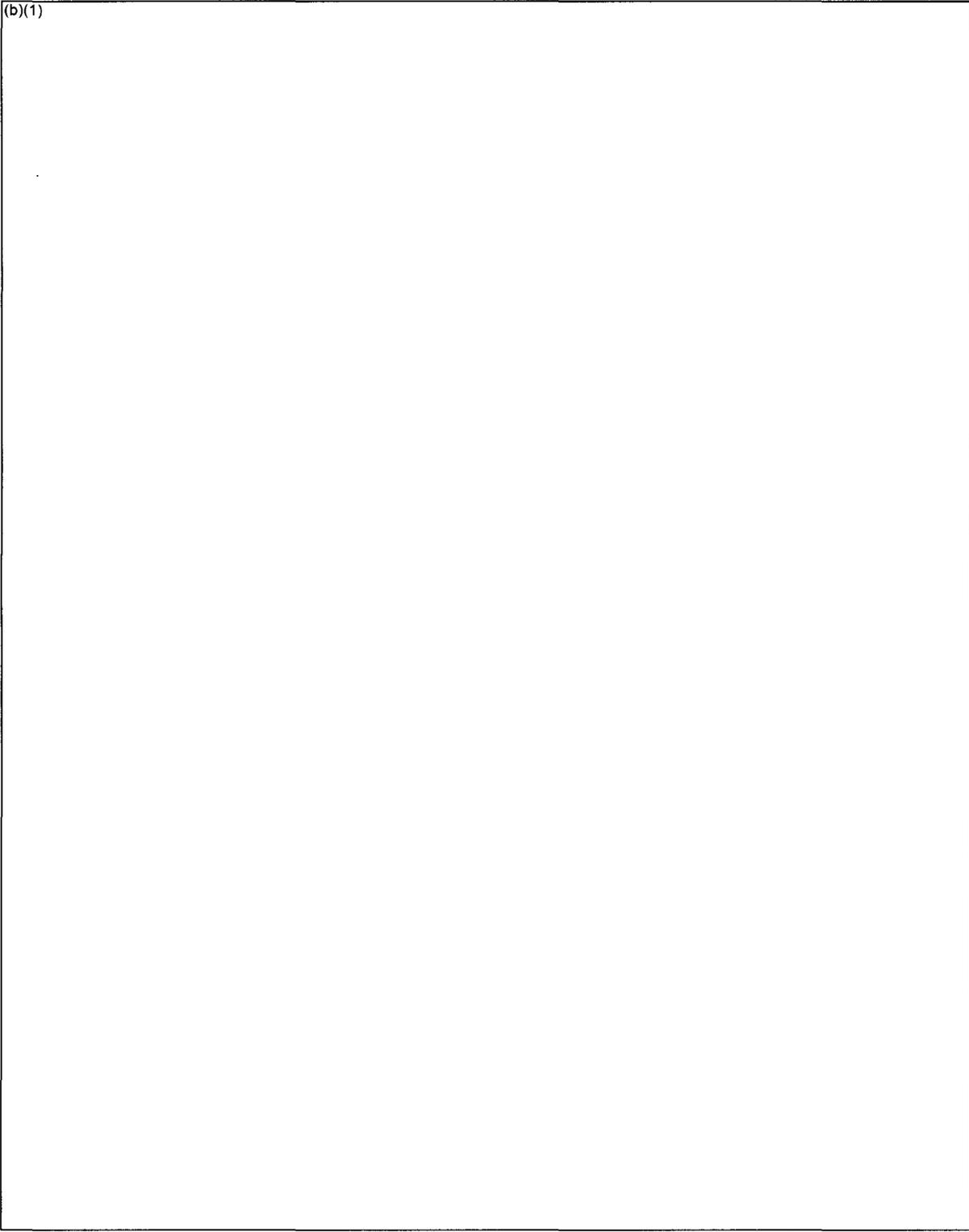


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APPENDIX H

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<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE COL (b)(6)	Jun 88 - Present
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS LTC (b)(6)	01 Sep 87 - Present
COMMAND CHAPLAIN COL (b)(6)	20 Jul 89 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL COL (b)(6)	24 Jul 89 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT COL (b)(6)	01 Jun 89 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, FORCE INTEGRATION COL (b)(6)	Jun 89 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS COL (b)(6)	16 Aug 90 - Present
COL	06 Sep 88 - 16 Aug 90
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, LOGISTICS COL (b)(6)	10 Apr 89 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COL (b)(6)	19 Sep 88 - Present
CHIEF, COMMAND SECURITY OFFICE LTC (b)(6)	01 Jul 90 - Present
LTC	01 Jan 90 - 30 Jun 90
Mr.	01 Jul 87 - 31 Dec 89
<u>Unit/Commander</u>	
66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	27 Jul 90 - Present
COL	29 Jul 88 - 27 Jul 90
470th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	11 Jul 89 - Present
500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	19 Jul 90 - Present
COL	11 Jul 88 - 19 Jul 90

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE, HAWAII	
LTC (b)(6)	23 Jul 90 - Present
LTC	20 Aug 89 - 23 Jul 90
501st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC)	
COL (b)(6)	14 Jun 90 - Present
COL	Jul 88 - 14 Jun 90
513th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC)	
COL (b)(6)	12 Sep 90 - Present
COL	26 Aug 88 - 12 Sep 90
701st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE	
COL (b)(6)	14 Jul 89 - Present
703d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE	
COL (b)(6)	16 Jun 89 - Present
704th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE	
COL (b)(6)	20 Jun 90 - Present
COL	15 Jun 88 - 20 Jun 90
902d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL (b)(6)	Dec 89 - Present
COL	17 Dec 87 - Dec 89
U.S. ARMY OPERATIONAL GROUP	
COL (b)(6)	01 Jul 88 - Present
U.S. ARMY SPECIAL SECURITY GROUP	
COL (b)(6)	10 Jul 89 - Present
U.S. ARMY CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP	
COL (b)(6)	Jul 88 - Present
USAINSCOM FOREIGN MATERIEL INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
LTC (b)(6)	14 Jul 89 - Present
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION BERLIN	
COL (b)(6)	25 Jul 90 - Present
COL	28 Jul 88 - Present ^{25 Jul 90}
U.S. ARMY FIELD STATION SINOP	
COL (b)(6)	31 Jul 89 - Present

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (AERIAL EXPLOITATION) LTC (b)(6)	Jun 89 - Present
18th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (INTG/EXPL) (EAC) LTC (b)(6) LTC	22 Jun 90 - Present 12 Jan 88 - 22 Jun 90
29th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	16 JUN 89 - Present
201st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (SIGINT) (EAC) LTC (b)(6)	05 Aug 88 - Present
202d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (INTG & EXPL) (EAC) LTC (b)(6)	24 Jun 88 - Present
204th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (b)(1) (EAC) LTC (b)(6)	17 Jul 89 - Present
524th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (COLL/EXPL) LTC (b)(6) LTC	27 Jun 90 - Present Jul 88 - 27 Jun 90
527th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (CI) LTC (b)(6) LTC	18 Jul 90 - Present 08 Jul 88 - 18 Jul 90
532d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (OPERATIONS) LTC (b)(6)	21 Jun 89 - Present
711th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	Jun 88 - Present
712th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	18 Sep 89 - Present
713th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	Jun 88 - Present

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
714th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	Jul 88 - Present
730th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	29 Jun 90 - Present 28 Jun 88 - 29 Jun 90
731st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	19 Jun 90 - Present 04 Jun 87 - 29 Jun 90
732d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	06 Oct 88 - Present
741st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	24 Aug 89 - Present
742d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	02 Aug 89 - Present
746th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	30 Jun 89 - Present
747th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION MAJ (b)(6)	30 Jun 88 - Present
748th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	06 Jul 89 - Present
750th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	May 89 - Present
701st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	12 Jul 90 - Present 12 Jul 88 - 12 Jul 90
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE) (TECHNICAL) LTC (b)(6)	26 Jun 89 - Present
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE) (COUNTERESPIONAGE) LTC (b)(6) LTC	06 Dec 89 - Present 02 Dec 87 - 06 Dec 89

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (SECURITY)	
LTC (b)(6)	23 Jul 90 - Present
LTC [redacted]	18 Jul 88 - 23 Jul 90
U.S. ARMY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (LOW INTENSITY)	
LTC (b)(6)	Jun 90 - Present
LTC [redacted]	Jul 89 - Jun 90
5th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (INTG & EXPL) (EAC)	
CPT (b)(6)	21 Sep 90 - Present
MAJ [redacted]	07 Jul 89 - 21 Sep 90
11th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (TECH) (INTEL)	
CPT (b)(6)	16 Aug 88 - Present
164th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (CI)	
CPT (b)(6)	23 Sep 88 - Present
749th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY	
CPT (b)(6)	06 Dec 88 - Present
181st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
CPT (b)(6)	29 Jun 90 - Present
MAJ [redacted]	26 Jan 89 - 29 Jun 90
581st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (II)	
CPT (b)(6)	09 Jun 89 - Present
584th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC (b)(6)	30 Jul 87 - Present
766th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC (b)(6)	04 Dec 89 - Present
LTC [redacted]	06 Feb 87 - 04 Dec 89
U.S. ARMY ASIAN STUDIES DETACHMENT	
Mr. (b)(6)	14 Jan 89 - Present

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
WOBECK DETACHMENT CPT (b)(6)	21 Mar 88 - Present
66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, DETACHMENT HAHN LTC (b)(6)	21 Jul 88 - Present
FOREIGN LANGUAGE DETACHMENT Mr (b)(6) (Acting) Mr (b)(6)	Sep 90 - Present Mar 72 - Sep 90
POLYGRAPH DETACHMENT LTC (b)(6)	16 Feb 90 - Present
DETACHMENT HAHN CPT (b)(6)	
U.S. ARMY SPECIAL SECURITY DETACHMENT MAJ (b)(6) MAJ (b)(6)	08 Jul 90 - Present
DETACHMENT HAWAII CPT (b)(6)	Jul 90 - 29 Jun 90
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE), SUPPORT CPT (b)(6) Cpt (b)(6)	22 Aug 90 - Present 16 Mar 89 - 22 Aug 90
USAINSCOM THEATER INTELLIGENCE CENTER- PACIFIC CPT (b)(6)	Jul 89 - Present
3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EAC) CPT (b)(6)	19 Aug 89 - Present
174th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CENTER (EAC) LTC (b)(6)	25 Aug 88 - Present
U.S. ARMY FIELD SUPPORT CENTER COL (b)(6)	Jun 89 - Present
USAINSCOM FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTER EUROPE LTC (b)(6)	01 Jun 89 - Present

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
USAINSCOM AUTOMATED SYSTEMS ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6)	May 89 - Present
USAINSCOM ADMINISTRATIVE/VISUAL INFORMATION SUPPORT ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6)	30 Nov 78 - Present
USAINSCOM FORCE MODERNIZATION ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6)	01 Jan 89 - Present
USAINSCOM CONTRACT SUPPORT ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6)	Jul 87 - Present
USAINSCOM MISSION SUPPORT ACTIVITY Mr. (b)(6)	01 Oct 82 - Present
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY COL (b)(6)	08 Feb 88 - Present
USAINSCOM MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE AND INSTRUCTION TEAM (MAIT) CPT (b)(6)	30 Mar 88 - Present
U.S. ARMY CENTRAL SECURITY FACILITY COL (b)(6)	03 Jun 86 - Present
U.S. ARMY RUSSIAN INSTITUTE COL (b)(6)	15 Oct 86 - Present
U.S. ARMY GARRISON, ARLINGTON HALL STATION LTC (b)(6)	09 Jun 89 - 30 Sep 89
INSCOM ACTIVITY FORT BELVOIR (PROVISIONAL) MAJ (b)(6)	09 Jun 89 - Present

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APPENDIX I

TRAVIS TROPHY WINNERS

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

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

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APPENDIX J

DIRECTOR'S TROPHY WINNERS

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Winners</u>
1979	Staff Commander Middle East Force, Jufair, Bahrain (ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Brigade Support Company, Fort Amador, Panama)
1980	6916 Electronic Security Squadron, 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	2d Radio Battalion Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Camp Lejuene, North Carolina (ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Military Intelligence Company (CEWI), Panama)
1984	224th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)
1985	525th Military Intelligence Brigade
1986	6916th Electronic Security Squadron, Hellenikon Air Base, Greece (ARMY NOMINEE: 1st Military Intelligence Battalion (AE), Wiesbaden Air Base, Germany)
1987	224th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)
1988	2d Radio Battalion Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Camp Lejuene, North Carolina (ARMY NOMINEE: 1st Military Intelligence Battalion (AE), Wiesbaden Air Base, Germany)

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

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GLOSSARY

(b)(1),(b)(7)(E)

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Information originated with one or more government agencies. We are coordinating to determine the releasability of the information under their purview. Upon completion of our coordination, we will advise you of their decision.

Other:

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Other:

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