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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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

Freedom of Information/ Privacy Office

2 2 OCT 2015

This is in further response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of June 10, 2008, for a copy of the INSCOM Annual History for FY1992 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 41pages 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 #583F-08 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) has informed our office that their information is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The withholding of the information by the DIA constitutes a denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision directly to the DIA. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, Attention: DAN-1A, FOIA, Washington, DC 20340-5100. Please cite DIA Case #MDR-0044-2011 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

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

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

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

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

50 U.S. Code 3024(i)

18 U.S. Code 798

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

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

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

There are no assessable FOIA fees.

If you have any questions regarding this action, feel free to contact this office at 1-866-548-5651, or email the INSCOM FOIA office at: <u>usarmy.meade.902-mi-grp-mbx.inscom-foia-service-center@mail.mil</u> and refer to case #583F-08.

Sincerely,

Joanne Benear

Chief

Freedom of Information/Privacy Office

Joanne Benear

Enclosure

TOP SECRET

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW

U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

FISCAL YEAR 1992

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

(RCS CSHIS-6(4)) September 1993

APPENDED DOCUMENT CONTAINS SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE MATERIAL

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN HATIONALS



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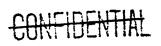
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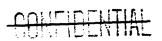
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Chapter I

MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

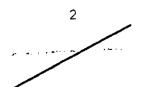
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Location. (U) All elements of Headquarters, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) were located on the North Post of Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060. The command group and principal staff elements occupied the four floors of the Nolan Building (Building 2444) 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

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

- (U) The CG, INSCOM-
 - 1. (U) Commands all assigned units and activities.
- 2. (U) Is subordinate to the Chief, Central Security Service (CHCSS) for the conduct of signal intelligence (SIGINT) operations.
- 3. (U) Manages SIGINT resources to accomplish SIGINT operational tasks assigned by Director, National Security Agency/Chief, Central Security Service (DIRNSA/CHCSS).
- 4. (U) Provides specified military personnel and administrative, logistic, and operational support to the DIRNSA/CHCSS.
- 5. (U) Deals directly with the Director, DIA for the coordination of human intelligence (HUMINT) operational proposals.
- (U) INSCOM and other major Army commands (MACOM's) are coordinate elements of DA. The CG, INSCOM is authorized to communicate directly with other major Army commanders or with heads of Army Staff agencies on matters of mutual interest.
- (U) The CG, INSCOM will maintain liaison as necessary with other MACOM's, field operating agencies, other cryptologic and intelligence activities, and other foreign domestic governmental agencies to maintain an awareness of, to exchange information on, and to ensure coordination of matters of mutual concern.
- (U) The CG, INSCOM acts as executive agent for logistic support, SIGINT technical support, and mission 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.

Chapter III

ORGANIZATION

INSCOM Organization. (U) At the close of FY 1992, there was a total of 79 units (26 TOE and 53 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 1992, see appendices B, D, and F respectively. Changes in the status of TOE, TDA, and Provisional units are listed in appendices C, E, and G.

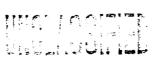
(U) MG Charles F. Scanlon served as CG, INSCOM throughout the	
period. BG Michael M. Schneider continued on as Deputy Command	ling
General. The position of Deputy Commanding General, Production v	
eliminated as a result of the discontinuance of the Army Intelligence	
(AIA) on 10 April 1992. COL (b)(6) was INSCOM Chief of S	taff for most
of the reporting period; he was succeeded by COL (6)(6)	þn 16
September 1992. The new Senior NSA Cryptologic Advisor detailed	to INSCOM
by the National Security Agency was Mr. (b)(6) CSN	
neid the post of Command Sergeant Major throughout the	reporting
period.	

(U) Staff organization underwent some functional realignment during the reporting period. At the end of FY 1992, 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

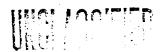
Command Group:

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 signal intelligence (SIGINT) activities for which the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSACSS) were responsible.

<u>Deputy Commander (DCG)</u>. (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.







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

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

Office of the Chief of Staff:

<u>Chief of Staff (CofS)</u>. (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 Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting, the Intelligence Oversight Office, the Headquarters Support Activity, the Internal Review Office, and the Army Liaison Office.

<u>Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS)</u>. (U) The DCS acted for the Chief of Staff during his absence and assisted to coordinate all actions of the HQ INSCOM staff, and supervised the activities of and provided support to the Secretary of the General Staff. The DCS directly supervised the Protocol Office.

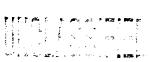
<u>Secretary of the General Staff (SGS)</u>. (U) The SGS acted as executive officer for the CofS and as office manager for the offices of the CG, DCG, and CofS.

<u>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff</u>. (U) The Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff acted as special advisor and consultant to the commander, deputy commander, and the Chief of Staff.

<u>Chief, Internal Review (IR) Office</u>. (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.

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

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



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Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC). (U) The PARC is the senior staff official responsible for oversight and administration of all aspects of contracting. During the course of the reporting period, the PARC was also dual-hatted as Deputy Chief of Staff, Contracting; however, as a result of a manpower study, it was decided at the end of FY 1992 to disestablish this element, separate the PARC's advisory functions from all involvement with contracting, and recreate a separate Contract Support Activity as a field operating agency.

<u>Headquarters Support Activity (HSA)</u>. (U) This served as the liaison_element between the headquarters and the host installation, Fort Belvoir.

Special Staff:

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

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

Personal Staff:

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

<u>Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)</u>. (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.

General Staff:

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

<u>Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DCSPER)</u>. (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;

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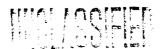
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human affairs; and nonappropriated fund activities. DCSPER elements consisted of the Military Personnel Division, Plans and Proponency Division, Human Resources Division, Equal Employment Opportunity Division, and Civilian Personnel Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS). (U) The DCSOPS was the principal coordinating staff officer responsible for current intelligence collection, production, electronic warfare, counterintelligence, and security support operations. He perform the following functions: provide operational policy guidance and direction and coordinated and supervised current operations; managed the REDTRAIN program as Army executive agent and coordinated and supervised its current operations; provided operationally oriented INSCOM interfaces between national, departmental, theater (echelon above corps), and tactical (echelon corps and below) intelligence organizations; served as the staff budget director (current and budget year) for allocation and employment of Program 2, 3, and 8 operational resources; coordinated operational matters with Department of the Army, NSA/CSS, DOD, DIA, CIA, FBI, joint/combined commands, other MACOM's, and other governmental agencies; supervised command aviation activities; prepared and coordinated command operational plans and managed the command operational planning system. Additionally, he supervised the command historical program and exercised staff proponency over the Intelligence Exchange Support Center, counterintelligence support to several "black" special access programs (SAP's), and the Field Support Center. He was also principal coordinating staff officer responsible for USAINSCOM force management functions, to include threat coordination, force design and doctrine, multidiscipline operations support, training, long- and mid-range planning, low intensity conflict, and force structure management. The DCSOPS advises the DCSPER on personnel assignment priorities for development of the Officer Distribution Plan. Effective 1 October 1991, the DCSOPS relinquished operational control of foreign materiel acquisition activities to the Army Intelligence Agency.

(U) At the close of FY 1992, DCSOPS consisted of the following major divisions: Administrative Office, Office, Management Office, Psychologist, Intelligence Operations Center (IOC), ADCSOPS Counterintelligence (CI), ADCSOPS Human Intelligence (HUMINT), ADCSOPS Signal Intelligence and Technical Operations (SIGINT/TO), ADCSOPS Force Management (FM) and a field operating agency, the Force Modernization Activity (FMA).

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 (MAIT) at Fort Belvoir. On 1 October 1990, MAIT operations in continental United States (CONUS) were suspended, and personnel detailed to various divisions of DCSLOG to support DESERT SHIELD operations. The MAIT program was terminated effective 1 January 1991.

(U) During FY 1992, the organization of the DCSLOG consisted of the following: Supply and Services Division, Maintenance Division, Engineer and Housing Division, Systems Engineering Division, Management and Plans Division, and Administrative Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management (DCSRM). (U) The DCSRM was the principal staff officer in matters concerning management, financial management, and manpower management. The DCSRM established and maintained administrative control of appropriated funds, exercised responsibility for manpower management and The Army Authorization Document System (TAADS), developed and supervised the implementation of force requirements, administered the structure and strength program, exercised control over the manpower and equipment survey programs, and reviewed and prepared financial and/or manpower annexes for operational and force development plans. During FY 1992, DCSRM was composed of the following elements: Administrative Office, Budget Division, Finance and Accounting Division, Management Engineering and Analysis Division, and Manpower Division.

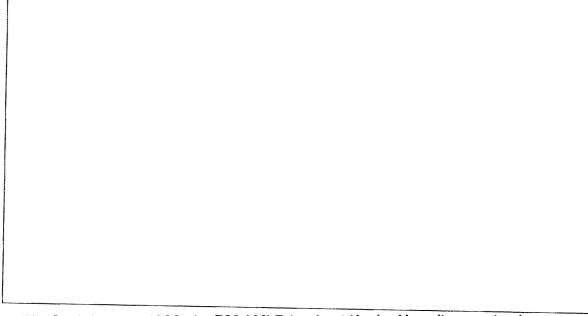
Deputy Chief of Staff, Information Management (DCSIM). (U) The DCSIM was the principal staff assistant to the CG, INSCOM for all matters pertaining to information management. The position was dual-hatted since the DCSIM concurrently served as Director, U.S. Army Information Services Command, INSCOM (USAISC-INSCOM). DCSIM served as Program Area Director for command programs, budgets, and the Army Management System as they relate to telecommunications/ automation. The DCSIM discharged primary staff responsibilities for engineering, installation, and maintenance of INSCOM information systems. He also exercised staff supervision over operation of the Defense Special Security Communication System (DSSCS), CRITICOMM, and other telecommunications activities of the command. Additionally, he directed development of tactical information systems objectives, concepts, and requirements within INSCOM areas of interest. Finally, the DCSIM exercised operational control over the USAISC Communications Center. The staff element also exercised control over the Automated Systems Activity (ASA). At the end of FY 1992, DCSIM consisted of an Administrative Branch, ADCSIM Telecommunications, ADCSIM Automation, and ADCSIM Information Services.



Intelligence Directorate, Reserve Affairs (INDRA). (U) The primary mission of INDRA (formerly Deputy Chief of Staff, Reserve Affairs (DCSRA)) was to coordinate reserve component support to INSCOM current operations and to advise the commanding general on matters relevant to the reserve components. It managed more than 700 Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA's) for HQ INSCOM and the command's subordinate elements. Additionally, the element served as interface between INSCOM's major subordinate commands (MSC's) and their reserve component CAPSTONE units in order to assist in training programs and enhance unit readiness.

<u>Deputy Chief of Staff, Security (DCSSEC)</u>. (U) The DCSSEC provides major Army command (MACOM) level and HQ-specific security management and support to the CG, INSCOM. The DCSSEC formulated, implemented, and supervised policies and procedures for Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) and collateral material in the functional areas of personnel, physical, information, industrial, TEMPEST, communications, automation, and operations security. DCSSEC was realigned into three separate divisions: Personnel Security, Information Security, and Facilities/Physical Security.

<u>Deputy Chief of Staff, Contracting (DCSCON)</u>. (U) The DCSCON provided contract support not only to CG, INSCOM, but to AIA headquarters and to DA DCSINT. The element was slated for discontinuance at the end of FY 1992, and would be replaced by a field operating agency.



(U) On 1 January 1992, the 703d MI Brigade at Kunia, Hawaii, organized a new 733d MI Battalion, and Company D, U.S. Army Military Intelligence Battalion, Low Intensity was activated at Orlando, Florida. On the same day, the 730th MI



Battalion in Europe was discontinued and its personnel and mission transferred to the Foreign Intelligence Activity. As part of the general drawdown of assets in Europe, Field Station Berlin's Operations Battalion was discontinued on 15 January 1992. INSCOM organized a Foreign Intelligence Command (Provisional) at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, on 1 February 1992 to provide more centralized direction for the human intelligence (HUMINT) and foreign counterintelligence elements located on that post.

(U) The merry whirl continued as the Army decided to discontinue the Army Intelligence Agency effective 10 April 1992. Some assets were absorbed by DIA: INSCOM assumed command of the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC), the Foreign Science and Technology Center, and a newly created Intelligence Production Management Activity (Provisional), with DCSINT retaining operational control over these elements. Additionally, INSCOM elements were realigned on a global scale. In Korea, Company B, 532d MI Battalion was inactivated on 15 May 1992; In Europe, the 701st MI Brigade's 713th MI Battalion went out of existence on 17 June 1992, and the 66th MI Brigade was substantially restructured: the 527th MI Battalion (Counterintelligence) moved from Kaiserslautern to Augsburg and became a provisional operations battalion in June 1992, absorbing the IMINT assets previously assigned to a provisional imagery and analysis battalion; the 527th's counterintelligence mission and personnel were reassigned to the 18th Mi Battalion. In Turkey, U.S. Army Field Station Sinop discontinued all intelligence operations on 15 September 1992. Finally, in the continental United States (CONUS), the 201st MI Battalion at Vint Hill Farms Station activated Company E in July 1992, while the 902d MI Group's counterespionage battalion in San Francisco, California, was discontinued that same summer.



Chapter IV

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MACOM MOU with Corps of Engineers. (U) INSCOM initiated a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 24 August 1992 with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Topographic Engineering Center (TEC) to provide support for a period of one year.

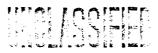
MACOM SCIF. (U) On 1 October 1992, the Facility Section assumed major Command responsibility for 53 SCIF's worldwide. Three of these SCIF's were later transferred to Defense Intelligence Agency and one to the Army Materiel Command.

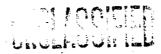
1992 INSCOM Commanders' Conference. (U) In April 1992, the DCSLOG was tasked by the Chief of Staff to plan and execute the 1992 INSCOM Commanders' Conference. The 1992 Commanders' Conference and Command Sergeants Major Conference were held at the Nolan Building, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 30 September 1992 through 2 October 1992. The DCSLOG was the overall POC for all conference coordination with the assistance of a working committee which represented all functional staffs.

Procurement of Non-Tactical Vehicles. (U) INSCOM obtained increased funding for procurement of non-tactical vehicles to maintain the vehicle readiness rate above 95 percent. A total of 1.4 million was received which is sufficient to procure a total of 93 new commercial design, non-tactical vehicles for the command. Replacement of the older vehicles will reduce maintenance expenditures and lost man-hours by improving availability of assets.

(U) In addition to arranging for the 93 vehicles that are being procured with FY 1992 funds, the Transportation Office arranged for the redistribution of 26 commercial design, nontactical vehicles from Southwest Asia to support INSCOM subordinate commands and Foreign Area Officer (FAO) locations worldwide. The vehicles were donated to the U.S. Government by the Government of Japan to support Desert Storm and were no longer needed in Southwest Asia. These additional vehicles will be used to fill vehicle shortages within INSCOM and the FAO program.

Relocation of 513th and 470th MI Brigades. (U) Planning for a power projection by relocating the 513th and 470th MI Brigades and consolidating the two brigades into a Power Projection Brigade that features flexibility, high technology, and speed in reaching and supporting contingencies. Using split based operating concepts, the brigade will deploy lighter, mobile equipment, and





high capacity communications into forward areas with the combat units. Intelligence data will be sent back to the CONUS base where manpower intensive intelligence analyses and production is completed. In this modern role, the Power Projection Brigade will be capable of providing a global response to regional crises.

- (U) The brigade will focus its intelligence power through task organization—drawing from its multidisciplined skill base of human, signals, communications, and other intelligence experts—for tiered deployment to meet the scope and nature of the contingency. The brigade's success relies upon a home station location which permits close coordination with the supported CINC's, easy access to training areas, and collocation of its units. To find a suitable location from which to project this power, INSCOM began to study basing requirements for the Power Projection Brigade soon after the conclusion of the Gulf War.
- (U) INSCOM received HQDA approval to conduct formal site surveys of three candidate installations (Forts Polk, Drum, and Gordon) in February 1992. Preliminary results were briefed to the ASA (IL&E), Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence (DCSINT), Director of Management (DM), Headquarters, Department of Army (HQDA), and TRADOC. CINCENT, TRADOC, and Fort Gordon have expressed support for the relocation.
- (U) Supporting documentation for relocating the 513th and 470th MI Brigades to Fort Gordon, Georgia, was forwarded to HQDA pursuant to the provisions of AR 5-10 on 1 September 1992. The Power Projection Brigade structure at Fort Gordon will be comprised of 1,461 military and 45 civilian authorizations by the end of FY 1995, with further growth to 2,450 military and 45 civilian authorizations by the end of FY 1999. Elements of the 513th from Fort Monmouth (201st and 297th MI Battalions) and Vint Hill Farms Station (201st MI Battalion) would relocate to Fort Gordon.
- (U) Rationale for selecting Fort Gordon was because the fort has sufficient facilities available to allow relocation of the 513th MI Brigade there now and the creation of a Power Projection Brigade in FY 1995. Costs for establishment of the Power Projection Brigade are significantly less at Fort Gordon when compared to other surveyed sites. MCA costs are estimated to be \$31 million at Fort Gordon, \$53 million at Fort Polk, \$69 million at Fort Drum, and \$90 million at Fort Monmouth. Fort Gordon offers over 30,000 acres of contiguous training area which will permit brigade level tactical training and exercise of multitiered intelligence support packages for contingency operations. The Environmental Assessment will be published in the Federal Register for a 30-day public comment period. If no adverse comments are received during the public comment period, the proposed relation package will be presented to the Secretary of Army for Army approval.

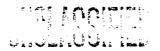
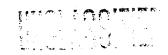


Figure 1. Power Projection Brigade Estimated Cost

FY 1993 OMA Cost:	
SATCON Design	200
SATCON Security	150
SATCOM Power	225
Hardstand	300
Maintenance Bay	175
Motorpool	163
Barracks	28
CO Admin	82
Bn HQ	206
Bde HQ	50
Ft Gordon Tenant Relocations	300
Comms	87
Automation	50
Transportation	150
SNEP	75
PSEP	250
ISA	53
TOTAL	\$2544K
FY 1993 OPA Cost:	
Shredder and Ups	500
TOTAL	\$ 500K
FY 1994 OMA Cost:	
Civilian PCS Costs	\$ 50
Transportation	257
Dual Support During Transition	100
TOTAL	\$ 357K

Satellite Commercial Ticketing Office. (U) INSCOM initiated actions and received approval from HQDA to establish a satellite commercial ticketing office at the Nolan Building. This approval was based on a detailed cost analysis indicating that the volume of traffic originating at the Nolan Building would support such an office. Contract award was made on 15 April 1992 with an expected start date in 2d Quarter, FY 1993. The location of this office within the Nolan Building will result in a significant savings in manpower by eliminating the requirement to go to the Fort Belvoir main post transportation office to request/pickup tickets.



Annual Chief of Staff, Army Supply Excellence Award. (U) The following units were INSCOM's nominees in the Department of the Army Supply Excellence Award competition:

<u>Unit</u>	Category
USAFCA	TDA/Co
MI Bn (CI/CE), 902d MI Group	TDA/Bn
766th MI Det	MTOE/Co
18th MI Bn	MTOE/Bn

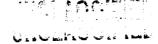
(U) All units participating in the Chief of Staff, Army Supply Excellence Award were awarded the INSCOM Commanding General's Supply Excellence Award. The 766th MI Detachment was the DA runner-up in its category of competition for FY 1992.

Philip A. Connelly Award. (U) The INSCOM Food Advisor conducted the Annual Food Service evaluations from November 1991-November 1992. The evaluations were conducted as part of the Command Logistics Program (CLIP) and were used to select the INSCOM nominees for the 24th Annual Philip A. Connelly Awards Competition. Final selection of the fiscal year's nominees are to be completed on 4 December 1992. The nominees will be presented with an engraved plaque and a letter of commendation signed by the commanding general.

Closure of Two INSCOM Dining Facilities. (U) The dining facility and Troop Issue Subsistence Activity (TISA) in Sinop, Turkey, are scheduled to close in mid-February 1993. Also the 701st MI Brigade at Gablingen Kaserne, Augsburg, Germany, is scheduled to deactivate in FY 1993. The 66th MI Brigade will assume responsibility for the operation of the Gablingen Kaserne dining facility and relocate their 204th MI Battalion facility from Flak to Sheridan Kaserne in mid-February 1993.

Commanding General's Award for Maintenance Excellence. (U) The 3d MI Battalion; 201st MI Battalion; A Company, 204th MI Battalion; 703d MI Brigade; 751st MI Battalion; and MI Battalion (LI) met the criteria for the Commanding General's Award for Maintenance Excellence. The nominees for the DA and DOD Awards for Maintenance Excellence were: DOD Medium-703d MI Brigade; DA TDA Heavy-MI Battalion (LI); DA MTOE Heavy-A Company, 204th MI Battalion; DA TDA Intermediate-751st MI Battalion; DA MTOE Intermediate-308th MI Battalion; DA TDA Light-HHC, FMIB.

Closure of Field Station Berlin. (U) With the announcement of the closure of FS Berlin on 18 October 1990 began an exhaustive full scale effort utilizing select NSACSS, INSCOM, and Tobyhanna Army Depot assets to ensure the



successful dismantling, deinstallation, packing, wrapping, and disposition of all FS Berlin property. On 12 December 1991, the NSACSS DDPP accelerated the closure of FS Berlin from July 1993 to September 1992. On 15 January 1992, the operations at Wobeck Detachment were turned off and on 1 March 1992, the operations at FS Berlin were deactivated. Organizational dismantling of FS Berlin began with the inactivation of the FS Berlin Command, inactivation of the Operations Battalion, and the creation of a Berlin Task Force which itself was inactivated on 30 September 1992.

Closure of Field Station Sinop. (U) Upon decision to close the station, equipment was requested for redistribution. All nonrequested equipment was advertised as excess. Disposition instructions were provided for all mission equipment at the field station. Some of the equipment will be selected by the host country for retention on the station. When the host country makes a decision about the equipment to be retained, disposition of the excess equipment will commence. All nondeinstallation Engineering Change Proposals (ECP's) were closed. Any contracts associated with the PD's were canceled if possible. Any residue from outstanding PD's will be reassigned to ongoing projects at other sites or disposed of through drawdown disposition procedures.

<u>Closure of Field Station Augsburg.</u> (U) Project MEAGER installation was completed. Phases I & II of a four phase drawdown and transition plan was implemented and completed. Significant drawdown actions include the following:

- a. (U) The 712d and 713th MI Battalions deactivated;
- b. (U) Approximately 75 percent of the national mission was terminated and the corresponding equipment deinstalled;
 - c. (U) LFV and the associated remote towers closed;
 - d. (U) The flight detachment deactivated;
 - e. (U) Detachment Schleswig deactivated; and
- f. (U) The 66th MI Brigade installed and activated UIES, UCIF, TROJAN, and employed TRACKWOLF.

<u>Disposition Task Force</u>. (U) Drawdown of Field Stations Berlin, Augsburg, and Sinop moved rapidly during FY 1992. A key mission placed on SED was that of providing disposition instructions for mission and mission support equipment at each of these sites. In a 5-month period, disposition instructions were distributed for 9000⁺ (Berlin), 4500⁺ (Augsburg), and 3000⁺ (Sinop) items

of equipment. Timing for disposition instructions was most critical for Berlin which closed mid-September 1992, and for Sinop.

Military Awards. (U) A total of 7,225 military awards were approved command-wide for FY 1992. During FY 1992, recommendations for service for those serving in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm were forwarded to HQDA for final action.

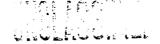
Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement. (U) The Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement was presented to Sergeant Michael A. Moskal, 701st MI Brigade, during the INSCOM Commanders' Conference.

INSCOM Organization Day. (U) INSCOM Day 1992 was held on 21 August 1992. Most of the events and food were supported through the HQ INSCOM Nonappropriated Fund. The event was held in conjunction with the Command Awards Ceremony. The picnic was attended by 1,400 people. The net profit to the HQ INSCOM NAF account was \$1,306.43.

(U) The 1992 Annual Command Award Recipients were:

	Albert W. Small Award—Mr.	(701st MI Brigade)
(b)(6)	COL Military/Civil	ian <u>Team Improvement Awards</u> —MAJ Mr. (701st MI
Briga		
(66th	Jackie Keith Action Officer of the MI Brigade)	Year Award—Mr.
	Virginia McDill AwardMrs.	(902d MI Group)
(66th	Local National Employee of the 1 MI Brigade)	ear AwardMrs. (b)(6)
(INS	Equal Employment Opportunity A	A <i>ward-</i> -Ms.
	Annual Wage Grade AwardMr.	(USAFSTC)
МІ Ві	Volunteer of the Year Unit/Individual Volunteer of the Year Unit/Indiv	lual Support & Maintenance Co (703d (66th MI Brigade)

INSCOM Civilian Placement Program (ICPP). (U) The ICPP was established in early FY 1992 for the purpose of placement assistance to INSCOM employees



whose positions were or will be abolished. During the closure of FS Berlin in FY 1992, there were no employees released as a result of Reduction-in-Force. All employees were placed into other vacant positions within the ICPP or placed with other activities as a result of DOD civilian placement programs.

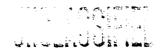
HQDA High-Grade Position Freeze. (U) On 19 February 1992, HQDA froze high-grade positions (GS-13 to 15) and established caps, by grade level, for MACOM's/FOA's based on their 30 September 1991 on-board high grade strength. This freeze will likely continue well into 1993. INSCOM was adversely impacted because the freeze was imposed at a time when subordinate units were in the process of applying CIPMS AOG's for GS-132, -080, -1700, and the Scientific and Technical positions, in addition to the CIPMS Primary Grading Standard (PGS), Part 3, used to classify supervisory positions. Since a number of upgrades had occurred subsequent to the high-grade cap (30 September 1991), the command was over the cap from the date of the freeze implementation, with only about two-thirds of the AOG/PGS, Part 3 application completed. Partial relief was subsequently granted in the form of approval to effect 96 upgrades of incumbered positions based on AOG/PGS application, however, no adjustment of the cap was authorized. This prevented management from prioritizing and filling vacancies, some of which were not important.

Recruitment of Interns. (U) The primary source of new INSCOM intelligence career interns are outside Army (and DOD). The intern program within INSCOM is also an important part of the command affirmative action effort. More than 50 percent of the CP-35 (intelligence) interns graduated over the last 10 years have been female with a substantial number of minority personnel.

- (U) In February 1992, revised DA guidance removed the freeze exception previously enjoyed by the program which permitted outside Army intern candidates the opportunity for selection as an exception to the freeze policy. The Army freeze policy had dramatically reduced recruitment options available to fill intelligence intern positions. Few internal candidates possessed the highly desired specialized academic study or language proficiency. The revised DA freeze limited the command ability to hire all outside candidates. The 1 for 4 policy limited the recruitment of outside candidates to one selectee for every four INSCOM employees who left DOD.
- (U) The command had already selected three new Hispanic CP-35 interns when DA imposed the revised freeze. The headquarters also had to cancel a recruitment trip to three Virginia Historically Black Colleges in April 1992. In addition, a high percentage of the replacements for intelligence journeymen vacancies historically have been drawn from the ranks of retiring military personnel. The Army freeze policy restricted our ability to tap this source of experienced intelligence candidates. Therefore, it was requested upon the Army

to approve INSCOM authority to hire outside Army intern candidates as an exception to the freeze prohibition policy. Army granted the exception.

- (U) Because INSCOM did not experience sufficient losses outside DOD to fill the most critically needed mission requirements, INSCOM chose not to fill many intelligence intern vacancies. Command efforts to place surplus OCONUS personnel against existing vacancies decreased the vacant spaces historically used to place graduating interns. While the command did not experience serious problems in FY 1992 relative to the placement of interns currently assigned, major difficulties are foreseen in the placement of future interns.
- (U) Command units and activities which had participated in the program for the past 10 years opted not to accept new interns, particularly intelligence career interns. Downsizing requirements would severely limit our ability to place interns on command rolls in the immediate future. Therefore it was requested upon the Army to grant an exception to current policy to authorize the retention of intelligence career interns on the Army Civilian Training, Education, and Development System (ACTEDS) rolls for a period of 36 months; Army granted the request. Army approval will permit INSCOM to carry intelligence career interns on ACTEDS spaces during the unstable period of command downsizing.
- Army Management Staff College. (U) During FY 1992, INSCOM significantly increased its participation in the Army Management Staff College (AMSC) program. An effort was initiated to improve both the level of command participation and to increase the number of women and minority applicants for the program. ODCSPER generated a message for command group signature to emphasize the program and to promote the Army goal to nominate more highly qualified women and minority candidates. The announcement memorandum also stressed the value of this program and placed increased emphasis on the importance of assuring all qualified female and minority employees were considered for the program.
- (U) INSCOM units nominated 16 candidates which represented a 60 percent increase over any previous set of nominations received for an AMSC class. The number of female and minority applicants far outstripped any previous response for the class. Sixty-nine percent of the nominees (11 of 16) were female including four minority females. Ten candidates were submitted for consideration which was a 68 percent increase over any previous command submission. Army selected five INSCOM applicants (four primary, one alternate) for the AMSC class. Three of the five selected were female, including one minority nominee. The results of the next class were even better, representing the best ever achieved by this command. We nominated eight candidates and seven were selected (six primary and one alternate).



USAINSCOM Equal Employment Opportunity Award. (U) The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Equal Employment Opportunity Award for FY 1992 was presented to Mrs. Linda J. Marshall, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Mission Support Activity, Vint Hills Farms, Virginia.

EEO Complaints. (U) At the end of FY 1992, there were six formal complaints of discrimination within the command.

INSCOM Desert Shield/Storm Program Budget. (U) INSCOM's FY 1992 requirements for Operation Desert Shield/Storm totaled \$1.3 million (\$.3 million for P2; \$1.0 million for P38).

<u>INSCOM Counternarcotics Program Budget</u>. (U) During FY 1992, INSCOM received from HQDA an additional \$2.5 million for counternarcotics.

Hurricane Andrew. (U) Hurricane Andrew created havoc in Key West, Florida, for three of INSCOM's units: the 470th MI Brigade, MI Battalion (LI), and the Foreign Intelligence Activity. Two aircraft were ferried from Orlando, Florida, to Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Service members and families displaced from government housing due to the hurricane were evacuated from Key West to Orlando and returned. Total cost to support the evacuation was \$71.8K which included meals, travel, and lodging.

Turkish Base Maintenance Contract (TBMC). (U) The Turkish Base Maintenance Contract (TBMC) is a U.S. Air Force managed contract with no Army input. NSA provided \$11.5 million for FY 1992 execution; however, the actual cost was \$13.0 million. The FY 1992 Congressional Language authorized NSA to accommodate the cost arising from the renegotiated Turkish agreement at SINOP; however, funding was generated internally due to the closure of Field Station Berlin and anticipated closure of Field Station Sinop.

ODP/WODP. (U) The ODP was received and allocated by June 1992. FY 1993 ODP was 89 percent of authorizations; an increase from 86 percent for FY 1991. FY 1993 WODP was received in July and allocated by August 1992.

Health Control

Figure 2. Officer Personnel Strength Posture

	OFF	<u>wo</u>	TOTAL
66th MI Brigade	101	73	174
470th MI Brigade	77	28	105
500th MI Brigade	35	16	51
501st MI Brigade	109	31	40
513th MI Brigade	118	68	180
701st MI Brigade	33	17	50
703d MI Brigade	46	15	61
704th MI Brigade	142	58	200
902d MI Group	118	91	209
Central Security Facility	3	0	3
Cryptologic Support Group	3	4	7
Foreign CI Activity	6	1	7
Foreign Intelligence Activity	47	13	60
Field Support Center	2	1	3
Field Station Sinop	20	8	28
Foreign Science and Tech Ctr	24	0	24
Intell Trng and Anal Ctr	32	23	5 5
MI Battalion (LI)	40	63	103
National Security Agency	44	0	44
SAA	8	3	11
Special Security Group	19	1	20
USA Russian Institute	8	1	9
HQ INSCOM	<u> 135</u>	31	<u> 166</u>
TOTAL	1170	435	1605

Figure 3. Enlisted Personnel Strength Posture

	4th Qtr	PERCENT	4th Qtr	INSCOM	DA
	FY 1991	OF	FY 1992	PERCENT	PERCENT
MOS	AUTH/ASG	<u>FILL</u>	AUTH/ASG	OF FILL	OF FILL
33R	282/282	100	49/52	106	90
33T	540/550	102	46/54	117	106
33V	107/109	102	17/20	118	101
33Y	724/794	110	270/321	119	89
33Z	43/42	98	20/12	60	83
96B	3113/3211	103	522/470	90	100
96D	772 <i>[</i> 795	103	404/321	8 0	103
96H	162/153	94	49/30	61	98
96R	1088/1124	103	58/18	31	97
97B	1509/1520	101	820/591	72	91
97E	943/985	105	226/203	90	102
97G	379/399	105	135/164	122	96
98C	2539/2907	115	1228/1307	106	114
98D	334/417	125	168/271	161	105
98G	3613/3501	97	807/922	114	102
98H	1145/1235	108	595/855	144	116
98J	1040/1045	101	437/297	68	94
98K	930/1189	128	612/755	123	110
98Z	337/311	92	114/111	97	94

Figure 4. Enlisted Personnel Strength Posture by Area and Unit

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
European Area		
701st MI Brigade	770	740
Field Station Berlin	0	20
Field Station Sinop	257	223
USA Cryptologic Spt Group	11	7
66th MI Brigade	1462	1211
USARI/Foreign Lang Tng Ctr	<u>13</u>	<u> 15</u>
TOTAL	2513	2216
Panama Area		
470th MI Brigade/MI Bn(LI)	<u>1181</u>	<u>1015</u>
TOTAL	1181	1015

1021	994
	173
	1122
	2289
2515	2203
80	10
87	85
9	8
	1879
936	1124
— · ·	220
	144
10	6
295	389
87	126
3 6	31
<u>54</u>	<u>47</u>
4088	4069
2313	2216 :
1181	1015
2515	2289
<u>4088</u>	<u>4069</u>
10297	958 9
	87 9 2100 936 211 183 10 295 87 36 54 4088 2313 1181 2515 4088

EEO Overview Statistics. (U) The following is a brief command overview of USAINSCOM's efforts in eliminating under-representation of women and minorities in mid- and senior-level positions in the work force.

	As of 30 September 1992							•
	GS09	GS10	GS11	ĠS12	GS13	GS14	GS15	TOTAL
White Women	68	1	71	162	6 5	26	2	395
Black Men	11	0	8	24	10	1	1	55
Black Women	20	Ō	11	17	6	0	0	54
Hispanic Men	1	ō	2	14	5	2	2	26
Hispanic Women	2	ō	3	2	0	0	0	7
AA/PI Men	ā	Õ	11	16	5	5	2	48
AA/PI Women	Õ	7	13	4	1	0	0	25
AI/Ai Men	n	'n	0	Ó	2	1	0	3
Al/Al Women	ŏ	ŏ	. 0	Ō	0	0	0	0

As of 30 September 1992

	G\$09	G\$10	GS11	GS12	GS13	GS14	GS15	TOTAL
White Women	43	0	65	87	25	6	0	183
Black Men	12	0.	11	20	6	1	0	50
Black Women	16	0	12	9	2	0	0	39
Hispanic Men	1	0	4	6	2	1	0	13
Hispanic Women	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	8
AA/PI Men	2	0	12	10	4	2	0	30
AA/Pi Women	8	0	6	2	0	0	0	16

Manage Civilians to Budget (MCB). (U) Manage Civilians to Budget (MCB) continued to be mandated during FY 1992. With the implementation of the monthly MCB report, the "fencing" of civilian pay, HQ INSCOM was able to closely monitor all excess civilian pay funds. As these funds were generated each month, all excess was immediately withdrawn and reallocated as needed within the command. Based on the hiring freeze and closure of FS Berlin, this headquarters generated approximately \$5 million in hirelag funds.

<u>U.S. Army Russian Institute (USARI) Program Budget Change</u>. (U) USARI was projected to transfer to TRADOC in FY 1993. In FY 1992, HQDA reversed the decision that USARI should be resourced under Program 8 (training) versus Program 2 (tactical). Starting in FY 1993, INSCOM will receive P8 for USARI.

INSCOM OMA Funding Program. (U) INSCOM's OMA funding program at the close of FY 1992 consisted of \$319,802.00 in Direct Funds and \$0 Funded Reimbursements for a total of \$319,802.00.

<u>Direct Funding by Sub-Program</u>. (U) The following table provides direct funding by sub-program at the close of FY 1992:

Sub Program

AI/AI Men AI/AI Women

TOTAL	\$319,802
P9 Admin (incl GSA Lease)	850
P87 Civilian Training	374
P81 Military Training	1,754
P7 Supply	30
P39 Communications Security	947
P38 Intelligence Activities	255,013
P2 General Purpose	\$ 60,834
<u>Cub / roqram</u>	

Annual Funding Program (AFP). (U) The following is an audit trail from DA Dollar Guidance used for preparation of the FY 1992 Command Operating Budget (COB) to final FY 1992 Annual Funding Program (AFP):

Program 2	
FY 1992 COB Dollar Guidance	\$ 50,174
JTF-B	55
AIA	2,610
KISS	101
29th - Panama	359
Foreign Currency	(753)
Congressional Reduction - ADP	(203)
Congressional Reduction - DBOF	(159)
Congressional Reduction - Travel	(550)
TENCAP	394
Pay Raise	195
Inflation	1,511
Desert Shield	285
Counter Drug (ARL)	2,500
Garmisch Facilities	221
DLR	2,200
66th Relocation	2,600
JCS	(410)
Intelligence Programs	94
Hurricane Andrew	10
HQDA Withdrawal	(200)
FY 1992 FINAL AFP	\$ 60,834
Program 38	
FY 1992 COB Dollar Guidance	\$193,225
AIA Transfer	94,528
CANAL PILOT Transfer	2,275
Transfer to TRADOC	(391)
KISS Transfer	3,216
SSO Reallocation	(154)
Classified Unit Spaces	440
AIA Postal Shortfall	150
FCFA REVALUATION	(1,787)
FCFA REVALUATION DCSINT (USAREUR Travel)	(1,78 7) (50)
	(50) 82
DCSINT (USAREUR Travel)	(50)
DCSINT (USAREUR Travel) 470th Augmentees Crazyhorse HQS Management Reduction	(50) 82 (139) (620)
DCSINT (USAREUR Travel) 470th Augmentees Crazyhorse HQS Management Reduction Travel Reduction	(50) 82 (139) (620) (308)
DCSINT (USAREUR Travel) 470th Augmentees Crazyhorse HQS Management Reduction Travel Reduction Inflation Reduction	(50) 82 (139) (620) (308) (196)
DCSINT (USAREUR Travel) 470th Augmentees Crazyhorse HQS Management Reduction Travel Reduction Inflation Reduction MSIC Transfer to DIA	(50) 82 (139) (620) (308) (196) (30,736)
DCSINT (USAREUR Travel) 470th Augmentees Crazyhorse HQS Management Reduction Travel Reduction Inflation Reduction MSIC Transfer to DIA Production Reduction	(50) 82 (139) (620) (308) (196) (30,736) (3,538)
DCSINT (USAREUR Travel) 470th Augmentees Crazyhorse HQS Management Reduction Travel Reduction Inflation Reduction MSIC Transfer to DIA	(50) 82 (139) (620) (308) (196) (30,736)

DLR 66th Relocation FY 1992 Recession Bill DESERT STORM TSCM Equipment AMC Hurricane Andrew Supplement SAP FY 1992 FINAL AFP	600 2,300 (7,670) 1,150 4,491 (571) 62 70 \$255,013
Program 39 FY 92 COB Dollar Guidance Strategic Autovon HQ Reduction Travel Inflation Pay Raise FY 1992 FINAL AFP	\$ 564 223 200 (68) (6) 16 18 \$ 947
Program 72 FY 92 COB Dollar Guidance Inflation HQDA Withdrawal FY 1992 FINAL AFP	\$ 154 6 (130) \$ 30
Program 81 FY 1992 COB Dollar Guidance AIA ROTC Coop Program DIA Intel Course Foreign Currency Inflation HQDA Withdrawal FY 1992 FINAL AFP	\$ 1,408 61 225 94 (38) 54 (50) \$ 1,754
Program 87 FY 1992 COB Dollar Guidance Interns Inflation ACTEDS HQDA Withdrawal FY 1992 FINAL AFP	\$ 0 624 24 (24) (250) \$ 374

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<u>Program 95</u>		
FY 1992 COB Dollar Guidance	\$	766
AIA		54
QRIP/PECIP		(1)
Inflation		31
FY 1992 FINAL AFP	: \$	850

<u>Direct Obligations by Element of Resource (EOR) for FY 1992</u>. (U) The following reflects direct obligations by Element of Resource (EOR) for FY 1992. Obligations of \$319,158,900 and an Annual Funding Program of \$319,802,000 resulted in an obligation rate of 99.8 percent.

<u>EOR</u>	<u>P2</u>	<u>P38</u>	<u>P39</u>	<u>P7</u>	<u>P81</u>	<u>P87</u>	<u>P9</u>	TOTAL
Civ Pay	5,007	126,460	502	1	69	292	0	132,331
TVL	6,780	18,501	166	8	1,196	67	0	26,718
T/T	351	1,079	0	18	0	0	734	1,448
Rt/Co/Ut	1,192	4,892	35	0	0	0	6	6,853
Ctr Svc	31,990	80,556	172	3	462	10	109	113,199
Sup/Eq	14,676	17,66 6	72	0	8	0	0	32,531
FNIH	407	5, 584	0	0	0	0	0	5,991
Land/Str	23	0	0	0	- 1	0	0	24
Printing	<u>26</u>	<u>38</u>	_0	0	0	_0	_0	<u>64</u>
TOTAL	60,452	254,776	947	30	1,736	369	849	319,159

Productivity Capital Investment Program (PCIP). (U) The Productivity Capital Investment Program (PCIP) available funding for FY 1992 was \$18,891K (FY 1990—\$1,023K, FY 1991-\$40K). DA withdrew most of INSCOM's AFP for FY 1991 PCIP OPA to fund higher priority requirements, reducing FY 1991 AFP to \$40K. During FY 1992, DA restored \$400K of FY 1991 OPA to INSCOM FY 1992 AFP. Additionally, INSCOM received \$1,491K of FY 1992 OPA funds. At end of fiscal year, \$1,825K was committed (97 percent) and \$605K was obligated (32 percent). These funds remain available for obligation during FY 1993.

RDT&E Funding. (U) For FY 1992, Congress approved the transfer of OPA and RDT&E funding for the Scientific and Technical Intelligence (S&TI) and HUMINT programs from Army to DIA. The total FY 1992 procurement funds allocated to INSCOM by DIA was \$11,842K. At the end of the fiscal year, \$11,315K was committed (96 percent) and \$2,850K was obligated (24 percent).

(U) Total RDT&E allocated to INSCOM by DIA for S&TI and HUMINT program was \$4,010K. At end of fiscal year, \$3,517K was committed (88 percent) and \$2,712K was obligated (68 percent).

- (U) The Foreign Materiel Program (FMP) transferred to INSCOM in FY 1992 from AIA. The total RDT&E funding for this program was \$27,501K. At end of fiscal year, \$27,501K was committed (100 percent) and \$25,477K was obligated (93 percent).
- (U) The Acquisition Security Protection Program (ASPP) one-time RDT&E startup funding of \$6.0M was received in FY 1992. At end of fiscal year, \$3,135K was committed and obligated (52 percent).

Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP). (U) The Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP) procurement available funding in FY 1992 was \$1,579K (FY 1990-\$1,165K, FY 1991-\$1,085K). Items associated with these dollars were approved by NSA. At the end of fiscal year, \$1,199K was committed (70 percent) and \$1,101K was obligated (60 percent).

- (U) The General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) available procurement funding in FY 1992 was \$12,336K (FY 1990-\$1,308K, FY 1991-\$4,905K). At end of fiscal year, \$9,296K was committed (75 percent) and \$2,644K was obligated (21 percent).
- (U) The Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI) and Security and Investigative Activities (S&IA) FY 1992 procurement funds were \$1,191K (FY 1990-\$1,787K, FY 1991-\$1,567K). At end of fiscal year, \$682K was committed (57 percent) and \$616K was obligated (52 percent).

<u>Civilian Pay Obligations</u>. (U) The INSCOM FY 1992 anticipated Civilian Pay obligations were \$243M. The final civilian pay obligations were \$13M. \$5M of hirelag funds were withdrawn due to the hiring freeze.

Intelligence Contingency Fund. (U) The FY 1992 Intelligence Contingency Fund Limitation Level was \$8,341K. Obligations against this limitation totaled \$6,216K.

Congressional Reduction. (U) During FY 1992, INSCOM was assessed with an additional congressional reduction that was not previously identified. The reduction was identified as "Appropriated and not Authorized." INSCOM's share of this reduction was CCP program \$5,900K and GDIP program \$1,770K.

INSCOM Investment Strategy Task Force. (U) DCSRM is a primary participant in the INSCOM Investment Strategy Task Force. Under DCSOPS direction, the task force is conducting assumption based planning to develop prioritized mission lists by program. DCSRM has developed detailed resource profiles. Results of the Investment Strategy will be incorporated in the Commander's Planning Guidance and will be used by MSC Commanders and



HQ INSCOM Staff to develop input for The INSCOM Plan (TIP) and the FY 1996-2001 program submission. The prioritized mission lists will serve as the basis for the identification of unit and HQ INSCOM Statements of Need (SON).

Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF). (U) Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF) went into effect on 1 October 1991. The portion that affects INSCOM is General and Administrative (G&A) Reimbursement. G&A is projected to be implemented in FY 1994 (CONUS only). HQDA conducted a G&A Reimbursement data call during the months of August and September 1992. MACOM's with installations were required to collect data from its tenants and consolidate it for forwarding to HQDA on 15 September 1992. INSCOM's requirements were to provide the host the total authorized military and civilian strength, unit identification code, and square footage of property owned or occupied. HQDA is planning to provide each MACOM its portion of the G&A Reimbursement data. The data will identify funding levels for items previously provided on a nonreimbursable basis.

Stock Fund Depot Level Reparables (SFDLR) Program. (U) The Stock Fund Depot Level Reparables (SFDLR) Program resulted from an Office of the Secretary of Defense initiative to introduce new efficiencies into the Department of Defense operations. Army implementation of the program on 1 April 1992 transitions high dollar repair parts/assemblies which were previously coded as Procurement Appropriations, Army Secondary (PAA-2) funded, into the Army Stock Fund (ASF) System. Total stock funding of the Class IX Repair Part Supply System now requires unit commanders to budget for and fund all demands placed upon the supply System utilizing allocated Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Funds, regardless of unit cost. HQDA implemented an SFDLR Withdrawal Credit Program to fund all requisitions for PAA-2 that were still valid requisitions but the units had not received them prior to 1 April 1992.

(U) The purpose for the SFDLR withdrawal credits was to prevent financial hardship on the MACOM's. HQDA had \$325K for withdrawal credits and INSCOM received \$4.2K. INSCOM returned \$3.2K to HQDA. The reason for the turn-in was EUSA, Korea, decided to fund withdrawal credits for all their stovepipe organizations. EUSA made the decision to do this without counsel with the 501st MI Brigade. The 501st MI Brigade is the largest portion of INSCOM's SFDLR requirement. Also, Sinop did not need its withdrawal credit because of the decision to close it in FY 1992.

INSCOM FY 1992 SFDLR Withdrawal Credits	\$4.2K
Returned to HQDA	3.2K
TOTAL Withdrawal Credit Usage (P2&P3)	\$1.0K

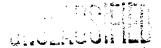


(U) DCSLOG estimated INSCOM's 6-month SFDLR requirements to be \$8.9K(P2) and \$3.8K(P3). DCSLOG based its estimate on FY 1990 SFDLR demand history and a 50 percent return credit allowance. Initial SFDLR funding was P2, \$1.7K. An Optempo/Training Resource Model (TRM) was used to determine SFDLR funding for P2. HQDA used a non-INSCOM Optempo/TRM to derive the \$1.7K figure for INSCOM. INSCOM worked with CACI (HQDA contractor for TRM) to develop a TRM unique to INSCOM. INSCOM submitted an UFR for \$7.2K(P2) to HQDA and received \$4.5K. At end of fiscal year, INSCOM returned \$700K to HQDA. DCSLOG determined the low SFDLR requirement was caused by systematic procedural glitches in the Army Standard Supply System that preclude visibility of INSCOM sustainment data for both standard and nonstandard Class IC repair parts.

SFDLR Initial P2 Funding	\$1.7K
Additional Funds from HQDA	4.5K
TOTAL FY 1992 SFDLR Funding	\$5.2K
Year-end Turn-in	0.7K
TOTAL FY 1992 SFDLR Expenditure (P2&P3)	\$4.5K

Command Unit Documentation. (U) As of 30 September 1992, there were 46 TDA's, 29 TDA Augmentations, 31 MTOE's and 24 Mobilization TDA's in the organizational structure of INSCOM.

Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement (MOU/MOA) Program. (U) At the end of the fiscal year, there were 306 MOU/MOA's in the active files and 28 MOU/MOA's in the inactive files. During the reporting period, assistance was provided to staff elements in processing 32 new or revised MOU/MOA's. Plans are underway to revised USAINSCOM Regulation 1-7.



Productivity Capital Investment Program (PCIP). (U) This program involves identifying areas for investment which will yield a higher productivity return. During FY 1992, 29 potential initiatives for a total of \$3.633M were considered. Twelve projects were approved utilizing \$1.936M of the \$2M on hand.

INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance. (U) The manpower data shown in the following table depicts the authorized level for FY 1993, as a allocated in the DA Program and Budget Guidance May 1992 and includes transfers in/out.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

<u>Program</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>wo</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>MIL</u>	<u>USCIV</u>	FNCIV	TOTAL
P2 Gen Purpose	509	285	4268	5062	123	6	5091
Forces							
P3 Intel & Info	960	429	4616	6005	2730	314	9049
Management							
P7 Cen Sup & Mgt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P8 Training	12	4	18	34	20	6	60
P6 RDT&E	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
P3 Spt to NSA	<u>148</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1171</u>	<u>1348</u>	0	_0	1348
TOTAL	1629	747	10073	12449	2881	326	15656

Organizations and Functions Program. (U) This program ensures that INSCOM, as well as its subordinate units and activities maintain current organizations and functions regulations. The INSCOM mission and responsibilities are contained in AR 10-87, MACOM's in CONUS, Chapter 8. Chapter 8 was completely rewritten and concurred by the HQ staff. The revised Chapter 8 was transmitted for staffing and publication through the DCSINT to HQDA. In addition, seven Organization and Functions regulations of subordinate units have been staff during FY 1992. Two regulations (10-5, 704th MI Brigade and 10-52, 501st MI Brigade) have been published.

Organization & Functions Regs	<u>Unit</u>	Status
Regulation 10-2	HQ INSCOM	In process
Regulation 10-25	Crypt Spt Gp	In process
Regulation 10-44	FIA	In process
Regulation 10-50	902d MI Brigade	In process
Regulation 10-52	501st MI Brigade	Published
Regulation 10-55	USARI	In process

<u>Automation OMA Funds.</u> (U) The automation budget for FY 1992 OMA funds was \$6.5M and a total of 99.98 percent of those programmed funds were obligated. Travel funds were also increased during FY 1992 to support extended travel requirements for the Command Inspection Program.



Michelangelo Computer Virus. (U) When the warning was issued that the well publicized Michelangelo computer virus would attack computer systems, worldwide, on 6 March 1992, a maximum effort was undertaken to saturate INSCOM units with virus detection software. As a result of this effort, not one INSCOM system was affected by this virus.

DOD Intelligence Information System (DODIIS). (U) In January 1992, USAINSCOM assumed responsibility to represent the Army on the DOD Intelligence Information System (DODIIS) Engineering Review Board. This duty had previously been performed by personnel from HQDA (DAMI-AM) at the Pentagon. Due to defense drawdowns the DAMI-AM mission was split. The policy and planning would remain at DAMI-AM and the Operations and execution would transfer to USAINSCOM in FY 1993.

GDIP Budget Cut Drill. (U) During August 1992, the ADCSIM-AUT submitted documentation to the DCSRM identifying reductions/impact for the FY 1993 GDIP Appropriated/Not Authorized Reductions totaling \$5.370M (\$2.2M in ADP 381335) and for the Unallocated Base Reductions totaling \$7M (\$1.680M in ADP 381335). Both papers were written to document reduction to the Army central Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS).

Army Intelligence Agency (AIA) Residual Spaces. (U) As a result of the transitioning of AIA into USAINSCOM during the fiscal year, several residual spaces were identified for reallocation. During June 1992, the ADCSIM-AUT furnished justification to the DCSRM for a total of three spaces consisting of a Systems Integration Management Officer (SIMO), and two ADP Security Officers. These additional spaces were necessitated to support the expanded automation requirements of the Intelligence Production Management Agency (IPMA), Intelligence Threat Analysis Center (ITAC), and the Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC).

Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (MIPR's). (U) During FY 1992, 32 MIPR's in the amount of \$3,105,44.00 were processed through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), hereafter to be referred to as the "agency," in support of Project ODIN (On-Line Data Intelligence Network) within HQ INSCOM. This project life cycle replaced all antiquated automatic data processing equipment with a total of 439 386 PC's, eight 486 PC's 127 Laser Printers, 95 Dot Matrix Printers, 30 Servers, and 32 Lan Printers to prepare HQ, INSCOM for a Local Area Network environment.

<u>Automation Requirements Checklist Submissions</u>. (U) During FY 1992, there were 90 approval letters submitted against Automation Requirements Checklists for a total of \$12,742,193.00.

Managing Civilians to Budget (MCB). (U) FY 1992 was the first full year of operations under the HQDA Program of Managing Civilians to Budget (MCB). The FY 1992 budget for that aspect was \$2,712,000.00 to support approximately 65 personnel over the period.

Mail Processing. (U) The volume of incoming and outgoing unclassified facsimile transmissions increased dramatically during FY 1992. This surge created a physical strain on the two machines currently used in the Mail & Distribution Section. Action is being taken to replace the existing machines with two new high volume facsimile machines that have substantially more memory and the added capability to both receive and transmit documents simultaneously. The new machines, designed to efficiently handle more fax transmission, will allow mailroom personnel to increase productivity and improve fax service for HQ INSCOM.

(U) Mail Processing (FY 1992: The breakdown of mail processing categories and quantity of pieces are as follows:

82,304 pieces 60,563 pieces
4,465 pieces
3,710 pieces
425 pieces
212 pieces
192 pieces
112 pieces
28 pieces
1,145 pieces
945 pieces
370 pieces
49,254 pages
81,900 pages

Impression Count. (U) The total printing impressions produced in the HQ INSCOM Reproduction Facility during FY 1992 was \$,698,286. Total production, captured from both high speed electrostatic and offset printing processes, was generated from 2,256 jobs with 198,798 masters

Inspector General Action Request (IGAR). (U) During FY 1992, this office closed 290 IGAR's, an increase of 22 percent over FY 1991. A total of 319 issues/allegations were addressed in the IGAR's. Of the 319, 288 were assistance issues, 21 were nonsubstantiated complaint allegations and 10 were substantiated allegations. An analysis of assistance cases revealed that the

vast majority of them could have been resolved by the chain of command, most at company level or below.

(U) The top IGAR categories were military personnel management (44 percent), finance and accounting (15 percent), personnel conduct (10 percent), command/management of organizations (6 percent), and health care (5 percent). Top categories reflect a continuing problem with handling personnel actions within a geographically dispersed command.

<u>Court Martials</u>. (U) During FY 1992, there were a total of 365 Article 15's issued throughout the command.

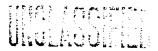
INSCOM Journal. (U) The Office of Public Affairs published nine issues of the INSCOM Journal during FY 1992, to include a special issue-dedicated to the Combined Federal Campaign. The number of pages established per issue of the Journal was 32 or 36; the average number of pages for the nine issues was 31.6.

(U) A new department was added to the INSCOM <u>Journal</u>—Training. Material appearing in the training section deals with education or training in nature; it also applies to the units as a whole and how the units work together and learn together, and the benefits they derive.

General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award. (U) Captain was selected as the 1992 INSCOM winner of the General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award. After reviewing the qualifications of 19 highly qualified nominees from INSCOM's major subordinate commands, the INSCOM Special Selection Board was impressed by Captain accomplishments. Executive Officer to Brigadier General Patrick Hughes, Commanding General of the Army Intelligence Agency (AIA) and Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Captain served as Alpha Company Commander, 201st Military Intelligence (MI) Battalion, 513th MI Brigade, during Operation Desert Shield/Storm from October 16, 1990 through March 31, 1991.

(U) The General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award is awarded to a company grade officer in each major Army command who demonstrates the ideals for which General Douglas MacArthur stood—duty, honor, country. They are sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation and are presented in mid-May in the MacArthur Corridor of the Pentagon. Mrs. MacArthur, the general's widow has attended each ceremony in previous years. The awards are traditionally presented by the Chief of Staff of the Army or the vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

INSCOM 1991 Keith L. Ware Winners. (U) Results for the 1991 INSCOM Keith L. Ware Journalism Competition have been announced. In each category,



first place winners are then entered in the Department of the Army-level 1991
Keith L. Ware Print and Broadcast Journalism Competition. This year's
INSCOM Keith L. Ware Competition received more entries than previous years,
demonstrating a command-wide commitment to journalism excellence. The
winners are as follows:

INSCOM Print Journalist of the Year SGT (b)(6) FSA Today (701st MI Brigade, Augsburg) **Large Army-Funded Papers** First Place: Kunia Underground News (703d MI Brigade, Kunia) Small Army-Funded Papers First Place: The Dagger (66th MI Brigade, Munich) **News Feature Magazines** First Place: INSCOM Journal (Headquarters, INSCOM) **News Articles** First Place: SGT (b)(6) FSA Today (701st MI Brigade, Augsburg) Kunia Underground News Second Place: SGT (b)(6) (703d MI Brigade, Kunia) Third Place: SFC (b)(6) The Dagger (66th MI Brigade, Munich) Feature Articles First Place: SFC The Dagger (66th MI Brigade, Munich) Second Place: Dr. (b)(6) INSCOM Journal (Headquarters, INSCOM) Third Place: SGT (b)(6) FSA Today (701st MI Brigade, Augsburg) Editorials/Commentaries First Place: Chaplain (MAJ)

35

(66th MI Brigade, Munich)

Sports Articles (A)	
Sports Articles First Place: SSG	The Dagger
(66th MI Brigade, Munich)	and a second
Single or Stand-Alone Photo First Place: SGT	graphs
First Place: SGT	Kunia Underground News
(703d MI Brigade, Munich)	
Picture Stories (b)(6)	
First Place: SGT	Kunia Underground News
(703d MI Brigade, Kunia)	
Feature, News, or Sports Ph	oto in Support of a Story
Feature, News, or Sports Ph First Place: SFC (b)(6)	The Dagger
(66th MI Brigade, Munich)	Maria de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del la composición del composición del composición de la composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición
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Cartoon Art	
First Place: The Lighter Side,	INSCOM Journal
(Headquarters, INSCOM)	
(

(513th MI Brigade, Fort Monmouth)

First Place: The Mirage-Deployed Tabloid

Operation Desert Shield/Storm Field Newspapers

Special Achievement (Print Media)
First Place: Kunia Underground News

(703d MI Brigade, Kunia)

<u>Command Staff Meetings</u>. (U) On 16 August 1993, the Commanding General, USAINSCOM designated the Chief of Staff as the INSCOM Deputy Commander and directed he conduct the weekly staff meeting in that capacity. The meeting would replace the CG staff meeting. In the meantime, the Commanding General would host a limited executive meeting of his own each week.

<u>Command Entry and Exit Procedures</u>. (U) Effective August 1993, INSCOM entry/exit procedures for the Nolan Building SCIF were amended as follows:

- a. (U) The 100 percent inspection policy was curtailed, and random security inspection procedures of personal items and property were instituted.
- b. (U) Random security inspections will be implemented for a 24-hour period at least weekly. The date and time of the inspections will be determined by the Commander, Security Detachment in coordination with the Commander, INSCOM Support Battalion (Provisional).



- c. (U) During the random inspections, all personnel will be required to present all items for inspection to include briefcases, folders, boxes, and other containers. Personal items of permanent employees, however, are exempt from inspection, to include purses, handbags, and gym bags.
- d. (U) When the random inspection is not in effect, permanently cleared personnel with INSCOM security identification badges must show their badge to the Military Police at the front desk before entering or exiting the SCIF.
- e. (U) Sign-in and escort provisions for visitors, non-permanent contractors and uncleared employees remain in effect. Furthermore, these personnel are subject to inspection of all badges, packages, briefcases, and other materials in their possession.
- f. (U) All individuals requesting to enter or exit the SCIF with property pass items (i.e., electronic devices, unprocessed film, computer disks, etc.) are still subject to 100 percent inspection of those items at all times.

701st Military Intelligence Brigade Discontinuance. (U) The 701st Military Intelligence Brigade furled its colors and discontinued in a ceremony on 12 January 1993. This ceremony preceded final termination of Field Station Augsburg's national strategic mission on 1 April 1993 by 3 months. The brigade's two remaining battalions, the 711th Military Intelligence Battalion and the 714th Military Intelligence Battalion will be attached to the 66th Military Intelligence Brigade staff effective 13 January 1993.

(U) On 15 December 1992, the commanders of the 701st Military Intelligence Brigade and the 66th Military Intelligence Brigade jointly stood up Task Force Gablingen (TFG). The mission of the Task Force was to complete the drawdown and closure of Field Station Augsburg and transition 701st Military Intelligence Brigade staff responsibilities and operations facilities to the 66th Military Intelligence Brigade. Primary focus of Task Force efforts will be to act as the single point of contact for all 701st Military Intelligence Brigade drawdown and closure actions, and logistics and engineering actions related to the transition of the facility to the 66th Military Intelligence Brigade.

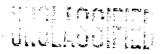
General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP). (U) FY 1993 Congressional actions and Headquarters, Department of the Army reductions have reduced anticipated funding levels by 9 percent or \$35M. Most severely impacted were the General Defense Intelligence Program which was reduced \$23M or 15 percent and the Security and Investigative Activities Program which was reduced by \$8M or 19 percent.

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- (U) Program affected within the GDIP are ADP Support \$13M, EUCOM \$4M, HUMINT and TECRAS collection \$2M, and Production \$4M. Of major significance is the effect on INSCOM's production capability. Decrements have reduced ADP support to production by 90 percent. In addition, dollars remaining for production requirements cover infrastructure requirements only, e.g., civilian pay for filled positions.
- (U) An analysis of INSCOM revised funding levels was accomplished in late November 1992. A critical unfinanced requirement of \$6M was identified to continue minimum level of operations for delegated production requirements at FSTC and ITAC. In order to fund this requirement, a transfer of \$3.8M from CCP funding to GDIP was required.
- (U) In addition to the dollar reductions, INSCOM has been directed to reduce GDIP and CCP civilian authorizations by 17I.5 percent by FY 1997. Within the GDIP program, 46 spaces in these reductions are to be implemented in FY 1993 due to existing vacancies. Civilian pay dollars in the amount of \$2M were withdrawn.
- (U) A travel reduction of \$1.575 was assessed across all programs.
- (U) The bottom line is that FY 1993 decrements have had a devastating effect on INSCOM's ability to provide delegated production support and to conduct collection requirements worldwide. Even though resources are declining, taskings continue. Funds in the amount of \$3.8M have been reprogrammed from the CCP to GDIP to cover delegated production minimum essential requirements.

<u>Veterans Day Retreat Ceremony</u>. (U) In respect for military veterans, INSCOM sponsored its annual Veterans Day Retreat Ceremony on 6 November 1992. The guest speaker was COL (Ret) —-World War II, prisoner of war, Korean War veteran, and civil servant.

Adopt-A-School Partnership Army Mentoring and Tutoring Program. (U) On 18 April 1992, the President of the United States announced a bold, comprehensive, long-range education plan and strategy to move every community in America toward the National Education Goals. The National Education Goals consists of six goals designed to help our country be competitive in the world economy. The Secretary of the Army has endorsed this plan and has advised each military community to expand ongoing educational initiatives into a full-fledged mentoring and tutoring program to confront the serious educational challenges our country faces.



tutoring held. The school is the Markham Elementary School at Fort Belvoir, and its student body is comprised totally of military dependents. Furthermore, it is identified by the Virginia Office of Research and Evaluation as a "special needs" school.

(U) INSCOM personnel, both military and civilian, were encouraged to participate in the program. Supervisors were encouraged to approve annual leave for the civilian employees who participated in the program.

National Intelligence Meritorious Unit Citation Intelligence Community

Awards. (U) The following INSCOM units were presented on 23 September 1992 with the National Intelligence Meritorious Unit Citation Award from the Director, Central Intelligence Agency: 66th Military Intelligence Brigade; Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion; U.S. Army Operational Group, INSCOM; Combined Analysis Detachment-Berlin; and the 202d Military Intelligence Battalion, 513th Military Intelligence Brigade.

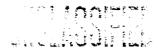
17th Annual Army Intelligence Ball. (U) The 17th Annual Army Intelligence Ball was coordinated by the DCSOPS and hosted on 3 October 1992 at the Radisson Mark Plaza Hotel, Alexandria, Virginia.

<u>Vint Hill Farms Station Golden Anniversary</u>. (U) The U.S. Army Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia, celebrated its 50th anniversary during the weekend of 12 June 1992 in celebration of its Organizational Day. The USAINSCOM Command History Office participated in this event by assisting in the construction of a historical display.

<u>Military Intelligence Branch Quarterly Newsletter</u>. (U) The newsletter is published by the Military Intelligence Branch at DA PERSCOM to offer valuable information on current issues and provide general professional development guidance currently impacting the MI Officer Corps. Since budge constraints prohibit the MI Branch at DA PERSCOM from publishing MI Career Notes More than once a year, the newsletter is provided to fill the gaps.

INSCOM Mission. (U) As in each year, INSCOM announces its mission for the upcoming year. The mission for 1992 was to conduct multidiscipline intelligence security, production, and electronic warfare operations with the top 10 objectives to:

- (1) (U) Maintain the edge: conduct global multidiscipline intelligence operations.
 - (2) (U) Care for INSCOM people.



- (3) (U) Refine European, Pacific, CONUS, and power projection force structures.
 - (4) (U) Evaluate concept for EAC intelligence support to Corps (CMISE).
- (5) (U) Integrate U.S. Army Reserve Component Forces into EAC intelligence operations.
- (6) (U) Implement a Non-Development Item (NDI) INSCOM Acquisition Program.
- (7) (U) Develop a command-wide information Mission area architecture for compatibility/interoperability between HQ INSCOM and its MSC's.
- (8) (U) Support the U.S. Army Drug Strategy and Initiate a command-wide counter-drug campaign plan.
- (9) (U) Transition intelligence production into INSCOM's policy, plans, and operations.
 - (10) (U) Focus on MSC training and readiness.

<u>CFC Kick-Off.</u> (U) The INSCOM CFC kick-off took place on 8 October 1991 at the USAINSCOM Headquarters, Nolan Building. the quest speakers were Elain B. Rogers, Executive Director of USO Metro and former Redskins kicker. The Redskins Cheerleaders and Hogettes also performed to the Redskins Fight Song.

<u>Discontinuance of U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (AIA)</u>. (U) The AIA was reassigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command on 1 October 1991, and discontinued on 1 April 1992.

Transfer of U.S. Army Foreign Language Training Center Europe. (U) The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command was ordered to transfer its functional proponency of our organization from the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command to the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command on 1 October 1992.

<u>Travis Trophy Awards</u>. (U) On 15 May 1992, the worldwide awards presented by the National Security Agency was conducted. For the Fiscal Year 1991, the Travis Trophy Award was presented to the Army nominee, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, 701st Military Intelligence Brigade,

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(U) The Director's Trophy Awar 6975th Electronic Security Squa		
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Top Quality Management (TQ		, we'
Commander approved a plan to	implement LUM throughout in	ISCOM The first

council members attend a two-day seminar. During this seminar, council members would gain an understanding of TQM, as it applies to INSCOM, and develop a "vision" for the future of the organization.

(U) The Executive Steering Council included the Chief of Staff and each Deputy

step of the plan was to establish the Executive Steering Council and have the

- Chief of Staff, the Commander Sergeant Major, and was chaired by the commanding general.
- (U) The commanding general wrote a letter to all staff heads in August 1992 stating that implementation of TQM involves commitment at all levels in the organization. The commitment must be real and must define a set of values and priorities that support a pattern of positive action. TQM strategy requires top management's commitment and leadership as a major productivity enhancement. By providing continuous involvement and emphasizing quality and training, personnel are encouraged and provided the environment to respond in a trusting, creative, and innovative manner. Motivated personnel are productive personnel.
- (U) Following the Executive Training Seminar, courses of instruction were scheduled for the Quality Management Board which included the deputies of each staff element and division chiefs.

50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee. (U) The command began its participation in the commemoration of World War II by supporting Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia, in recognition of its 50th Anniversary. Plans were also underway for displays to be mounted throughout the Nolan Building and WWII veterans to be honored during the headquarters' Organizational Day festivities in FY 1993.



Chapter V

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

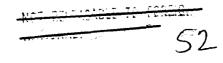
<u>Multidiscipline</u>

Top Ten Objectives for 1992. (U) During the course of the reporting period, the INSCOM Command Group determined that the following items were to be considered as INSCOM's top priorities for the 1992 Calendar Year:

- (U) Maintain the Edge: Conduct Global Multidiscipline Intelligence Operations.
 - (U) Care for INSCOM People.
- (U) Refine European, Pacific, CONUS, and Power Projection Force Structures.
 - (U) Evaluate Concept for EAC Intelligence Support to Corps (CMISE).
- (U) Integrate U.S. Army Reserve Component Forces into EAC Intelligence Operations.
- (U) Implement a Non-Development Item (NDI) INSCOM Acquisition Program.
- (U) Develop a Command-Wide Information Mission Area Architecture for Compatibility/Interoperability between HQ INSCOM and its MSC's (Major Subordinate Commands).
- (U) Support the U.S. Army Drug Strategy and Initiate a Command-Wide Counter Drug Campaign Plan.
- (U) Transition Intelligence Production into INSCOM's Policy, Plans, and Operations.

	(U) Focus on MSC Training and Readiness.	
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INSCOM Joint Intelligence Center (JIC) Augmentation. (U) On 15 March 1991, the Secretary of Defense approved a plan to restructure defense intelligence by consolidating all intelligence production activities at the unified command level into Joint Intelligence Centers (JIC's). To begin implementation of this plan, INSCOM agreed to augment the JIC of U.S. Atlantic Command (LANTCOM) with 21 personnel beginning in FY 1993.	-
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Intelligence Field Operating Activities Consolidation/ Resubordination. (U) During the course of the reporting period, the Chief of Staff of the Army approved that a portion of the VANGUARD Study results that called for the consolidation/resubordination of Intelligence Field Operating Activities (FOA) under a major subordinate command of INSCOM. Accordingly, planning began to organize an INSCOM Mission Support Command on 1 October 1992 in the form of a provisional INSCOM Support Battalion (ISB). The new entity would absorb the following Fort Belvoir-based INSCOM elements: Force Modernization Activity; Contract Support Activity; Automated Systems Activity; INSCOM Activity Fort Belvoir; and also the Mission Support Activity at Vint Hill Farms Station. Additionally, it would incorporate the functions of the DA DCSINT Intelligence Personnel Management Office and the DA DCSINT Intelligence Automation Management Office. Additionally, various HQ INSCOM elements would be transferred (on paper) to the new MSC, to include the







Reserve Affairs, History Office, Chaplains Office, Army Liaison Office, SSO Fort Belvoir, Audio Visual Information Support Activity, and the Intelligence Operations Center. (b)(1) (b)(1) (b)(1) 44



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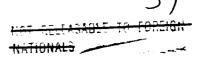
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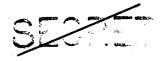




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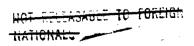


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Special Security Group (SSG) Decentralization. (U) By 1 October 1991, Special Security Offices previously commanded by the SSG had been resubordinated to the MACOM commanders. During the course of the reporting period, ADCSOPS-CI, the Commander, Special Security Group, and DAMI-CI formed a council to discuss issues arising from the decentralization of SSG operations and assess those management responsibilities that must be retained to monitor the decentralized system. A survey of major Army command (MACOM) commanders revealed that decentralization of the Armv's Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) dissemination system was going well. At the end of the reporting period, the CG, INSCOM had approved downgrading the rank of the SSG commander from colonel to lieutenant colonel, resubordinating the SSG to the 902d MI Group, and making changes in the SCI security manual. The first two initiatives were made necessary by lack of support for a colonel's position in the Officer Distribution Plan and by the CG's desire to reduce the number of INSCOM major subordinate commands (MSC's) as the command downsized. The recommended revision of SCI procedures was dictated by the impact of decentralization, force reduction, and changing threats, and by a desire to move away from manpower-intensive procedures and take advantage of the economies and efficiencies allowed by use of automation.

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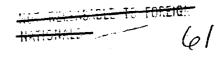
Personnel Security Investigations (PSI). (U) Counterintelligence personnel of INSCOM units located outside of the continental United States perform Personnel Security Investigations (PSI's) on behalf of the Defense Investigative Service (DIS). During the course of the reporting period, an attempt was made to facilitate collaboration between INSCOM and DIS by automating the transmission of Reports of Investigation (ROI) from INSCOM units in Germany and Korea to the DIS Personnel Investigation Center (DIS-PIC) in Baltimore, Maryland. However, it turned out that the Defense Switched Network (DSN) telephone lines on which the units relied could not provide the quality of communication needed for clear transmission. INSCOM MSC's began an effort to acquire commercial lines that could dial directly to the DIS-PIC central computer without operator interruption, thus allowing secure transmission of ROI's. In the meantime, DIS-PIC initiated action to procure the necessary computer equipment to receive and process ROI's. It was anticipated that a fully automated system would be in place by the end of FY 1993.

Acquisition Systems Protection Program (ASPP). (U) During the course of the reporting period, INSCOM was assigned the new mission of providing counterintelligence (CI) support to the Army portion of the Acquisition Systems Protection Program (ASPP). The ASPP was established at the direction of Congress to protect defense systems and technical data from foreign intelligence collection efforts during the acquisition phase of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Programs. DOD Instruction 5000.2 which implements the program within DOD, mandates the use of counterintelligence and operational security surveys throughout the life cycle of all acquisition programs. INSCOM is charged with providing CI support and threat assessments for all Army and some joint assessment programs.

(U) To demonstrate the value of the concept, INSCOM decided to focus CI resources on four key acquisition programs: the Corps Surface to Air Missile (CORPS SAM); the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFTADS); the Single Channel Anti-Jam Manportable Terminal (SCAMP); and the Secure Mobile Anti-Jam Reliable Tactical Terminal (SMART-T). However, although INSCOM accorded ASPP a high priority, long-term funding remained uncertain.

Relocation of Badge and Credentials (B&C) Office. (U) On 3 October 1991, the Military Intelligence Badge and Credentials Office relocated from the







Foreign Counterintelligence Activity (FCA) at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, to HQ INSCOM at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The move was designed to enhance staff oversight capability, and came in the wake of an inspection report that was critical of FCA's management and resource in the program. During 4th Quarter, FY 1992, a concerted effort was made to automate the B&C program. Some 5,600 entries were loaded into a new database.

Communications Security (COMSEC) Inspection Mission Transfer. (U) The Army promulgated its new COMSEC regulation, AR 380-40, in November 1990. The AR significantly reduced INSCOM's role in inspecting Army cryptofacilities. Under its provisions, INSCOM would no longer routinely inspect every Army cryptofacility, but confine its efforts to cyclical inspections of the most important or endangered ones. During the course of the reporting period, ADCSOPS-CI recommended that these inspections should be combined with the cryptofacility audits already conducted by U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command's Communications Security Logistics Activity (CCSLA) and that the entire mission be handed over to CCSLA. Inspections and audits were largely duplicative, and as it stood, CCSLA was auditing 100 percent of the holdings in the Army's 2,150 COMSEC accounts, while INSCOM only looked at 10 percent of the inventory. Consolidation under CCSLA would provide COMSEC custodians with "one stop" shopping and allow the Army to take advantage of CCSLA's automated data base. INSCOM proposed to augment CCSLA's existing staff of four full-time auditors with eight of its own personnel to provide worldwide coverage. In June 1992, INSCOM and the Army Materiel Command agreed to the proposed realignment. On 30 June 1992, DA directed INSCOM to take the lead in drafting a formal Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

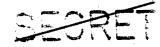


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Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) and TEMPEST Issues.

(U) During the course of the reporting period, INSCOM implemented consolidation of the TSCM and TEMPEST programs in the field. TSCM personnel were cross trained to conduct TEMPEST inspections, and TEMPEST positions were eliminated from the authorization documents.





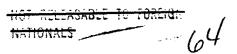
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Mobile Tempest Testing System (MTTS)/Mobile TEMPEST Detection

System (MTDS). (U) Initiated in 1979, the effort to develop a Mobile Tempest
Test System (MTTS) to replace obsolescent equipment turned into the original
"procurement program from hell," dragging on over a longer timespan than the
runs of some television soap operas. In August 1991, the original requirement
for 10 MTTS units and transporters was reduced to two by INSCOM. In March
1992, the program was downsized once more. INSCOM decided to acquire one
Mobile TEMPEST Detection System (MTDS), as MTTS was now called, and a
TEMPEST Detecting Equipment Transporter to haul the electronics. When
finally ready, the system would be deployed to the 902d MI Group. It was hoped
to furnish the 66th MI Brigade in Germany and the 500th MI Brigade, Hawaii with
small "fly-away" mini-MTDS. By the end of the reporting period, the project was
at last lurching towards completion.

Transfer of TSCM Training. (U) INSCOM was the proponent of Phase II TSCM training, which was conducted at the 902d MI Group. On 1 March 1990, the INSCOM Chief of Staff proposed to TRADOC that INSCOM also assume responsibility for Phase I training in this area. By collocating all TSCM training in one facility, training costs would be reduced and program management







enhanced. After a leisurely process of negotiation, consultation, and coordination among all parties, the proposal was accepted. On 21 May 1992, TRADOC agreed to officially transfer Phase I TSCM training responsibilities from the U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, to the 902d MI Group at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, no later than 31 July. The 902d began to teach both phases of the course on 21 September 1992.

INSCOM Polygraph Program. (U) During the course of the reporting period, the command was authorized 90 polygraph examiners. Sixty examiners were on board. The INSCOM Polygraph program continued to labor under constraints imposed by Congressional mandates. Congress annually places a limit on the number of Counterintelligence-Scope (CSP) examinations that the DOD can administer each fiscal year. Only personnel assigned to NSA, (b)(1) Per CIA or involved in national reconnaissance programs were not subject to the ceiling. The DOD-wide Congressional ceiling on CSP exams for Fiscal Year 1991 was 5,000. INSCOM received a fair-share quota of 1,300. Subordinate commands received guidance to prorate the quota throughout the fiscal year. In this way, INSCOM was successful in avoiding a repeat of the complete stoppage of special access polygraph examinations that was experienced at the end of FY 1991. However, examiners were not able to complete the regulatory minimum number of exams required by DOD to ensure retention of proficiency, and the command was forced to obtain waivers.

- (U) By the end of the reporting period, DA had started implementation of the Department of the Army Cryptographic Access Program (DACAP). Since DACAP examinations were exempt from the Congressional ceiling, the command anticipated it would be able to conduct 2,500 examinations annually once DACAP was fully operational.
- (U) Special problems for the INSCOM Polygraph Program surfaced in Europe during the reporting period when two Air Force officers of flag rank assigned to European Command (EUCOM) were given random CSP polygraph examinations by the 66th MI Brigade because of their access to an Army Special Activity Program. The assigned examiner's conclusions proved controversial: his assessment that one general's exam indicated no deception was disputed by his colleagues; while the other general's examination he felt was INCONCLUSIVE. Results of the examinations were referred back to INSCOM Quality Control, where they were both evaluated as INCONCLUSIVE and returned to the 66th MI Brigade for follow-up action. Army investigation of Air Force generals had thus produced a situation that was politically awkward from everybody's viewpoint.
- (U) After the EUCOM J-2 had discussed the issue with the CG, INSCOM, EUCOM advised the 66th MI Brigade that the generals would not continue their examinations "because the anomalies contained on their polygrams did not



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warrant a retest." EUCOM had apparently misconstrued INSCOM's position: the cases were returned for rerun precisely because they did warrant a retest, although it could not be determined whether this was caused by examiner error or by the legitimate nature of the responses. However, the generals had met their "CSP obligation," which was all that current Army policy called for. With the exception of NSA, DOD was not allowed to take adverse action based solely on unfavorable polygraph charts. In reviewing the case, DCSOPS was of the opinion that the 66th MI Brigade had used an examiner of only "average" abilities, and had failed to do a satisfactory job of explaining the program to the EUCOM staff.

INSCOM Counterintelligence (CI) Conference. (U) The 1992 INSCOM CI conference took place at HQ INSCOM from 3-7 August 1993. Representatives from the FBI, OSD, DA, and the Intelligence Center and School joined personnel from most INSCOM MSC's. Conference goals included providing MSC's with information on CI successes, force structure planning and constraints, and the various challenges posed by resources, mission priorities, training, and the evolving role of CI in the Army. Significant issues addressed included the need for better articulation of CI resource requirements, the requirement for communicating with CI personnel and advisors in Unified and Specified Commands, the lack of an Army CI strategy, and the necessity of making tactical commanders more aware of the "value added" by CI.



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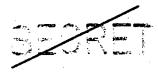
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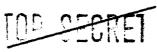
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∑ Other: (b)(1) (b)(3) Per NSA

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

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U.S. Army Strategic Imagery Detachment, Pacific (SIDPAC). (U) The U.S. Army Strategic Imagery Detachment, Pacific (SIDPAC) of the 500th MI Brigade provides IMINT support to the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific (JICPAC) at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii. During the course of the reporting period, the detachment was manned by 9 INSCOM imagery analysts and some 10 analysts from U.S. Army Pacific. As a result of the conversion of 500th MI Brigade elements to the L series Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE), the unit was scheduled to transition to a Strategic Imagery Analysis Detachment on 16 October 1992 with an authorized strength of 43 soldiers, 27 of whom would be analysts.

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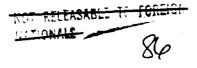
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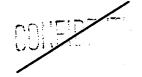
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	APPENDIX B	
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APPENDIX D

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APPENDIX H <u>USAINSCOM KEY PERSONNEL</u>

Position/Name	Dates Served
COMMANDING GENERAL MG Charles F. Scanlon	11 Oct 90 - Present
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL BG Michael M. Schneider	18 Mar 91 - Present
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BG Patrick M. Hughes	*01 Oct 91 - 10 Apr 92
SENIOR CRYPTOLOGIC ADVISOR Mr. (b)(6)	Sep 91 - Present
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR CSM	17 Jul 87 - Present
CHIEF OF STAFF COL (b)(6) COL	16 Sep 92 - Present 07 Nov 90 - Aug 92
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF Mr. (b)(6)	07 Nov 90 - Present
ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF Mr. (b)(6)	07 Mar 83 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESERVE AFFAIRS COL (b)(6)	21 Aug 89 - Present
INTERNAL REVIEW OFFICE Mr. (b)(6)	01 Apr 84 - Present
*Date of AIA transfer to HQ USAINSCOM.	

Position/Name	Dates Served
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE COMMAND BG Michael M. Schneider	01 Feb 92 - Present
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF MAJ CPT	04 Apr 92 - Present 07 May 90 - 03 Apr 92
PROTOCAL Ms. CP1 Ms.	Jun 92 - Present Jan 92 - Jun 92 - Jan 92
PRINCIPAL ADVISOR RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTRACTING (PARC) Mr. (b)(6)	Jul 87 - Present
INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT OFFICE Mr. (b)(6)	10 Oct 88 - Present
INSPECTOR GENERAL COL	08 Sep 92 - Present 26 Aug 91 - 07 Sep 92
STAFE JUDGE ADVOCATE COL COL	01 May 92 - Present Jun 88 - 30 Apr 92
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS MAJ LTC	01 Sep 92 - Present 01 Sep 87 - 31 Aug 92
COMMAND CHAPLAIN COL (b)(6)	20 Jul 89 - Present
COL (b)(6) COL	01 Oct 91 - Present 24 Jul 89 - 30 Sep 91
98	REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 20 October 2015 BY USAINSCOM FOLPA Auth Para 4-102 DOD 5200 1R

Position/Name	Dates Served
USAINSCOM TRAINING DOCTRINE SUPPORT	
DETACHMENT (TRADS)	
	01 Oct 92 - Present
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS	
MAJ (b)(6)	01 Sep 92 - Present
LTC	01 Sep 87 - 31 Aug 92
COMMAND CHAPLAIN	
COL	20 Jul 89 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL	
COL ^{(b)(6)}	01 Oct 91 - Present
COL	24 Jul 89 - 30 Sep 91
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INFORMATION	
MANAGEMENT	
COL	01 Jun 89 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF. OPERATIONS	
COL ^{(b)(6)}	14 Aug 92 - Present
COL	16 Aug 90 - 13 Aug 92
DEPUTY CHIFF OF STAFF LOGISTICS	
COL	31 Aug 92 - Present
COL	10 Apr 89 - 30 Aug 92
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESOURCE	·*
MANAGEMENT	
COL	15 Nov 90 - Present
DEPUTY CHIFF OF STAFF SECURITY	
COL	Jul 91 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, CONTRACTING/P.	ARC
Mr. (b)(6)	01 Oct 90 - Present

Unit/Commander

66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC)	
COL (p)(e)	28 Jul 92 - Present 27 Jul 90 - 27 Jul 92
470th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6)	17 Jul 91 - Present
500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL COL	28 Jul 92 - Present 19 Jul 90 - 27 Jul 92
500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE,	
COL (b)(6)	07 Jul 91 - Present
501st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL (b)(6) COL	Aug 92 - Present 14 Jun 90 - Aug 92
513th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (EAC) COL COL	28 Aug 92 - Present 12 Sep 90 - 27 Aug 92
701st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE COL (b)(6)	Jun 91 - Present
703d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE COL	09 Jul 91 - Present
704th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE COL COL	20 Jun 92 - Present 20 Jun 90 - 19 Jun 92
902d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP COL (b)(6) COL	Jun 92 - Present Dec 89 - Jun 92

<u>Dates Served</u>
ENCE ACTIVITY 14 Jun 90 - Present
GROUP 10-Jul 89 - Present
PORT GROUP 15 Jul 91 - Present
EL INTELLIGENCE
16 Aug 91 - Present
DUCTION MANAGEMENT
10 Apr 92 - Present
16 Jan 92 - Closure 25 Jul 90 - 15 Jan 92
<i>OP</i> 25 Jun 92 - Present 22 Jun 91 - 24 Jun 92
Jun 91 - Present
<i>BATTALION</i> 26 Jun 92 - Present 22 Jun 90 - 25 Jun 92



Unit/Commander	Dates Served
201st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (SIGINT) (EAC)	
LTC (b)(6)	13 Jul 92 - Present 28 Sep 90 - 12 Jul 92
202d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (INTG & EXPL) (EAC)	
LTC (b)(6)	19 Mar 92 - Present 28 Sep 90 - 18 Mar 92
204th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC (b)(6)	17 Jul 91 - Present
297th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	16 Oct 92 - Present
308th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	10 May 91 - Present
524th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (COLL/EXPL)	
LTC (b)(6)	27 Jun 90 - Present
527th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (CI) (b)(6)	09 Jul 92 - Present
LTC LTC	18 Jul 90 - 08 Jul 92
532d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (OPERATIONS)	
LTC	21 Jun 91 - Present
711th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	Jun 92 - Present 20 Jun 90 - Jun 92



<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
712th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC(P) (b)(6)	Oct 90 - 30 Sep 91
713th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	Oct 90 - Jun 92
714th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	Jun 92 - Present Oct 90 - Jun 92
730th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	29 Jun 90 - 1 Jan 92 DISCONTIINUED
731st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	24 Jun 92 - Present 19 Jun 90 - 23 Jun 92
732d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) LTC	20 Aug 92 - Present 09 Nov 90 - 19 Aug 92
741st MII ITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	29 Jul 91 - Present
742d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	02 Jul 91 - Present
743d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6) [(b)(6)	28 Jul 92 - Present 18 Jun 91 - 27 Jul 92
LTC 746th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	17 Jun 91 - 17 Oct 91 DISCONTIINUE
747th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION MAJ (b)(6)	23 Jul 91 - Present
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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	Dates Served
748th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	21 Mar 91 - Present
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTA (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE) (TECHNICAL) LTC (b)(6)	<i>LION</i> 22 Jun 91 - Present
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTA (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE) (COUNTERESPIC LTC (b)(6)	ALION NAGE) 06 Dec 89 - Jun 92 DISCONTIINUED
IMAGERY AND ANALYSIS BATTALION MAJ (b)(6)	01 Oct 90 - Present
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN MATERIEL INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC (b)(6)	16 Aug 91 - Present
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATT	ALION
(SECURITY) LTC (b)(6)	23 Jul 90 - Present
U.S. ARMY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTAI (LOW INTENSITY) LTC (b)(6)	LION 20 Jul 91 - Present
5th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (INTG & EXPL) (EAC) MAJ ((b)(6) CPT	19 Jun 92 - Present 21 Sep 90 - 18 Jun 92
11th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (TECH) (INTEL) CPT CPT CPT	01 Jul 92 - Present 15 Jul 91 - 30 Jun 92

<u>Unit/Commander</u>	Dates Served
164th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (CI) CPT (b)(6) CPT	Nov 91 - Present 23 Sep 88 - Nov 91
749th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY MAJ (b)(6)	26 Mar 91 - Present
750th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY MAJ (b)(6) LTC	- Present Jun 91 -
181st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT MAJ (b)(6) CPT	09 Sep 92 - Present 10 Jun 91 - 08 Sep 92
584th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT LTC (b)(6)	27 Aug 91 - Present
766th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT MAJ	02 Aug 91 - Present
U.S. <u>ARMY ASIAN STUDIES DETACHMENT</u> Mr. (b)(6)	14 Jan 89 - Present
POLY <u>GRAPH DETACHMENT</u> MAJ (b)(6)	05 Aug 91 - Present
U.S. ARMY SPECIAL SECURITY DETACHMENT MAJ [(b)(6)	08 Jul 90 - Present
IMAGERY DETACHMENT PACIFIC (PROVISIONA CW2 ^{(b)(6)} CW4	<i>L)</i> 06 Jul 92 - Present 01 Oct 89 - 05 Jul 92

<u>Unit/Commander</u>		Dates Served
USAINSCOM MILITARY INTE DETACHMENT (COUNTERIN SUPPORT		
CPT (b)(6)		22 Aug 90 - Present
3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE MAJ (b)(6)	E CENTER (EAC)	15 Jul 90 - Present
174th MILITARY INTELLIGEN	ICE CENTER (EAC)	
U.S. ARMY FIELD SUPPORT	CENTER	
COL (b)(6)		01 Jun 91 - Present
USAINSCOM FOREIGN LANG CENTER EUROPE LTC (b)(6)	GUAGE TRAINING	18 Jul 91 - Present
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN SCIEN CENTER	CE AND TECHNOLOG	? Y
USAINSCOM AUTOMATED S Mr. ((b)(6)	SYSTEMS ACTIVITY	May 89 - 30 Sep 92 discontiinue
Mr. (b)(6)	RNIZATION ACTIVITY	01 Jan 89 - Present
WSAINSCOM MISSION SUPE	PORT ACTIVITY	13 Mar 88 - Present
USAINSCOM CONTRACT SU Mr. (b)(6)	JPPORT ACTIVITY	Jul 87 - 30 Sep 92 DISCONTIINUED
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN COUN	TERINTELLIGENCE	
ACTIVITY COL		12 Jun 92 - Present 08 Feb 88 - 11 Jun 92

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<u>Unit/Commander</u>	Dates Serveu
U.S. ARMY FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY COL (b)(6)	11 Jun 91 - Present
USAINSCOM MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE AND	
INSTRUCTION TEAM (MAIT) CPT (b)(6)	30 Mar 88 - Present
U.S. ARMY CENTRAL SECURITY FACILITY COL (b)(6)	20 Jun 91 - Present
U.S. ARMY RUSSIAN INSTITUTE COL (b)(6) COL	Aug 92 - Unit Transferred 19 Jun 91 - Aug 92
INSCOM ACTIVITY FORT BELVOIR MAJ (b)(6)	10 Jul 92 - 30 Sep 92 DISCONTIINUED

APPENDIX I

TRAVIS TROPHY WINNERS

Calendar Year	Winner
1964	6988th U.S. Air Force Security Squadron USASA NOMINEE: 53d USASA Special Operations Command
1965	313th ASA Battalion (Corps), Vietnam
1966	1st Radio Company Fleet Marine Force, Pacific USASA NOMINEE: USASA Training Center and School
1967	509th USASA Group, Vietnam
1968	6990th U.S. Air Force Security Squadron USASA NOMINEE: USASA, Europe
1969	6994th U.S. Air Force Security Squadron USASA NOMINEE: 330th ASA Company
1970	USASA Field Station, 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
1978	6903th U.S. Air Force Security Squadron, Osan Air Base, Korea USASA NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg
1979	U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Sobe
1980	U.S. Army Field Station Misawa
1981	U.S. Army Field Station Berlin
1982	6912th U.S. Air Force Electronic Security Group, Berlin USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Berlin

Winner Calendar Year 6920th U.S. Air Force Electronic Security Group, Misawa, AB, Japan 1983 USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Kunla 1984 U.S. Army Field Station Berlin 1985 6912th Electronic Security Group, Berlin (b) (1) Per NSA,(b)(3):P.L. 86-36 1986 1987 Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan USAINSCOM NOMINEE: U.S. Army Field Station Kunia 701st Military Intelligence Brigade 1988 (b) (1) Per NSA,(b)(3):P.L. 86-36 1989 1990

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APPENDIX J

DIRECTOR'S TROPHY WINNERS

Calendar Year	<u>Winners</u>
1979	Staff Commander Middle East Force, Jufair, Bahrain ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Brigade Support Company, Fort Amador, Panama
1980	6916th Electronic Security Squadron, Hellenikon Air Base, Greece ARMY NOMINEE: 372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii
1981	Navy Security Group Activity, Athens, Greece ARMY NOMINEE: 372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii
1982	Task Force 138, U.S. Southern Command
1983	Second Radio Battalion Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Camp Lejuene, North Carolina ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Military Intelligence Company (CEWI), Panama
1984	224th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)
1985	525th Military Intelligence Brigade
1986	6916th Electronic Security Squadron, Hellenikon Air Base, Greece ARMY NOMINEE: 1st Military Intelligence Battalion (AE), Wiesbaen Air Base, Germany
1987	224th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)
1988	Second Radio Battalion Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Camp Lejuene, North Carolina ARMY NOMINEE: 1st Military Intelligence Battalion (AE), Wiesbaden Air Base, Germany
1989	(b) (1) Per NSA,(b)(3):P.L. 86-36
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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:
DELETED PAGE(S) NO DUPLICATION FEE

FOR THIS PAGE.

Indicated below are one or more statements which provide a brief rationale for the deletion of this page.

☐ Information has been withheld in its entirety in accordance with the following exemption(s):
(b)(1)(b)(7)(E)
It is not reasonable to segregate meaningful portions of the record for release.
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Other: (b)(1) Per CIA
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