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| Description of document: | Annual Historical Review, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), FY 1982 |
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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

AUG 0 6 2018

Freedom of Information/
Privacy Office

This is in further response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of June 10, 2008, for the INSCOM Annual History FY 1982 and supplements our letter of March 11, 2015.

We have completed a mandatory declassification review in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13526. As a result of this review, information has been sanitized as it is currently and properly classified SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL according to Sections 1.2 (a)(2), 1.2 (a)(3) and 1.4(c) of EO 13526. This information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of the FOIA pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1). A brief explanation of the applicable sections follows:

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 serious 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.

The deleted information is also exempt from automatic declassification in accordance with EO 13526, Section 3.3(b)(1) because its release would clearly and demonstrably be expected to reveal the identity of a confidential human source, a human intelligence source, a relationship with an intelligence or security service of a foreign government or international organization, or a nonhuman intelligence source; or impair the effectiveness of an intelligence method currently in use, available for use, or under development.

In addition, information has been withheld pursuant to Title 5 U. S. Code 552(b)(3) of the FOIA. Exemption (b)(3) pertains to information that is exempt by statute. The applicable statute is 50 U. S. Code 3024i which protects intelligence sources and methods.

The withholding of the information described above is a partial denial of your request. This denial is made on behalf of Major General Gary W. Johnston, the Commanding General U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, who is the Initial Denial Authority for Army intelligence investigative and security records under the FOIA. You have the right to appeal this decision to the Secretary of the Army. Your appeal must be postmarked no later than 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. After the 90-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 of your disagreement with the response and provide justification for a 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, for forwarding, as appropriate to the Secretary of the Army, Office of the General Counsel.

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

Coordination has been completed and we have been informed by the National Security Agency (NSA), that their information, contained in the records has been sanitized from the records pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) and (b)(3).

5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(1), The information is properly classified in accordance with the criteria for classification in Section 1.4 of Executive Order (EO) 13526, as amended. The information is exempt from automatic declassification in accordance with Section 3.3(b) of EO 13526.

5 U.S. C. 552 (b)(3) – The specific statutes are listed below:
    50 U.S.C. Code 3605 (Public Law 86-36 Section 6)
    50 U.S.C. 3024(i)

The withholding of the information by the NSA constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be sent to NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Appeal/Privacy Act Authority. The appeal shall be in writing to the NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority (DJ4), 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 you believe release of the information is required. Please cite FOIA Case #67167 assigned to the case so that it could be easily identified.

Coordination with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has been completed and we have been informed by the CIA that their information is partially releasable pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) and (b)(3) of the FOIA.

The withholding of the information by the CIA constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision to the Agency Release Panel within 90 days from the date of this letter. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to the following: Information and Privacy Coordinator, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington DC 20505. Please explain the basis of your appeal. Cite CIA #F-2016-00162 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

We have been advised by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) that information has been sanitized from the records pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) (b)(3)and (b)(6) of the FOIA and Executive Order 13526 §§ 1.4(a) and 1.4(c). The applicable Statue is 10 U.S.C. §424 .

Their information is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) and (b)(3). The statute invoked under Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(3) is 10 U.S.C. §424 (b)(3), which allows for the protection of organizational and personnel information for DIA.

The withholding of the information by the DIA constitutes a partial 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 MDR-0174-2012 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

There are no assessable FOIA fees for processing this request.

If you have any questions regarding this action, feel free to contact this office at 1-866-548-5651, or email the INSCOM FOIA office at: usarmy.meade.902-mi-grp.mbx.inscom-foia-service-center@mail.mil and refer to case #593F-08. Please note that you now have the ability to check the status of your request online via the U.S. Army Records Management and Declassification Agency (RMDA) website: https://www.foia.army.mil/FACTS/CaseStatus.aspx. Please refer to FOIA Control Number: FA-08-2821. You may also seek dispute resolution services by contacting the INSCOM FOIA Public Liaison, Mrs. Joanne Benear at 301-677-7856.

Sincerely,

[Michael T. Heaton
Director
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Office
Investigative Records Repository

Enclosure

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW

US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

FISCAL YEAR 1982

History Office
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, Virginia  22212

(RCS CSHIS-6(R3))

September 1982

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## PREFACE

(U) The Annual Historical Review was prepared in compliance with AR 870-5, Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures. The purpose of the report is to provide a reference and research base as well as a summary of the significant activities, events, and accomplishments of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) during FY 1982. Particular attention was paid to the preparation of the FY 1982 Annual Historical Review to insure that the truely significant events and developments which had a major impact on the policy, organization, and functions of the Command were documented. Principal source materials used in compilation included the annual historical reports, briefings, interviews, and miscellaneous documents.

(U) In an attempt to provide a balance history program of writing and support, the INSCOM History Office over the past year has focused an increasing amount of its attention on producing timely monographs which would receive wide distribution. In addition, it attempted to provide products which could be utilized by a larger audience within the Command such as historical displays and an unclassified organizational history. The correctness of this direction was confirmed at the biennial DA Historians Conference which was held in Washington, D.C., in April 1983. At the conference, the direction was given that less time and effort should be placed on the Annual Historical Review and more on short historical monographs. Although the FY 1982 Annual Historical Review is not quite as extensive as in the past, it was felt that there was no drop in coverage of the year's important events and activities. The only way this could have occurred was with the addition of a word processing machine within the office which saved at least one step between the writing and final production process.

(U) This summary was prepared by James L. Gilbert and Diane L. Hamm, who both wrote and edited portions of the document. Final review and assembly was done by Ms. Hamm.


September 1983                                    JAMES L. GILBERT
                                                 Command Historian

## CONTENTS

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

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# CHAPTER I

## FY 1982 OVERVIEW

(U) FY 1982 witnessed continued emphasis by the Command Group upon attempting to focus the resources and energies of the Command toward mission priorities. In December 1981, the Secretary of the Army signed a document of total Army goals--the achievement of which would insure the total Army's capacity to project worldwide in adequate force to protect threatened vital national interests. Continuing with its slogan of "Ready for War in Peace," INSCOM was able to redefine its goals with only slight revision to meet those of the Army.

- Mission Execution--Define EW role; Improve threat support; a more consolidated Headquarters; Proactive approach; Increased ADP/communications; Influence combat developments.
- People--Total involvement means total environment.
- EAC--Architecture in war and peace.
- Priortize--Improve Management of all resources.
- Image--The credentials of INSCOM.
- Training--REDTRAIN: Common and unique skills training; and physical training.
- Security--The standard bearer for the protection of National Security Information.
- Materiel--Equip and sustain to support the Total Army on any battlefield.

(C) Transition to War. Perhaps the best illustration of INSCOM's commitment to "Ready for War in Peace" could be seen by its exercise support. The INSCOM headquarters staff conducted a two-day mobilization exercise in February 1982 in conjunction with the JCS Exercise IVY LEAGUE 82. INSCOM MOBEX 1-82 was a Command Post Exericse designed to test internal mobilization procedures, including the relocation of approximately 45 personnel to Vint Hill Farms Station. The exercise provided a long over due opportunity to test mobilization and emergency procedures.

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

(C) Prior to and during exercise CARBINE FORTRESS (13 to 24 September 1982), the ground portion of the annual NATO Autumn Forge exercise series, a major test of the transition to war plan was conducted. Sixty-one Field Station Augsburg personnel were fielded with six of the supported units. The augmentation teams ranged in size from 2 to 22 personnel. Five soldiers from Field Station Berlin also participated in the augmentation teams.

(S/W) The success achieved by the 1st Armored Division during CARBINE FORTRESS 82 in seeing the battlefield was, in a large measure, directly

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

(U)  Within HQ INSCOM, the Intelligence Coordination Center, ODCSOPS was developed into a multidiscipline operations center designated the Intelligence Operations Center.  The stated purpose of the center was four-fold:  First, keep abreast of INSCOM's worldwide intelligence/operational situation.  Secondly, be responsive to field commanders.  Thirdly, be pre-pared to execute command plans and decisions; and fourth, improve ODCSOPS responsiveness to requirements by providing a focal point for coordinating all intelligence and operational issues.  Besides the beginning of a 24-hour, seven days a week operations, there was extensive renovation of facili-ties to support the communications requirements.

(U)  With the transition of Army doctrine from Field Army to echelon above corps (EAC) in the mid-1970's, a void developed in the articulation of EAC intelligence doctrine and organization.  While the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) provided intelligence doctrine for echelon corps and below (ECB), it was left to the MACOM's to define and establish EAC intel-ligence, security, and electronic warfare (ISEW) doctrine and organization. The lack of ISEW EAC doctrine precluded long range planning, programming, and budgeting for ISEW; limited the development of common TO&E's for EAC units; hindered the development of new hardware through lack of specific requirements justification; and limited rapid response to contingency re-quirements.  Because of this, MG Stubblebine, CDR INSCOM, placed the design of EAC intelligence architecture as the Command's first priority.  To ac-complish the function, MG Stubblebine established a 45-man task force under BG Weinstein, DCG-I INSCOM, to develop the architecture.  USAREUR, FORSCOM, and EUSA also provided personnel to serve on the task force which began on 15 July 1981.

(U)  By defining the ISEW EAC architecture, the study was to serve as the fundamental document from which doctrine could be promulgated and to serve the Army as a requirements, planning, programming, budgeting, and operations vehicle.  The ISEW EAC architecture was to be consistent with the wartime missions stated in relation to Air Land Battle and Air Land 2000 concepts.

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(U)

(S) On 15 January 1982, the study and its findings were published. The document concluded that the worldwide ISEW EAC organizational structure would be composed of four Army Theater Intelligence and Security Commands (ATISC), to be assigned in support of Europe, Pacific, Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF), and the US Southern Command (SOUTHCOM). For CONUS ISEW EAC, six MI organizations were created to provide EAC intelligence and security support to National and Army requirements; to provide support to the theater ATISC's; and to provide intelligence and security support to CONUS training and research and development activities.

Army Intelligence Management. (U) In 1975, the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) identified flaws in the Army Intelligence System (AIS) and brought about the organizational and functional changes that make up the AIS of today. Despite these and other changes, the continued refinement of the AIS was necessary to support the operational commander. Additionally, the support that operational commanders have provided the AIS had not been adequately recognized. This shortcoming was discussed over the years in senior intelligence officer (general officer) meetings, the most recent in April 1981. Subsequent to this meeting, the CDR INSCOM constituted a Task Force to specify the shortcomings and to develop a concept to solve them. After six months of travel, discussions, and briefings at all levels of the intelligence community, the Task Force reported their findings.

(U) Among others, these included the observation that multidiscipline units were not operating in a multidiscipline mode. Since there was no direct support information exchange system, the exchange of intelligence and intelligence information was often personality dependent. Within INSCOM, REDTRAIN was underresourced and too decentralized. There were four different systems for requesting intelligence and intelligence information; this created misunderstanding at the operational unit level on how to activate or enter any system.

(U) The AIMS study group identified the need for a systematic concept for an Army Intelligence Information System. A prototype of the Army's national-level node of such a system was designed and recommended for implementation within INSCOM. The prototype or Intelligence Exchange and Support Center (IESC) as it was termed would function as the following: an advocate of Army requirements at all levels, e.g., provide the national interface; a catalyst to motivate operational forces to contribute to satisfy Army requirements; and an expediter of information flow up, down, and laterally. The USA Intelligence Exchange and Support Center (Provisional) was organized on 1 August 1982.

(U) Highlights of the REDTRAIN program during FY 1982 included the testing of the first Technical Support Package (TSP) (Russian) at Fort Hood, Texas, with the 522d MI Battalion. The TSP was a multidiscipline tool designed for the MI commander to evaluate his soldiers and the unit's capabilities. The initial test conducted in a garrison environment revealed no major problems. In May, it was field tested, and again it was found to be an excellent training vehicle.

(U) Another highlight was TROJAN MOUNT becoming operational. TROJAN, the

program to provide tactical SIGINT soldiers with a realistic training en-
vironment by bringing a live signal into their unit's garrison location had
its first operational site in February. The first TROJAN system was loca-
ted at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The units having access to TROJAN MOUNT
included the 313th MI Battalion, 519th MI Battalion, and the 2d Radio Bat-
talion (Marine).

New Organizations. (U)  On 2 April 1982, carrier units to receive assignment
of personnel and equipment were activated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey,
for the 513th MI Group and its subordinate battalions, the 201st, 202d,
and 203d.  Formal activation of the units was not planned until 2 October
1982.  The mission of the 513th MI Group was to provide intelligence support
to active Army units stationed throughout the United States as well as to
provide training support to intelligence units of the Army Reserve.  The
Group would also provide intelligence support to the Army component of the
Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force in times of contingency operations and to
the US Army Europe in times of war.

(U)  HQDA approved the Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command (ATISC),
Europe in July 1982.  The mission of the ATISC, Europe will be to provide
command and control of all INSCOM EAC intelligence, security, and electronic
warfare (ISEW) units in Europe in peace and war.  The unit was to be organized
at Zweibruecken, Germany, on 1 October 1982 with an authorized strength of
35 military personnel and assigned to HQ INSCOM.  The ATISC, Europe was pro-
grammed to transition into the Military Intelligence Brigade, Europe in
FY 1985.  The objective MI Brigade would be organized with an aggregate mili-
tary personnel strength of 4,815.  However, the doctrinal issue of war-peace
command and control of echelon above corps (EAC) ISEW resources remained
unresolved.  Until the ATISC mission was defined between INSCOM and USAREUR,
the EAC ISEW operations would remain governed by the CINCUSAREUR/CDR INSCOM
Memorandum of Understanding, dated 21 March 1980, subject: European EAC Intel-
ligence Operations.

(C-CCO)  During FY 1982, HQ INSCOM actively pursued the formation of an
_____  The proposal originally emerged
from the CPAR Element, CONUS MI Group for the purpose of creating an over-
seas rotation base for Army _____ who were predominantly assigned
to the 24th and 101st Divisions.  The detachment was to also serve as a
training base to develop Army expertise against _____
_____ in support of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force and Army
intelligence requirements.

Central America.  (S)  In response to CINC US Southern Command and DIRNSA
requirements, the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed the Army to deploy the
_____ of the 138th ASA Company (USAR)
to Central America.  The first of the aircraft was deployed and flew its
first mission in February 1982; the second aircraft was deployed in March.
CINC US Southern Command designated the 470th MI Group as the Executive
Agent for the operations of _____ in theater.  INSCOM's sup-
port with TDY personnel from units worldwide averaged up to 30 individuals,
and its logisitical, operational, and personnel support and expertise were
critical to the mission's success. _____ also demonstrated the re-
quirement for and the current lack of responsive resources at EAC to satisfy

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

theater/regional and national/strategic missions. As a result, plans were underway at the close of the fiscal year to give the [____] mission to INSCOM. Plans were also underway to form an aviation company which would be subordinate to the 513th MI Group. This effort known as [____] would satisfy future [_____] requirements in immediate response to requirements in the Third World not routinely covered in depth by the intelligence community.

(S-CCO)

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

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(b)(1) 1.4 a, 1.4c Per DIA

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1) 1.4a, 1.4c Per DIA

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1) 1.4a, 1.4c Per DIA

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1) 1.4a,1.4c Per DIA

(b)(1) 1.4a, 1.4c Per DIA

OPSEC Activities. (U) On 28 January 1982, the Secretary of Defense tasked DA to conduct the Phase II debriefing of BG James L. Dozier, who was held captive for 42 days by the Italian Red Brigade, and Mrs. Dozier. In turn, DA tasked INSCOM to accomplish this action. The INSCOM Sensitive Compartmented Intelligence facility at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, was selected as the debriefing site.

(U) The 766th MI Detachment with cooperation of a US Army sergeant assigned to [(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)] conducted a defensive counterespionage operation which ended in the apprehension of a First Secretary in the Soviet Diplomatic Mission to East Germany, three Soviet intelligence officers (two majors and a captain), and an East German agent in West Berlin on 1 December 1981.

(S) On 17 April 1982, the USA Special Operations Detachment and the FBI terminated a [(b)(3):50 USC 3024(] operation against the Hungarian Intelligence Service (HUIS) by arresting Otto Gilbert in Augusta, Georgia, on espionage charges. The arrest culminated an extensive joint INSCOM/[   ]investigation. The [(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)] was approached by a known HUIS officer in 1977, when the warrant officer was visiting relatives in Hungary. Upon his return from the trip, the warrant officer reported the contact to INSCOM and was utilized to manipulate and exploit HUIS as a double agent.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Army Threat and Intelligence Production System (ATIPS). (U) ATIPS was a joint venture, with the Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) as user and the INSCOM Automated Systems Activity as hardware developer. The heart of the ATIPS is a computer of powerful processing capacity, to be located in the ITAC which will electronically link the various ITAC elements and reduce the penalties of geographic separation, if still an issue in 1984. Electronic mailboxing will allow analysts to automatically receive data corresponding to their key word input and established personal information profile. Production processes, to include data collection and manipulation, text preparation, editing, graphics, and some analysis, will be handled on-line by the computer. With an operational start date in the

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spring of 1984, the ATIPS will be one of the most technically advanced systems in the intelligence community.

Management. (U)  Organizational Effectiveness shifted from a general organizational focus in 1981 to a more complex systems perspective with the implementation of the Planning Accountability Communication Control (PACC) management process.  PACC is more commonly referred to as the "I Will Process" throughout the Command.  The "I Will Process" was a managerial methodology in accomplishing the organizations goals and objectives.  The process was instituted at the Command level with individual unit commanders reporting directly to the CG INSCOM twice a year to negotiate five to seven managerial improvements for their areas of responsibility.  The improvements focused on innovation, problem solving, administrative on-going and professional growth recommendations.  From the Command level, the same "I Will Process" continued downward in the managerial scale throughout INSCOM.

(U)  During conferences with major subordinate commanders and the INSCOM staff in the Spring of 1982, the Commanding General, INSCOM, expressed his initial intent to form a task force to explore areas of extraordinary performance.  INSCOM subordinate commanders were asked to nominate personnel to serve on an INSCOM Task Force for High Performance.  The task force consisting of 15 personnel representing a spectrum of subordinate units, ranks, and intelligence disciplines was officially formed in September.

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER I. FY 1982 OVERVIEW

1. CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 011930Z Apr 82, subj: INSCOM Operational Report
   05-82 for the Period 01 thru 14 March 82 (SCW); FY 1982 FS Augsburg AHR
   (TSCW), pp. 55-56.
2. CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 011500Z Nov 82, subj: INSCOM Operational Report
   20-82 for the Period 27 Sep thru 10 Oct 1982 (TSCW).
3. CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 271400Z Oct 82, subj: INSCOM Operational Report
   19-82 for the Period 13 Sep thru 26 Sep 1982 (TSCW).

## CHAPTER II

### MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

Mission and Functions. (C) The mission for the Commanding General, US Army Intelligence and Security Command (CG INSCOM), as set forth in AR 10-53, effective 15 June 1978, was to--

1. Conduct intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), and electronic warfare (EW) operations in support of the Army at echelons above corps (EAC).

2. Conduct signal intelligence (SIGINT) operations as a member of the United States SIGINT System (USSS).

3. Command the Army component of the Central Security Service (CSS) and serve as Chief of the Army Service Cryptologic Agency (SCA).

4. Conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations in general support of Army and other authorized United States intelligence community collection requirements.

5. Conduct CI investigations and operations, collection, production, and related CI support activities.

6. Provide Army-wide all-source multidisciplined Operational Security (OPSEC) support.

7. Conduct Army-wide signal security (SIGSEC) support operations.

8. Analyze, produce, and disseminate all-source counterintelligence and general intelligence (less medical) and provide all-source threat analysis support to the Army, as authorized by pertinent statutory and regulatory authorities.

9. Provide technical advice and operational assistance to other functional and operating major Army commands (MACOM) in the discharge of their intelligence, EW, and security responsibilities.

10. Act as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Executive Agent for the management of the Readiness Training for US Army Intelligence Resources.

11. Provide advice, assistance, and technical/operational support to insure maximum exploitation of national intelligence assets in improving ground processing and dissemination for tactical support from Special Activities Office (SAO) systems.

12. Act as the Initial Denial Authority (IDA) and Access Amendment Refusal (AAR) authority for all requests involving US Army intelligence investigative files.

13. _____ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) _____

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| (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) |
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14. Conduct, or participate in, imagery intelligence (IMINT) operations in general support of Army and other authorized United States intelligence community collection requirements.[1]

Location. (U) Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command was located at Arlington Hall Station, 4000 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22212. Until a final stationing decision is effected, certain staff functions will continue to be located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755.

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER II. MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

1. AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, 15 Jun 78 (C), pp. 1-2.

## CHAPTER III

### COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

<u>Command and Staff Relationships.</u> (u) ~~(C)~~ AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, effective 15 June 1978, established the basic command and staff relationships for INSCOM. The regulation outlined the following relationships:

1. The CG, INSCOM is under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, US Army. Directives, authorities, policy, planning, and programming guidance, approval programs, and resource allocations, and other methods of command direction are issued to CG, INSCOM by the Chief of Staff, US Army.

2. The CG, INSCOM--

    a. Commands the Army component of the Central Security Service (CSS) and is subordinate to the Chief, Central Security Service (CHCSS) for the conduct of SIGINT operations.

    b. Manages SIGINT resources to accomplish SIGINT operational tasks assigned by DIRNSA/CHCSS.

    c. Provides specified military personnel and administrative, logistics, and operational support to the DIRNSA/CHCSS as authorized by HQDA.

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(b)(1) 1.4a, 1.4c Per DIA
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3. INSCOM and other MACOM's are coordinate elements of DA. The CG, INSCOM is authorized to communicate directly with other major Army commands or with heads of Army Staff agencies on matters of mutual concern.[1]

~~(S)~~

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)
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~~(S)~~

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)
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# Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act
## Deleted Page(s) Information Sheet

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):

<u>(b)(1)</u>

It is not reasonable to segregate meaningful portions of the record for release.

☐ Information pertains solely to another individual with no reference to you and/or the subject of your request.

☐ Information originated with another government agency. It has been referred to them for review and direct response to you.

☐ 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)
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> FOR THIS PAGE.

Page(s) <u>22</u>

It's a confidential document with an org chart figure.

 CONFIDENTIAL (struck through)

The figure boxes: PRODUCTION CENTER, CI GROUP, HUMINT DETACHMENT, SIGINT GROUP, IMINT CENTER, INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER, INSCOM. Various PEACE numbers.

Caption: Figure No. 2 - CONUS ISEM EAC Structure

Footer stuff: CL 023, 14, CONFIDENTIAL, REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 2 AUGUST 2018 BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

INSCOM

| PRODUCTION CENTER | CI GROUP | HUMINT DETACHMENT | SIGINT GROUP | IMINT CENTER | INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEACE: 486 | PEACE: 946 | PEACE: 148 | PEACE: 1153 | PEACE: 396 | PEACE: 582 |

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) **RISKED PEACE: 3711**

★ HQ INSCOM (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) **RISKED PEACE: 1339**

Figure No. 2 - CONUS ISEM EAC Structure

500th MI Group Collection Effort.  (S/NOFORN)  During a meeting held in
January 1982 attended by the CDR, 500th MI Group, members of its staff, (b)(1) Per CIA
(b)(1) Per CIA                              proposed a closer working relation-
ship between _____(b)(1) Per CIA_____ and the

(b)(1) Per CIA

EAC Study Task Force.  (U)  With the transition of Army doctrine from Field
Army to echelon above corps (EAC) in the mid-1970's, a void developed in the
articulation of EAC intelligence doctrine and organization.  While the Intel-
ligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) provided intelligence doc-
trine for echelon corps and below (ECB), it was left to the MACOM's to define
and establish EAC intelligence, security, and electronic warfare (ISEW) doc-
trine and organization.  The lack of ISEW EAC doctrine precluded long range
planning, programming, and budgeting for ISEW; limited the development of
common TO&E's for EAC units; hindered the development of new hardware through
lack of specific requirements justification; and limited rapid response to
contingency requirements.  Because of this, MG Stubblebine, CDR INSCOM,
placed the design of EAC intelligence architecture as the Command's first
priority.  To accomplish the function, MG Stubblebine established a 45-man
task force under BG Weinstein, DCG-I INSCOM, to develop the architecture.
USAREUR, FORSCOM, and EUSA also provided personnel to serve on the task begun
on 15 July 1981.

(U)  By defining the ISEW EAC architecture, the study was to serve as the
fundamental document from which doctrine could be promulgated and to serve
the Army as a requirements, planning, programming, budgeting, and operations
vehicle.  The ISEW EAC architecture was to be consistent with the wartime
missions stated in relation to Air Land Battle and Air Land 2000 concepts.

(S)  On 15 January 1982, the study and its findings were published.  The
document concluded that the worldwide ISEW EAC organizational structure
would be composed of four Army Theater Intelligence and Security Commands
(ATISC), to be assigned in support of Europe, Pacific, Rapid Deployment
Joint Task Force (RDJTF), and the US Southern Command (SOUTHCOM). (See
Figure No. 1.)  For CONUS ISEW EAC, six MI organizations were created to
provide EAC intelligence and security support to National and Army require-
ments; to provide support to the theater ATISC's; and to provide intelli-
gence and security support to CONUS training and research and development
activities. (See Figure No. 2.)

(S)  The following figures and the accompanying structure were subjected
to a "risk analysis" process to obtain the figure for "risked war" and
"risked peace."  These latter figures represent the minimum essential
strength, and consequent organizational structure, required to perform
the intelligence, security, and EW mission at EAC.  The difference between

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NATIONALS

risked war and risked peace strength figures represents the personnel changes for transition to war.

Table 1. - Personnel Strength at EAC (C)

|  | Objective War | Risked War | Objective Peace | Risked Peace | Transition to War |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 5,055 | 4,358 | 6,609 | 5,570 | +1,212 |
| Pacific | 5,809 | 4,296 | 4,406 | 3,767 | -529 |
| Americas | 757 | 676 | 592 | 511 | -165 |
| CONUS | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,097 | 3,711 | -1,633 |
| RDJTF | 1,514 | 1,281 | 1,345 | 1,144 | -137 |
| Contingency Corps | 1,514 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HQ INSCOM | 1,840 | 1,840 | 1,591 | 1,339 | -501 |
| TOTAL | 21,833 | 17,795 | 18,640 | 16,042 | |

(U)

(C) Personnel figures required for peace to war transition do not accurately reflect personnel requirements. Personnel required in the transition to war will be programmed for the Reserve Components, reallocated within the Active Components from another theater and/or obtained from assets made available after certain peacetime functions cease (e.g., field stations in Europe or the Pacific cease all or partial operation in war, thus freeing operators and support personnel for reassignment). However, MOS mismatches will not accomodate a one-for-one transfer of personnel.

(U) The study established an ATISC with subordinate elements conducting multidisciplined intelligence operations in all major theaters/regions. Each ATISC included an EAC Intelligence Center. A worldwide command and control (C$^2$) structure for ISEW organizations was seen to accommodate the recognized EAC intelligence missions for war and peace. It had to accommodate theater/regional commanders interests and responsibilities, facilitate transition to war, and provide flexible intelligence management and continuity of administrative and logistical support.

(U) The study assumed that a command architecture which vested all aspects of command in one person or organization as preferable to all other organiational management alternatives. Therefore, assignment of all ISEW EAC organization to a single organization, i.e., INSCOM, which exercises command and control of EAC resources to execute the EAC peace/war intelligence mission worldwide was theoretically the best management approach. This concept, however, lacked theater focus, flexibility, and timely response due to distance.

(U) A theater/regional command architecture likewise was considered unac-

ceptable. It did not provide optimum collection and production activities for certain intelligence operations, efficient material development, effective use of resources, or effective response to National requirements.

(U) The study recommended that the CG, INSCOM exercise command of the ATISC's worldwide in both peace and war and control ISEW EAC activities in CONUS as a coordinate MACOM. (See Figure No. 3.) Controlled collection, offensive counterintelligence operations (OFCO), measurements and standards intelligence (MASINT) would be under the operational control (OPCON) of INSCOM. (Controlled collection, OFCO, and MASINT functions, through OPCON to INSCOM, will be performed in direct support of the theater/region commander.) NSACSS would exercise operational control over SIGINT, and all other functions would be under the operational control of the theater/region Army component commander.

(U) A synopsis of the major systems which were required and the number in each theater is shown in the following table:[4]

Table 2. - Major Systems at EAC (C)

1.  Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center (MAGIIC) - 2 ATISC, Europe; 2 ATISC, Pacific; and 2 RDJTF

2.  All Source Analysis System (ASAS) - 1 ATISC, Europe; 3 ATISC, Pacific; 1 ATISC, Americas; and 1 RDJTF

3.  Tactical ELINT Processor (TEP) - 1 ATISC, Europe; 2 ATISC, Pacific; 1 ATISC, Americas; and 1 RDJTF

4.  Tactical Imagery Exploitation System - 1 ATISC, Europe; 2 ATISC, Pacific; 1 ATISC, Americas; and 1 RDJTF

5.  Single Channel Collection System (Rear) (SCCS-R) - 3 ATISC, Europe; 2 ATISC, Pacific; 1 ATISC, Americas; and 1 RDJTF

6.  Tactical Signal Station Locator (T-SSL) - 1 ATISC, Europe; 2 ATISC, Pacific; 1 ATISC, Americas; and 1 RDJTF

7.  TR I Ground System (TRIG) - 2 ATISC, Europe; 1 ATISC, Pacific; and 1 RDJTF

8.  Automated Agent Radio Communications System (AARCS) - 2 ATICS, Europe; 2 ATISC, Pacific; 1 ATISC, Americas; and 1 RDJTF

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER III.  COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

1. AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, INSCOM, 15 Jun 78 (C), pp 5-6.
2. DF, DCSOPS, Subj: Foreign Materiel Acquisition (7 Aug 81) (S); IA Form
   32, IAOPS-H-C, subj: Foreign Materiel Acquisition (5 Aug 81) (S).
3. CDR INSCOM Msg, dtd 081500Z Mar 82, subj: INSCOM Operational Report
   03-82 for the Period 01 Feb through 14 Feb 82 (SCW).
4. FY 1981 MAO AHR (S), Appendix F.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION

INSCOM Organization. (U) At the close of FY 1982, there was a total of 62 units (24 TOE and 38 TDA) within INSCOM. The TDA figure does not include Augmentation or Provisional units. However, all of these units are listed in appendix A. For lists of TOE, TDA, and Provisional units at the close of FY 1982, see appendixes B, D, and G respectively. Changes in the status of TOE, TDA, and Provisional are listed in appendixes C, E, and H.

(U) Throughout FY 1982, Major General Albert N. Stubblebine, III served as Commander, INSCOM. Brigadier General Thomas J. Flynn served in the position of Deputy Commander, Intelligence, until 1 December 1981 at which time he departed for reassignment with NSACSS, and Brigadier General Sidney T. Weinstein, who had held the position of Deputy Commander, Support, was given the title of Deputy Commander. On 13 August 1982, BG Weinstein left to serve as Commander, US Army Intelligence Center and Commandant, US Army Intelligence School, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. On 30 September, Brigadier General James W. Hunt arrived from assignment as Commander, USA Field Station Kunia to assume the position of Deputy Commander, Intelligence. COL (P) James W. Shufelt continued to serve as Chief of Staff. CSM Douglas B. Elam was the Command Sergeant Major until 30 October 1981. His replacement, CSM George W. Howell, Jr., was not assigned until 15 March 1982.

(U) At the end of FY 1982, Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command was organized to consist of a Command Group, General Staff, and Personal Staff as shown below:

Command Group:

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

Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence (DCG-I). (U) The Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence assisted the CG in the management of all intelligence operations of INSCOM in accordance with Executive Orders and National, Departmental, and Command policies and taskings. The DCG-I was responsible for production, counterintelligence, and collection disciplines.

Deputy Commanding General, Support (DCG-S). (U) The Deputy Commanding General, Support assisted the CG in the management of all support operations of INSCOM in accordance with Executive Orders and National, Department, and Command policies and taskings. The Deputy Commanding General, Support was responsible for personnel, material, and information systems.

Command Sergeant Major (CSM). (U) The CSM served as a personal advisor and

principal enlisted assistant to the CG on those matters pertaining primarily to enlisted personnel including, but not limited to, morale, welfare, customs, and courtesies of the service; enlistment and reenlistment, discipline, and promotion policies.

Chief of Staff (CofS). (U) The CofS acted as the principal coordinating agent of, and advisor to, the CG and DCG's on those matters pertaining to INSCOM; directed and coordinated the staff to achieve efficiency and unit of action; and assisted the CG and DCG's in the supervision of the execution of orders. Directly subordinate to the CofS were the Liaison Officers, the Mission Analysis Office, the Office of Public Affairs, the Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Senior Reserve Component Advisor, Organizational Effectiveness Office, and Information Resource Management Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS). (U) The DCS acted for the Chief of Staff during his absence and assisted to coordinate all actions of the HQ INSCOM staff; and supervised the activities of the Assistant Chief of Staff, the Secretary of General Staff, the Office of Public Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Senior Reserve Component Advisor, Organizational Effectiveness, and Information Resource Management Office.

Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS). (U) The ACofS acted for the CofS and DCS in their absence and performed other duties as assigned by the DCS. Assigned actions to HQ INSCOM based on guidance from CofS and reviewed staff actions for compliance with established policies and administrative procedures. (Upon reassignment of the incumbent on 3 May 1982 within the Headquarters, it was decided not to fill the position which was then deleted.)

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

Special Assistant to Chief of Staff. (U) The Special Assistant to Chief of Staff acted as special advisor and consultant to the Commander, Deputy Commanders, and the Chief of Staff. Although the position had been in existence since 1956, this is the first time in which mention of it has been made in the Annual Historical Review.

Protocol Officer. (U) The Protocol Officer served to advise the Command Group on matters related to protocol. Although the function had always been present within the Command Group, it was not until June 1981 that a separate position was created to exercise the responsibility.

Chief, Information Resource Management Office (IRMO). (U) The Chief, IRMO was responsible for developing and maintaining an oversight structure in order to gain efficiency and to coordinate existing INSCOM information management programs, activities, and resources. The office's objective was to integrate information functions into a uniform program for the Headquarters, and eventually for the Command.

Senior Reserve Component Advisor. (U) The Senior Reserve Component Advisor served as overall coordinator/point of contact for all matters pertaining to Reserve Component activities (US Army Reserve and National Guard).

<u>Chief, Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Office</u>. (U) The Chief, OE was respon-
sible for developing the capability to provide organizational effectiveness sup-
port and program management to the Command in accordance with AR 600-76 and to
provide support upon request to HQ INSCOM, and on an exceptional basis to sub-
ordinate organizations of the Command.

<u>Chief, Mission Analysis Office (MAO)</u>. (U) The Chief, MAO provided advice
and assistance to the CG in formulating future goals for the Command and
the broad strategies to achieve them.

<u>Equal Employment Opportunity Officer (EEOO)</u>. (U) The EEOO provided staff
leadership and guidance to the EEO Program, the Federal Women's Program, and
the Spanish-Speaking Program. EEOO identified and established objectives,
responsibilities and policies which ensured equal employment and treatment
based solely on merit and performance for INSCOM civilian employees, regard-
less of their race, color, age, religion, sex, national origin, physical or
mental handicap.

<u>Liaison Officers</u>. (U) The liaison officers provided liaison representation
to DARCOM, FORSCOM, TRADOC, USAICS, USAREUR, and other commands as required.
The liaison officer's primary duty was to maintain continuity in the exchange
of information and to promote cooperation and coordination of the effort by
personal contact between representatives of HQ INSCOM and those of the host
headquarters.

General Staff:

<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. He acted for the CG in the direction, supervision, and coordina-
tion of plans, policies, and procedures for personnel administration, distri-
bution, and management; maintenance of order and discipline, safety, welfare,
morale, human affairs, and nonappropriated fund activities; and exercised
staff supervision over the INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity.
The ODCSPER continued to divide into a Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Of-
fice; Plans, Policy, and Management Division; Military Personnel Division;
and Civilian Personnel Division.

<u>Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS)</u>. (U) The DCSOPS formulated and
implemented INSCOM policy on multidiscipline collection, production, electronic
warfare, and operational security activities; coordinated and supervised con-
duct of INSCOM operations involving signals intelligence (SIGINT), human
intelligence (HUMINT), imagery intelligence (IMINT), electronic warfare (EW),
operational security (OPSEC), and production (PROD) resources; supervised the
command aviation standardization, aviation safety, and flying hour programs;
provided organizational analysis and evaluations; provided advice and assis-
tance on intelligence collection, exploitation, operational security, produc-
tion, and electronic warfare matters to major Army commands and activities;
developed, coordinated, and promulgated operational directives for the con-
duct of specified operations; managed multidiscipline intelligence collection
requirements; maintained appropriate liaison and interface with the Depart-
ment of the Army, NSACSS, Department of Defense, (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) joint/com-

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bined commands, and other MACOM's and governmental agencies; supervised the Command's historical program; developed, coordinated, and promulgated appropriate planning incident to collection, operational security, and production strategies; and served as the INSCOM Staff Program Director for General Purpose Forces (P2), Cryptologic Activities (P3), HUMINT (P3), Technical Sensor Intelligence (P3), Communications Counterintelligence (P3), Training (P8), Special Activities Office (SAO), and US Army Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center (production) appropriations.

(U)  On 23 September 1981, the CofS INSCOM directed the merger of the Electro-Optics resources from DCS, Force Modernization and DCSOPS within the latter's organization.  This took place in October.  The rationale behind the merger was the limited number of resources, and for INSCOM to make any impact within the E-O arena, required greater teamwork and coordinated effort.  Although 80 percent of programmed E-O funds related to RDTE, the key responsibilities in the 1979 HQ INSCOM Master Plan was the fielding of equipment fo fulfill collection requirements.  On this basis the decision was made to place E-O within ODCSOPS, and subsequently, the E-O Office was established directly under the DCSOPS.  On 1 August 1982, the E-O Office was made a branch under the ADCSOPS, IMINT.

(U)  Also on 1 August, the Plans Division and the Training Division were merged into the ADCSOPS Plans and Training (Prov) pending the completion of the HQ INSCOM reorganization study being conducted.  The rationale for the merger was two-fold: First, historically, the two had been together more often than separated within the DCSOPS organization.  Secondly, the merger upgraded the responsibilities for a newly assigned O-6.

(U)  On 1 April 1982, the CG INSCOM approved the establishment of an Intelligence Exchange and Support Center (IESC) as recommended by the Army Intelligence Management Study (AIMS).  Effective 1 April, the AIMS task force was released, and the responsibility for implementation transferred to the DCSOPS.  It was directed that IESC would be organized as a Field Operating Agency of the DCSOPS.  Effective 1 August 1982, the USA Intelligence Exchange and Support Center (Prov) was organized at Arlington Hall Station and located in the DCSOPS work area.  At the same time, the US Army Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN) were transferred from the Training Division to IESC.

(U) At the close of FY 1982, the DCSOPS was organized as follows: Administrative Office; History Office; Program Management Division; Program, Policy, & Readiness Division; Intelligence Operations Center; OADCSOPS, Plans and Training (Prov); OADCSOPS, OPSEC; OADCSOPS, HUMINT; OADCSOPS, SIGINT/EW; and OADCSOPS, IMINT/EO.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics (DCSLOG).  (U)  The DCSLOG was the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to the management of INSCOM logistic activities.  In this capacity, the DCSLOG exercised general staff supervision over logistic activities of the Command.  Served as Program Director for the Military Construction Army (MCA) Program and was responsible for developing and monitoring the logistic portion of Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Program.  Maintained liaison with other agencies and services for the purpose of coordinating logistic activities.  Formulated, reviewed, and evaluated policies, plans,

programs, and concepts incident to the conduct of logistic operations. Maintained awareness of trends in the various military and industrial fields related to logistics and evaluated for impact on INSCOM. Directed the acquisition of equipment, facilities, and services which were unique to the mission requirements of the Command. Acted as the representative of the Commanding General on all procurement actions. Monitored the selection of personnel with key logistic assignments within the Command.

(U) During FY 1982, the organization of ODCSLOG remained the same. It consisted of the Assistant DCSLOG at Arlington Hall Station, Assistant DCSLOG at Fort George G. Meade, the Supply and Services Division (portions of the division were located at both Arlington Hall and Fort Meade), Maintenance Division, Installation Division, Fixed Station Engineering Division, Management Office, and Administrative Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization (DCSFM). (U) The Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization was the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to planning, development, and acquisition of INSCOM's total force materiel requirements, conceptual force planning, and life cycle management in support of fixed plant and intelligence, electronic warfare (EW), and counterintelligence/OPSEC support units at theater/echelons above corps (EAC). The DCSFM was responsible for coordination with other planners, combat developers, and materiel developers to insure the DA/NSACSS/INSCOM responsibilities were considered during the conceptual phase of planning, concept formulation, and systems development. The DCSFM was responsible for the planning, concept, and development of organization and materiel needs in support of the requirements to conduct at theater/EAC; developed and coordinated the INSCOM position on materiel research, development, and acquisition projects which had application at echelons above corps; coordination within INSCOM of intelligence concepts, systems requirements, procurement plans, and related actions to include organizational and operational concepts, doctrine, user tests, and other plans relating to total force requirements.

(U) The DCSFM was responsible to provide technical advice and assistance concerning intelligence, EW, counterintelligence, and OPSEC support materiel requirements, concepts, and deployment in response to requests by other commanders/MACOM's. The DCSFM was the designated Army materiel developer for NSACSS developed systems to be operated by INSCOM. Additionally, the DCSFM was to serve as the INSCOM point-of-contact with NSACSS on all matters relating to SIGINT systems to be operated by INSCOM.

(U) Internally, the ODCSFM was organized at the beginning of FY 1982 as follows: Administrative Office, Systems Division, Force Modernization Division, Requirements Validation Division, and Program Office. In June 1982, the Life Cycle Management Office begin to report directly to the DCSFM. Previously, the function had been within the Requirements Validation Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management (DCSRM). (U) The Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management was the principal staff assistant to the Commanding General, INSCOM in matters pertaining to programming, budget, manpower authorization, control and utilization, management analysis, cost and economic analysis, finance and accounting, accounting policy, control of funds, and internal review. The DCSRM exercised staff supervision over the INSCOM Finance

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and Accounting Activity and assisted commanders in all matters relating to resource management throughout the Command.

(U) At the close the FY 1982, the ODCSRM consisted of the Program Division, Budget Division, Management and Analysis Division, Finance and Accounting Division, Manpower Division, Internal Review Division, and Administrative Office. In July 1981, the Program and Budget Division was split into two separate divisions. Last year's Annual Historical Review failed to report this organizational change which was due to utilization of the military space designated as chief of the Program and Budget Division elsewhere.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation (DCSAUT). (U) DCSAUT was the principal staff officer in matters pertaining to automation. Established Command ADP policies, plans, and programs including the development of (action) plans which did not substantively involve other functional elements and development of automation annexes in support of plans developed by other organizations which specify the employment of automation; exercised resource management for Command automation resources, to include approval of requirements and acquisition; provided advice and assistance on the employment of automated technology; served as Program Director and central point of contact for the Intelligence Data Handling System; and exercised staff supervision over worldwide INSCOM data processing activities. The DCSAUT also served as commander of the INSCOM Automated Systems Activity.

(U) Throughout FY 1982, the DCSAUT consisted of a Technical Advisor; Life Cycle Management Division; and the Plans, Policies, Programs, and Requirements Division.

Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications (ACSTEL). (U) The ACSTEL was the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to telecommunications to include development, coordination, and staff supervision of all functions related to telecommunications within the Command. Served as Program Area Director for Command programs, budgets, and the Army Management System as they relate to telecommunications. Discharged primary staff responsibilities for engineering, installation, and maintenance of INSCOM telecommunications systems. Exercised staff supervision over operation of the Defense Special Security Communications System (DSSCS), CRITICOMM, and other telecommunications activities of the Command. Directed development of tactical communications objectives, concepts, and requirements within INSCOM areas of interest. Exercised operational control over the US Army Communications Command Communications Center supporting HQ INSCOM at Arlington Hall Station.

(U) As in FY 1981, OACSTEL continued to be organized into the following: Plans, Operations, and Resources Division; Communications Electronics Division (Fort George G. Meade); Communications Electronic Division (Arlington Hall Station); Engineering and Installation Division; and Administration Office.

Chief, Command Security Office (CSO). (U) The Chief, CSO served as principal staff advisor to the Commander, INSCOM and staff on all matters relating to internal security affairs. The Chief, CSO formulated, implemented, and supervised policies and procedures for personnel, physical, information, and industrial security of INSCOM and acted as Command and Headquarters security

manager, OPSEC manager, automation security program manager, and TEMPEST officer for INSCOM.

Personnal Staff:

Inspector General (IG). (U) The IG, as a 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 written the sphere of responsibility of the CG and as prescribed by law. Throughout the report period, the IG Office continued to be comprised of an Assistance and Investigations Division and Inspections Division.

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

Advisor for Scientific and Cryptologic Affairs. (U) The Advisor served as the principal advisor to the CG on scientific and cryptologic matters.

Command Chaplain. (U) The Command Chaplain served as the Chaplain of INSCOM and was responsible for all chaplain related activities within the Command. The Chaplain provided advice and assistance to the CG and staff on religion, moral, moral leadership, and human self-development matters.

Special Disbursing Officer (SDO). (U) The SDO served as the Special Disbursing Officer for INSCOM, advising the CG and DCG's on all aspects of the control, administration, supervision, and utilization of intelligence contingency funds (ICF).

Command Psychologist (CP). (U) The CP advised the CG on matters pertaining to mental health, medical support, and guidance on psychological factors pertaining to intelligence operations.

**Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command (ATISC), Europe.** (U) The ATISC, Europe's Operational and Organizational Plan, dated 21 January 1982, was derived from HQ INSCOM echelons above corps (EAC) Architecture, 15 January 1982. The mission of the ATISC, Europe will be to provide command and control of all INSCOM EAC intelligence, security, and electronic warfare (ISEW) units and operations in Europe in peace and war. The ATISC, Europe was approved by HQDA in July 1982. It was to be organized effective 1 October 1982 with an authorized strength of 35 military personnel (18 officers and 17 enlisted personnel) and assigned to HQ INSCOM.

(U) The ATISC, Europe was programmed to transition into the Military Intelligence Brigade, Europe in FY 1985. The objective MI Brigade would be organized as indicated in Figure No. 4 with an aggregate military personnel strength of 4,815. The doctrinal issue of war-peace command and control of EAC intelligence, security, and electronic warfare (ISEW) resources remained unresolved. In September 1982, the CINCUSAREUR approved the ATISC Stationing Analysis and issued USAREUR Movement Directive 14-82 for acquisition of the ATISC site in Zweibruecken, Germany. Site advantages included being west of the Rhine River, reasonably close to Heidelberg, near the brigade's wartime location in Massuciler, and possessing potential for expansion to accommodate approximately 100 personnel. Renovation of the building was programmed for completion by October 1983. Until the ATISC mission was defined between INSCOM and USAREUR, the EAC ISEW operations would remain governed by the CINCUSAREUR-CDR INSCOM Memorandum of Understanding, dated 21 March 1980, subject: European EAC Intelligence Operations.[1]

**Intelligence Exchange & Support Center (IESC).** (U) In July 1981, an INSCOM task force was formed to assess intelligence support to operational forces. The task force results were subsequently documented in the Army Intelligence Management Study (AIMS). AIMS identified shortcomings in the Army Intelligence System, particularly in readiness training and the dissemination of information and intelligence to operational forces. To rectify these shortcomings, AIMS recommended the formation of an Intelligence Exchange & Support Center. The IESC was specifically designed to improve echelons above corps (EAC) intelligence, security, and electronic warfare support to operational commanders. The Commanding General, INSCOM approved the AIMS recommendation and directed that IESC be formed as a Field Operating Activity under the DCSOPS. On 1 August 1982, IESC was organized as a provisional unit. At the same time, the US Army Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (RED-TRAIN) Office and its functions within the ODCSOPS were transferred to the new IESC.

(U) The new IESC was to provide a one-stop intelligence support activity within the Army to support the Army Intelligence System. Consequently, it was to facilitate timely responses to the operational forces and achieve a better interface with the national intelligence agencies. The center was to provide for improved coordination between intelligence training and support activities.[2]

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

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**OBJECTIVE ATISC/MI BRIGADE, EUROPE, FY 85**

**(RISKED PEACE)**

ATISC/
MI BDE
EUROPE

**MILITARY PERSONNEL SPACES ONLY**

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

| HHC | EACIC | INTERROGATION EXPLOITATION | CONTROLLED COLLECTION |

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)    (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)    (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)    (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

| SIGINT | IMAGERY | CI | [1]SIGNAL |

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)    (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)    (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)    X-X-X=431

**FIELD STATIONS**

AUGSBURG
BERLIN
SINOP

[2]USARI
[3]FLTCE

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)    (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)    (USARI) (FLTCE)
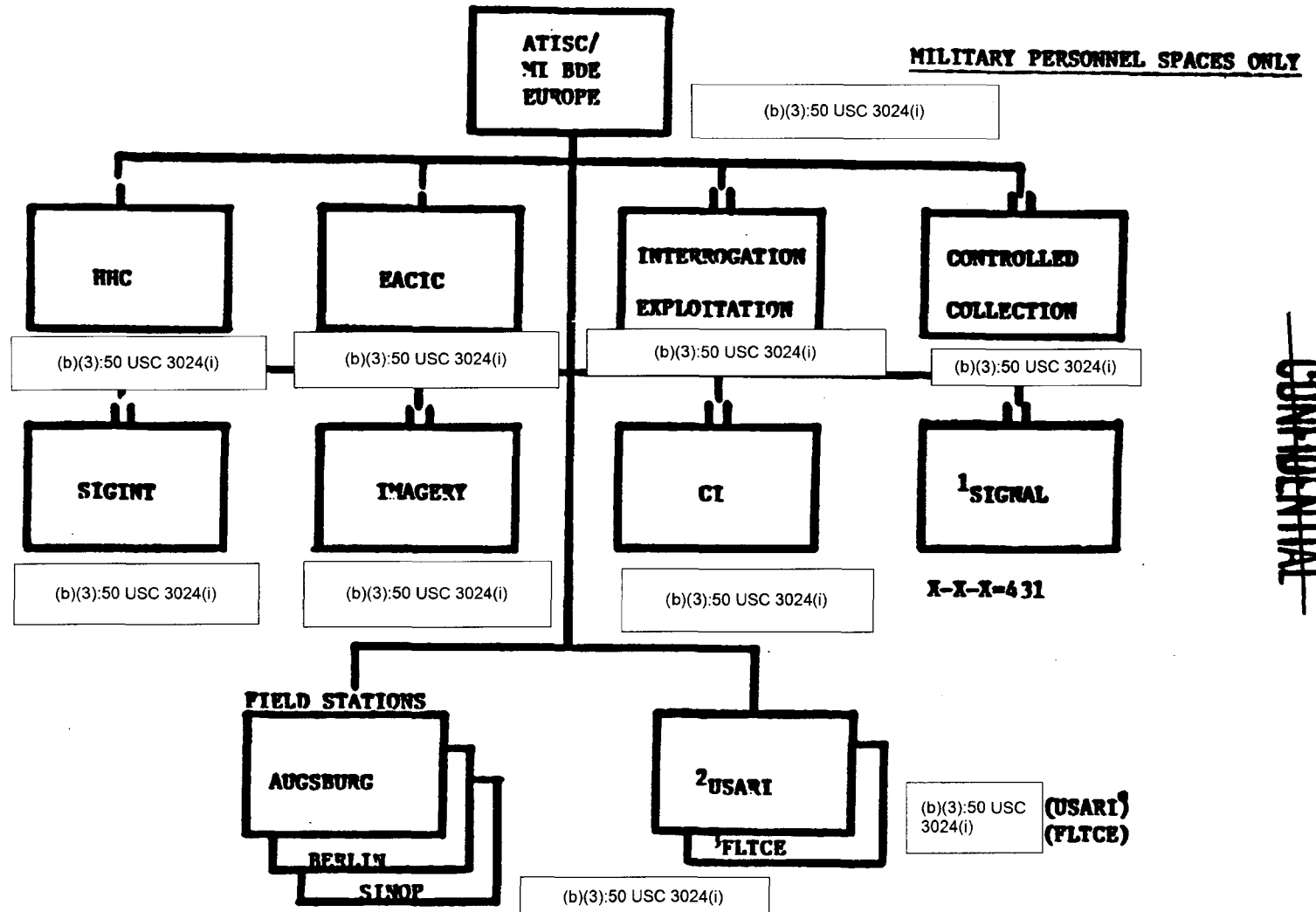
[1]US Army Communications Command (ACC) is the proponent for the signal battalion TOE. Strength not included.
[2]US Russian Institute.
[3]INSCOM Foreign Language Training Center, Europe (FLTCE) is assigned to USARI.

Figure No. 4 - Objective ATISC/MI Brigade, Europe, FY 85

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

**Foreign Language Training Center Europe.** (U) The US Army Foreign Language Training Center Europe (FLTCE) was a subordinate element of the US Army Russian Institute and was located on McGraw Kaserne, Munich, Germany. The mission of FLTCE was to provide short course refresher and language maintenance training in Russian, German, and Czech to INSCOM and USAREUR linguists. The operational and organizational concept plan for FLTCE was approved by HQDA on 20 May 1982. The first six-week Russian refresher course was scheduled to be conducted at FLTCE beginning in October 1982 with six USAREUR and four INSCOM students.

(U) To compensate for the DA failure to authorize new civilian positions, HQ INSCOM reallocated two civilian P2 positions to FLTCE and submitted another request for the remaining nine civilian positions. HQ USAREUR formally authorized the hire of one Department of Army civilian and five local nationals against USAREUR end strength. Nine INSCOM military positions were identified for FLTCE, and DCSPER, HQ INSCOM provided a milestone plan detailing the timing of assignments for the remaining military personnel.

(U) HQ INSCOM obligated $73,000 of FY 1982 OMA funds and identified $400,000 of FY 1983 OMA funds to support FLTCE requirements. The 100 percent increase in the cost estimates for new work and repair of Building 16 precluded obligation of the FY 1982 HQ USAREUR funds identified for this purpose. HQ USAREUR formally asked to support these outstanding requirements with FY 1983 funds. Both the financial support by HQ USAREUR for the renovation of the building and HQDA approval of additional civilian authorizations were considered critical.[4]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b) (1) Per NSA

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

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

(C) The [        ] was to be placed under the administrative control of Field Station [      ]. However, the CONUS MI Group raised the question of whether or not the detachment would best be served assigned directly to the Group. The pre-deployment training for all [        ] personnel beginning in July 1982 would be conducted at NSACSS by NSACSS/CPAR personnel and the mission of the detachment would be primarily training requiring coordination with CPAR, CONUS MI Group. HQ INSCOM rejected this argument by indicating that logistics, personnel, and any other support required by the detachment could more easily be provided by Field Station [    ] rather than CONUS MI Group. Local coordination with the Air Force counterparts, experience in running the [        ]5

Aviation Company in Support of SOUTHCOM. (C) Project [      ] was a Joint Chiefs of Staff directed mission to satisfy CINCSOUTHCOM theater/regional and NSACSS national/strategic requirements. This requirement was currently being met by Task Force 138, comprised of active duty personnel from FORSCOM and INSCOM worldwide on TDY along with some reservists. However, long-term operation required the streamlining of command and control, administrative and logistic channels to increase the operational and logistical effectiveness, reduce high TDY costs, and reduce personnel turbulance. In response to these needs, HQ INSCOM submitted an Operational and Organizational Concept to HQDA in May 1982 for the establishment of an INSCOM TDA unit which would give the 470th MI Group in Panama the capability of operating [        ]

(b)(1)

(b)(1) [        ] USAR in direct support of CINCSOUTHCOM. In the longer term, the EW aviation unit would be organic to the 513th MI Group and would provide the Army with a capability to rapidly respond with advanced systems test beds to satisfy such echelon above corps requirements as were presently seen in Central America

(b)(1)

HQ INSCOM Restationing. (U) The original decision to consolidate at Fort George G. Meade was not implemented because the House Armed Services Committee denied approval to initiate design of the headquarters facility at Fort Meade. Political opposition centered around the closure of Vint Hill Farms Station in conjunction with the move to Fort Meade. Vint Hill Farms Station was again looked at as a possible alternative. However, the move of INSCOM to Vint Hill Farms Station would require that the Electronics Material and Repair Activity (EMRA) be relocated to Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania. It was also felt that Vint Hill Farms Station, being a small, single mission post, provided limited opportunity for increased mission support and little space for future expansion.

(U) In March 1982, a memorandum was presented to the Vice Chief of Staff,

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US Army recommending that Fort Meade again be considered. Both Fort Meade and Fort Belvoir were believed to offer the large multiple mission installation desired. However, timeliness, decrease in the National Capital Region population, and reduced future costs to implement the "Centroid" concept, favor location at Fort Meade. In response to the memorandum, General Vessey indicated that relocation should be to Fort Belvoir. No rationale for the Fort Belvoir preference was given. In April 1982, HQDA directed HQ INSCOM to announce Arlington Hall Station as excess to the Property Review Board established by Executive Order 12348. Action was to be effective following relocation of INSCOM and DIA.

(U) As a result, on 11 May 1982, the Chief of Staff, US Army signed a Decision Memo to Secretary of the Army recommending study of Fort Belvoir as the permanent location for a consolidated INSCOM Headquarters. The proposal was held by the Secretary of the Army through the end of FY 1982 without explanation of delay. It had been planned to announce that the closure of Arlington Hall Station would save an estimated $8 million and could affect about 200 government employees.[7]

(S)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Activation of the 513th MI Group. (U) On 2 April 1982, carrier units for the 513th MI Group and its subordinated battalions, the 201st, 202d, and 203d, were activated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, to begin receiving assignment of personnel and equipment. Activation of the units themselves was scheduled for 2 October 1982. The 513th MI Group's mission was to lend intelligence support to active Army units throughout the United States and to provide training support to intelligence units of the Army components of the Rapid Deployment Task Force in times of contingency operations and to US Army Europe in time of war.[9]

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER IV.  ORGANIZATION

1. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 54-56; DF, DCSOPS, subj: Draft O&O Concept Plan USAINSCOM Europe (S).
2. Ibid., pp. 5.
3. FY 1982 FS Panama AHR (S-CCO), pp. 1-2; FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 23.
4. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 180-81.
5. IA Form 32, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: [(b)(1)] [(b)(1)] INSCOM Msg dtd 061948Z Aug 82, subj: INSCOM [(b)(1)] ltr, subj: MOU Between HQ INSCOM and HQ ESC for INSCOM [(b)(1)] INSCOM Msg dtd 192008Z Oct 81, subj: INSCOM Det [(b)(1)] [(b)(1)] CDR INSCOM Msg dtd 142025Z May 82, subj: INSCOM [(b)(1)]
6. FY 1982 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch 3, pp. 8-9; FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 42-43; Information Paper, IAOPS-SE-A, subj: O&O Concept for EAC Intelligence Support to SOUTHCOM (3 May 82) (C).
7. DF, DCSOPS, subj: INSCOM Headquarters Restationing (20 May 82) (U); Fact Sheet, IALOG-MP, subj: Status of HQs Stationing (13 Sep 82) (U); Memorandum for the Secretary of the Army, subj: Consolidation of the INSCOM Headquarters - Decision Memorandum (U).
8. IA Form 32, IAOPS-OP-P, subj: TAA Organization (30 Apr 81) (U); FY 1982 66th MI Group AHR (S/NOFORN, p. 45; FY 1982 527th MI Battalion AHR (S/NOFORN) p. 21; CDR INSCOM Msg dtd 0501330Z Feb 82, subj: INSCOM Operational Report (OPREP) 02-82 For the Period 18 Jan thru 31 Jan 82.
9. "INSCOM and Its Heritage," HQ INSCOM (1983), (U), pp. 51-52, 74-76; "513th MI Group Activated," Monmouth Message (Vol 35 - No 40), 1 Oct 82, (U).

CHAPTER V

RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Funds.  (U)  The US Army Intelligence
and Security Command's OMA funding program at the close of FY 1982 consisted
of $145,243,000 in direct funds and $32,000 in funded reimbursements for a
total of $145,275,000.  The table below shows a breakout of end FY 1982
direct funding by subprogram.[1]

Table 3. - Direct Funding by Subprogram
(As of 30 Sep 82)

| Subprogram | FY 1982 |
|---|---|
| P2 (General Purpose Forces) | $ 21,587,000 |
| P3I (Intelligence Activities) | 93,771,000 |
| P3C (COMSEC) | 2,771,000 |
| P3O (Other) | 25,691,000 |
| P7 (Troop Issue) | 41,000 |
| P8T (Training) | 660,000 |
| P8O (Education Services) | 722,000 |
| | $145,243,000 |

(U)  Following is an audit trail from the DA dollar guidance for preparation
of the FY 1982 Command Operating Budget (COB) to final FY 1982 Approved
Funding Program (AFP).

Program 2

| Dollar Guidance - FY 1982 COB | $ 7,841,000 |
|---|---|
| Inflation | - 491,000 |
| TENCAP | - 594,000 |
| Miscellaneous | - 18,000 |
| ELT/ELS | + 4,077,000 |
| FY 1982 Initial AFP | 10,815,000 |
| ELT/ELS/Canasta Score | + 7,607,000 |
| FY 1983 Pay Raise | + 34,000 |
| CDA | + 300,000 |
| Royal Duke | + 1,300,000 |
| Transfer of FORSCOM Units | + 156,000 |
| TENCAP | + 594,000 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---:|
| Inflation | + | 491,000 |
| Stock Fund | + | 55,000 |
| Realign USARI Spaces | + | 68,000 |
| 513th Activation | + | 108,000 |
| Miscellaneous | - | 32,000 |
| Flying Hour Program | + | 91,000 |
| **Final FY 1982 AFP** | | **$ 21,587,000** |

**Program 30** (Includes VHFS)

| | | |
|---|---|---:|
| Dollar Guidance - FY 1982 COB | | $ 22,926,000 |
| Travel | + | 42,000 |
| Inflation | - | 311,000 |
| Miscellaneous | + | 25,000 |
| DIS Project | + | 160,000 |
| **FY 1982 Initial AFP** | | **$ 22,842,000** |
| DA Withdrawal | - | 150,000 |
| Pay Raise | + | 686,000 |
| Inflation | + | 343,000 |
| Currency Reevaluation | - | 119,000 |
| VHFS Operations | + | 1,781,000 |
| Stock Fund | + | 11,000 |
| Commercial Activities | + | 193,000 |
| Transfer of Spaces from VHFS to AHS | - | 600,000 |
| Terrorism Analysis (ITAC) | + | 47,000 |
| Reprogram from P3I for CI Operations | + | 275,000 |
| Transfer 017 Limitation from P3I | + | 75,000 |
| Transfer from P3C | + | 75,000 |
| RPMA - VHFS | + | 300,000 |
| Excess Funds | - | 68,000 |
| **Final FY 1982 AFP** | | **$ 25,691,000** |

**Program 3I** (Includes AHS)

| | | |
|---|---|---:|
| Dollar Guidance - FY 1982 COB | | $ 88,695,000 |
| Release from OA 958 | + | 2,053,000 |
| HAC Reduction Restored | + | 1,274,000 |
| Inflation | - | 1,963,000 |
| AARCS | - | 2,500,000 |
| NFIP Realignment | + | 1,615,000 |
| Audiovisual Reduction | - | 138,000 |

| FY 1982 Initial AFP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pay Raise | $ | 89,036,000 |
| Inflation | + | 1,506,000 |
| AARCS | + | 748,000 |
| Intel Spt | + | 500,000 |
| Constant Program | + | 1,642,000 |
| Currency Reevaluation | + | 184,000 |
| Mpr Transfer from VHFS | - | 267,000 |
| Double Subsistence | + | 853,000 |
| Stock Fund | - | 90,000 |
| Fuel Price | + | 132,000 |
| Commercial Activities | + | 71,000 |
| Contract Reduction | + | 11,000 |
| FAA Transfer from MDW | - | 100,000 |
| Centralize ADP Spt | + | 84,000 |
| Transfer to P3 | - | 105,000 |
| Flying Hour Program | - | 397,000 |
| Transfer to ACC | - | 31,000 |
| Dining Hall Supplies & Equipment | - | 27,000 |
| Internal INSCOM Reprogramming | + | 65,000 |
| Miscellaneous | + | 224,000 |
| Excess Funds | - | 53,000 |
| | - | 321,000 |
| Final FY 1982 AFP | $ | 93,771,000 |

## Program 3C

| Dollar Guidance - FY 1982 COB | $ | 2,727,000 |
|---|---|---|
| TEMPEST | - | 40,000 |
| FY 1982 Initial AFP | $ | 2,767,000 |
| TEMPEST | + | 205,000 |
| Pay Raise | + | 69,000 |
| Excess Funds | - | 207,000 |
| Final FY 1982 AFP | $ | 2,771,000 |

## Program 7S

| Dollar Guidance - FY 1982 COB | $ | 31,000 |
|---|---|---|
| Additional Funds | + | 10,000 |
| FY 1982 Pay Raise | + | 2,000 |
| Excess Funds | - | 2,000 |
| Final FY 1982 AFP | $ | 41,000 |

Program 8T

| Dollar Guidance - FY 1982 COB | | $ | 706,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inflation | | - | 40,000 |
| Unexplained | | + | 3,000 |
| FY 1982 Initial AFP | | $ | 669,000 |
| Inflation | | + | 40,000 |
| Military Training | | + | 50,000 |
| Excess Funds | | - | 37,000 |
| Final FY 1982 AFP | | $ | 722,000 |

Program 80

| Dollar Guidance - FY 1982 COB | $ | 377,000 |
|---|---|---|
| ACES | + | 10,000 |
| FY 1982 Initial AFP | $ | 387,000 |

Program 3C

| HQDA Intern Program | $ | 290,000 |
|---|---|---|
| EDG | - | 43,000 |
| Transfer Tuition Funds from Ft Belvoir | + | 89,000 |
| Pay Raise | + | 4,000 |
| Excess Funds | - | 27,000 |
| Final FY 1982 AFP | $ | 700,000 |

(U) The table below reflects direct obligations by elements of expense for FY 1982 ($ in thousands). Obligation of $144,887,843 and Annual Funding Program of $145,243,000 resulted in an obligation rate of 99.8 percent.

Table 4. - Direct Obligations for FY 1982

| ELEMENT EXPENSE | P2 | P30 | P3I | P3C | P7 | P8T | P80 | TOTAL | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civ Pay & Benefits | 857 | 14,914 | 33,420 | 1,191 | 40 | - | 381 | 50,803 | 35 |
| Travel & Trans | 1,788 | 2,214 | 4,836 | 526 | - | 700 | 42 | 10,106 | 7 |
| Rents/Comm/ Util | 160 | 441 | 3,537 | 52 | - | - | - | 4,190 | 3 |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contr Svc | 14,952 | 6,210 | 36,354 | 656 | 2 | 8 | 216 | 58,398 | 40 |
| Supplies & Equip | 3,609 | 1,802 | 15,635 | 330 | 0 | – | 15 | 21,391 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 21,366 | 25,581 | 93,782 | 2,755 | 42 | 708 | 654 | 144,888 | 100 |

Consolidation of Real Property Maintenance Activities. (U)  In accordance with the Vice Chief of Staff, Army decisions in Select Committee (SELCOM) Memo 79-122, DACS-DPD, 24 October 1979, subject:  CONUS RPMA Execution - SELCOM Minutes and Associated Implementation Plan and DACS-DMA, HQDA, letter dated 18 December 1979, subject:  Real Property Maintenance Activities (RPMA) Centralization and Consolidation in the National Capital Region (NCR), selected RPMA functions at USAG, Arlington Hall Station and USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station were transferred from INSCOM to the USA Engineer Activity, Capital Area (EACA), effective FY 1982.  Only a staff engineer office to accomplish command engineer staff functions was retained at each installation.

(U)  A total of 99 USDH Civilian Spaces (98 RPMA and one Civilian Personnel Support Space) from Arlington Hall Station and 20 spaces (1 officer and 19 USDH Civilian Spaces) from Vint Hill Farms Station were transferred from INSCOM to USA EACA, USACE.

(U)  This consolidation of RPMA in the NCR is a 5-year test to determine if such a consolidation can provide equal or better service at the same or a lesser cost.[2]

Family Housing Units. (U)  The US Army Intelligence and Security Command operated and maintained family housing units at Arlington Hall Station and Vint Hill Farms Station.  Funds received from DA for these units for FY 1982 was $1,150 of which $1,150 was obligated (100.0 percent).[3]

INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1982 (Authorized Strength).  (C) Based on DA Program and Budget Guidance, May 1982, the manpower data shown in the following table represents the authorized strength for end of FY 1982.[4]

Table 5. - INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1982

Authorized Strength

| Program | OFF | WO | ENL | MIL | US CIV | FN CIV | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P2 Gen Purpose Forces | 158 | 87 | 1780 | 2025 | 22 | 17 | 2064 |
| P3 Intel & Comm | 991 | 412 | 6238 | 7641 | 1552 | 422 | 9615 |
| P7 Supply | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| P8 Training | 3 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 4 | | 16 |
| P3 Support to NSA | 132 | 31 | 788 | 951 | | | 951 |
| TOTAL | 1284 | 532 | 8813 | 10629 | 1580 | 439 | 12648 |

Civilian Strength by Program. (C) The following table reflects authorized and assigned civilian strength by program. It includes foreign nationals, temporaries, and permanent overhires.[5]

Table 6. - Civilian Strength by Program

| Program | | Authorized | Actual |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Gen Purpose Forces | 39 | 32 |
| 3 | CCP | | |
| | Cryptologic Actv | 255 | 270 |
| | Base Opns/RPMA | 83 | 82 |
| | Mgt HQ | 220 | 228 |
| | GDIP | | |
| | ITAC | 196 | 182 |
| | HUMINT | 458 | 436 |
| | ADP | 34 | 30 |
| | TECRAS | 2 | 3 |
| | DCSS | 14 | 14 |
| | Mgt HQ | 32 | 30 |
| | CRP | | |
| | COMSEC | 23 | 15 |
| | Mgt HQ | 28 | 24 |
| | CI&IA | | |
| | FCI | 163 | 150 |
| | S&IA | 281 | 266 |
| | Mgt HQ | 69 | 65 |
| | Base OP/RPMA VHF | 111 | 103 |
| | Mgt HQ Other | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Supply/Maint | 2 | 2 |
| 8 | Training | 4 | 4 |
| 19 | Family Housing | 4 | 3 |
| | TOTAL | 2,019 | 1,940 |

Military Strength by Program. (C) The following table reflects authorized military strength by program.[6]

Table 7. - Military Strength by Program

| Program | | Authorized |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Gen Purpose Forces | 2,025 |
| 3 | CCP | |
| | Cryptologic Actv | 4,562 |
| | Base Opns/RPMA | 159 |
| | Mgt HQ | 177 |
| | GDIP | |
| | ITAC | 203 |
| | HUMINT | 578 |
| | ADP | 55 |
| | DCSS | 328 |

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| Program | Authorized |
|---|---|
| Mgt HQ | 72 |
| CRP | |
| COMSEC | 232 |
| Mgt HQ | 14 |
| CI&IA | |
| FCI | 222 |
| S&IA | 845 |
| Mgt HQ | 54 |
| Base Opns/RPMA VHF | 131 |
| Mgt HQ Other | 6 |
| Army Spt to NSA | 951 |
| 8  Training | 12 |
| 19  Family Housing | 3 |
| TOTAL | 10,629 |

Command Personnel Situation. (C) Authorized and actual total Command strength for FY 1981 and FY 1982 are shown below.[7]

| | 30 September 1981 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | OFF | WO | ENL | TOT MIL | CIV | GRAND TOTAL |
| Authorized* | 1,264 | 488 | 8,566 | 10,318 | 1,594 | 11,912 |
| Actual | 1,186 | 477 | 8,445 | 10,094 | 1,589 | 11,683 |

| | 30 September 1982 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | OFF | WO | ENL | TOT MIL | CIV** | GRAND TOTAL |
| Authorized* | 1,255 | 526 | 8,735 | 10,516 | 2,022 | 12,538 |
| Actual | 1,190 | 487 | 8,791 | 10,468 | 1,927 | 12,395 |

*The FY 1981/1982 authorized is Command Program Authorized.
**The FY 1982 civilian strength includes 370 authorized foreign nationals and indirect hire.

(U) FY 1982 Command personnel strength by unit, see appendix F.

Critical MOS Fill. (U) Enlisted Personnel posture by MOS (EW/Crypto and HUMINT MOS's) is shown in the table below.

Table 8. - Enlisted Personnel Posture for FY's 1981-1982

| | FY 1981 | | | FY 1982 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MOS | Auth | Act | Percent of Fill | Auth | Act | Percent of Fill |
| 05D | 195 | 266 | 136 | 203 | 272 | 134 |
| 05G | 161 | 167 | 104 | 160 | 166 | 104 |
| 05H | 1134 | 1100 | 97 | 1159 | 1095 | 94 |
| 05K | 669 | 750 | 112 | 690 | 831 | 120 |
| 33S | 446 | 397 | 89 | 458 | 454 | 99 |
| 98C | 948 | 888 | 94 | 897 | 974 | 109 |

(b)(1)

| MOS | FY 1981 | | | FY 1982 | | |
|-----|------|-----|----------------|------|-----|----------------|
|     | Auth | Act | Percent of Fill | Auth | Act | Percent of Fill |
| 98J | 163  | 166 | 102 | 211 | 183 | 87 |
| 98Z | 114  | 77  | 68  | 109 | 96  | 88 |
| 96B | 149  | 139 | 93  | 185 | 166 | 90 |
| 96C | 125  | 138 | 110 | 151 | 130 | 86 |
| 96D | 67   | 67  | 100 | 217 | 111 | 51 |
| 97B | 455  | 319 | 70  | 444 | 364 | 82 |
| 97C | 126  | 48  | 38  | 113 | 39  | 35 |

(U)   All INSCOM units which were filled at less than 90 percent of fill exceeded the DA worldwide percentage.  MOS 96C, 96D, and 97B shortages were based on new authorizations for 66th MI Group and the 513th MI Group.[8]

EW/Crypto Recruitment Posture, FY 1982.   (U)   The table below depicts INSCOM's recruitment posture for FY 1982. [9]

Table 9. - EW/Crypto Recruitment Posture
(As of 22 July 1982)

| MOS | Active Army Program | Reserved | Percent |
|-----|---------|----------|---------|
| 05D | 228 | 148 | 65 |
| 05G | 311 | 276 | 89 |
| 05H | 605 | 421 | 70 |
| 05K | 409 | 291 | 72 |
| 33S | 470 | 433 | 93 |
| 96B | 609 | 545 | 90 |
| 96C | 251 | 174 | 70 |
| 96D | 110 | 79 | 72 |
| 97B | 205 | 127 | 62 |
| 98C1 | 654 | 534 | 82 |
| 98C2 | 12 | 9 | 75 |
| 98C3 | 5 | 4 | 80 |
| 98C4 | 55 | 33 | 60 |
| 98C5 | 8 | 6 | 75 |
| 98C6 | 41 | 18 | 44 |
| 98C7 | 26 | 20 | 77 |
| 98C8 | 21 | 13 | 62 |
| 98C9 | 85 | 67 | 79 |
| 98G0 | 34 | 25 | 74 |
| 98G1 | 8 | 7 | 88 |
| 98G2 | 41 | 33 | 63 |
| 98G3 | 82 | 51 | 63 |
| 98G4 | 206 | 186 | 91 |
| 98G5 | 40 | 40 | 100 |
| 98G6 | 195 | 136 | 70 |
| 98G7 | 82 | 75 | 92 |
| 98G8 | 99 | 37 | 38 |
| 98G9 | 470 | 371 | 79 |
| 98GV | 14 | 6 | 43 |
| 98J | 420 | 304 | 73 |

Enlisted and Reenlisted Incentives. (U) As of the end of FY 1982, most INSCOM hard skill MOS offered a monetary incentive to reenlist. Following is a list of MI MOS's on the selective reenlistment bonus list and the multiplier applying to each MOS. The tables below depict the enlistment and reenlistment monetary incentives that were in effect.[10]

### Table 10. - Enlistment Incentives

| MOS | Title/Language | Amount |
|-----|----------------|--------|
| 05D | EW/SIGINT Identification Locator | $4,000 |
| 05G | Signal Security Specialist | 3,000 |
| 05H | EW/SIGINT Interceptor | 5,000 |
| 05K | EW/SIGINT Non-Morse Interceptor | 3,500 |
| 96C | Interrogator | 3,000 |
| 98C | EW/SIGINT Analyst | 3,000 |
| (b)(1) | | |
| | Korean | 3,000 |
| | Russian | 3,000 |
| | Arabic-Egyptian | 2,500 |
| | Arabic-Syrian | 3,000 |
| | Chinese-Mandarin | 2,500 |
| | Czechoslovakian | 3,000 |
| | German | 2,500 |
| | Spanish American | 2,500 |
| | Polish | 3,000 |
| | Vietnamese | 2,500 |
| 98J | EW/SIGINT NC Interceptor | 3,000 |

### Table 11. - Reenlistment Incentives

| MOS | Title | Bonus | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| 05D | EW/SIGINT Identification Locator | 4A | 1B | 2C |
| 05G | SIGSEC Specialist | 4A | 1B | |
| 05K | EW/SIGINT Non-Morse Interceptor | 5A | 5B | 2C |
| 33S | EW/Interceptor Systems Repair | 5A | 5B | 1C |
| 96C | Interrogator | 4A | 3B | |
| 96H | Aerial Sensor Specialist (OV-1D) | 2A | | |
| 97B | Counterintelligence Agent | 4A | 2B | 2C |
| 97C | Area Intelligence Specialist | | 2B | 2C |
| 98C | EW/SIGINT Specialist | 5A | 5B | 1C |
| | (b)(1) | | | |
| 98J | EW/SIGINT Non-Collection | 051 | 5A | 5B | 1C |

*Zone A applied to First Termers (6 or less years active service at ETS).
Zone B applied to Mid Term soldiers (6-10 years actived service at ETS).
Zone C applied to Career Soldiers (10-14 years active service at ETS).
Maximum bonus allowable for either Zone A, B, or C is $16,000 before taxes.

**Reenlistment Rates.** (U) Being in effect since 1 October 1980, DA has continued to implement the three-part reenlistment objectives giving objectives for the first term (6 yrs or less), mid term (6-10 yrs), and career (10 yrs plus). The tables below show the distribution of reenlistment performance statistics by unit.[11]

### Table 12. - Unit Reenlistments, FY 1982

| Units | First Termers Obj | Reenl | & Obj | Mid Termers Obj | Reenl | & Obj | Careerists Obj | Reenl | & Obj |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group I** | | | | | | | | | |
| USAFS Augsburg | 95.79 | 82 | 85.60 | 45.32 | 39 | 86.05 | 32.51 | 31 | 95.33 |
| 66th MI Gp | 36.74 | 38 | 103.43 | 39.36 | 45 | 114.33 | 26.85 | 39 | 145.25 |
| CONUS MI Gp | 55.07 | 77 | 139.82 | 58.50 | 55 | 94.02 | 28.17 | 45 | 159.74 |
| 501st MI Gp | 36.71 | 53 | 144.37 | 42.10 | 43 | 102.14 | 20.98 | 32 | 152.53 |
| 513th MI Gp | -- | 1 | 100.00 | -- | 2 | 200.00 | -- | -- | -- |
| **Group II** | | | | | | | | | |
| USAFS Berlin | 40.66 | 34 | 83.62 | 33.92 | 23 | 67.81 | 13.57 | 14 | 103.17 |
| USAFS Okinawa | 32.09 | 35 | 109.07 | 13.65 | 17 | 124.54 | 5.36 | 6 | 111.94 |
| USAG AHS | 13.72 | 30 | 218.66 | 13.78 | 16 | 116.11 | 19.05 | 31 | 162.73 |
| USAFS Kunia | 12.33 | 15 | 121.65 | 1.98 | 6 | 303.03 | -- | 4 | 400.00 |
| 902d MI Gp | 4.38 | 8 | 182.65 | 9.63 | 13 | 134.99 | 15.88 | 22 | 138.54 |
| **Group III** | | | | | | | | | |
| USAITAC | 7.99 | 11 | 137.67 | 12.68 | 14 | 110.14 | 11.23 | 11 | 97.95 |
| SSG | 4.41 | 5 | 113.37 | 10.59 | 12 | 113.31 | 5.11 | 16 | 313.11 |
| Det 4 | 10.21 | 10 | 97.94 | 7.37 | 7 | 94.98 | 5.09 | 8 | 157.17 |
| 500th MI Gp | 5.58 | 7 | 125.45 | 2.91 | 7 | 240.55 | 4.04 | 6 | 148.51 |
| USAG VHFS | 5.60 | 10 | 178.57 | 4.69 | 10 | 213.22 | 2.11 | 4 | 189.57 |
| 470th MI Gp | 6.45 | 6 | 93.02 | 5.58 | 8 | 143.37 | .93 | 1 | 108.70 |
| ASD | .70 | 2 | 285.71 | 2.12 | 3 | 141.51 | 1.74 | 3 | 172.41 |
| ITIC-PAC | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sp Ops Det | -- | 1 | 100.00 | -- | -- | -- | 3.06 | 5 | 163.40 |
| Ops Gp | .64 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | 2.18 | 2 | 91.74 |
| **Group IV** | | | | | | | | | |
| CSG | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| HQ Spt Actv | .33 | 0 | 0 | 1.27 | 2 | 157.48 | .54 | 2 | 370.37 |
| CSF | -- | -- | -- | 1.81 | 1 | 55.25 | -- | -- | -- |
| USASED | -- | -- | -- | .21 | 1 | 476.19 | .65 | 1 | 153.85 |
| HQ INSCOM | .60 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | .67 | 0 | 0 |
| **Command TOTAL** | 359.00 | 425.00 | 118.38 | 281.00 | 324.00 | 115.30 | 283.00 | 283.00 | 100.00 |

Co-Operative Education Program. (U) During FY 1982, the Staff Civilian Personnel Office (SCPO) made agreements with two additional colleges/universities for the Baccalaureate Cooperative Education Program. The new institutions were George Mason University in Fairfax, VA, and the University of Charleston in Charleston, WV. The SCPO continued the special relationship established with three Historically Black Colleges (HBC): Hampton Institute, VA; Norfolk State University, VA; and Virginia State University, VA. Special recruiting efforts were undertaken at both the University of Charleston and George Mason University. Recruitment trips were also undertaken at the three HBC schools. In July 1982, all students were participating in the program - six returnees and five newly assigned trainees. Thirteen students are scheduled to participate in the program in January 1983. Of these thirteen, ten are female and eight are from a minority group. Several articles have been published in the INSCOM Journal and sent to the educational institutions for publication in college newsletters/magazines. INSCOM advertisement in professional magazines has furthered the Command Co-Op effort.

(U) Some of the positive aspects of the program are: (a) it is a major vehicle of INSCOM's Affirmative Action/Special Emphasis Programs; (b) it is in direct compliance with the Executive Office's directed HBC Program; (c) it provides additional personnel during the critical times when selected are awaiting clearances and during periods of normal attrition; (d) it provides students with invaluable work experience while meeting national requirements and; (e) it provides an excellent source for future Command intern personnel.[12]

Merit Pay Program. (U) The Staff Civilian Personnel Officer (SCPO) continued to centrally administer the Command Merit Pay Program. Twenty-two positions were removed from Merit Pay Program coverage. The single merit pay unit (MPU) utilized in FY 1981 was divided into three separate MPU's as follows: MPU #1 - Headquarters Staff Elements; US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station; US Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station; and CONUS Military Intelligence Group (MIGP); MPU #2 - Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center; 66th MIGP; 500th MIGP; 501st MIGP; Operations Group; US Army Russian Institute; Special Security Group - Pentagon; Class Unit; Field Station (FS) Augsburg; and FS San Antonio; MPU #3 - Administrative Survey Detachment (ASD); 902d MIGP; Special Operations Detachment; and Central Security Facility. ASD employees assigned to other INSCOM organizations/activities were included in the MPU for their duty unit, e.g., ASD member assigned for duty with the 501st MIGP was included in MPU #2 and an ASD member assigned for duty with HQ USAREUR was assigned to MPU #3.

(U) A Merit Pay Review Board (MPRB) was established for each MPU and the Chair of each MPRB was appointed to a Command MPRB. During the year, the merit pay calculation process was automated with the assistance of the Automated Systems Activity. This permitted the implementation of the system to be accomplished faster than was done previously by a manual process. Each of the three MPRB reviewed their MPU appraisals and made their recommendations to the Merit Pay Administrator (Chief of Staff). In turn, the Merit Pay Administrator reviewed the MPRB results and made final recommendations to the Commanding General. The final approval for the merit pay appraisals was made by the Commanding General.

(U)  At the start of FY 1982, $120,000 was allocated for the Merit Pay Program cash awards.  By the close of the rating period, 68 personnel (38 percent of the 179 members) received cash awards totaling $110,200.[13]

Establishment of INSCOM Training Committee.  (U)  The Command established the INSCOM Civilian Training and Professional Development Committee in the third quarter, FY 1982.  The creation of this committee represents a command recognition that one key ingredient of an effective training program is top management support and active involvement in the program.  This committee, which consists of senior management officials (see list below), will play an important role in determining the future scope and direction of the Command training and career development program.  This committee provides management with a vehicle to actively assist in the maintenance of a civilian training system and program which addresses both the present and future needs of Command civilian personnel.  One of the most important responsibilities of this committee is to actively participate in the evaluation of the Command program.  The committee convened its first meeting in July 1982. The committee consists of the following members:[14]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelio, Frank | ITAC | AHS | GM-14 |
| Bailey, William | ODCSPER | AHS | LTC |
| Colonna, Gary | CofS | AHS | GM-15 |
| Daniel, Robert | 902d MI Gp | FGGM | GM-14 |
| Davis, James | MAO | AHS | GM-15 |
| Del Toro, Ubaldo | Ofc of CG | AHS | GM-15 |
| Eaton, John | Admin/AV Spt Actv | AHS | GS-12 |
| Gore, Richard | USAG, VHFS | VHFS | GM-13 |
| Perthel, Douglas | ODCSAUT | AHS | GM-15 |
| Schreifels, Eugene | ODCSLOG | AHS | GM-13 |
| Singleton, Paul | ODCSOPS | AHS | GM-15 |
| Swisher, Richard | ODCSRM | AHS | GM-15 |
| Wickman, Thomas (Executive Secretary) | ODCSPER | AHS | GM-13 |
| Woods, Marian | CofS (EEOO) | AHS | GM-13 |

Congressional Inquiries.  (U)  Being the only Army MACOM IG Office which possesses Congressional Inquiries, during FY 1982 there were a total of 43 Congressional Inquiries.  In addition, a limited number of Congressional Inquiries were processed directly between HQDA and INSCOM subordinate commands.  Historically, only a small percentage (23 percent) were found to be substantiated.

(U)  Responses to Inspection General Action Request (IGAR) received by HQ INSCOM detailed IG's during FY 1982 to include those evolving from complaint periods conducted as an integral part of all General Inspections, reflected a substantial decrease, totaling 74 compared to 113 in FY 1981.  Acting Inspectors General (AIG) at major subordinate units processed 175 IGAR's, representing 70 percent of the total IGAR cases as compared to 64 percent in FY 1981.  Of the total 249 IGAR's processd by INSCOM IG/AIG in FY 1982, 49 percent were substantiated.  Two IG Investigations/Inquiries were completed during FY 1982 and none were pending at the close of the period.[15]

Military Justice. (U) The number of non-judicial punishments imposed under Article 15 in FY 1982 was 479, a slight decrease from 493 in FY 1981. Courtsmartial in FY 1982 totaled eight Summary, 14 Special, and 11 General; in FY 1981, there were three Summary, 12 Special, and one General.[16]

Table 13. - Serious Crime Offenses

| Crimes of Violence | FY 1981 | FY 1982 |
|---|---|---|
| Rape | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 |
| Assault | 27 | 25 |
| | | |
| Crimes Against Property | | |
| Larceny | 16 | 12 |
| Destruction of Property | 9 | 20 |
| Burglary | 1 | 0 |
| | | |
| Drug Offenses | | |
| Use/Possession of Marijuana | 46 | 52 |
| Narcotics | 2 | 1 |
| Sale/Trafficking | 5 | 0 |

(U) Personnel were administratively discharged for the reasons shown in the table below during FY 1982.

Table 14. - FY 1982 Administrative Eliminations

| Authority (AR 635-200) | Hon | Gen | Less Than Hon |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chapter 5 (Sep for Convenience of Govt) | 23 | 14 | 0 |
| Chapter 9 (Alcohol or Drug Abuse) | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| Chapter 10 (Discharged for Good of Service) | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Chapter 13 (Separated for Unsuitability) | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| Chapter 14 (Separated for Misconduct) | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| All Others: | 28 | 1 | 2 |

(U) Units were required to indicate number and method of disposition of certain offenses as shown in the following table.

Table 15. - Disposition of Other Offenses, FY 1982

| | Number |
|---|---|
| Article 86 (AWOL-Absences Without Leave) | 8 |
| Article 86 (FTR-Failure to Repair) | 197 |
| Article 89/90 (Disrespect/Disob w/comm. officer) | 17 |
| Article 91 (Disrespect/Disobedience w/WO or NCO) | 41 |
| Article 92 (Failure to obey/Dereliction of duty) | 96 |
| Article 111/112/134 (Offenses regarding intoxication) | 90 |
| All Others: | 10 |

SJA "Newsletter". (U) During FY 1982, the Staff Judge Advocate continued to prepare and distribute timely newsletters or relevant areas of the law to INSCOM commanders, Command Judge Advocates, heads of staff elements, and other commands and offices that expressed a desire to receive them. The

original mailing list for the newsletter began with 24 INSCOM commanders. It has expanded to include our six Command Judge Advocates, an additional nine INSCOM detachments, and three non-INSCOM organizations. Presently there are 42 copies dispatched throughout the world.[17]

Equal Employment Opportunity Program. (U) During FY 1982, there were new EEO appointments made providing a Command EEO officer, two local installation EEO officers, and eleven (collateral duty) EEO counselors. With the appointment of a full-time EEO officer at USAG AHS, the support/operating functions performed by the Command EEO staff have been transferred to that installation office. This is the first time there has been an EEO officer position at USAG AHS.

(U) At the end of FY 1981, two complaints were awaiting letters of proposed disposition from the Commander, Vint Hill Farms Station. In April 1982, a complainant at VHFS filed a formal complaint on sex (female) discrimination for nonselection. Also during FY 1982, the EEO Office, HQ INSCOM, received its second formal complaint in the history of the USAINSCOM EEO Program when a DA applicant filed a complaint of discrimination of nonselection because of his race (Black).

(U) Again in 1982, INSCOM took steps to eliminate underrepresentation and to increase the number of women and minorities in mid-level positions in the workforce. Following is a brief Command overview.[18]

### As of 30 September 1981

|  | GS-9 | GS-10 | GS-11 | GS-12 | GS-13 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Female | 29 | 2 | 24 | 20 | 3 | 78 |
| Black Male | 3 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 17 |
| Black Female | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Hispanic Male | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian Am/Pac Isl Male | 2 | 0 | 9 | 32 | 4 | 47 |
| Asian Am/Pac Isl Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Amer Ind Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Amer Ind Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 164 |

### As of 30 September 1982

|  | GS-9 | GS-10 | GS-11 | GS-12 | GS-13 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Female | 51 | 21 | 33 | 28 | 1 | 115 |
| Black Male | 3 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 21 |
| Black Female | 9 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Hispanic Male | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 12 |
| Hispanic Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

<u>As of 30 September 1982</u>

| | GS-9 | GS-10 | GS-11 | GS-12 | GS-13 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asian Am/Pac Isl Male | 3 | 1 | 17 | 28 | 2 | 51 |
| Asian Am/Pac Isl Female | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Amer Ind Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Amer Ind Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 216 |

<u>Introduction to Automation.</u> (U) FY 1982 was one of the most productive years that DCSAUT has had since its inception. Almost all systems, with the exception of DA Standard Systems, e.g., UTAADS and STANFINS, were converted to a on-line environment. In addition, the DA Standard Systems had on-line front-ends generated to assist in data preparation and Remote Job Entry (RJE). The 30 TEMPEST terminals were delivered during the fiscal year and all terminals scheduled for "A" Building were installed. Terminal installation in Headquarters Building has been delayed due to the fact that the shielded room, required to house non-TEMPEST hardware, was not completed.[19]

<u>FY 1984-88 CCP Build Manpower Submissions.</u> (U) Initial informal feedback from the NSA RAC indicated that there will probably be no new manpower billets approved as part of the 84-88 CCP Build other than those already approved as part of the "1000 Spaces Project" of last year. Since this has happened, INSCOM spaces for W2S3 Theatre Software Support Facilities are not authorized and Kunia Phase II ASDP requirements can not be met. The 24 new ADP spaces approved for INSCOM CCP activities for FY 1983 have been delayed until FY 1984 by Congressional budget action. Unfortunately, hiring actions will have to be suspended for another year insofar as civilians are concerned. FS Kunia is seriously impacted with no authorization for additional ADP spaces in FY 1983. Mr. Willoughby, Chief, Manpower Division, DCSRM, has said that there is no option to reclama or tradeoff spaces. Furthermore, no excess P2 spaces can be obtained to help bridge the gap as all P2 spaces are committed. As a result of the CCP spaces reduction for FY 1983, SCRIBELET has the possibility of slipping until such time as spaces can be identified to operate the system.

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

(U) The following did not make the cut-off but are being resubmitted as "Productivity Enhancements" for potential funding:

| Rank | Project | FY 1984 | FY 1985 |
|------|---------|---------|---------|
| | (b)(1) | | |

~~(U)~~ ~~(S)~~ The following remain above guidance:

| Rank | Project | FY 1984 | FY 1985 |
|------|---------|---------|---------|
| | (b)(1) | | |

(U) The Decision Unit manager at NSA for SIGINT ADP is preparing justification packages for all new initiatives not funded and could be classified as "Productivity Enhancements." His input is being closely coordinated.[20]

ACSTEL Project Plans. (U) In FY 1982, ACSTEL published the first Comprehensive Communications Systems Improvement Plan (CCSIP). This all-inclusive plan was designed to display every project having ACSTEL involvement. The plan was sent to all the relevant field sites in draft and the final version was published 1 April 1982. The intent was to update this plan annually, prior to the beginning of the programming cycle.

(U) As part of the HQ INSCOM Baseline Planning Process ACSTEL wrote the Communications Annex to the FY 1982 INSCOM Baseline Plan. This Annex was written as a result of review of the Mid-Range Plans (MIP) submitted by the various subordinate units of INSCOM. The Communications Annex addressed only items relating to the Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP) as that was the scope of the INSCOM Baseline Plan (BLP).[21]

Public Affairs Activities. (U) The Office of Public Affairs exercises staff supervision over authorized INSCOM unit newspapers and critiques authorized unit newspapers in preparation for the annual Keith L. Ware awards. The following is a list of INSCOM publications as of 30 September 1982.[22]

| Publication | Unit Publisher |
|-------------|----------------|
| INSCOM Journal | HQ INSCOM |
| Alamo Wrangler | USAFS San Antonio |
| Augsburg Profile | USAFS Augsburg |
| Diogenes Review | USAFS Sinop |
| Field Station Berlin Voice | USAFS Berlin |

| Publication | Unit Publisher |
|---|---|
| Red Dragon | 501st MI Group |
| Scrambler | 66th MI Group |
| Torii Typhoon | USAFS Okinawa |
| Vint Hill Vangard | Vint Hill Farms Station |
| Write On | INSCOM CONUS MI Group (SIGINT/EW) |

CG's Award for Maintenance Excellence 1982. (U)  A Maintenance Award
Program was instituted with INSCOM DCSLOG to award units for outstanding
maintenance accomplishments during the Command Maintenance Inspection, and
also to identify a unit to represent INSCOM in competition for the Chief of
Staff, Army Award for Maintenance Excellence.  US Army Field Stations
Okinawa and Berlin, and the 527th MI Battalion were recognized for Maintenance
Excellence, with the 527th MI Battalion being selected to represent INSCOM
in the DA competition for Maintenance Excellence.[23]

Director's Trophy. (U)  During FY 1980, Vice Admiral B.R. Inman, DIRNSA,
established a new award which would recognize the mobile SIGINT element
making the most significant contribution to the cryptologic community during
the calendar year.  For 1981, ACSI once again chose WESTCOM's nomination,
the 372d ASA Company, as the Army nominee; but the winner announced was the
Navy Security Group Activity, Athens, Greece.  See appendix K for a complete
list of the years' winners.[24]

Travis Trophy. (U)  The Travis Trophy recognizes the most significant
contribution in the field of operations, management, and administration by
fixed field stations.  NSACSS announced and presented US Army Field Station
Berlin as the winner of the FY 1981 Travis Trophy in May 1982.  This was
the first time an Army unit had been a winner for a second time, and only
a Navy unit had duplicated this beat among the other Services.  See appendix
J for a complete list of previous winners.[25]

Military-Civilian Team Day/Organization Day/Merit Pay Cash Awards.  (U)
During FY 1982, the annual Command Awards--Military-Civilian Team Day will
be combined with the INSCOM Organization Day which is held on 1 October
each year.  Also, recognition will be given at this time to the INSCOM
Merit Pay Cash Awards Program.[26]

INSCOM Regulations 381-11, Intelligence and Threat Analysis Production Support,
and 381-2, INSCOM Consumer Evaluation Program.  (U)  AR 381-11 and AR 381-2
were written in January 1982, by Production Management Division (PMD), ODCSOPS.
The purpose of AR 381-11 is to prescribe INSCOM responsibilities for intelligence
and threat analysis production support to the US Army and DOD.  Objectives
are to improve the interface between INSCOM production, collection, and
security; to document production responsibilities; to facilitate higher
headquarters indorsement of INSCOM justification for production resources;
to evaluate production mission satisfaction of common requirements; and to
encourage evolutionary development of INSCOM production and management
policies to better manage the intelligence and production effort.

(U)  The purpose of AR 381-2 is to provide a program for systematic evaluation
of INSCOM intelligence products in support of the Defense Intelligence

Agency Manual (DIAM) 57-1. Objectives are to allow independent evaluation of production activity performance and consumer satisfaction by assessing responsibilities; assisting production resource managers in improving cost-effectiveness of producion and satisfying priority requirements; and surveying recipients of selected recurring products listed in the Defense Intelligence Production Schedule (DIPS) within a three year cycle.[27]

In-Process Reviews. (U) In-Process Reviews (IPR's) were initiated in June 1981 to provide a forum for major subordinate INSCOM commanders to review their unit missions, operations, accomplishments, support arrangements, and problems with the INSCOM Command Group and staff heads. IPR's are normally chaired by the Deputy Commander, INSCOM.

(U) The first cycle of 18 major subordinate INSCOM command IPR's was completed with the Field Station Kunia IPR in June 1982. A tentative schedule through FY 1984 has been drafted. Criteria applied for each major subordinate command included approximately 18 months since the last IPR and at least six months as the incumbent commander.

(U) HQ, INSCOM staff officers surveyed indicated strong support for the IPR's on the basis of fostering closer working relationship and understanding between HQ INSCOM staff elements and the major subordinate commanders. DCSOPS is prepared to brief the new Deputy Commander, INSCOM and recommend that IPR's continue.[28]

MI Historical Collection Program. (U) During FY 1982, the Chief of Staff approved of a MI Historical Collection Program to be initiated through the Command History Office. The purpose of the MI Historical Collection is to establish communication of INSCOM's heritage through exhibit of historical properties, documents, photographs, and unit insignias. The display is to be permanently displayed within the Visitors Control Center and the main hallway leading to the War Room stairway in Building 1, HQ INSCOM.

(U) To fulfill this plan, the Command Historian or his/her representative will be responsible for serving as principal point of contact; collecting historical properties, etc.; researching the theme and providing written text within the display; assembling exhibits and providing further storage; insuring that exhibits meet museum standards established by the Center of Military History; procuring all necessary materials (frames, plagues, etc.); and coordinating work orders needed for installation of exhibits.[29]

Multidiscipline Operations Security Support (MOSS) Concept. (U) The MOSS Concept was developed as a result of the consolidation of CI and SIGSEC disciplines resulting from the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS). It was established as a DCSOPS initiative and key objective in support of INSCOM Command goals for FY 1981. Action to develop the Concept was initiated in January 1981 in accordance with DCSOPS and ADCSOPS-OPSEC tasking and guidance.

(U) The MOSS is the concept for Commander, INSCOM to execute his responsibilities for operations security (OPSEC) support to the Army. It ties together the various counterintelligence (CI) and signal security (SIGSEC) functions comprising INSCOM's multidiscipline OPSEC support mission.

Basically, the Concept addresses echelon above corps (EAC) OPSEC support during wartime and peacetime operations to include command and control relationships of INSCOM OPSEC support unit. It also addresses unique INSCOM OPSEC support services which are provided Army-wide such as Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM), TEMPEST, and Automated Data Processing Systems Security Program (ADPSSP).

(U)  During the period 1 October 1981 through July 1982, the final MOSS Concept manuscript was completed, edited, and approved by the ADCSOPS-OPSEC. A personal letter to each of the INSCOM group commanders with an OPSEC support responsibility was prepared for the Commanding General's signature for forwarding of the MOSS Concept. The letter with a copy of the MOSS Concept was signed and dispatched in April 1982.[30]

Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Program.  (U)  FY 1982 brought more change and improvement for the Equal Opportunity Office. The major efforts of the Office were directed toward completing the development of the Training, Diagnostic and Assessment System (TDAS) project and the complete revision of the Command Affirmative Action Plan. By mid FY 1982, the Command Affirmative Actions Plan was sent to the subordinate commands for staffing and comments, the results of the staffing were incorporated into the Command Affirmative Actions Plan and sent to the Command Group for approval.[31]

Officer Distribution Plan (ODP).  (U)  The ODP for FY 1982 was received in December 1981 and showed an increase in officers to 1,305 versus the FY 1981 ODP of 1,225. Change 1, mid-cycle change, to FY 1982 ODP was received June 1982. This decreased the INSCOM officers FY 1982 ODP to 1,280. This action was to accommodate DA DCSPER policy decisions and near-term force structure changes. Additionally, other changes were incorporated to reflect increased officer support to JASA.

(U)  The FY 1982 ODP for field grade was approximately 200 less than authorized. The ODP for company grade was in excess of 100 percent, with lieutenants showing an authorization of 86 versus 268 ODP. Lieutenants will continue to play a great part in INSCOM operations and fill higher positions. With training, they are expected to perform in an acceptable manner.[32]

Command Intern Program.  (U)  DA allocated 22 Civilian Training, Education, and Development (CTED) Student Detachment intern spaces for FY 1982. This represented a five space increase over the FY 1981 allocation. Twelve Command Interns graduated from the program in FY 1982. Graduation from the Intern Program was based upon satisfactory completion of formal courses and on-the-job training as outlined in their respective Intern Training Plans.

(U)  The Command has experienced significant difficulties in placing intern graduates. Problems encountered emphasize the need for an effective means/system to assure that a potential placement problem is identified well in advance of the intern's program graduation date. The Staff Civilian Personnel Office (SCPO) has and will continue to closely monitor the post-training placement of interns.[33]

Command Utilization of DA CTED Intern Student Detachment Resources.  (U)  It is the Command goal to eventually receive 100 percent DA funding of the Command

Intern Program effort. In the past 18 months, DA resource support has increased from two spaces to 22 spaces. DA has tentatively allocated 23 CTED spaces for FY 1983. The current authorized Command intern strength is 29. Therefore, INSCOM will have to underwrite the support of 6 interns in FY 1983. Future ability to increase the current level of DA support is predicted on continued effective Command utilization of resources provided. The recent intern post-training placement problems and the extended time required to complete employee clearance investigations hamper Command initiatives to effectively utilize DA intern resources.[34]

Handicapped Program. (U) In October 1981, INSCOM reported the following regarding the Affirmative Action Program for the "Employment of Handicapped Individuals Including Disabled Veterans."

    Total Work Force - 1467
    Handicapped Work Force - 93
    Targeted Disabilities - 8
    Disabled Veterans - 80

(U) In March 1982, INSCOM was visited by HQDA Handicapped Manager and personnel staffing specialist. The purpose of the visit was to encourage the employment of handicapped in INSCOM and propose action to eliminate physical barriers to the handicapped. At this time the USAG CPO began to use the following statement on all vacancy announcements: "Applications will also be considered from non-status individuals with severe disabilities with certification from the Veterans Administration (VA) or a state vocational rehabilitation agency and 30 percent or more disabled veterans." By May 1982, Chief of Staff issued a letter urging placement of the handicapped.[35]

Hispanic Recruitment Program. (U) Ms. Chumney, a Staff Civilian Personnel Office (SCPO) staff member, participated in two major conferences concerning the Hispanic Recruitment Program. Both conferences concentrated on action planning for the employment of Hispanics. Since the Co-Operative Education Program is used as a vehicle for accomplishment of special emphasis programs, INSCOM is at present considering the establishment of an agreement with a Hispanic college for recruitment purposes.[36]

General Performance Appraisal System (GPAS). (U) This is the first year that employees (GS-12 and below) were appraised under the GPAS. The Command Civilian Personnel Office (CPO) presented GPAS training sessions for both supervisory and nonsupervisory personnel. A review of the appraisals submitted indicated a need for additional supervisory training in the "how to's" of establishing performance standards and in the general preparation of performance appraisals.

(U) Under the new General Performance Appraisal System, nine employees received Exceptional Performance Ratings as of 30 September 1982; monetary awards were presented to three employees, and Special Act or Service Awards were approved for 23 employees during FY 1982.[37]

INSCOM Senior-Level Positions (High Grade). (U) DA allocated an additional five senior-level positions to INSCOM for a total allocation of 218 positions. As of 30 September 1982, INSCOM had all positions filled.[38]

INSCOM Average Grade. (U) The DA average grade assessment to INSCOM is 9.17. During the year, the average grade rose to a high of 9.128. However, by the end of the fiscal year, the average grade had dropped to 9.0539. The primary reason for the decline is the loss of GS-11 and GS-12 journeyman personnel to higher graded positions outside the Command because of the allocated high grade ceiling.[39]

USAG CPO Publications. (U) A Supervisors/Managers Bulletin was published for the first time in April 1982, and is issued on a quarterly basis. This bulletin provides items for supervisors and managers only and are not general information for the workforce.

(U) The Civilian Personnel memorandum newsletter format was changed to a bulletin in March 1982. This change was necessary to conform with Command publication requirements.[40]

Systems Status Report. (U) On 21 July 1981, BG Flynn, DCG-I, requested a daily update on the status of major operational systems throughout INSCOM. This update, in chart format, is provided to the Command Group at 0730 hours (local) each morning. The chart, as depicted, focuse on major systems, time outages occurred, expected time of return to full operational capability, and actual time of return.

(U) The System Status Report provides HQ INSCOM with a day-by-day management tool which provides a summarized picture of USAINSCOM systems operation and materially assists the Command and staff in the allocation of resources and assets to offset existing or incipient problems. BG Flynn referred to the Systems Status Report in a desk note as "the most significant single document which crosses my desk each day."[41]

Creation of the Linguist Management Field (LMF). (U) The LMF is the capstone of the language initiatives approved by the VCSA In October 1980 for Army-wide implementation. Since then HQ USAICS has called a number of conferences with representatives of major linguist user commands developing the LMF master plan. Two INSCOM staff officers have been the Command's prime-movers on the LMF project. The project primarily focuses upon the following issues: (a) recorded linguist MOS code, giving equal attention to language and specialty components of the MOS; (b) accelerated promotion to E4 at 12 months in service; (c) restructured 96C training, with language training followed by technical training; (d) accession by MOS but with language unspecified; and (e) competency pay to be delayed until adequate language proficiency tests are developed.

(U) Current planning is that HQ USAICS will formally submit the completed package to HQ TRADOC by 30 November 1982, with subsequent forwarding to the Soldiers Support Center for MACOM staffing by 15 December 1982.[42]

Energy Conservation. (U) For FY 1981, INSCOM consumption of fuel for facilities and mobility were 539,794 MBTU and 11, 128 MBTU, respectively, as compared to assigned goals of 492,879 MBTU and 11,394 MBTU.[43]

Reorganization of the Facilities Engineers. (U) As of 1 October 1981, the DOD directed test to evaluate the Consolidation of Facilities Engineering in the MDW area including Arlington Hall Station (AHS). The Facility

Engineer at AHS is now reorganized under the provisions of the Engineer
Activity Capital Area (EACA). Upon the activation of the EACA on AHS, all
planning and programming of work to be performed on AHS has become the
responsibility of the Installation Staff Engineer (ISE) and a residual
element of the current Facilities Engineers organization. All work requests
are processed through the ISE for submission to the EACA for action. An
Installation Planning Board, comprised of representative from each major
activity, will meet periodically to review and prioritize work to be performed
on Arlington Hall Station.

(U) Under the EACA Program, a 5-year program tasked by the Department of
the Army, it is to be determined if the consolidation of multi-military sites
under one command is feasible and realistic in providing real property
maintenance and adequate fire protection to more than one site. EACA now
has five sites to which it renders service. Those sites are Cameron
Station, Fort McNair, Fort Myer, Vint Hill Farms, and Arlington Hall Station.
If future plans develop, these sites will eventually be expanded to include
Walter Reed, Fort Belvoir, and Harry Diamond Laboratories. The Arlington
Hall Station firefighters have trained with the Arlington County Fire
Department and now not only have the specialized training but the very
latest in firefighting equipment.[44]

INSCOM IG Office-Europe Closed. (U) Effective upon the closure of the
INSCOM IG Office-Europe in Munich, in June 1981, all detailed IG personnel
in INSCOM are centrally located at Arlington Hall Station. One or more
primary functional areas of responsibility are devoted for each inspector,
although each may periodically become involved in other functional areas as
well.[45]

Additional Skill Identifiers (ASI). (U) During FY 1982, no additions or
deletions occurred within INSCOM proponent Additional Skill Identifers. On
30 March 1982, ASI was redesignated from N8 to N5 for MOS 335 (Integrated AG-22
Terminal System Maintenance).[46]

Foreign Language Version of "INSCOM Today." (U) During FY 1982, Chief of
Staff directed that the INSCOM Command Briefing be translated into five
different languages: Korean, German, French, Japanese, and Spanish. The
objective of this action was to ensure the representation of INSCOM goals and
mission in the native language of a foreign visitor to enhance INSCOM's
credibility and image in the international intelligence community. The
142d MI Battalion (Linguist) agreed to provide one copy of these translations,
however, the difficulties encountered in acquiring the recently completed
Korean version of "INSCOM Today" have clearly shown that total reliance is
on one translation. With the exception of the Korean version, HQ INSCOM
will have two versions of each translation, from which the highest quality
can be selected for presentation.[47]

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

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MOS OOD. (U)  The long-sought TAREX goal of being able to assign the "right
man to the right job" was enhanced when TAREX was granted its request in
January 1982 to utilize the Military Occupation Speciality Code (MOSC) OOD
in authorization documents for identifying TAREX positions.  MOS OOD is a
special duty assignment code enabling position fill to be any MOS desired.
Additionally, Standards for Grade Authorization (SGA) are no longer applicable
to positions so identified and its use also allows official recognition of
the position title "TAREX Representative."  It is believed that the
implementation of this MOS code will provide the flexibility necessary to
maintain TAREX personnel fill at an acceptable level with the most qualified
individuals.[49]

IVY LEAGUE 82/INSCOM MOBEX 82.  (U)  INSCOM Headquarters staff conducted a
two-day mobilization exercise on 19-20 February 1982 in conjunction with
JCS Exercise IVY LEAGUE 82, 1-5 March 1982.  INSCOM MOBEX 1-82 was a Command
Post Exercise designed to test internal mobilization procedures on M-Day
and M+1.  Exercise IVY LEAGUE 82 was a JCS--directed CPX designed to test
continuity of operation and emergency action procedures in pre and trans-
nuclear attack situations.

(U)  The mobilization exercise was conducted with approximately 45 personnel.
On 19 February 1982, a small relocation staff element of 14 persons displaced
to Vint Hill Farms Station (VHFS).  This mobilization phase provided the lead-
in play for INSCOM's participation in CPX IVY LEAGUE, 1-5 March 1982.  The
follow-on relocation staff of 15 persons displaced to VHFS, and INSCOM
Command was passed on 1 March 1982.  The main player element (25 personnel)
then relocated to VHFS.  On 3 March, command was passed to FS San Antonio.

(U)  Exercise participation provided an opportunity to test mobilization
and standard operating and emergency procedures, provided valuable experience
in preparation for future INSCOM exercise, and was the basis for INSCOM's
Remedial Action Program.[50]

Aviation Intermediate Maintenance (AVIM) for Aerial Exploitation Battalions
(AEB).  (U)  Current TRADOC doctrine calls for the "AVIM support to be
provided by the Corps."  However, historically, Speril Electronic Mission
Aircraft (SEMA) units have had extensive organic DS and GS maintenance
capabilities in order to achieve high mission accomplishment rates with a
low density of highly sophisticated mission aircraft.

(U)  AEB's require a collocated, responsive, and mobile AVIM capability for
both aircraft and mission gear in order to achieve the required operational
ready (OR) and mission accomplishment rate.  TRADOC doctrine must be modified
to insure that this capability is not lost.  Doctrine which is proven
deficient must not be allowed to strip the AEB's of the capability proven
to be required in order to perform its peacetime aerial reconnaissance
program (PARPRO) and wartime missions.  When the issue was submitted by
FORSCOM to TRADOC, the TRADOC response was to do a MACRIT study of the
maintenance allocation charts.  Meanwhile, the basic deficiencies in the
doctrine are not being addressed.[51]

Status of Aircraft Resources. (U) There were few changes in INSCOM's aviation resources during the year. The major change that was programmed was the transfer of the UH-1H from the 66th MI Group to Field station Augsburg on resource documents. The 66th MI Group Helicopter was always collocated with the Augsburg aircraft for maintenance purposes. However, now the aircraft will fall within the command control of FS Augsburg.

| Unit | Type of Aircraft | 30 September 1982 |
|------|------------------|-------------------|
| 3d MI Bn (AE) | RU-21H | 7 |
|  | OV-1D | 6 |
|  | RV-1D | 6 |
| USAFS Korean | UH-1H | 3 |
| USAFS Sinop | C-12 | 2 |
| USAFS Augsburg | UH-1H | 3 |
| Total INSCOM Aircraft | | 27 |

(U) Effective 16 June 1982, the 146th AE Battalion (Prov) was discontinued and the 3d MI Battalion (AE) organized in its place. Based on coordination between HQ INSCOM; Cdr, Eighth Army (Korea); and the VCSA, out-of-cycle personnel increases were obtained to reduce severe personnel shortages in the 3d MI Battalion.[52]

Hispanic Employment Program. (U) In November 1981, INSCOM hired for the first time in the history of the EEO Office a full-time Hispanic Employment Program Manager (HEPM) for the Hispanic Employment Program.[53]

(U) There was a slight decrease in the number of Hispanics employed in the General Schedule grades GS 12-15.

| Pay Plan | As of 1 January 1981 | | | As of 30 December 1981 | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|  | All Employees | Hispanic | Percent | Employees | Hispanic | Percent |
| GS-12 | 347 | 6 | 2.0 | 341 | 5 | 1.5 |
| GS-13 | 152 | 1 | 0.7 | 122 | 1 | 0.8 |
| GS-14 | 55 | 1 | 1.8 | 41 | 0 | 0.0 |
| GS-15 | 12 | 1 | 8.3 | 6 | 1 | 16.7 |
| TOTAL | 566 | 9 | 1.6 | 510 | 7 | 1.4 |

(U) Two Hispanic females were hired in the Wage Grade (WG-1) positions and one Hispanic female was recruited into the stay-in-school program. Two Hispanic males were hired in the Intern Program as Intelligence Operations Specialists.

(U) There was a significant increase in the number of Hispanics employed in General Schedule grades GS 3-11.

| | All Employees | As of 1 January 1982 | Percent | All Employees | As of 30 December 1981 | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 275 | 6 | 2.2 | 295 | 6 | 2.0 |
| Women | 415 | 1 | 0.2 | 513 | 13 | 2.5 |
| TOTAL | 690 | 7 | 1.0 | 808 | 19 | 2.4 |

Total Army Goals. (U) On 14 June 1775, the Continental Congress recognized the need for a unified military effort and created the Army of the United States. From that day forward the Army has been the paramount factor in maintaining our freedom. On 7 December 1981, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff signed a document of total Army goals--achievement of the total Army goals is the basis for assuring the continued successful accomplishment of the Army's traditional mission. The demands put on the total Army includes: Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Army civilian personnel. The total Army must be capable of projection worldwide in a force of adequate size, composition, and capability to protect threatened viral national interests. The ranks must be filled with leaders of the highest quality and dedicated personnel who are confidant in their ability to win any confrontation.

(U) On 22 January 1982, Major General Stubblebine, INSCOM commander, sent out a letter expressing to each member of INSCOM the need of their understanding these goals and how they as individuals and INSCOM as a whole contribute to the success of the total Army. On 1 October 1982, posters were distributed throughout INSCOM depicting the "INSCOM GOAL"--The Recognized Leader in Multi-Discipline Intelligence, Security and Electronic Warfare: Ready for War in Peace! This goal is to include:[54]

- Mission Execution--Define EW role; Improve threat support; A more consolidated Headquarters; Proactive approach; Increased ADP/Communications: Influence combat developments.
- People--Total involvement means total environment.
- EAC--Architecture in war and peace.
- Priortize--Improve Management of all resources.
- Image--The credentials of INSCOM.
- Training--REDTRAIN: Common and unique skills training; and physical training.
- Security--The standard bearer for the protection of National Security Information.
- Materiel--Equip and sustain to support the total Army on any battlefield.

Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement. (U) The Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement is presented annually to the non-supervisory service member who made the single greatest contribution to the operational effectiveness of INSCOM during the preceding calendar year. In April 1982, SSGT Ronald Eaton of Torii Station's Operations Company earned the INSCOM Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement for his immediate response to a situation that could have placed the lives of several U.S. citizens in danger.[55]

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Request Establishment of USASSG Mobilization Designee Detachment. (U)
On 29 May 1981, US army Special Security Group sent a letter to INSCOM
commander and US Army RCPAC requesting that its headquarters be granted the
authority to establish a Mobilization Designee Detachment (MDD). The
proposed MDD will be composed of those MOBDES assigned to INSCOM's TDA's and
will provide the opportunity for selected RC-M1 MOBDES personnel to
participate in inactive duty training meetings. The purpose of the MDD is
to provide an organized means to train MOBDES in their assigned or related
mobilization TDA positions. On 25 June 1981, Headquarters INSCOM concurred
with SSG's request and forwarded a letter to RCPAC stating the need for a
USASSG MOBDES Detachment to provide operational and training opportunities
that will be very beneficial to the Command's Active Component (AC) and
Reserve Component (RC) elements. By 21 July 1981, DA TAGO, RCPAC had also
concurred with the establishment of a MOBDES Detachment for the US Army
Special Security Group.[56]

Field Station Augsburg/66th MI Group Flight Detachment. (U) A proposal
was sent out to FS Augsburg and 66th MI Group from the Deputy Chief of
Staff, Operations in November 1981 recommending consolidation of their
resource authorizations and functions into one flight detachment, transfer
of the O-4 15M37 and E-7 71040 spaces, and physical consolidation of all
the spaces at FS Augsburg. At this point, the unit would be designated
the INSCOM Europe Flight Detachment, and be under the complete command,
control, and support of Field Station Augsburg; the O-4 staff Aviation
Officer would be appointed president of the INSCOM Europe Safety and
Standardization Board and a member of INSCOM Worldwide SSB and that the
INSCOM Europe SSB include all assigned and attached aviation units in
theater; the MOU by the Commanders, FS Augsburg and 66th MI Group be
rewritten to insure that the maximum possible responsive aviation support
and staff assistance is provided to the Commander, 66th MI Group.[57]

INSCOM Commanders' Conference. (U) The INSCOM Commanders' Conference was
held at Arlington Hall Station during the week of 2-6 November 1981. The
conference theme was "INSCOM: A Growth Industry." This theme was chosen
because it "characterizes the nature of INSCOM's forward momentum as we
take the lead in shaping the future of EAC intelligence and security support
to the Army of the 1980's, 1990's, and beyond. It reflects our commitment
to be ready for war in peace." The commanding general's objective for this
year's conference was to impart to all concerned a sound direction for
maintaining that momentum and moving upward to the next plateau. Sessions
for 2-5 November 1981 followed a seminar/discussion format and included as
principal topics: (1) EAC study development, (2) Army intelligence
management/tasking plan study development, (3) critical management indicators,
and (4) people management. Guest speakers included: General (Red) Stilwell,
Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Policy; Lt. Gen. Williams, Director
DIA; Maj. Gen. Arter, MILPERCEN; and Brig. Gen.(P) Odom, Army ACSI. On 6
November 1981, an executive session was scheduled for the Command Group and
designated major subordinate commanders. See appendix N for photograph of
INSCOM Commanders attending the FY 1982 Commanders' Conference.[58]

Establishment of High Performance Task Force. (U) During conferences with
major subordinate commanders and the INSCOM staff in the spring of 1982,
the Commanding General, INSCOM, expressed his initial intent to form a task
force to explore areas of extraordinary performance.

(U) On 6 August 1982, INSCOM subordinate commanders were asked to nominate personnel to serve on an INSCOM Task Force for High Performance. Fifteen people representing a spectrum of subordinate units, ranks, and intelligence disciplines were selected from nominations. The High Performance Task Force was officially formed on 21 September 1982.[59]

BEQ at Kunia. (U) In June 1981, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing) approved funds for a BEQ at a 650-level including 170 billets based on the Electronic Security Command's requirement despite the Air Force's continued resistance and reiteration of their refusal to participate. In June 1982, HQ INSCOM received word that the FY 1983 MCA project of the BEQ had been dropped during Congressional review because the design was not in accordance with Army Housing Committee (ARHOC). Action was taken to restore this project to the next year funding. By FY 1984, operations were expected to be in full wing at Field Station Kunia. This would necessitate the BEQ in order to lessen the impact on WESTCOM who was responsible for providing the quarters and upon the field station personnel who were required to work a 24-hour, seven days a week schedule while at the same time being billeted at scattered locations.[60]

Intelligence Communication Requirements for the Military Intelligence Brigade-Europe. (C) Two actions by the Department of the Army in the 70's had a serious impact on intelligence and supporting communications at EAC. The decision to eliminate the Field Army as a tactical combat entity created a doctrinal void concerning Army Intelligence functions performed at EAC. These functions support the US Allied and NATO EAC commands which remain in operation. This doctrinal void removed the communication requirements for EAC intelligence units from the Communications Support Requirements (COMSR) AR 105-9 data base.

(C) The implementation of recommendations contained in the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) caused most tactical intelligence collection assets to be organically assigned to Corps and Divisions. In Europe, however, some intelligence assets remained assigned to USAREUR for EAC support. The result of this action was to fragment intelligence resources in Europe because the communication need was no longer doctrinally supported.

(U) INSCOM recognized the serious erosion of communications support for intelligence operations in the INSCOM Support to Military Operations Interoperability Master Plan. The initiatives identified in the Master Plan resulted in the technical report "Intelligence Communication Requirements for the Army MI Brigade in Europe", which specifies a communication structure to provide effective support for intelligence operations at EAC in Europe.[61]

CHUBBUCK II. (U) A Data General C-350 computer system was installed at Field Station Berlin on 16 July 1981 and was formally accepted as an operational system on 22 March 1982. As no maintenance contract is available for CH II and all maintenance is performed by on-site 33S personnel with the assistance of ERI contractors under the troubleshooter contract, an extensive set of spare parts and associated documentation was procured for the Field Station. An additional 192MB disk drive is being procured and

requirements for additional peripherals is being processed through Automated Resource Request (ARR) channels.[62]

Automated Data Processing. (U) Significant advancement in the discipline of information and data management occurred. A Data Administrator position was established and filled within the Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation (DCSAUT) HQ INSCOM/Automated Systems Activity. A major distributive database management system, called IQNET was procured.

(U) A new Automated Systems Activity element was established at Fort George G. Meade to support INSCOM personnel stationed there. A combination of ADP personnel provides support services long-lacking. DCSAUT/ASA support to the CDR US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) significantly expanded with the establishment of the Army Threat Intelligence Production System (ATIPS) Program Management Office. This office is managed by an ASA ADP specialist and also includes a user member. ATIPS is a multimillion dollar ADP support system which will evolve the next four years.

(U) ADP support at HQ INSCOM grew by leaps and bounds. Query-by-Example (QBE) users increased two-fold to over seventy. The terminal subsystem was enhanced with the installation of a TEMPEST distribution center in the HQ Building Systems Programming renovations, along with memory upgrade of the IBM 4341, brought about enhancements to better support the user's.

(U) Finally, the ASA element at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, had a banner year. New hardware, substantive software growth and continually growing customer support to General Intelligence Production Division (GIPD), the SVIII Airborne Corps, and JFK Center marked its progress. FY 1982 also saw that element as the recognized software graphics expert in the DOD Intelligence Information System (DODIIS) community.[63]

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

INSCOM Key Personnel. (U) Appendix I contains a listing of personnel occupying key positions within the US Army Intelligence and Security Command, as of 30 September 1981.[65]

Automation of INSCOM Logistics. (U) INSCOM has embarked on a long range, phased program to automate logistics operations. The program incorporates on-going efforts such as PROJECT TRADE OFF and TRILOGY FARE as well as some new initiatives which fit into the overall program as advance "building blocks" such as the barcode inventory data collection system and a basic property accountability system. These latter two systems are called "BINS" and "PAULS", respectively, and are described below along with brief descriptions of the TRILOGY FARE system and PROJECT TRADE OFF:

(1) The BINS system is designed to provide a rapid means of identifying items by scanning a barcode label which will be attached to accountable items. The data thus collected will be used to produce hand receipts. which will be manually posted to the property book.

(2) The PAULS (Property Accountability-Unit Level) system will provide an automated property book which will incorporate the BINS system. The PAULS system will not automate the document register--this upgrade will be part of the TRILOGY FARE system which will also add a number of additional files to automate requisition editing and authorization computations.

(3) In addition to incorporating barcode technology and upgrading the property book, TRILOGY FARE will automate maintenance and configuration management.

(4) TRADE OFF is the project name given to the task of converting USA Field Station Augsburg's Direct Support Unit (DSU) from ADSUMS, and INSCOM unique property accounting system, to the Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4).

Communications Facility (COMFAC) AN/MSC-67. (U) The COMFAC was designed as a transportable communication facility configured to suppport a forward C&P Company at Corps level. It provided a store and forward, plus a record traffic and OPSCOMM capability for 16 low speed circuits and three medium speed circuits having an AUTODIN R&Y interface. In 1977, a contract was let to ECI Division of E-Systems Inc. for two systems in support of the V and VII Corps in Europe. In early 1980, the contract was terminated at the convenience of the Government because of escalating cost overruns and inability of the contractor to meet technical requirements. At the onset of contract cancellation, the project manager (CSA) indicated that the project would be completed through the expenditure of in-house resources primarily with Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency. (CEEIA) as the software developer. Because of lack of CEEIA resources the project was dormant during most of CY-80, 81, and 82. The overall project officially terminated on 24 February 1982.[67]

SJA Supreme Court Action. (U) An old case of major significance was concluded during the last part of FY 1982. The case originiated as a security clearance revocation and civil employment termination. The Command prevailed at the Merit Systems Protection Board hearing however, the peititioner prevailed at the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on 30 April 1982. The Command sought to overturn the court decision, which ordered a reinstatement of the petitioner's security clearance, in a variety of ways to include petitioning for rehearing; petitioning for rehearing en banc; and finally petitioning for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court. All appellate actions were premised upon the basis that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit had no constitutional authority to order the reinstatement of a security clearance, an executive function. All appellate actions required extensive negotiations with several agencies to include DA, OTJAG Litigation Division; DA General Counsel; DOJ Appellate Division; DA ACSI; Solicitor General Counsel; DOD General Counsel; DIA General Counsel; CIA General Counsel; and NSA General Counsel. Both the petition for rehearing and the petition for rehearing en banc were denied by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. The

Solicitor General determined not to petition the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. This left the initial decision of 30 April 1982 in effect. The Army has reinstated the petitioner and efforts are under way to restore his security clearance.[68]

INSCOM IG. (U)  Historically, the INSCOM IG was an outgrowth of IG offices that were merged when the Army Security Agency and the Intelligence Agency were reorganized as a result of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study.  At the time of the merger, there were 24 personnel engaged in the intelligence IG business (17 IG's and seven support/clerical) located in the two agencies and in the OACSI, HQDA.  Realignments of TDA between 1977 and 1981 resulted in a reduction of two officer and two civilian spaces which were caused primarily by the elimination of the old Intelligence Agency IG Office and closing the INSCOM Office in Europe.  Elimination of the ACSI IG Office in 1981 left only the INSCOM IG Office as the primary element for intelligence operations in the Army, and it was left with only 14 personnel. Although no reduction in the IG mission will occur, on 1 October 1982, the IG Office will be reduced two commissioned officers (TDA AS0183).

(U)  As a result of the DAIG Inspection (Jul-Aug 82) of INSCOM, the following finding was written:  "The mission of the INSCOM IG Office was generally aligned with the requirements of AR 20-1.  There were several circumstances identified that impacted on the available resources and time required for the INSCOM office to carry out their mission.  Guidance to the IG appeared to increase the time requirements for general inspections and consequently would increase the number of special inspections for units with problem areas.  While the reductions in personnnel available for inspection of intelligence activities was occurring, other changes were ongoing which impacted on requirements for inspectors' efforts and time.  Dissolution of the ACSI IG Office increased the INSCOM IG responsibilities for oversight of intelligence activities and increased even more with inspection of the Special Security Group (a unit with subordinate commands and detachments located in over 60 locations).

(U)  During the time of INSCOM's growth and concurrent reductions of dedicated intelligence IG's, changes occurred in the ways the IG functioned. The systemic approach to inspections was instituted and teaching became one of the primary functions of the IG.  The impact of that change was an increase in the amount of time required for IG's to prepare for inspections, and the subsequent time required to follow through on systemic findings to completely isolate the causes.  As the time required to conduct inspections increased, and the number of INSCOM units grew, the INSCOM IG Office was forced to increase the amount of time between inspections.  The intervals between inspection were projected to increase even further in the future. Detachments and offices were inspected when major units were visited and normally were not scheduled separately for inspections.

(U)  Due to the lack of personnel and thereby sufficient expertise, the IG Office also had to use augmentees in the critical areas of resource management, maintenance, aircraft operations and maintenance, civilian personnel, and mission operations.  In some cases, these augmentees were the desk officers or staff officers on the INSCOM coordinating staff for the areas in which they were expected to develop systemic findings and thereby report on their own deficiencies.  Reports to the DAIG had shown

that use of augmentees sometimes countered the IG principles of impartiality and objectivity.

(U) The most critical deficiency noted was that once an inspection was completed and corrective actions assigned there was no organizational element which could devote sufficient time to follow-up on corrective actions. Checks on compliance were the exception rather than the rule; therefore, a major part of the systemic process was not taking place. Further inspection of the INSCOM IG Office revealed that there were only two IG's assigned to perform other principal IG functions which were assistance andd investigations. Although they generally accomplished those functions in a satisfactory manner, such minimal staffing routinely fostered a situtation in which the INSCOM IG could not simultaneously satisfy the DA policies concerning: (1) prompt and thorough inquiries into IG Action Requests with associated identification and correction of underlying causes; and, (2) employment of the "team" concept in performing investigations.

(U) Since the INSCOM IG Office was also responsible for Executive/Legislative Branch Inquiries, inquiries were necessarily accorded priority over IG Action Requests which increased the potential for damage to the credibility of the IG Action Request System."

(U) It was recommended to the CDR INSCOM to: (1) reevaluate the personnel authorizations for the INSCOM IG Office; (2) establish a viable follow-up and compliance effort within the INSCOM IG Office; (3) establish subordinate IG Offices in overseas areas and CONUS; and, (4) move the responsibility for responding to Executive/Congressional Inquiries to another staff element.

(U) The INSCOM IG Office briefed the CG, INSCOM on 19 April 1982. The briefing informed the CG on the status of the IG program and requested his guidance for the present as well as long range plans to provide a full service IG Office. CG agreed to another briefing to propose a reorganization plan to restructure the OIG.[69]

Investigative Records Repository (IRR). (U) During FY 1982, IRR received and completed 137,005 terminal request and pulled 43,155 dossiers and 24,096 microfilm files in response to these requests. A total of 201,485 files were reviewed 110,190 deleted, and 91,295 retained during this reporting period. The most significant category of special action requests in terms of volume and taxing of IRR resources were the litigation/special action types for Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Special Investigations, and Assistant Chief of Staff Intelligence (ACSI), Litigation Division.

(U) FY 1982 marked the end for three litigations: American Civil Liberties Union, Alliance to End Repression, and Black Panther Party suits. These suits had been ongoing since 1975. The end of another litigation, the Berlin Democratic Club (BDC), promises to make a significant increase to the Technical Surveillance Index (TSI) holding of IRR.

(U) In August 1979, the purge/review of the records was initiated for review of IRR holdings under provisions of AR's 381-10 and 381-45, correcting/updating of the Army records in the DCII and retirement of historically significant records to NARS. During the period 1 October 1981 to 30 September 1982, FRMD revised 155,772 files, deleted 103,706, and

retained 52,066. Also during the year, 31 linear feet consisting of 784 files were transported to NARS.[70]

Freedom of Information/Privacy Act. (U) During the period 1 October 1981 to 30 September 1982, the FOI/PA received and processed 681 Freedom of Information Act requests and 1,217 Privacy Act requests for a total of 1,898 requests. The anticipated drop off in FOI/PA requests which began in the 4th Qtr FY 1981 continued in FY 1982 and at a fairly consistently level throughout the year. The total number of FOI/PA requests were approximately 21 percent below FY 1981 levels. FOI requests have remained at predictable and stable levels. The number of Privacy Act requests are expected to stabilize at their current levels through FY 1983.[71]

| Month | FOI/Privacy Act Requests | | |
|-------|------|------|-------|
|       | FOIA | PA   | TOTAL |
| October 1981 | 48 | 110 | 158 |
| November 1981 | 49 | 90 | 139 |
| December 1981 | 57 | 104 | 161 |
| January 1982 | 55 | 105 | 160 |
| February 1982 | 39 | 95 | 134 |
| March 1982 | 73 | 102 | 175 |
| April 1982 | 72 | 113 | 185 |
| May 1982 | 46 | 104 | 150 |
| June 1982 | 66 | 86 | 152 |
| July 1982 | 62 | 117 | 179 |
| August 1982 | 69 | 86 | 155 |
| September 1982 | 45 | 105 | 150 |
|  | 681 | 1217 | 1898 |

Executive Order 12356. (U) On 1 April 1982, President Reagan signed Executive Order 12356, National Security Information with an effective date of 1 August 1983. The new EO, which replaced EO 12065, changed the emphasis on classification of national security information. EO 12065 emphasized openness in government and while the press/public felt the new EO squashed this openness, in actuality EO 12356 was created not to classify more information but rather to better protect that information needing classification.

(U) The new EO also did away with specific time limits for classification and review dates. With the new EO, if a date or event for declassification could be determined than that information was to be included on the classification instruction line. If a declassification date could not be determined then the phrase "Originating Agency's Determination Required" or the acronym "OADR" was to be placed into the "DECLASSIFY ON" line. The HQ and INSCOM subordinate activities were informed of these changes on 2 August 1982. DOD 5200.1R was published in August 1982 and included the changes required due to the new EO. As of the end of the fiscal year, AR 380-5 had not yet been published specifying the Army requirements.[72]

FOOTNOTES:  Chapter V RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

1.  FY 1982 DCSRM AHR (C), p. 13.
2.  FY 1982 DCSRM AHR (C), p. 30.
3.  FY 1982 DCSRM AHR (C), p. 19.
4.  FY 1982 DCSRM AHR (C), p. 30.
5.  FY 1982 DCSRM AHR (C), p. 31; Corrected Copy of DCSRM Paper, Undtd,
    from Mr. Brown, Manpower Division.
6.  DCSRM Paper, Undtd, from Mr. Brown, Manpower Division.
7.  4th Qtr FY 1982 Command Program Statistics published 27 October 1982.
8.  FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 14.
9.  FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 16-17.
10. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 17-19.
11. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 19-21.
12. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 27.
13. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 28-29.
14. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 32.
15. FY 1982 OIG AHR (U), p. 12.
16. FY 1982 SJA AHR (U), p. 6-7.
17. FY 1982 SJA AHR (U), p. 4.
18. FY 1982 EEO AHR (U), pp. 3-9.
19. FY 1982 DCSAUT AHR (U), p. II-20.
20. FY 1982 DCSAUT AHR (U), pp. II 9-10.
21. FY 1982 ACSTEL AHR (U), p. 14.
22. FY 1982 OPA AHR (U), p. 4 and tab E-1.
23. FY 1982 DCSLOG AHR (U), p. 12.
24. IACS Msg, dtd 336170lZ Dec 81, subj:  1981 Director's Trophy
    Nominations (S).
25. 1981 Travis Trophy Awards Ceremony Program (U).
26. SCPO Msg, dtd 011630Z Mar 82, subj: Military-Civilian Team Day/
    Organization Day/Merit Pay Cash Awards (U).
27. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 44.
28. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 54.
29. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 48-50.
30. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 157.
31. FY 1982 DCSPER AHS (U), pp. 6-7.
32. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 13.
33. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 24-36.
34. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 26.
35. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 29.
36. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 31.
37. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 34; FY 1982 USAG AHS AHR (U), p. 49.
38. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 35.
39. FY 1982 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 35.
40. FY 1982 USAG AHS AHR (U), p. 48.
41. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (U), p. 90.
42. Paper, Undtd, subj:  Creation of the Linquist Management Field
    (LMF) (U).

43. Paper, Undtd, subj:  Energy Conservation (U).
44. DA Letter, dtd 1 September 1981, subj:  Reorganization of the Facilities and Status of Work Order Requests (U); INSCOM Journal June/July 1982 issue, p. 41 (U).
45. USAINSCOM Inspector General Newsletter Fall-1981, Incl 1 (U).
46. Paper, Undtd, subj:  Additional Skill Identifiers (U).
47. IACS Msg, dtd 117150822 Apr 82, subj:  Foreign Language Translations of HQ INSCOM Command Briefing (U).
48. Paper, Undtd, subj:  ADVENTURER (U).
49. Paper, Undtd, subj:  MOS OOD (U).
50. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 175-176.
51. IAOPS-SE-A Fact Sheet, dtd 29 September 1982, subj:  Aviation Intermediate Maintenance (AVIM) for Aerial Exploitation Battalions (U).
52. Paper, Undtd, subj:  Staff Aviation Activities (U).
53. EEO Letter, dtd 31 March 1982, subj:  HEP Progress Report, Incl 1 (U).
54. CG letter, dtd 22 January 1982, subj:  Transmittal of the total Army goals and the revised INSCOM values, mission, goal, and objectives (U); INSCOM Goal Poster, dtd 1 October 1982 (U).
55. INSCOM Journal January/February 1983, p. 17 (U).
56. IASSG-ZA letter, dtd 29 May 1981, subj:  Request for Authority to Establish a USASSG Mobilization Designee Detachment (U); IACG letter, 23 November 1981, subj:  INSCOM Wartime Requirements for Reserve Components (U).
57. IAOPS Msg, dtd 3101340Z Nov 81, subj:  FSA/66th MI Flight Det (U).
58. IAOPS-PPR DF, dtd 27 October 1981, subj:  FY82 INSCOM Commander's Conference (U).
59. A Report Book, "INSCOM Beyond Excellence," dtd March 1983 (Revised Copy).
60. FY 1982 USAFS Kunia AHR (TSCW), pp. 158-159.
61. Paper, subj:  Intelligence Communications Requirements for the Military Intelligence Brigade-Europe, dtd 2 November 1982.
62. FY 1982 DCSAUT AHR (U), p. II-13.
63. FY 1982 DCSAUT AHR (U), p. 11.
64. FY 1982 USAFS Berlin AHR (TSCW), p. 14.
65. INSCOM Key Personnel Roster, dtd 30 January 1982.
66. FY 1982 DCSLOG AHR (U), p. 5.
67. FY 1982 ACSTEL AHR (U), p. 22.
68. FY 1982 SJA AHR (U), pp. 9-10.
69. FY 1982 IG AHR (U), pp. 4-9.
70. FY 1982 CSF AHR (U), pp. 4-8.
71. FY 1982 CSF AHR (U), p. 3 and tab B.
72. FY 1982 CSO AHR (U), pp. 4-5.

CHAPTER VI

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

## Multidiscipline:

Intelligence Operations Center. (U) On 25 January 1982, COL James W. Shufelt, Chief of Staff, HQ INSCOM approved the implementation of a DCSOPS concept for the creation of an INSCOM Operations Center. The stated purpose of the center was fourfold: First, keep abreast of INSCOM's worldwide intelligence/operational situation. Secondly, be responsive to field commanders. Thirdly, be prepared to execute command plans and decisions; and fourth, improve DCSOPS responsiveness to requirements by providing a focal point for coordinating all intelligence and operational issues. A three-phase concept was developed to allow for the orderly development of the Intelligence Coordination Center within the existing Intelligence Coordination Division (ICD), ODCSOPS into a true major Army command multidiscipline operations center designated the Intelligence Operations Center.

(U) According to the concept, Phase I involved the creation of a 24-hour day, seven-day week operation within the existing ICD facilities utilizing ICD personnel. To accomplish this, ICD split into functional groups. The first being the Core Team, which operated during normal duty hours and was responsible for monitoring readiness and reporting among other duties. The second group, the Watch Teams, consisted of four teams (soon expanded to five) consisting of 1 officer and 1 communications NCO each. The Watch Teams rotated 8-hour shifts, seven days a week providing continuity. With the implementation of the 24-hour operation, the HQ INSCOM staff duty officer/staff duty NCO requirements were discontinued, and the Watch Teams assumed most of responsibilities.

(U) The Watch Teams were responsible, on a daily basis, for the preparation of current worldwide intelligence and operational developments to HQ INSCOM staff. This briefing was based on the review and analysis of intelligence reports as they related to and impacted upon INSCOM and its mission. The Watch Teams were also responsible for coordinating with ⬜ NSA, CIA, OACSI (HQDA), and National Military Intelligence Center (NMIC) analysts as necessary to insure accurate and timely intelligence evaluation. Phase I also included the activation of the MOD-40 Streamliner terminal with the communications center.

> (b)(3)
> 10 USC
> 424 Per
> DIA

(U) Phase II was the most tedious, time-consuming, and costly of the three as it involved the physical relocation and renovation of the facilities occupied by the ICD, OADCSOPS-IMINT, and Special Security Office (HQ INSCOM) between May and October 1982. The relocation of the Intelligence Operations Center from the 2d Floor (Rooms 239 and 241), Building 1 to B1 next to the War Room allowed for a rapidly expanded operation with close proximity to all communications.

(U) Phase III, Facilities Upgrade, was scheduled to run through the 1st Quarter FY 1983. The installation of the DIAOLS/COINS and SOLIS terminals

along with the News Exchange Information Service (NEXIS) will permit rapid full-time accession of the National Intelligence data base to be used to answer command queries, to provide more in-depth background material for brief-ings, and to provide a more real-time response to urgent requests for infor-mation from external commanders.[1]

Systems Status Report. (U) On 21 July 1981, BG Thomas J. Flynn, DCG-I, re-quested a daily update on the status of major operational systems throughout INSCOM. This update in chart format was provided to the Command Group at 0730 hours each morning. The chart focused on major systems, time outages occured, expected time of return to full operational capability, and actual time of return. The system status report provided HQ INSCOM with a day-by-day management tool which provided a summarized picture of INSCOM systems operation and materially assisted the Command and staff in allocation of resources and assets to offset existing or incipient problems.[2]

US Army Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN). (U) The REDTRAIN program provided the mechanism to improve and maintain the readiness of tactical intelligence personnel. The REDTRAIN program was complementary to tactical training and other unit training to ensure the technical pro-ficiency necessary for total unit readiness. The basic goals of the program were to provide the tactical commander with technically proficient tactical intelligence resources to satisfy the tactical commander's intelligence re-quirements and to contribute when possible to the satisfaction of national requirements.

(U) During FY 1982, there was an overall increase in Specialized Operational Training (SOT)/Live Environmental Training (LET) participation by 4 percent; a quarter of all tactical MI soldiers participated in a SOT/LET opportunity with linguists from the 98 Career Management Field (CMF) and 96 CMF partici-pating in over 50 percent of the SOT/LET offered during FY 1982.

(U) The highlights for the year began with TROJAN MOUNT becoming operational, followed by the first Technical Support Package (TSP-Russian) to be tested at Fort Hood, Texas, with the 522d MI Battalion. The REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee brought all concerned major Army commands to HQ INSCOM to discuss the REDTRAIN program and projects.

(U) In March 1982, FORSCOM, INSCOM, National Guard Bureau, and the 142d MI Battalion (Linguist) (Utah National Guard) approved a concept for fielding a Mobile Interrogator Training Team (MITT) and establishing an interrogator Specialized Operational Training (SOT) opportunity at Camp Williams, Utah. The MITT was being developed and staffed by 142d personnel under the sponsor-ship of the REDTRAIN office. The Camp Williams SOT opportunity was also being developed and managed by the 142d MI Battalion. The languages to be used by the MITT included Russian, German, Spanish, Arabic, and English. The first MITT was projected for April FY 1983 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

(U) The REDTRAIN Handbook was published in November 1981. The handbook provided general information on the program and list the REDTRAIN SOT/LET opportunities available to tactical MI units. The handbook was to be updated and revised in FY 1983.

(U)  The Technical Support Package (TSP) was a multidiscipline tool designed for the MI commander to evaluate his soldiers and the unit's capabilities. The Russian TSP was completed at the close of FY 1981.  The Russian TSP was tested in a garrison environment at Fort Hood, Texas, with the 522d MI Battalion, 2d Armored Division in February 1982 (2d Qtr, FY 1982).  The initial test revealed no major problems.  The Russian TSP was then field tested by the 522d MI Battalion in May.  The Russian TSP was again found to be an excellent training vehicle.  The Russian TSP was currently under revision and would be made available to those units with Russian contingency and linguists in FY 1983.  The success of the Russian TSP urged the development of a German TSP in August.  At the close of FY 1982, the German TSP was near completion with only the ELINT taping and administrative packet left to be finished.  The German TSP was scheduled to be field tested in March 1983 at Fort Riley with the 101st MI Battalion.  Future TSP's include the Korean language and in the out years Arabic, Czech-Polish, and Spanish.

(U)  TROJAN, the program to provide tactical SIGINT soldiers with a realistic training environment by bringing a live signal into their unit's garrison location had its first operational site in February.  The first TROJAN system was located at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.  The units having access to TROJAN MOUNT have been the 313th MI Battalion, 519th MI Battalion, and the 2d Radio Battalion (Marine).  Initial manning and technical problems have been solved, and TROJAN MOUNT has been extensively used by all three units.  TROJAN HORSE at Fort Hood, Texas, had initial design problems.  However, at the end of FY 1982, those problems were solved and TROJAN HORSE was scheduled to be operational in March 1983.

(U)  The REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee (REPC) was established during the 2d Qtr FY 1981 for the purpose of establishing long range planning guidance.  The second meeting (REPC II) was held from 20 to 22 January 1982 at Arlington Hall Station.  Discussion topics at the conference led to the following recommendations involving INSCOM:  First, the REDTRAIN Office would solicit INSCOM support for TROJAN projects, i.e. INSCOM antenna installation teams and use of INSCOM site as frontends for TROJAN.  Secondly, INSCOM would support TSP development by providing personnel and funds.  Finally, the REDTRAIN Office would solicit the Collection, Processing, Analysis and Reporting Element (CONUS MI Group) to assist in development of the SIGINT portion of TSP.[3]

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

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1 Sep 93

SIGINT/EW:

USSID 1600. (S-CCO) USSID 1600, "SIGINT Tasking for US Army Tactical SIGINT Units (U)" was in the process of a total revision/update. In December 1981, HQ INSCOM forwarded its consolidated revision to NSACSS. Although NSACSS accepted most of the proposed/recommended changes, two areas of concern delayed final publication of USSID 1600: the definition of the term "SIGINT Supplemental Tasking" and a precise determination of the role of US direct SIGINT support [_____ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA _____] Both items required additional policy guidance, the former at NSACSS level and latter at the Director of Central Intelligence level. However, in order to expedite publication of USSID 1600, both NSACSS and HQ INSCOM agreed to go ahead with promulgation of a final version although HQ INSCOM withheld final concurrence pending resolution of both areas of conflict. USSID 1600 was promulgated on 20 September 1982. Once resolution is made for the two conflicting issues, changes will be issued to the existing USSID to reflect policy decisions.[15]

[_____] (C) NSACSS assigned the project name [_____] to the identification of selected fixed station personnel and the planning and exercise implementation of these resources to USAREUR tactical commanders. A principal reason for developing [_____] was to facilitate the transition from peace to crisis or wartime operations at field stations.

(C) [_____] involvement in transition to war planning commenced in January 1978 in conjunction with INSCOM's planning actions to further define intelligence support for both the echelons above corps and the [_____], and to augment critical intelligence shortages within the theater. During the ensuing three years, there were numerous exchanges on this subject among the field station, USAREUR, HQ INSCOM, and NSACSS as concepts and sizing studies were developed and refined. NSACSS issued guidance identifying possible scenarios and outlined three personnel categories. Category I identified those individuals required to remain at the field station to continue the SIGINT mission under austere manning. Category II personnel were those individuals who would be evacuated to safe havens, available to

[_____ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA _____]

(C) [_____] conducted an exercise of the Project [_____] concept during September 1982 in conjunction with the annual REFORGER exercise CARBINE FORTRESS. Under the direction of HQ INSCOM, 61 personnel from [_____] were deployed to augment the theater SIGINT units participating in the exercise. Though not normally a major player in such exercises, [_____] utilized this opportunity to conduct major tests of its draft plans for transition to war. The results of this participation provided a basis for continued planning and will contribute to the ongoing development of the Field Station's OPLAN 4102. Refinement of [_____] procedures and requirements were considered an ongoing action and one of high Command interest.[16]

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

(S-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

**Hearability Tests at Field Station San Antonio.** (S-CCO) As a result of the establishment of Field Station Kunia, it was determined that 65 percent of the [ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA ] would be transferred to Kunia during the FY 1983-85 time frame. To enhance a residual mission [                    ] was run during the second half of FY 1982.[16]

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

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

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(S-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

__Field Station Berlin Upgrades.__  (U)  ODDMAN - ODDMAN/LEFOX GREEN interface
software was installed in March/April 1982.  This brought the ODDMAN system
up to its design objective, enabling the on-site user test (OSUT) to be
concluded.  The OSUT was completed in August, but the OSUT report had not
been received by the end of FY 1982.  The system was suffering outages and
problems, partly due to maintenance training and spare parts, partly due
to lack of documentation.  The system manual had not been finalized.

(S-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U)  CHUBBUCK II - The improved station mission evaluation and general sup-
port central processing unit was installed in October 1981.  This project
increased the capability and reliability of the mission management system.

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SECRET

(C-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(C)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(C)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U)   ODCSFM, HQ INSCOM accepted the task to upgrade the SSL in 1980 with the Signal Warfare Laboratory performing as the equipment developer.  SSL funding would enable this modernization effort to be completed by September 1983.[29]

(C-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(C-CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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Electro Optics:

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U)   At the close of FY 1982, three EO personnel spaces against an overall requirement for nine were filled within the ODCSOPS, HQ INSCOM with several additional approved spaces anticipated during FY 1983 to round out the Headquarters complement.  A requirement for 17 research development test and evaluation (RDTE) personnel was formulated and submitted within the General Defense Intelligence Proposed Program (GDIPP) in order to meet increased manpower demands imposed by the growing numbers of approved electro-optics projects started.  Earliest supplemental personnel fills will be FY 1984. In the meantime, the overall reliance upon contractor support to execute the program continues to be heavy (75 percent of mission funds).

(C)  Overseas, the 66th MI Group was scheduled to receive EO personnel during FY 1983 to assist with in-theater mission deployments and scenario planning. Additionally, a CDR INSCOM/CINCUSAREUR memorandum (January 1981) provided support to Army EO activities.34

(S/NOFORN/WN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN/WN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) Since the original master plan was executed during late FY 1979, several significant changes in organization and program thrust have occurred which were then incorporated in the second edition of this plan. The final draft of the master plan was coordinated during 4th Qtr FY 1982 with publication expected during 1st Qtr FY 1983.42

(b)(3):50
USC 3024
(i)

IMINT:

470th MI Group Imagery Interpretation Cell. (S/NOFORN) The US Southern
Command (SOUTHCOM) was tasked by the [                    (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)                    ]
on 13 March 1981 to submit a plan which would identify their intelligence
collection, analysis, production, and dissemination requirements. The
SOUTHCOM plan, dated 27 August 1981 and developed with the assistance of [      ]
NSACSS, HQDA, HQ USAF, and HQ INSCOM recommended an imagery interpretation
element be assigned to the 470th MI Group. The [        ] and Joint Staff-spon-
sored manpower survey fully supported the plan, and the Director [      ] endorsed
that recommendation to the Director, Joint Staff.

(S/NOFORN/WN) [

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

]

(C) Three individuals from the US Army Intelligence Threat and Analysis
Center (ITAC) went TDY to Panama on 15 March 1982 to meet the most critical
requirements at the time. Three light tables were obtained from [      ] and
shipped to Panama to support the core imagery interpretation cell. ITAC
shipped four more light tables, and an additional two were scheduled for
January 1983 to bring the total to nine.

(C) An out-of-cycle personnel increase was sent to HQDA on 23 March 1982
asking for 12 spaces (a terrain analysis requirement was identified and
added to the 11-man recommendation) for FY 1983-84 with formal space require-
ments to be identified in the FY 1985-89
(PARR) submission. This request was approved on 9 July 1982. Requisition
began, and personnel fill would begin in October 1982. Plans called for
all 12 personnel by January 1983.

(C) A representative from the INSCOM Audiovisual Management Office along
with a person from the Television-Audio Support Agency, located at Sacramento
Army Depot, California, performed an on-site survey in June 1982 to determine
photo/graphics lab requirements. As a result of the trip, it was recomen-
ded that a photo/graphics facility be established. Since March 1982, the
photo support has been furnished by the Air Force; this will continue until
March 1983 when the 470th MI Group's lab is scheduled to be operational.[43]

Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center (MAGIIC). (U) The MAGIIC
is a two-shelter, ADP intensive imagery interpretation facility optimized
for hard copy readout of RF-4C collected imagery. MAGIIC is basically a
replacement interpretation facility for the Tactical Imagery Interpretation
Facility (TIIF) and scheduled for deployment to the MI Detachments (Aerial

Reconnaissance Support) (MIDARS) tasked with exploiting tactical imagery at echelons above corps (EAC) in support of echelons corps and below (ECB).

(U) MAGIIC represents the Army portion of Joint service procurement action upgrading conventional tactical imagery interpretation capabilities for the Army, Air Force, and Marines. Under the TAA-86 process, the mission of of TAC II was considered EAC and thus given to INSCOM. MAGIIC's were to be deployed to EAC. European MAGIIC's were deployed to USAREUR and would become INSCOM assets in October 1982. The first to be transferred was at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Germany. HQ INSCOM was monitoring European deployment and training and actively coordinating CONUS MAGIIC deployment.[44]

Interim Tactical Imagery Exploitation System (ITACIES). (U) ITACIES was a Department of Army Tactical Exploitation of National (TENCAP) initiatives and predecessor to the Tactical Imagery Exploitation System (TACIES). ITACIES and its follow-on system, TACIES, were to be configured to take advantage of state of the art technology in exploitation near realtime digital imagery to support tactical commanders. The systems were to be capable of exploiting future advanced collection systems.[45]

Weekly Imagery Highlight Cables. ~~(S/NOFORN/WN)~~ (U) In November 1981, HQ INSCOM discontinued publication of the Weekly Imagery Highlight cables. OADCSOPS, IMINT had initiated the cable in May 1980 to give recipients an appreciation of the kind of information which could be derived from satellite imagery. The three editions of the cable (Europe, Pacific, and Latin America) were sent to various FORSCOM and INSCOM units worldwide. In June 1981, responsibility for producing the cables was transferred to the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC). The Imagery Interpretation Production Division at ITAC proposed that publication of the cables be suspended in November 1981 due to personnel shortage. It was felt that units receiving the SECRET/NOFORN cables could use the (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) Special Activities Office cables to extract the information of interest to them and decompartment the information on their own.[46]

Production:

INSCOM Regulation 381-11, Intelligence and Threat Analysis Production
Support. (U) Regulation 381-11 was written in January by the Production
Management Division, ODCSOPS, to prescribe INSCOM responsibilities for
intelligence and threat analysis production support to the US Army and
DOD. Objectives were to improve the interface between INSCOM production,
collection, and security; to document production responsibilities; to
facilitate higher headquarters indorsement of INSCOM justification for
production resources; to evaluate production mission satisfaction of
common requirements; and to encourage evolutionary development of INSCOM
production and management policies to better manage the intelligence
and production effort.[47]

INSCOM Regulation 381-2, INSCOM Consumer Evaluation Program. (U) INSCOM
Regulation 381-2 was to provide a program for systematic evaluation of
INSCOM intelligence products in support of the Defense Intelligence Agency
Manual (DIAM) 57-1. Objectives were to allow independent evaluation of
production activity performance and consumer satisfaction by assessing
responsibilities; assisting production resource priority requirements;
and surveying recipients of selected recurring products listed in the
Defense Intelligence Production Schedule (DIPS) within a three-year
cycle.[48]

Army Intelligence Management Study (AIMS): Support to Operational Forces.
(U) In 1975, the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS)
identified flaws in the Army Intelligence System (AIS) and brought about the
organizational and functional changes that make up the AIS of today. Des-
pite these and other changes, the continued refinement of the AIS was neces-
sary to support the operational commander. Additionally, the support that
operational commanders provided the AIS had not been adequately recog-
nized. This shortcoming was discussed over the years in senior intelligence
officer (general officer) meetings, the most recent was in April 1981.
Subsequent to this meeting, the CDR INSCOM constituted a task force to speci-
fy the shortcoming and to develop a concept to solve it. After six months
of travel, discussions, and briefings at all levels of the intelligence com-
munity, the task force identified a number of shortcomings.

(U) Among others, these included the observation that multidiscipline units
were not operating in a multidiscipline mode. Since there was no direct
support information exchange system, the exchange of intelligence and
intelligence information was often personality dependent. Within INSCOM,
REDTRAIN was under-resourced and too decentralized. There were four dif-
ferent systems for requesting intelligence and intelligence information
which created misunderstanding at the operational unit level on how to
activate or enter any system.

(U) The AIMS study group identified the need for a systematic concept for
an Army Intelligence Information System. A prototype of the Army's national-
level node of such a system was designed and recommended for implementation
within INSCOM. The prototype or Intelligence Exchange and Support Center
(IESC) as it was termed would function as the following: an advocate of

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Army requirements at all levels, e.g., provide for national interface; a catalyst to motivate operational forces to contribute to satisfy Army requirements; and an expediter of information flow up, down, and laterally. The USA Intelligence Exchange and Support Center (Provisional) was organized on 1 August 1982. (See separate write up on the Center elsewhere within this Annual Historical Review.)[49]

(U) Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare Data Base (IDB) at EAC. ~~(C)~~ An automated data which will support EAC intelligence information requirements and its operation and integration into the US Army organization. The IDB support will enhance target development and mission management and will increase dissemination capabilities. It will ultimately be integrated into, or be interoperable with, systems such as the All-Source Analysis System (ASAS) and the Force Level and Maneuver Control System (SIGMA). The IDB will consist of several components which are necessary to ensure a true all-source data base and will have the capability to manage, store, and manipulate the data. Each intelligence discipline will be included as a single-source processing component of the IDB. The Functional Description completed on 26 July 1982 is the initial step towards automating information support to the commander at EAC.[50]

Products Produced by the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC). (U) The table below lists significant products produced by ITAC:[51]

Table 18. - Products Produced by ITAC

### Title

M-1 Main Battle Tank STAR
Soviet Tactical Nuclear Study (STANS)
Advanced Attack Helicopter (AAH) STAR Appendix F
Threat to Army Aviation
Soviet Air Threat to SHORAD
Corps Support Weapons System (CSWS) Preliminary STAR update
PERSHING II (PII) Integrated Program Summary (IPS) Threat Annex
Soviet Tank, Motorized Rifle and Airborne Division in the Year 2000
Tank versus Helicopter
Letter Report on "Possible Foreign Continuous Wave Threat"
Turkish Terrorism: Its Roots and Threat to US Military Personnel in Turkey
(U) CISR 06-81, October 1981
Intelligence: Its Role in Counterterrorism CISR 07-81, October 1981
Combined Intelligence Appraisal for XIV Conference of American Armies, November 1981
The Worldwide Terrorist Threat to the US Military (U) CISR 01-82, February 1982
The Lutze/Wiegel/Gerstner Espionage Case (U) CISR 02-82, February 1982
Multidisicipline Hostile Intelligence Threat to US Army Alaska (U) CISR 03-82, March 1982
Communist Threat to the Americas (U) CISR 04-82, March 1982
Sub-Saharan Africa: A Counterintelligence Assessment (U) CISR 05-82, April 1982
The Kidnapping of BG James L. Dozier (U) CISR 06-82, June 1982
Briefing: Terrorism: The Worldwide Threat and Protective Measures for US Military (U) Classified version June and Unclassified September 1982

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Personal Security Lessons Learned: An Analysis of Four Terrorist Attacks
    on US Army Personnel (U), August 1982.
Army Intelligence Survey, Saudi Arabia, Volume IV: Counterintelligence (U),
    September 1982

Army Intelligence Survey (AIS).
    Vol III, Part One, Handbook of Ground Forces - Saudi Arabia
    Vol III, Part Two, Ground Forces Order of Battle, Saudi Arabia
    Vol I, Country Resume, Kuwait
    Vol II, Military Geography, Kuwait

Base Development Survey (BDS).
    Tripoli, Libya
    Misratah, Libya

Emergency Evacuation Survey (EES) - Tunisia
Tactical Commander's Terrain Analysis (TACCTA) - Beersheba, Israel

Army Threat and Intelligence Production System (ATIPS). (U) The heart
of the ATIPS in a computer of powerful processing capacity to be located in
the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) which will electronically
link the various ITAC elements and reduce the penalties of geographical
separation as long as it remains an issue. Electronic mailboxing will allow
analysts to automatically receive data corresponding to their key word input
and established personal information profile. Production processes, to in-
clude data collection and manipulation, text preparation, editing, graphics,
and some analysis, will be handled on-line by the computer.

(U) The Joint Product Management Authority (JPMA) consisted of the CDR ITAC
and the DCSAUT (HQ INSCOM). In March 1982, a Product Manager, Mr. Lou Makin
from ODCSAUT, was named, and a Product Management Team (PMT), consisting of
three members from ITAC and ODCSAUT, was established along with a working
group. The working group was referred to as the ATIPS Data Base and
Applications Development Standing Committee (ADDS). During the prototyping
phase of ATIPS (FY 1982-84), both the PMT and ADDS would begin to assume
functions appropriate to an information center, brokering applications re-
quirements with applications development. The Multidisciplinary Counter-
intelligence OPSEC Support System (MOSS) would serve as the principal proto-
typing vehicle for ATIPS.

(U) Due to funding constraints, ATIPS strategy was changed to reflect a
phased/timed approach to achieving full operational capability (FOC). It
was determined that an initial operational capability could be achieved by
FY 1984 and would consist of an IBM code compatable processor driving some
57 remote terminals and would contain the files and data bases necessary
for ITAC's delegated production requirements. FY 1986 was established as
the target date for FOC which would consist of establishing a data base and
the necessary software to provide ITAC to meet there scheduled intelligence
production requirements at that time. Additionally, ITAC's requirement for
an automated message handling system and a graphics system would be satisfied
at that time. In an MOU, OACSI and DIA aggreed to provide an additional
$1.74 million in FY 1984 in order that ATIPS would be sufficiently funded to
meet ITAC's requirements for an initial operational capability (IOC). IQNET,

developed by Information Data Systems was selected to be the ATIPS data management system.[52]

Operations Security:

HUMINT Threat to COMSEC. (U) (C) The NSACSS was responsible for the security of communications carrying national security and security-related informa- tion for the government.  In accordance with this responsibility, NSACSS conducted a continuous review of the threat to US COMSEC.  As a result of this review, NSACSS has concluded that the HUMINT threat was the most signi- ficant threat to US COMSEC.  Early in FY 1982, NSACSS provided a briefing on the HUMINT threat to the Army Staff and requested Army support on a number of issues designed to improve US COMSEC and counter the Hostile Intel- ligence Service (HOIS) efforts to exploit US COMSEC.

(U) (C) The development of countermeasures in response to the HUMINT threat to COMSEC began in November 1981.  At that time, the Director of the Army Staff approved a decision memorandum to develop appropriate measures to enhance the security of the US COMSEC.  In accordance with INSCOM's mission, func- tions, and responsibilities, HQDA tasked INSCOM with several actions as part of an overall countermeasures effort.  These actions were to:

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U)  During FY 1982, several studies were conducted in order to develop appropriate countermeasures to help lessen the HUMINT threat to COMSEC and determine the resources required to implement the countermeasures program. The following are highlights of these actions:

    1. (C) The COMSEC Sizing Study determined that approximately 12,500 individuals who should be included in an initial COMSEC polygraph program. These individuals were located in over 1,600 primary COMSEC facilities worldwide.  Support for this program would require 29 additional polygraph examiners and eight support personnel.  The estimated cost to implement this program was $1.5 million in salaries and equipment, plus $.5 million in TDY cost.  These costs were programmed in the counterintelligence and investigative activities FY 1984-88 Program Objective Memorandum (POM). Approval of the COMSEC polygraph program was pending at DOD at the end of FY 1982.

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3.  (U)  A study of the Army's insecurity program was completed and was documented as a separate subject in this Annual Historical Review.

4.  (U)  Joint INSCOM/ACC recommendations for reducing access to COMSEC material were submitted to HQDA in January 1982.  In addition, new standards for handling AUTOSEVOCOM material were incorporated into AR 380-40 which became effective 1 July 1982.

5.  (U)  Informal input was provided to DCSOPS (DA), as requested, concerning the development of standardized COMSEC custodian training.  INSCOM recommended that this course be mandatory for COMSEC Custodians and formally integrated into the TRADOC school system.[53]

COMSEC Insecurities Study.  (C)  Subsequent to an NSACSS briefing to the Army staff on the HUMINT threat to the US communications, the Director of the Army Staff directed on 1 December 1981 that certain actions to be accomplished to improve COMSEC practices.  An OACSI letter, dated 5 December 1981, tasked INSCOM to evaluate COMSEC insecurity procedures and make recommendations for their improvement.

(FOUO)  A study of the Army COMSEC insecurity program was completed by INSCOM on 10 May 1982 and the following major findings resulted from the study: First, KAG-ID/TSEC, the National publication on COMSEC insecurities was outdated and required revision or replacement.  Secondly, INSCOM should be given the necessary authority to fully manage and control implementation of the Army's COMSEC insecurity program.  Implicit and obscure terminology used in AR's 530-2 and 380-40 should be eliminated and replaced with language which delineates the full substance of INSCOM's responsibilities to include the authority to make final decisions on COMSEC insecurity matters Army-wide.

(FOUO)  Thirdly, INSCOM should be designated the central authority, within the Army, to evaluate controlling authority actions pertaining to insecurities involving COMSEC keying material.  Controlling authorities should provide, via the chain of command, a report of all information and actions taken relating to insecurities.  Fourth, the National policy on disciplinary action should be reevaluated.  Users may perceive the lack of firm discipline to mean that COMSEC insecurities were not damaging to security.

(FOUO)  Fifth, specific guidance should be included in AR 380-40 and/or TB 380-41 on formal investigations of COMSEC insecurities, i.e., those conducted under the provisions of AR 15-6 or AR 381-20.  Finally, selection criteria for COMSEC custodians required more stringent prerequisites to insure that only mature and knowledgeable personnel were appointed to these positions.[54]

(U)

INSCOM Plan for Countering Terrorism.  (C)  Although counterterrorism jurisdic-

tional boundaries between US Federal agencies had been established, e.g., the State Department was primarily responsible for dealing with terrorism involving US persons living abroad, and the FBI was responsible for countering domestic terrorism. However, INSCOM's role in support of the Army's efforts in preventing and countering terrorism had not been delineated. In the summer of 1981, the ADCSOPS, OPSEC received tasking from the CDR INSCOM to conduct a study to delineate the role INSCOM should assume in countering international terrorism and to close the gap still existing in the national counterterrorism efforts.

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Multidiscipline Operations Security Support (MOSS) Concept. (U) MOSS tied together the various counterintelligence and SIGSEC functions comprising INSCOM's multidiscipline OPSEC support mission to the Army. Basically, the concept addressed echelon above corps (EAC) OPSEC support during wartime and peacetime operations to include command and control relationships of INSCOM OPSEC support units. It also addressed unique INSCOM OPSEC support services which were provided Army-wide such as Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM), TEMPEST, and Automated Data Processing Systems Security Program (ADPSSP). Action to develop the concept was initiated in January 1981, and the final MOSS concept manuscript was completed in July 1982.[56]

Periodic Reinvestigations Concerning Holders of SCI Clearances. (U) A Memorandum by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Mr. Frank C. Carlucci, dated 6 August 1982, addressed to the Secretaries of Military Departments; Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Directors of Defense Agencies, was expected to have considerable effect upon the INSCOM polygraph program. The subject of the Memorandum was: Degradation of Operational Readiness/Mission Accomplishment Due to Personnel Security Shortfalls. Aside from other topics addressed in the Memorandum, it enunciated particular concern about individuals cleared for access to Special Compartmented Information (SCI) whose access heretofore had been continued for extended periods without apparent further observation or security evaluation. The Memorandum directed, as a tightening-up measure, that on the five-year anniversary date of the most recent Special Background Investigation, the individual concerned would execute an updated Statement of Personal History or Personnel Security Questionnaire, which would be reviewed by the individual's immediate supervisor. At that time, individuals cleared for access to SCI would be advised that they may be requested to take a polygraph examination at any future time on an aperiodic basis. The results of that advisement was expected to impact heavily upon the INSCOM polygraph program.[57]

OPSEC Support to Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command (BMDSCOM). (C) SENTRY (formerly Low Altitude Defense System (LOAD)) was a system to intercept and destroy hostile ICBM's. The project was the responsibility of

BMDSCOM and was in the R&D phase at the end of FY 1982. Based on guidance from the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army in July 1980, a DA OPSEC plan identified INSCOM for providing OPSEC support to BMDSCOM. If implemented, the SENTRY system would result in an extensive support effort by INSCOM and would involve OPSEC support through 1990. The majority of OPSEC support would be provided to contractors performing BMD activities. Initial estimates provided by BMDSCOM revealed 150 contractors throughout CONUS that could require OPSEC support. An implementation plan for providing support to contractors was approved by the DCG, INSCOM on 3 May 1983.

(U) Resources would be a major consideration in fiscal years 1983 and 1984. Follow-on years would include monetary and personnel assets to support BMDSCOM. A concern was also expressed by a DOD agency on the validity of INSCOM providing OPSEC support to industrial contractors. A briefing was presented to the Under Secretary for Defense (Policy) on INSCOM's mission in support of BMDSCOM and the requirement for DOD guidance as to INSCOM's role.[58]

ELSEC Collection and Analysis System (ECAS). (C) The DCG, US Army Security Agency tasked the US Army SIGSEC Activity in July 1976 to initiate a staff study to investigate the requirement for a dedicated ELSEC van referred to as the ELSEC Collection and Analysis System (ECAS). ECAS was to be designed primarily to support operational ELSEC in the development of ELSEC techniques and procedures and Industrial ELSEC aspects of Operations Security Evaluations (OSE). The study was completed in June 1977 and concluded a need for two systems. Validated by HQDA, the ECAS was supported by NSACSS and included within INSCOM's COMSEC Resource Program. The OADCSOPS, OPSEC (HQ INSCOM) position was that ECAS should be acquired utilizing state-of-the-art, off-the-shelf components.

(U)
(C) Issues discussed during the ECAS Joint Working Group meeting held at Arlington Hall Station on 21 January 1982 consisted of non-electro-optical frequency and electro-opitical wavelength ranges, use of the system in a tactical war situation, and additional duties assigned. The OADCSOPS, OPSEC recommended the non-E-O frequency range be limited to .1 MHz to 100 GHz while the E-O capability be added as a potential growth capability based on availability of funds. It was felt more ELSEC bucks could be gained from utilizing the non-E-O capability. ODCSFM agreed to include rationale for supporting this operational characteristic. OADCSOPS-OPSEC's view of the use of ECAS in a tactical combat training situation but not during a combat war situation was not agreed upon by ODCSFM, which consistently felt the system could also be used during a war.

(U)
(C) A total of $7.7 million was proposed for acquiring one ECAS by the end of FY 1985. Approximately $200,000 was proposed for FY 1983, leaving an additional $7.5 million required during the FY 1984-85 time frame.

(U)
(C) At the close of FY 1982, the OADCSOPS, OPSEC had prepared for the DCG, INSCOM on new SIGSEC equipment and systems to include ECAS. OADCOPS, OPSEC was planning to recommend that INSCOM be assigned as the materiel developer for the system. (INSCOM was already the combat developer for ECAS.) If INSCOM could act as the materiel developer, then the acquisition of the system could be performed by INSCOM or given to a DARCOM organization. This would

provide better control over costs, technical aspects, and delivery date for the system.[59]

Special Purpose Mobile Signals Surveillance Systems (SPMS[3]). (C) In 1980 and 1981, it was determined that ELSEC Collection and Analysis System (ECAS) would not be compatible with the 902d MI Group's requirement for a system to collect and analyze electromagnetic emissions at Army RDTE installations, activities, and contractor facilities in support of the Group's OPSEC Evaluation (OSE) Program. The system was needed to determine what Hostile Intelligence Service (HOIS) could gain from the emissions during RDTE tests. The 902d MI Group required a less sophisticated system than the ELSEC Collection and Analysis System and a recreational type van to house the equipment to make it less visable. This newly proposed equipment became known as the Special Purpose Mobile Signals Surveillance Systems (SPMS[3]). During a 17 March 1981 meeting at Arlington Hall Station, the ODCSRM, HQ INSCOM decided to prepare a functional system description for both ECAS and SPMS[3].

(U)
(C) SPMS[3] was to operate in the .1 MHz to 100 GHz frequency range for non-electro-optics (E-O) signals and 100 to .2 micro-meters wavelength for E-O signals. It would work in both a manual and semi-automatic mode of operations. The system would be configured as a mobile system with a capability to provide a man-transportable capability. The system would be capable of collecting and analyzing both communications and noncommunications emissions.

(U)
(C) Issues discussed during the SPMS[3] Joint Working Group meeting held at Arlington Hall Station on 25 January 1982 included the non-E-O frequency range, uses of the SPMS[3] including TEMPEST, a need for a man-transportable configuration in addition to the mobile configuration, and the type of Army vehicle to house the system. It was OADCSOPS, OPSEC's position that the frequency range should be limited to the .1 MHz to 100 GHz frequency range. If any higher frequency capability was needed supporting rationale should be provided. The OADCSOPS, OPSEC also recommended that a TEMPEST capability should not be included since a new TEMPEST system was in the works in the form of ECAS. Finally, OADCSOPS, OPSEC felt that the man-transportable capability was not needed due to the requirement to site the SPMS[3] close to the site where the emitter or weapon system was being tested and not in any remote area which a vehicle could not traverse. ODCSFM indicated that this capability would not be changed for the present but left up to the materiel developer to determine if it was feasible and cost effective. The primary problem with this kind of capability would be the wear and tear on the equipment including maintenance upkeep. The use of a standard military vehicle versus a recreational van was discussed, and the decision was not made one way or another. It was decided that the materiel developer would determine this at a later date.

(U)
(C) At the end of FY 1982, OADCSOPS, OPSEC had prepared a briefing to include the SPMS[3] to be given to CDR INSCOM. This briefing recommended the SPMS[3] be acquired off-the-shelf instead of going through the RDTE process. In addition, it was recommended that INSCOM be assigned as the materiel developer for the system. This would provide a better handle on SPMS[3] costs, technical characteristics and delivery date. OMA funding of approximately $250,000 a year for operational support to the SPMS[3] starting in FY 1986 was also proposed.[60]

COMSEC Insecurity Program. (U) Effective February 1981, a COMSEC Insecurity Program was established for the purpose of monitoring, reviewing, and when required, evaluating COMSEC insecurity reports initiated within DA. A case numbering system was established to allow for a more efficient method to monitor, control, and identify COMSEC insecurity reports. This system assigned a case number by year, geographic area and evaluating authority. An example case number would be 2-076N.

(U) A total of 388 COMSEC insecurities were reported to HQ INSCOM during FY 1982. Of this total, 169 insecurities were reported during the first half of FY 1982 while 219 were reported during the last half. The increase of 50 more insecurities were reported during the last half of the fiscal year represented a significant increase of 30 percent. Although the primary reason for this increase was unknown, several factors which probably contributed to the increase included a more active role by INSCOM to monitor and evaluate insecurities and an increased user awareness of what COMSEC is along with the increased emphasis to report insecurities. A statistical breakdown of COMSEC insecurities by quarter as reported in the various geographical areas for FY 1982 were tabulated below:[61]

Table 19. - COMSEC Insecurities, FY 1982

| Area | 1st Qtr | 2d Qtr | 3d Qtr | 4th Qtr |
|------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| Europe | 58 | 38 | 53 | 66 |
| CONUS | 27 | 20 | 32 | 46 |
| Pacific | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Korea | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Panama | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Alaska | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 98 | 71 | 95 | 124 |

Phase II Debriefing of BG James L. Dozier. (U) On 28 January 1982, the Secretary of Defense tasked DA to conduct the Phase II debriefing of BG James L. Dozier, who was held captive for 42 days by the Italian Red Brigade, and Mrs. Dozier. In turn, DA tasked INSCOM to accomplish this action. The INSCOM Sensitive Compartmented Intelligence (SCI) facility at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, was selected as the debriefing site. The actual debriefing occurred in the Deputy Commanding General's office which had to be set up with microphones and TV tape cameras remoted from an adjacent room. The debriefing team consisted of representatives from the CIA, State Department, ___ Joint Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC), and INSCOM. The conference room was used as an observer's room for representatives of selected Federal agencies, DOD, and service components. TV monitors were installed in the observer's room to provide "real-time" viewing of the debriefing. Special security measures were established by INSCOM, 902d MI Group, and the Criminal Investigation Command (CIDC) to insure BG Dozier's safety enroute to and from Fort George G. Meade. A special badge system was developed for controlling access into the debriefing area. Logistical support requirements included such items as maps of Italy and diagrams of the apartments. Approximately sixteen hours of debriefing were conducted on 5, 6, 7, and 9 February.[62]

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**Polygraph Activities.** (U) Production figures for the worldwide INSCOM polygraph program for FY 1982 are shown in the table below.

Table 20. - Polygraph Activities, FY 1982

| Activity | Total |
|---|---|
| Technical Review of Polygraph Examinations: | 370 |
| Review of Permanent Polygraph Files: | 4,740 |
| Pre-Polygraph Dossier Reviews: | 204 |
| Examiner Certification Actions: | 3 |
| Polygraph Examinations Conducted: | |
| ADCSOPS, OPSEC/902d MI Group (Field Examinations) | 151 |
| 66th MI Group (Field Examinations) | 161 |
| 501st MI Group (Field Examinations) | 75 |
| | 387 |
| 902d MI Group Support to NSACSS | 169 |
| Examiner Refresher Training: | 13 |
| Seminars Conducted: | 2 |

(U)

(C) While electronics achieved phenomenal growth since World War II, there was a notable lag in the application of new devices, sensors, and measuring principles to the field of polygraph. Polygraphs used in the field relied essentially on the same basic instrumentation for measuring and recording psychophysiologic responses that have been in use for over 30 years. The capability to accurately measure a vast array of physiologic activity was developed in the field of biomedical engineering. The use of computer analysis circuitry in the field, along with more accurate measuring components, would materially enhance the accuracy, reliability and objectivity of polygraph examinations. The Functional Description (FD) was completed under an INSCOM contract in January 1982 and approved by a Joint Working Group to include INSCOM in February.[63]

**Expansion of Polygraph Activities.** (U) The draft of DOD Directive 5210.48 and Regulation 5210.48-R received in June 1982 from the Director, Security Plans and Programs, Office of the Undersecretary for Defense for Policy called for a considerable expansion in use of the polygraph in the personnel security area. A sizing study was conducted by the OADCSOPS, OPSEC (HQ INSCOM) to determine the scope of polygraph support requirements. Subsequently, an INSCOM implementation concept was developed. If this implementation concept would be accepted, approximately 7,250 polygraph examinations would be conducted worldwide under the personnel security program.

(U) The actual implementation of the program would require resolution of the following issues: polygraph examiner locations; acquisition of spaces (military and civilian); ADP capability (for storage and retrieval of polygraph

data); organizational structure; and acquisition of equipment and facili-
ties.[64]

Proposal to Initiate a Polygraph Countermeasures Study. (C/NOFORN) Based
on limited information available, there was some evidence that the Hostile
Intelligence Services (HOIS), particularly those of Russia, Czechoslovakia,
and Poland were using the polygraph to an unknown extent in their intel-
ligence activities and indications that Russia had developed countermeasures
designed to defeat US intelligence polygraph examiners. Despite the limited
information available as the threat involved, a study was begun to identify
polygraph countermeasures purportedly being taught and applied by HOIS; to
develop counter-countermeasures for use by US examiners to neutralize such
countermeasures; and to develop effective countermeaures for use by US agents/
operatives against HOIS which could, in turn, be countered by US examiners.

New Polygraphs. (U) In March 1982, a contract was let to the C.H. Stoelting
Company, Chicago, Illinois, by the Intelligence Materiel Development and
Support Office (IMDSO) for purchase of 87 new, state-of-the-art polygraphs
for the US Army. Seventeen of the 87 were allocated to INSCOM, and delivery
was completed by 30 September 1982. The US Army Electronic Research and
Development Command funded the contract.

The delivery of the polygraphs culminated an effort begun in the fall of 1977
when specifications for the new polygraph were arrived at by a joint effort
of INSCOM, the US Army Criminal Investigations Command, the US Army Military
Police School and IMDSO. However, funds were not made available until 1982.[65]

TEMPEST Support to Army Staff, Pentagon. (U) HQDA realized that the majori-
ty of their classified information processing equipment and facilities had
never been inspected from a TEMPEST standpoint. As a result, beginning in
December 1981, the 902d MI Group provided initial TEMPEST support to the
Army staff to include ODCSOPS, ODCSLOG, OACSI, OCofS, Office of the Controller
of the Army, ODCSRDA, and ODCSPER all located within the Pentagon. More than
100 facilities were inspected, and recommendations made. This was the first
major TEMPEST effort within the HQDA staff at Pentagon.[66]

Counterespionage Incident in West Berlin. (U) The 766th MI Detachment with
cooperation of a US Army sergeant assigned to Field Station Berlin, conducted
a defensive counterespionage operation which ended in the apprehension of a
First Secretary in the Soviet Diplomatic Mission to East Germany, three
Soviet intelligence officers (two majors and a captain), and an East German
agent in West Berlin on 1 December 1981.

(U) Several months earlier, in July 1981, the US Army sergeant was phoned at
his quarters by a man who said he represented an East German film company.
The sergeant immediately recognized the danger and reported to the counter-
intelligence detachment in Berlin. During the next four months, the sergeant
met the East German eight times. The East German surfaced interest in intel-
ligence matters during the third meeting after the soldier declined to become
involved in blackmarket activities. The East German emphasized how much money
the soldier could earn by providing information--$500 for a USAREUR or US
Command Berlin phone book or a US Army field manual, and up to $10,000 for
"Top Secrets." At the fifth meeting, the agent paid the soldier $400 although

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he had produced nothing. Over the next three meetings, $550 more was advanced, and on the ninth and final meeting, an additional $450 was being offered. US counterintelligence surveillance of four of the meetings revealed the presence of several counter-surveillants.

(U)  In accordance with diplomatic protocols, the Russians involved were fully identified and then released to Soviet control.  The East German was tried in a West Berlin court on 14 July 1982, found guilty, and sentenced to three-and-one-half years in prison.[67]

LANDLORD PAPER.  (S)  On 17 April 1982, the USA Special Operations Detachment and the [____] terminated a [_____] against the Hungarian Intelligence Service (HUIS) by arresting Otto Gilbert in Augusta, Georgia, on espionage charges.  The arrest culminated an extensive joint INSCOM [____] investigation.  The [_____] was approached by a known HUIS officer in 1977, when the warrant officer was visiting relatives in Hungary.  Upon his return from the trip, the warrant officer reported the contact to INSCOM and was utilized to manipulate and exploit HUIS as a double agent.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S)  The operation was conducted in Europe for appoximately 18 months as a means for gaining insight into HUIS methods and capabilities.  In 1980, the warrent officer was reassigned to CONUS and the operations were transferred to Joint FBI/ INSCOM control.  The key objective in the CONUS phase of the operation was to surface HUIS operatives for neutralization or exploitation actions.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S)  On 17 April 1982, the [_____] met Gilbert, a naturalized US citizen, at a prearranged meeting place to turn over classified US Army documents.  After the warrant officer received $4,000 of the $30,000 promised for the documents, the [____] arrested Gilbert for espionage.  Material taken from Gilbert included extensive listings of contacts in the US and Europe and his admissions led to neutralizations in France.  Gilbert received a 15-year sentence.[68]

The 66th MI Group's Personnel Security Investigation Responsibility.   (U) In a message dated December 1981, OACSI announced its position on Personnel Security Investigations (PSI) in Europe.  The OACSI position gave INSCOM the mission of conducting PSI's in echelon above corps units, while USAREUR conducted PSI's in units assigned/attached to corps and divisions.  The following rationale was used in formulating this position:  Limiting the corps PSI responsibility to the metropolitan area of the corps headquarters would restrict the practical counterintelligence investigative training base for corps counterintelligence elements.  The corps CEWI Battalion TOE authorization allocated sufficient 97B spaces, at the appropriate skill levels, to accommodate an expanded PSI mission.  Expanding the 66th MI Group's PSI responsibility to include the conduct of PSI's in Corps units would require additional Security and Investigative Activities (S&IA) program personnel spaces and fill for INSCOM.  The likelihood of obtaining additional resources in the upcoming program planning and budget was not encouraging.

(U)  During a visit to USAREUR in March 1982, the ACSI stated that PSI was not an appropriate mission for a corps.  This prompted a 7 April 1982 meeting between USAREUR and 66th MI Group.  At this meeting the attendees agreed that counterintelligence resources could best be utilized by having the 66th MI Group conduct all PSI's, less those in the immediate metropolitan area of the corps headquarters and in the divisions.  Although this represented the most efficient use of counterintelligence resources, the 66th MI Group representatives reiterated that they would require 31 additional S&IA spaces in order to accomplish this expanded PSI mission.

(U)  OACSI held off on making any further changes to PSI responsibilities pending a formal request by USAREUR.  Once a suitable solution to the personnel shortfall of INSCOM was found, USAREUR would request OACSI to revise its position on PSI responsibilities.[69]

Mobile Tempest Test Set (MTTS) (AN/MSQ-XXX).  (FOUO)  The MTTS will replace the Field Environment TEMPEST Test Set (FETTS-160) currently used to perform the INSCOM TEMPEST testing missions.  The MTTS will replace the present FETTS-160 which has become technically outdated and has experienced numerous reliability problems in both mobility and mission equipment.  It will be acquired as a non-developmental item and will comprise a "mixture" of militarized and specially designed commercial equipments configured in manportable cases mounted in an environmentally controlled commercial shelter pulled by a commerical designed vehicle.  The MTTS would be operated by a TEMPEST test team in CONUS and the European and Pacific Theaters during peacetime.  It would be capable of performing its mission in both its shelter-mounted configuration or as a modular "fly-away" set, providing the team additional flexibilty and mobility.  The state of the art receiving and recording equipment would greatly enhance the analytic capability of the TEMPEST test team.

(FOUO)  The need to replace the FETTS-160 was first articulated late 1979.  Coordination with MACOM's and the users was initiated to more accurately define the requirements, and DARCOM agencies began a preliminary search to determine the availability of developmental state of the arts equipment capable of performing the TEMPEST mission.  Through this search, it was learned that an Automatic TEMPEST Test Receiver (ATTR) was under development by the Navy.  The ATTR was the desired receiving system for MTTS.  During FY 1982, a Joint Working Group worked on Letter Requirement, but no final document had been approved by the end of the fiscal year.[70]

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 86-89.
2. Ibid., p. 90.
3. Ibid., pp. 185-90.
4. FY 1982 FS Berlin AHR (TSCW), p. 73.
5. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 76-77.
6. Ibid., pp. 73-75.
7. IA Form 32, IAOPS-H, subj: Response to DIA Assessment Report (S/NOFORN).
8. INSCOM Msg dtd 110800Z Aug 82, subj: INSCOM HUMINT Augmentation Concept - Central America (S/NOFORN); FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 78-79.
9. IA Form 32, IAOPS-H-F, subj: LEEP OVOP (9 Aug 82) (S/NOFORN).
10. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 92.
11. Ibid., p. 93.
12. Ibid., p. 94.
13. Ibid., p. 96.
14. Ibid., p. 95.
15. Ibid., pp. 15-16.
16. Ibid., pp. 177-78.
17. FY 1982 FS Korea AHR (S-CCO), Ch 4, pp. 2-3; FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 29.
18. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 26.
19. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 27; FY 1982 FS Key West AHR (S-CCO), p. 17.
20. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 23-24; FY 1982 DCSFM (TSCW), Ch 5, p. 13.
21. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 34-37.
22. Ibid., pp. 17-19.
23. Ibid., pp. 69-70.
24. Ibid., p. 71.
25. Printout of Army SIGINT Resources by Sub-Element (4 Oct 82) (SCW).
26. Printout of Army SIGINT Positions by Type (4 Oct 82) (SCW).
27. Fact Sheet, DCSOPS, subj: [ (b)(1) ] (18 Mar 82) (S); Info Paper, IAOPS-SE-A, subj: [ (b)(1) ] Lessons Learned (10 Feb 82) (S-CCO); FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 41-43; FY 1982 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), Ch 3, p. 8; FY 1982 FS Panama AHR (S-CCO), p. 5.
28. FY 1982 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), Ch 5, pp. 6-7.
29. Ibid., Ch 5, pp. 10-11.
30. Ibid., Ch 5, pp. 9-10.
31. Ibid., Ch 5, pp 8-9.
32. CDR INSCOM Msg dtd 091830Z Oct 81, subj: INSCOM Operational Report (OPREP) 18-81 for the Period 14 Sep thru 27 Sep 1981 (SCW).
33. CDR INSCOM Msg dtd 301600Z Oct 81, subj: INSCOM Operational Report (OPREP) 19-81 for the Period 28 Sep thru 11 Oct 81 (TSCW).
34. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 57-58.
35. Fact Sheet, IAOPS-EO, subj: Project GROVE WOOD (30 Nov 81) (S/NOFORN); FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 58.
36. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 59.
37. Ibid.
38. CDR INSCOM Msg dtd 081717Z Oct 82, subj: TRIVIAL TIGER Deployment Plan (S/NOFORN); FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 59.
39. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 60.
40. Ibid.
41. Ibid., p. 61.

42. Ibid.
43. Ibid., pp. 63-64.
44. Ibid., p. 66.
45. Ibid., p. 72.
46. Ibid., p. 62.
47. Ibid., p. 44.
48. Ibid.
49. "Army Intelligence Management Study," HQ INSCOM (1 Mar 82) (S/NOFORN).
50. FY 1982 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), Ch 4, p. 11.
51. FY 1982 ITAC AHR (S/NOFORN), Annex C-2-1; C-3, p. 5; C-5, p. 3.
52. FY 1982 ITAC AHR (S/NOFORN), Annex D-5, D-7.
53. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 132-34.
54. Ibid., pp. 149-51.
55. Ibid., pp. 135-36.
56. Ibid., p. 157.
57. Ibid., p. 153.
58. Ibid., pp. 168-69.
59. Ibid., pp. 103-05.
60. Ibid., pp. 114-16.
61. Ibid., pp. 122-24.
62. Fact Sheet, IAOPS-OP-OC, subj: Summary of BG Doziers' Debriefing (18 Mar 82), (S/NOFORN); FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 122-24.
63. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 130-31.
64. Ibid., p. 152.
65. Ibid., p. 101.
66. Ibid., p. 111.
67. Msg, Berlin (241720Z Sep 82), subj: Possible Brief Item for INSCOM Commanders' Conference RE our 17 Sep Conversation in your Office (U).
68. Memorandum for Record, IASO-OP, subj: LANDLORD PAPER (20 Apr 82) (S); FY 1982 SOD AHR (C), p. 5.
69. DF, IAOPS-OP, subj: 66th MI Group In Process Review (28 May 82) (S).
70. FY 1982 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), Ch 4, p. 11.

APPENDIX A

## USA INSCOM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
(As of 30 September 1982)

| UIC | Unit Designation | Location |
|-----|------------------|----------|
| WOOYAA | HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND | Arlington Hall Station, Virginia |
| WOOOAA | US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station | Arlington Hall Station, Virginia |
| WOO1AA | USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| WO1KAA | US Army Field Station Key West | Naval Air Station Key West, Florida |
| W31UAA | US Army Field Station San Antonio | Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas |
| WOO2AA | US Army Element, National Security Agency | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| WO1HAA | US Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station | Warrenton, Virginia |
| WO2BAA | US Army Field Station Okinawa | Sobe, Okinawa, Japan |
| WO2RAA | US Army Field Station Berlin | Berlin, Germany |
| WODRAA | US Army Field Station Sinop | Sinop, Turkey |
| WOKLAA | Classified Unit | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W1J1AA | US Army Special Security Group | Pentagon, Washington, DC |
| W1U3AA | US Army Administrative Survey Detachment | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W372AA | US Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W2JBAA | US Army Russian Institute | Garmisch, Germany |
| W3AGAA | US Army Field Station Augsburg | Augsburg, Germany |
| W3CCAA | USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity | Arlington Hall Station, Virginia |
| W3NSAA | USA INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific | Fort Shafter, Hawaii |
| W3QNAA | US Army Cryptologic Support Group | Heidelberg, Germany |
| W3YDAA | US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center | Arlington Hall Station, Virginia |
| W318AA | USA INSCOM Fort Meade Headquarters Support Activity | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W319AA | US Army Operational Group | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W32BAA | US Army Central Security Facility | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W35GAA | USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity | Arlington Hall Station, Virginia |
| W36SAA | USA INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity | Arlington Hall Station, Virginia |
| W39CAA | US Army Special Operations Detachment | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |

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| UIC | Unit Designation | Location |
|---|---|---|
| | HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND | |
| W4DFAA | US Army Systems Exploitation Detachment | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W4DKAA | USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity | |
| W4E7AA | US Army Field Station Kunia | Arlington Hall Station, Virginia |
| WBU6AA | 902d Military Intelligence Group | Wheeler Air Force Base, Hawaii |
| WBU699 | Augmentation, 902d Military Intelligence Group | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W005AA | USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W009AA | USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Houston | Pentagon, Washington, DC |
| | | Fort Sam Houston, Texas |
| W01AAA | USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco | |
| | | Presidio of San Francisco, CA |
| W01BAA | USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency | |
| | | Alexandria, Virginia |
| W3S2AA | USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Fort Meade | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| | USA INSCOM Security Support Battalion (Provisional) | |
| | | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| W32AAA | USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Meade | |
| | | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| WBU7AA | 66th Military Intelligence Group | Munich, Germany |
| WBU799 | Augmentation, 66th Military Intelligence Group | Munich, Germany |
| WGNTAA | 18th Military Intelligence Battalion | Munich, Germany |
| WGNT99 | Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion | |
| | | Munich, Germany |
| WBVNAA | 5th Military Intelligence Company | Munich, Germany |
| WBVN99 | Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Company | |
| | | Munich, Germany |
| WBVHAA | HHC, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion | Frankfurt, Germany |
| WBVH99 | Augmentation, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion | |
| | | Frankfurt, Germany |
| WBVKAA | HHC, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion | Nuernberg Fuerth, Germany |
| WBVK99 | Augmentation, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion | |
| | | Nuernberg Fuerth, Germany |
| WBVLAA | HHC, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion | Kaiserslautern, Germany |
| WBVL99 | Augmentation, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion | |
| | | Kaiserslautern, Germany |

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| UIC | Unit Designation | Location |
|---|---|---|
| | HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND | |
| | 66th Military Intelligence Group | |
| WBWKAA | 430th Military Intelligence Detachment | Munich, Germany |
| WBWK99 | Augmentation, 430th Military Intelligence Detachment | Munich, Germany |
| WBWVAA | 766th Military Intelligence Detachment | Berlin, Germany |
| WBWV99 | Augmentation, 766th Military Intelligence Detachment | Berlin, Germany |
| | 430th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional) | Munich, Germany |
| WGS5AA | 584th Military Intelligence Detachment | Vincenza, Italy |
| WBU8AA | 470th Military Intelligence Group | Fort Clayton, Panama |
| WBU899 | Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group | Fort Clayton, Panama |
| WBU9AA | 500th Military Intelligence Group | Camp Zama, Japan |
| WBU999 | Augmentation, 500th Military Intelligence Group | Camp Zama, Japan |
| W3BRAA | US Army Field Station Misawa | Misawa, Japan |
| WFN8AA | 149th Military Intelligence Detachment | Camp Zama, Japan |
| WFN899 | Augmentation, 149th Military Intelligence Detachment | Camp Zama, Japan |
| WCOFAA | 181st Military Intelligence Detachment | Camp Zama, Japan |
| WCOF99 | Augmentation, 181st Military Intelligence Detachment | Camp Zama, Japan |
| W4FWAA | US Army Asian Studies Detachment | Camp Zama, Japan |
| WH6AAA | HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group | Camp Coiner (Yongsan Military Reservation), Seoul, Korea |
| WH6A99 | Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group | Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea |
| W3F1AA | US Army Field Station Korea | Camp Humphreys, Pyong Taek, Korea |
| WEDVAA | 332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare) | Camp Page, Korea |
| WC16AA | 524th Military Intelligence Battalion | Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea |
| WC1699 | Augmentation, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion | Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea |
| WBWFAA | 209th Military Intelligence Detachment | Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea |
| WBWF99 | Augmentation, 209th Military Intelligence Detachment | Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea |

| UIC | Unit Designation | Location |
|-----|------------------|----------|
| | HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND | |
| WH8MAA | 3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) | Pyong Taek, Korea |
| | Headquarters, and Headquarters Company, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion | Pyong Taek, Korea |
| | Company A, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion | Pyong Taek, Korea |
| | Company B, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion | Pyong Taek, Korea |
| WDLYAA | HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion | Augsburg, Germany |
| WDLY99 | Augmentation, 502d Army Security Agency | Augsburg, Germany |
| WDLFAA | 409th Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Rear) | Augsburg, Germany |
| WEDUAA | 328th Army Security Agency Company | Augsburg, Germany |
| WBVA90 | 513th Military Intelligence Group Carrier | Fort Monmouth, New Jersey |
| WH60AA | 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence) | Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland |
| WH6099 | Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence) | Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland |
| | 11th Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) (Provisional) | Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland |
| WGTXAA | 641st Military Intelligence Detachment | Fort George G. Meade, Maryland |
| WH7290 | 201st Military Intelligence Battalion Carrier | Fort Monmouth, New Jersey |
| WH8Q90 | 202d Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection/Exploitation) Carrier | Fort Monmouth, New Jersey |
| WH8P90 | 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) Carrier | Fort Monmouth, New Jersey |
| | US Army Intelligence Exchange and Support Center (Provisional) | Arlington Hall Station, Virginia |

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# APPENDIX B

## TOE UNITS
### (As of 30 September 1982)

| | |
|---|---|
| WBU7 | 66th Military Intelligence Group |
| WBU8 | 470th Military Intelligence Group |
| WBU9 | 500th Military Intelligence Group |
| WH6A | HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group |
| WBU6 | 902d Military Intelligence Group |
| WH8M | 3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) |
| WGNT | 18th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WBVH | HHC, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WDLY | HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion |
| WBVK | HHC, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WC16 | 524th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WBVL | HHC, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WBVN | 5th Military Intelligence Company |
| WH6O | 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence) |
| WEDV | 332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare) |
| WDLF | 409th Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Rear) |
| WEDU | 328th Army Security Agency Company |
| WFN8 | 149th Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WCOF | 181st Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WBWF | 209th Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WBWK | 430th Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WGS5 | 584th Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WGTX | 641st Military Intelligence Detachment (Collection) |
| WBVW | 766th Military Intelligence Detachment |

## APPENDIX C

### CHANGES IN STATUS OF TOE UNITS

#### ACTIVATED

| Unit | Eff Date | Authority |
|---|---|---|
| 524th Military Intelligence Battalion<br>Stationed: Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea<br>Assigned to: HHC, 501st MI Group | 16 Jun 82 | Ltr, DAAG-HDU,<br>8 Jul 82 |
| 584th Military Intelligence Detachment<br>Stationed: Vincenza, Italy<br>Assigned to: 66th MI Group | 1 Oct 81 | PO 45-1, HQ INSCOM,<br>27 Aug 81 |
| 3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation)<br>Stationed: Pyong Taek, Korea<br>Assigned to: HHC, 501st MI Group | 16 Jun 82 | PO 31-4, HQ INSCOM,<br>8 Jun 82 |
| Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion<br>Stationed: Pyong Taek, Korea<br>Assigned to: HHC, 501st MI Group | 16 Jun 82 | PO 31-4, HQ INSCOM,<br>8 Jun 82 |
| Company A, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion<br>Stationed: Pyong Taek, Korea<br>Assigned to: HHC, 501st MI Group | 16 Jun 82 | PO 31-4, HQ INSCOM,<br>8 Jun 82 |
| Company B, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion<br>Stationed: Pyong Taek, Korea<br>Assigned to: HHC, 501st MI Group | 16 Jun 82 | PO 31-4, HQ INSCOM,<br>8 Jun 82 |

#### INACTIVATED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 201st Army Security Agency Company | 30 Sep 82 | PO 35-4, HQ INSCOM,<br>23 Jun 82 |
| 146th Army Security Agency Company (Aviation) (Forward) | 16 Jun 82 | PO 33-3, HQ INSCOM,<br>15 Jun 82 |

#### REDESIGNATED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Old: 332d Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Forward)<br>New: 332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare) | 16 Jun 82 | PO 61-5, HQ INSCOM,<br>18 Oct 82 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old: | 146th Army Security Agency Company (Aviation) (Forward) | 16 Jun 82 | Ltr, DAAG-HDU, 8 Jul 82 |
| New: | Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company, 3d Military Intelligence Battation | | |
| | | | |
| Old: | 704th Military Intelligence Detachment | 16 Jun 82 | Ltr, DAAG-HDU 8 Jul 82 |
| New: | Company A, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion | | |
| | | | |
| Old: | 542d Military Intelligence Detachment | 16 Jun 82 | Ltr, DAAG-HDU 8 Jul 82 |
| New: | Company B, 3d Military Intelligence Battalion | | |
| | | | |
| Old: | 524th Military Intelligence Detachment | 16 Jun 82 | Ltr, DAAG-HDU 8 Jul 82 |
| New: | 524th Military Intelligence Battalion | | |
| | | | |
| Old: | Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Army Security Agency Group | 1 Oct 82 | PO 1-5, HQ INSCOM, 12 Jan 82 |
| New: | Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion | | |

### REASSIGNED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 209th Military Intelligence Detachment<br>From: HHC, 501st MI Group<br>To: 524th MI Battalion | 16 Jun 82 | PO 37-1, HQ INSCOM, 25 Jun 82 |
| 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)<br>From: USA Intelligence and Threat Center<br>To: 513th MI Group | 1 Sep 82 | PO 8-9, HQ INSCOM, 1 Mar 82 |
| 641st Military Intelligence Detachment<br>From: HQ USAINSCOM<br>To: 513th MI Group | 1 Sep 82 | PO 51-1, HQ INSCOM, 31 Aug 82 |

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APPENDIX D

## TDA UNITS*
### (As of 30 September 1982)

| | |
|---|---|
| WOOY | Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command |
| WOOO | US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station |
| WOO1 | USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group |
| WOO2 | US Army Element, National Security Agency |
| WOO5 | USA INSCOM Pengaon Counterintelligence Force |
| WOO9 | USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Houston |
| WO1A | USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal SecuritySupport Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco |
| WO1B | USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency |
| WO1H | US Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station |
| WO1K | US Army Field Station Key West |
| WO2B | US Army Field Station Okinawa |
| WO2R | US Army Field Station Berlin |
| WODR | US Army Field Station Sinop |
| WOKL | Classified Unit |
| W1J1 | US Army Special Security Group |
| W1U3 | US Army Administrative Survey Detachment |
| W2JB | US Army Russian Institute |
| W31U | US Army Field Station San Antonio |
| W32A | USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Mede |
| W32B | US Army Central Security Facility |
| W35G | USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity |
| W36S | USA INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity |
| W39C | US Army Special Operations Detachment |
| W318 | USA INSCOM Fort Meade Headquarters Support Activity |
| W319 | US Army Operation Group |
| W372 | US Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment |
| W3AG | US Army Field Staton Augsburg |
| W3BR | US Army Field Station Misawa |
| W3CC | USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity |
| W3F1 | US Army Field Station Korea |
| W3NS | USA INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific |
| W3QN | US Army Cryptologic Support Group |
| W3S2 | USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Fort Meade |
| W3YD | US Army Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center |
| W4DF | US Army Systems Exploitation Detachment |
| W4DF | USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity |
| W4E7 | US Army Field Station Kunia |
| W4FW | US Army Asian Studies Detachment |
| WBU699 | Augmentation, 902d Military Intelligence Group |
| WBU799 | Augmentation, 66th Military Intelligence Group |
| WBU899 | Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group |
| WBU999 | Augmentation, 500th Military Intelligence Group |

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| | |
|---|---|
| WBVH99 | Augmentation, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WBVK99 | Augmentation, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WBVL99 | Augmentation, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WBVN99 | Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Company |
| WBWF99 | Augmentation, 209th Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WBWK99 | Augmentation, 430th Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WBWV99 | Augmentation, 766th Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WC1699 | Augmentation, 524th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WCOF99 | Augmentation, 181st Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WDLY99 | Augmentation, 502d Army Security Agency Battalion |
| WFN899 | Augmentation, 149th Military Intelligence Detachment |
| WGNT99 | Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion |
| WH6A99 | Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group |
| WH6099 | Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company |
| WBVA90 | 513th Military Intelligence Group Carrier |
| WH7290 | 201st Military Intelligence Battalion Carrier |
| WH8Q90 | 202d Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection/ Exploitation) Carrier |
| WH8P90 | 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) Carrier |

*TDA units which are only a paragraph on parent TDA are no longer being covered in the Annual Historical Review.

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APPENDIX E

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TDA UNITS

ORGANIZED

| Unit | | Eff Date | Authority |
|------|---|----------|-----------|
| WBVA90 | 513th Military Intelligence Group Carrier<br>Stationed: Fort Monmouth, New Jersey<br>Assigned to: HQ USAINSCOM | 2 Apr 82 | PO 30-12, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82 |
| WH7290 | 201st Military Intelligence Battalion Carrier<br>Stationed: Fort Monmouth, New Jersey<br>Assigned to: 513th MI Group Carrier | 2 Apr 82 | PO 30-13, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82 |
| WH8Q90 | 202d Military Intelligence Battalion Carrier<br>Stationed: Fort Monmouth, New Jersey<br>Assigned to: 513th MI Group Carrier | 2 Apr 82 | PO 30-1, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82 |
| WH8P90 | 203d Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) Carrier<br>Stationed: Fort Monmouth, New Jersey<br>Assigned to: 513th MI Group Carrier | 2 Apr 82 | PO 30-17, HQ INSCOM, 4 Jun 82 |

REASSIGNED

Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company 1 Sep 82     PO 8-9, HQ INSCOM
  (Technical Intelligence)                                          1 Mar 82
From: Hqs, 11th MI Company
To:     513th MI Group Carrier

APPENDIX F

USA INSCOM PERSONNEL STRENGTH BY UNIT*
(As of 30 September 1982)

| Unit | OFF | | WO | | ENL | | MIL TOTAL | | DH CIV | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Auth | Asgd | Auth | Asgd | Auth | Asgd | Auth | Asgd | Auth | Asgd |
| HQ, US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) | 148 | 142 | 26 | 20 | 98 | 100 | 272 | 262 | 300 | 285 |
| USAG, Arlington Hall Station | 16 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 143 | 159 | 161 | 180 | 74 | 85 |
| USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW)** | 130 | 112 | 31 | 27 | 790 | 802 | 951 | 941 | 4 | 4 |
| USA Element, National Security Agency | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station | 15 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 118 | 125 | 135 | 141 | 119 | 108 |
| USA Field Station Key West | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 26 | 20 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Classified Unit (WOKL) | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 16 |
| USA Administrative Survey Detachment | 66 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 57 | 51 | 170 | 149 | 271 | 251 |
| USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity | 16 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 99 | 90 | 118 | 106 | 64 | 70 |
| US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center | 85 | 69 | 25 | 26 | 128 | 111 | 238 | 206 | 205 | 189 |
| 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence) | 23 | 25 | 8 | 9 | 208 | 192 | 239 | 226 | 2 | 0 |
| USA Field Station San Antonio | 11 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 331 | 291 | 347 | 306 | 5 | 5 |
| USA Central Security Facility | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 90 | 79 |
| USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 27 |
| USA INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 69 | 56 | 73 | 58 | 10 | 7 |

*The Command Program Authorized is being used to cover personnel strength by unit. Table taken from DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, Manpower Command Strength (30 Sep 82).

**Strength recorded for USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW) contains personnel of 1st Battalion (Support) and 2d Battalion (Operations).

| Unit | OFF | | WO | | ENL | | MIL TOTAL | | DH CIV | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Auth | Asgd | Auth | Asgd | Auth | Asgd | Auth | Asgd | Auth | Asgd |
| USA Special Operations Detachment | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 26 | 21 | 37 | 28 | 6 | 6 |
| USA INSCOM Ft Meade Headquarters Support Activity | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 14 |
| USA Operational Group | 43 | 44 | 14 | 15 | 30 | 26 | 87 | 85 | 27 | 20 |
| USA Special Security Group | 117 | 108 | 6 | 4 | 211 | 194 | 334 | 306 | 14 | 14 |
| USA Systems Exploitation Detachment | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 43 |
| 641st Military Intelligence Detachment | 18 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 39 | 6 | 72 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| 902d Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation | 14 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 40 | 36 | 16 | 12 |
| USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 33 | 23 | 51 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Ft Houston | 21 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 57 | 51 | 93 | 80 | 2 | 2 |
| USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco | 20 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 42 | 37 | 83 | 74 | 2 | 2 |
| USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Ft Meade | 33 | 29 | 34 | 27 | 102 | 88 | 169 | 144 | 6 | 5 |
| USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 2 |
| USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Ft Meade | 22 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 60 | 44 | 100 | 81 | 27 | 20 |
| SUBTOTAL CONUS | 852 | 761 | 301 | 273 | 2762 | 2585 | 3915 | 3619 | 1339 | 1267 |
| 470th Military Intelligence Group | 13 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 84 | 109 | 101 | 126 | 5 | 9 |
| SUBTOTAL CARIBBEAN | 13 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 84 | 109 | 101 | 126 | 5 | 9 |

| Unit | OFF Auth | OFF Asgd | WO Auth | WO Asgd | ENL Auth | ENL Asgd | MIL TOTAL Auth | MIL TOTAL Asgd | DH CIV Auth | DH CIV Asgd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| USA INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific | 9 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 37 | 40 | 50 | 54 | 4 | 5 |
| USA Field Station Okinawa | 22 | 21 | 5 | 4 | 636 | 700 | 663 | 725 | 36 | 36 |
| USA Field Station Misawa | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 113 | 122 | 117 | 127 | 0 | 0 |
| 500th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation | 9 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 55 | 52 | 69 | 67 | 60 | 62 |
| 501st Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation | 24 | 29 | 4 | 5 | 155 | 172 | 183 | 206 | 20 | 106 |
| 181st Military Intelligence Detachment | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 17 | 6 | 6 |
| 209th Military Intelligence Detachment | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 76 | 84 | 83 | 93 | 20 | 0 |
| USA Asian Study Detachment | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 83 | 88 |
| USA Field Station Korea | 13 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 185 | 183 | 205 | 205 | 39 | 0 |
| 332d Military Intelligence Company (Electronic Warfare) | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 241 | 223 | 251 | 233 | 0 | 0 |
| 149th Military Intelligence Battalion | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 14 | 25 | 23 | 11 | 9 |
| USA Field Station Kunia | 16 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 350 | 378 | 377 | 402 | 7 | 5 |
| 3d Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) | 8 | 18 | 24 | 25 | 269 | 283 | 301 | 326 | 0 | 0 |
| 524th Military Intelligence Battalion | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 49 | 67 | 62 | 76 | 22 | 0 |
| SUBTOTAL PACIFIC | 129 | 144 | 81 | 82 | 2204 | 2337 | 2414 | 2563 | 308 | 317 |

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| Unit | OFF Auth | OFF Asgd | WO Auth | WO Asgd | ENL Auth | ENL Asgd | MIL TOTAL Auth | MIL TOTAL Asgd | DH CIV Auth | DH CIV Asgd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| USA Cryptologic Support Group | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| USA Field Station Berlin | 31 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 713 | 821 | 762 | 870 | 8 | 4 |
| USA Field Station Augsburg | 68 | 73 | 34 | 29 | 1599 | 1576 | 1701 | 1678 | 96 | 94 |
| 66th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation | 34 | 31 | 12 | 15 | 155 | 175 | 201 | 221 | 238 | 213 |
| 5th Military Intelligence Company | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 43 | 48 | 49 | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| 18th Military Intelligence Battalion | 12 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 118 | 128 | 140 | 151 | 0 | 0 |
| 165th Military Intelligence Battalion | 9 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 81 | 66 | 97 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| 511th Military Intelligence Battalion | 10 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 79 | 64 | 98 | 82 | 0 | 0 |
| 430th Military Intelligence Detachment |  | 14 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 28 | 33 | 55 | 66 | 0 |
| 527th Military Intelligence Battalion | 13 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 104 | 94 | 124 | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| 766th Military Intelligence Detachment |  | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 19 | 28 | 26 | 0 |
| TUSLOG Detachment 4 | 22 | 21 | 7 | 8 | 203 | 248 | 232 | 277 | 0 | 0 |
| USA Russian Institute | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 25 | 23 |
| 502d Army Security Agency Group | 11 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 127 | 179 | 141 | 203 | 2 | 0 |
| 328th Army Security Agency Company | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 133 | 126 | 142 | 132 | 0 | 0 |
| 409th Army Security Agency Company | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 155 | 151 | 163 | 156 | 0 | 0 |
| 584th Military Intelligence Detachment | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| SUBTOTAL EUROPE | 250 | 270 | 136 | 130 | 3582 | 3757 | 3868 | 4157 | 370 | 334 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1244 | 1190 | 522 | 487 | 8632 | 8788 | 10398 | 10465 |  | 2022 |

APPENDIX G

PROVISIONAL UNITS
(As of 30 September 1982)

11th Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) (Provisional)
430th Miltary Intelligence Battalion (Provisional)
USA INSCOM Security Support Battalion (Provisional)
US Army Intelligence Exchange and Supprot Center (Provisional)
Company A, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional)
Company B, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional)

# APPENDIX H

## CHANGES IN STATUS OF PROVISIONAL UNITS

### DISCONTINUED

| Unit | Eff Date | Authority |
|---|---|---|
| 209th Military Intelligence Battalion (Counterintelligence) (Provisional) | 16 Jun 82 | PO 35-1, HQ INSCOM, 23 Jun 82 |
| 146th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) (Provisional) | 16 Jun 82 | PO 35-1, HQ INSCOM, 23 Jun 82 |
| 524th Military Intelligence Battalion (HUMINT) (Provisional) | 16 Jun 82 | PO 31-3, HQ INSCOM, 8 Jun 82 |

### ORGANIZED

| Unit | Eff Date | Authority |
|---|---|---|
| US Army Intelligence Exchange and Support Center (Provisonal) | 01 Aug 82 | PO 50-2, HQ INSCOM, 30 Aug 82 |
| Company A, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional) | 01 Nov 81 | PO 42-1, HQ INSCOM, 10 Sep 81 |
| Company B, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional) | 01 Nov 81 | PO 42-1, HQ INSCOM, 10 Sep 81 |

### REASSIGNED

| Unit | Eff Date | Authority |
|---|---|---|
| 11th Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) (Provisional)<br>From: USA Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center<br>To: 513th MI Group Carrier | 01 Sep 82 | PO 51-1, HQ INSCOM, 31 Aug 82 |

APPENDIX I

USA INSCOM KEY PERSONNEL

| Position/Name | Dates Served |
|---|---|
| COMMANDING GENERAL<br>  MG Albert N. Stubblebine III | 7 May 81 - Present |
| DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE*<br>  BG James W. Hunt<br>  BG Sidney T Weinstein<br>  BG Thomas J. Flynn | 30 Sep 82 - Present<br>1 Dec 81 - 13 Aug 82<br>31 Jul 79 - 1 Dec 81 |
| DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL, SUPPORT<br>  BG Sidney T. Weinstein | 30 Jun 81 - 1 Dec 81 |
| COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR<br>  CSM George W. Howell, Jr.<br>  CSM Douglas B. Elam | 15 Mar 82 - Present<br>1 Oct 79 - 30 Oct 81 |
| CHIEF OF STAFF<br>  COL(P) James W. Shufelt | 1 Oct 80 - Present |
| DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF<br>  LTC William A. Hussong, Jr.<br>  LTC John R. Yates | 13 Jun 82 - Present<br>24 Jul 80 - 2 Feb 82 |
| ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF**<br>  LTC George J. Lordi, Jr. | 15 Oct 80 - 1 May 1982 |
| SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF<br>  CPT Ruth A. Stevick | 3 Aug 81 - Present |
| USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, FORSCOM<br>  LTC Raymond S. Olson | 1 Jul 81 - Present |
| USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, DARCOM<br>  LTC Steven R. Harris | 31 Jul 81 - Present |
| USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, TRADOC<br>  MAJ Walter G.B. Wright | 23 Sep 80 - Present |
| USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USAREUR<br>  LTC Raymond A. Tate | 13 Jan 81 - Present |

*For the period 1 Dec 81 to 31 Aug 82, BG Weinstein held the title of simply Deputy Commanding General.

**Position abolished.

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| Position/Name | Dates Served |
|---|---|
| USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USAICS<br>  MAJ John C. Davidson | 3 Mar 81 - Present |
| SENIOR RESERVE COMPONET ADVISOR<br>  COL Steven J. Luptak | 27 Aug 81 - Present |
| CHIEF, INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT<br>  OFFICE (IRMO)<br>  Mr. Paul G. Penoy | 24 Apr 81 - Present |
| CHIEF, ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS (OE)<br>  OFFICE<br>  MAJ James E. Tate, Jr. | 1 Sep 81 - Present |
| INSPECTOR GENERAL<br>  COL Jack E. Baker | 1 Sep 80 - Present |
| STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE<br>  COL Edward S. Adamkerwicz, Jr.<br>  LTC Joseph S. Kieffer, III | 30 Jun 82 - Present<br>14 Jan 80 - 30 Jun 82 |
| STAFF ADVISOR FOR SCIENTIFIC AND CRYPTO AFFAIRS<br>  Mr. Edwin A. Speakman | 12 Aug 68 - Present |
| CHIEF, MISSION ANALYSIS OFFICE<br>  COL Charles F. Partridge | 4 Aug 80 - Present |
| CHIEF, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS<br>  MAJ William S. Birdseye | 20 Oct 80 - Present |
| COMMAND CHAPLAIN<br>  COL John J. Cunniffe | 14 Mar 80 - Present |
| CHIEF, OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY<br>  Ms. Marian P. Woods<br>  Mr. Brady C. Jones | 10 Jan 82 - Present<br>26 Jul 81 - 10 Jan 82 |
| SPECIAL DISPURSING OFFICER<br>  Mr. Autmer Ackley | 10 Jul 78 - Present |
| COMMAND PSYCHOLOGIST<br>  LTC Richard E. Hartzell | 17 Sep 79 - Present |
| DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL<br>  COL Robert A. Wolters | 1 Jul 81 - Present |
| DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS<br>  COL Stanley H. Hyman<br>  COL Charles F. Scanlon | 23 Aug 82 - Present<br>29 Sep 79 - 23 Aug 82 |

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| Position/Name | Dates Served |
|---|---|
| DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, LOGISTICS<br>  COL Robert G. Haltiner | 31 May 81 - Present |
| DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT<br>  COL John A. Croft | 19 Jul 81 - Present |
| DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, FORCE MODERNIZATION<br>  Mr. George A. Harvey, Jr. | 3 Jan 78 - Present |
| DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, AUTOMATION<br>  COL Jerome P. Timlin | 17 Aug 81 - Present |
| ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, TELECOMMUNICATIONS<br>  COL Daniel R. Leonard | 15 Mar 81 - Present |
| CHIEF, COMMAND SECURITY OFFICE<br>  Mr. Stephen M. Earle | 31 Aug 81 - Present |

| Unit/Commander | |
|---|---|
| 66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP<br>  COL J. Barrie Williams | 30 Jul 81 - Present |
| 470th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP<br>  LTC Harry E. Cryblskey | 17 Jul 81 - Present |
| 500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP<br>  COL Bruce H. Davis<br>  COL Stanley H. Hyman | 15 Jul 82 - Present<br>16 Jul 81 - 14 Jul 82 |
| HHC, 501st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP<br>  COL Richard J. Powers | 9 Jul 81 - Present |
| 902d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP<br>  COL Anthony J. Gallo, Jr.<br>  COL Robert B. McCue | 7 Jul 82 - Present<br>9 Jul 80 - 7 Jul 82 |
| USA INSCOM CONUS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP<br>  (SIGINT/EW)<br>  COL William B. Guild<br>  COL Richard W. Mock | 1 Oct 81 - Present<br>10 Jul 79 - 1 Oct 81 |
| US ARMY OPERATIONAL GROUP<br>  COL John L. Hambric<br>  LTC John L. Greife | 15 Dec 81 - Present<br>12 Jun 80 - 15 Dec 81 |
| USA SPECIAL SECURITY GROUP<br>  COL George C. Campbell<br>  COL David T. Hottel | 1 Jul 82 - Present<br>1 Oct 80 - 1 Jul 82 |

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| Unit/Commander | Dates Served |
|---|---|
| US ARMY CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP | |
| MAJ(P) Jerry F. Pickar | 27 Mar 82 - Present |
| LTC James T. Reilly | 8 Aug 79 - 27 Mar 82 |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION AUGSBURG | |
| COL Michael M. Schneider | 11 Sep 81 - Present |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION BERLIN | |
| COL Cloyd H. Pfister | 28 Jul 82 - Present |
| COL Louis D. Kirk | 7 Jul 80 - 28 Jul 82 |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION KEY WEST | |
| CPT William C. Taylor | 7 May 82 - Present |
| CPT Wayne F. Petersen | 20 Dec 79 - 7 May 82 |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION KUNIA | |
| COL William D. Fritts | 8 Sep 82 - Present |
| COL James W. Hunt | 1 Oct 80 - 8 Sep 82 |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION KOREA | |
| LTC Dennis C. Biddinger | 18 Jun 82 - Present |
| LTC William H. Campbell | 18 Jun 80 - 18 Jun 82 |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION MISAWA | |
| LTC Gloria D. Redman | 22 Nov 80 - Present |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION OKINAWA | |
| COL Thomas N. Sherburne | 19 Aug 82 - Present |
| LTC(P) John M. Bennis | 23 Jun 82 - 19 Aug 82 |
| COL Ira C. Owens | 5 Aug 80 - 23 Jun 82 |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION PANAMA, 470th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP | |
| MAJ Gregg M. Schrader | 1 Jan 82 - Present |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION SAN ANTONIO | |
| LTC Willard T. Carter | 17 Jul 81 - Present |
| | |
| US ARMY FIELD STATION SINOP | |
| COL Wayne F. Stone | 2 Aug 82 - Present |
| COL Francis X. Toomey | 21 Aug 81 - 1 Aug 82 |
| | |
| 146th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (AERIAL EXPLOITATION) (PROVISIONAL) | |
| LTC Ballard M. Barker | 6 Aug 82 - 16 Jun 82 |
| | |
| 3d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (AERIAL EXPLOITATION) | |
| LTC Ballard M. Barker | 16 Jun 82 - Present |

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| Unit/Commander | Dates Served |
|---|---|
| **18th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION** | |
| LTC William M. Hix | 1 Jul 82 - Present |
| LTC Wade J. Williams | 8 Jul 80 - 1 Jul 82 |
| **165th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION** | |
| LTC Thomas K. Newell | 23 Jun 81 - Present |
| **HHC, 502d ARMY SECURITY AGENCY BATTALION** | |
| LTC Thomas J. Bates | Jul 82 - Present |
| **HHC, 511th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION** | |
| LTC Francis M. LaNas | 22 Jun 82 - Present |
| MAJ David C. Baker (Acting) | Apr 82 - 22 Jun 82 |
| LTC Paul R. Zingle | 25 Jun 80 - Apr 82 |
| **524th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION** | |
| LTC David W. Clark | 16 Jun 82 - Present |
| **HHC, 527th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION** | |
| LTC James H.P. Kelsey | 7 Jul 82 - Present |
| LTC Frances P. Keough | 9 Jul 80 - 7 Jul 82 |
| **USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT MEADE** | |
| LTC(P) David W. Tellman | 21 Jul 81 - Persent |
| **USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT SAM HOUSTON** | |
| LTC Mandel S. Solomon | 12 Aug 82 - Present |
| LTC William P. Johnson, Jr. | 12 Aug 80 - 12 Aug 82 |
| **USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO** | |
| LTC Donald W. Atcheson, Jr. | 17 Jun 81 - Present |
| **5th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY** | |
| MAJ Roy E. Peterson | 1 Jul 81 - Present |
| **11th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE)** | |
| LTC John H. Prokopowicz | 12 Dec 80 - Present |
| **328th ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY** | |
| CPT Phillip G. Basinger | 17 Jun 81 - Present |
| **332d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (ELECTRONIC WARFARE)** | |
| CPT Byron J. Greene, Jr. | 28 Jun 82 - Present |
| CPT Thomas Schmidt | 17 Jul 81 - 28 Jun 82 |

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| Unit/Commander | Dates Served |
|---|---|
| 409th ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY, OPERATIONS (REAR) | |
| CPT Richard A. Prescott | Dec 81 - Present |
| CPT M.C. Pitts | Nov 80 - Dec 81 |
| 149th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT | |
| LTC Ray S. Yoshida | 1 Oct 80 - Present |
| 181st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT | |
| LTC Henry M. Robertson | 31 Jul 81 - Present |
| 209th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT | |
| 1LT Kenneth Jones | 16 Jun 82 - Present |
| LTC David W. Clark | Aug 81 - 16 Jun 82 |
| 430th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT | |
| LTC James M. Dorton | 15 Jul 82 - Present |
| LTC(P) Charles J. Little | 24 Apr 80 - 15 Jul 82 |
| 584th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT | |
| MAJ(P) John L. Kelly | 4 Jun 82 - Present |
| LTC William A. Reed, Jr. | 1 Oct 82 - 4 Jun 82 |
| 641st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (COLLECTION) | |
| MAJ Frederick K. Pollock | 1 Sep 82 - Present |
| LTC Thomas C. Middleton | 15 Jun 81 - 1 Sep 82 |
| LTC Laszlo P. Boesze | 16 Sep 79 - 15 Jun 81 |
| 766th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT | |
| LTC Timothy L. Felker | 25 Jun 81 - Present |
| US ARMY ASIAN STUDIES DETACHMENT | |
| Mr. Leo M. Traynor | 1 Oct 80 - Present |
| USAINSCOM CI DETACHMENT, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY | |
| LTC Lawrence N. Reiman, Jr. | 8 Aug 80 - Present |
| US ARMY SYSTEMS EXPLOITATION DETACHMENT | |
| (C) MAJ George G. Laing | Apr 82 - Present |
| (C) LTC J. Douglas Mistler | 1 Oct 78 - Apr 82 |
| USA INSCOM SECURITY SUPPORT DETACHMENT, FORT MEADE | |
| LTC Charles E. Howe | 2 Jun 82 - Present |
| LTC James R. Linnen | May 80 - 2 Jun 82 |
| US ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS DETACHMENT | |
| COL Chad B. White | 17 Aug 81 - Present |

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| Unit/Commander | Dates Served |
|---|---|
| US ARMY ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY DETACHMENT | |
| LTC Harry L. Boyce | 30 Jul 80 - Present |
| USA INSCOM THEATER INTELLIGENCE CENTER - PACIFIC | |
| COL Allan R. Stern | 29 Sep 80 - Present |
| US ARMY INTELLIGENCE EXCHANGE AND SUPPORT CENTER (PROVISIONAL) | |
| COL Gerald F. Feeney | 1 Aug 82 - Present |
| US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER | |
| COL David T. Hottel | 23 Jul 82 - Present |
| COL Arion N. Pattakos | 28 Jul 80 - 23 Jul 82 |
| USA INSCOM PENTAGON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FORCE | |
| LTC Philip J. Gillen, Jr. | 21 May 82 - Present |
| LTC Morton S. Cohen | 27 Jun 80 - 21 May 82 |
| USA INSCOM ADMINISTRATIVE/AUDIOVISUAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY | |
| Mr. David Stein | 30 Nov 78 - Present |
| USA INSCOM FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING ACTIVITY | |
| MAJ T.E. Hargis | 29 Jun 81 - Present |
| USA INSCOM HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT ACTIVITY | |
| CPT Jack W. Russell | 9 Jul 82 - Present |
| USA INSCOM ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE ACTIVITY | |
| COL Robert G. Haltiner | 31 May 81 - Present |
| US ARMY CENTRAL SECURITY FACILITY | |
| COL Ernest H. Fountain, Jr. | 12 Sep 79 - Present |
| US ARMY RUSSIAN INSTITUTE | |
| LTC Geoffrey H. Kleb | 9 Jan 81 - Present |
| US ARMY GARRISON, ARLINGTON HALL STATION | |
| LTC Joseph C. Liberti | 1 Aug 80 - Present |
| US ARMY GARRISON, VINT HILL FARMS STATION | |
| COL Emmett J. O'Brien | 4 May 82 - Present |
| LTC Bigelow B. Bland, Jr. | 1 Dec 81 - 30 Sep 82 |
| COL John P. Brown | 12 May 78 - 30 Nov 81 |

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APPENDIX J

TRAVIS TROPHY WINNERS

| Calendar Year | Winner |
|---|---|
| 1964 | 6988 US Air Force Security Squadron<br>[USASA NOMINEE: 53d USASA Special Operations Command] |
| 1965 | 313th ASA Battalion (Corps) |
| 1966 | 1st Radio Company Fleet Marine Force<br>[USASA NOMINEE: USASA Training Center and School] |
| 1967 | 509th USASA Group |
| 1968 | 6990th US Air Force Security Squadron<br>[USASA NOMINEE: USASA, Europe] |
| 1969 | 6994th US Air Force Security Squadron<br>[USASA NOMINEE: 330th ASA Company] |
| 1970 | USASA Field Station, Udorn |
| 1971 | US Naval Security Group Activity, Bremerhaven, Germany<br>[USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Vint Hill Farms] |
| 1972 | 6916th US Air Force Security Squadron<br>[USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Udorn] |
| 1973 | USASA Field Station, Berlin |
| 1974 | US Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan<br>[USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Augsburg] |
| 1975 | Consolidated Security Operations Center, San Antonio<br>(USASA Field Station, San Antonio/6993d US Air Force Security Squadron) |
| 1976 | USASA Field Station, Sobe |
| 1977 | 470th Military Intelligence Group |
| 1978 | 6903d US Air Force Security Squadron, Osan Air Base, Korea<br>[USAINSCOM NOMINEE: US Army Field Station, Augsburg] |
| 1979 | US Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan<br>[USAINSCOM NOMINEE: US Army Field Station, Sobe] |
| 1980 | US Army Field Station Misawa |
| 1981 | US Army Field Station Berlin |

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APPENDIX K

DIRECTOR'S TROPHY WINNERS

| Calendar Year | Winners |
| --- | --- |
| 1979 | Staff Commander Middle East Force, Jufair, Bahrain<br>[ARMY NOMINEE:  193d Brigade Support Company, Fort Amador, Panama] |
| 1980 | 6916 Electronic Security Squadron, Hillenikon Air Base, Greece<br>[ARMY NOMINEE:  372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii] |
| 1981 | Navy Security Group Activity, Athens, Greece<br>[ARMY NOMINEE:  372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Oahu, Hawaii] |

# GLOSSARY

AAH........................Advanced Attack Helicopter
AAR........................access amendment refusal
AARCS......................Automated Agent Radio Communications System
AC.........................active component
ACC........................US army Communications Command
ACofS......................Assistant Chief of Staff
ACSI.......................Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
ACSTEL.....................Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications
act........................actual
actv.......................activity
ADCSOPS....................Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
ADDS.......................Applicationns Development Standing Committee
admin......................administration
ADMIN/AV...................Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity
ADP........................automatic data processing
ADPSSP.....................Automated Data Processing Systems Security Program
AEB........................Aerial Exploitation Battalion
AFP........................approved funding program
AHR........................Annual Historical Report
AHS........................Arlington Hall Station
AIG........................Acting Inspector(s) General
AIMS.......................Army Intelligence Management Study
AIS........................Army Intelligence System
AR.........................Army Regulation
ARHOC......................Army Housing Committee
ARR........................Automated Resource Request
ASA........................Army Security Agency; Automated Systems Activity
ASAC.......................All-Source Analysis Center
ASAS.......................All-Source Analysis System
ASD........................(US Army) Administrative Survey Detachment; Asian
                          Studies Detachment
ASE........................Aircraft Survivability Equipment
ASI........................additional skill identifier
ASIC-E.....................All-Source Intelligence Center-Eighth Army
ATIPS......................Army Threat and Intelligence Production System
ATISC......................Army Theater Intelligence and Security Command
ATTR.......................Automatic TEMPEST Test Receiver
auth.......................authorized
AVIM.......................Aviation Intermediate Maintenance
AWOL.......................absence without leave

BDC........................Berlin Democratic Club
BDS........................Base Development Study
BG.........................brigadier general
BLP........................Baseline Plan
BMDCSCOM...................Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command
bn.........................battalion

$C^2$......................command and control
CCP........................Consolidated Cryptologic Program

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CCSIP.....................Comprehensive Communications Systems Improvement
                          Plan
cdr.......................commander
CEEIA.....................Communications Electronics Engineering Installation
                          Agency
CG........................commanding general
CHCSS.....................Chief, Central Security Service
CI........................counterintelligence
CIA.......................Central Intelligence Agency
CINCSOUTHCOM..............Commander-in-Chief, Southern Command
CINCUSAREUR...............Commander-in-Chief, US Army Europe
civ.......................civilian
CMF.......................Career Management Field
COB.......................command operating budget
COF.......................Central Operating Facility
CofS......................Chief of Staff
COL.......................colonel
COMFAC....................communications facility
COMSR.....................Communications Support Requirements
CONUS.....................Continental United States
COS.......................Chief of Station
CP........................command psychologist
CPAR......................collection, processing, analysis, and reporting
CPT.......................captain
CSM.......................command sergeant major
CSO.......................Command Security Office
CSP.......................Cover Support Program
CSS.......................Central Security Service
CSWS......................Corps Support Weapons System
CTED......................Civilian Training, Education, and Development
CY........................calendar year

DA........................Department of the Army
DAO.......................Defense Attache Office
DARCOM....................US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command
DCG.......................deputy commanding general
DCG-I.....................Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence
DCG-S.....................Deputy Commanding General, Support
DCS.......................Deputy Chief of Staff
DCSAUT....................Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation
DCSFM.....................Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization
DCSLOG....................Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
DCSOPS....................Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
DCSPER....................Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
DCSRM.....................Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management
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DIPS......................Defense Intelligence Production Schedule
DIRNSA....................Director, National Security Agency
DIS.......................Defense Investigative Service
DOD.......................Department of Defense
DODIIS....................DOD Intelligence Information System
DOJ.......................Department of Justice
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DSA......................Defense Security Agency
DSSCS....................Defense Special Security Communications System
DSU......................direct support unit

EAC......................echelon above corps
EACA.....................USA Engineer Activity, Capital Area
ELAS.....................ELSEC Collection and Analysis Systems
ECB......................echelon corps and below
EEO......................equal employment opportunity
EEOO.....................equal employment opportunity officer
EES......................Emergency Evacuation Survey
e.g. ....................for example
EMRA.....................US Army Electronic Materiel Readiness Activity
ENL......................enlisted
E-O......................electro-optics
ERADCOM..................US Army Electronics Research and Development Command
etc. ....................et cetera
EW.......................electronic warfare

FBI......................Federal Bureau of Investigation
FD.......................Functional Description
FETTS....................Field Environment TEMPEST Test Set
FLTCE....................US Army Foreign Language Training Center, Europe
FOC......................full operational capability
FORSCOM..................US Army Forces Command
FS.......................field station
FSK......................Field Station Korea
Ft.......................fort
FTR......................failure to repair
FY.......................fiscal year

GDIP.....................General Defense Intelligence Program
GDIPP....................General Defense Intelligence Proposed Program
GEN......................general
GIPD.....................General Intelligence Production Division
GPAS.....................General Performance Appraisal System
GS.......................General Schedule-Civilian Employees

HBC......................Historically Black Colleges
HEPM.....................Hispanic Employment Program Manager
HF.......................high frequency
HFDF.....................high frequency direction-finding
HHC......................Headquarters and Headquarters Commpany
HOIS.....................Hostile Intelligence Service
Hon......................honorable
Hq/HQ....................headquarters
HQDA.....................Headquarters, Department of the Army
HUIS.....................Hungarian Intelligence Service
HUMINT...................human intelligence

ibid.....................in the same place
ICD......................Intelligence Coordination Division
ICF......................installation confinement facility

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IDA.......................initial denial authority
IDB.......................Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare
                         Data Base
i.e. .....................that is
IESC......................Intelligence Exchange and Support Center
IFM.......................Instantaneous Frequency Measurement
IG........................inspector general
IGAR......................Inspector General Action Requests
IIPD......................Imagery Interpretation Production Division
ILS.......................installation, logistic, support
IMDSO.....................Intelligence Materiel Development & Support Office
IMINT.....................imagery intelligence
INSCOM....................(US Army) Intelligence and Security Command
IOC.......................initial operational capability
IOSS......................Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study
IPR.......................In-Process Review
IPS.......................Integrated Program Summary
IRMO......................Information Resource Management Office
IRR.......................Investigative Records Repository
ISEW......................intelligence, security, and electronic warfare
ISOC......................Internal Security Operations Command
ITAC......................Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center
ITACIES...................Interim Tactical Imagery Exploitation System
ITAC-IIPD.................USA Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center,
                         Imagery Interpretation Production Division
ITEP......................Interim Tactical ELINT Processor

JCS.......................Joint Chiefs of Staff
JPMA......................Joint Production Management Authority

LEEP......................Latin Emigre Exploitation Program (C)
LET.......................live environment training
LHTA......................Letzlinger Heide Training Area
LITES.....................Laser Intercept and Technical Exploitation System
LMF.......................Linguist Management Field
LOAD......................Low Altitude Defense System
LRIRSS....................Long Range Infrared Surveillance System
LTC.......................lieutenant colonel

MACOM.....................major Army command
MAGIIC....................Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center
MAJ.......................major
MAO.......................Mission Analysis Office
MASINT....................measurements and standards intelligence
MCA.......................Military Construction, Army
MDD.......................Mobilization Designee Detachment
MENA......................Middle Eastern/North African
MG........................major general
MI........................Military Intelligence
MIDARS....................MI Detachments (Aerial Reconnaissance Support)
MIGP......................Military Intelligence Group
MIPS......................Management Information Planning System
MITT......................Mobile Interrogator Training Team
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MMW.......................millimeter wave
MOBDES....................mobilization designee
MOS.......................military occupational specialty
MOSC......................military occupational specialty code
MOSS......................Multidisciplinary Counterintelligence OPSEC Support
                         System; Multidiscipline Operations Security Support
MPRB......................Merit Pay Review Board
MPU.......................merit pay unit
MRP.......................Mid-Range Plans
MTTS......................Mobile TEMPEST Test Set

NCR.......................National Capital Region
NCO.......................noncommissioned officer
NCS.......................net control station
NEXIS.....................News Exchange Information Service
NFIP......................National Foreign Intelligence Program
NMIC......................National Military Intelligence Center
NPIC......................National Photographic Interpretation Center
NSACSS....................National Security Agency/Central Security Agency
NVEOL.....................Night Vision and Electro-Optics Laboratory

OACSTEL...................Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications
OADCSOPS..................Office of Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
OADR......................Originating Agency's Determination Required
ODCSAUT...................Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation
ODCSFM....................Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization
ODCSLOG...................Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
ODCSOPS...................Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
ODCSPER...................Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
ODCSRM....................Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management
ODP.......................Office Distribution Plan
OE........................Organizational Effectiveness
OF........................Operating Facility
OFCO......................offensive counterintelligence operations
OFF.......................officer
OMA.......................Operation and Maintenance, Army
OPCON.....................operational control
OPFOR.....................opposing forces
OPSEC.....................operations security
OR........................operational ready
OSE.......................Operations Security Evaluations
OSUT......................on-site users test
OVOP......................Overt Operational Proposal

PACC......................Planning Accountability Communication Control
PARPRO....................peacetime aerial reconnaissance program
PARS......................Protected American Reporting Source
PAULS.....................Property Accountability-Unit Level
PETROVEN..................Venezuela Petroleum Company
PIP.......................Product Improvement Plan
PMD.......................Production Management Division
PMT.......................Product Management Team
PROD......................production
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PSI......................Personnel Security Investigations
PTT......................push to-talk

RC.......................Reserve Component
RDJTF....................Rapid Development Joint Task Force
RDTE.....................research development test and evaluation
REDTRAIN.................Readiness Training
REPC.....................REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee
RFD......................radio frequency devices
RJE......................Remote Job Entry
RPMA.....................Real Property Manning Account/Real Property Maintenance
                        Activity
RSF......................remote site facility

SAEDA....................Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the Army
SAM......................surface-to-air missile
SAO......................Special Activities Office
SCA......................Service Cryptologic Agency
SCCS-R...................Single Channel Collection System-Rear
SCPO.....................Staff Civilian Personnel Office
SDO......................Special Disbursing Officer
SELCOM...................Select Committee
SEMA.....................Speril Electronic Mission Aircraft
SGA......................Standards for Grade Authorization
SGS......................Secretary of the General Staff
S&IA.....................Security and Investigative Activities
SIGINT...................signal intelligence
SIGINT/EW................signal intelligence/electronic warfare
SIGSEC...................signal security
SJA......................Staff Judge Advocate
SLBM.....................sea-to-land ballistic missile
SOT......................specialized operational training
SOUTHCOM.................Southern Command
SPMS3....................Special Purpose Mobile Signals Surveillance Systems
SSC......................spectrum surveillance controller
SSL......................Single Station Locator
STANS....................Soviet Tactical Nuclear Study
SUSLAK...................Special US Liaison Activity Korea

TACCTA...................Tactical Commander's Terrain Analyst
TACIES...................Tactical Imagery Exploitation System
TAREX....................target exploitation
TDA......................tables of distribution and allowances
TDAS.....................Training Diagnostic Assessment System
TENCAP...................Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities
TEP......................Tactical ELINT Processor
TIFF.....................Tactical Imagery Interpretation Facility
TOE......................table(s) of organization and equipment
tot......................total
TRADOC...................US Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRIG.....................TR I Ground System
TSCM.....................Technical Surveillance Countermeasure
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TSI.........................Technical Surveillance Index
TSP.........................Training Support Package
T-SSL.......................Tactical Signal Station Locator
TTF.........................Traffic Text Files
TUT.........................Tactical Users Terminal
TV..........................television

undtd.......................undated
US..........................United States
USA.........................United States Army
USACIDC.....................US Army Criminal Investigations Command
USAFS.......................US Army Field Station
USAG........................US Army Garrison
USAICS......................US Army Intelligence Center and School
USAINSCOM...................US Army Intelligence and Security Command
USAREUR.....................US Army, Europe
USASA.......................US Army Security Agency
USDAO.......................US Defense Attache Office
USN.........................United States Navy
USSS........................United States SIGINT System

VA..........................Veterans Administration
VHF.........................very high frequency
VHFS........................Vint Hill Farms Station

WESTCOM.....................US Army Western Command
WG..........................Wage Grade-Civilian Employees
WO..........................warrant officer

yrs.........................years
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