



# governmentattic.org

*"Rummaging in the government's attic"*

Description of document:	Annual Historical Review, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), FY 1981
Request date:	10-June-2008
Released date:	11-September-2018
Posted date:	05-October-2018
Source of document:	Freedom Of Information Act Request Commander, INSCOM ATTN: IAMG-C-FOI 2600 Ernie Pyle St. Fort Meade, MD 20755-5995

The governmentattic.org web site ("the site") is noncommercial and free to the public. The site and materials made available on the site, such as this file, are for reference only. The governmentattic.org web site and its principals have made every effort to make this information as complete and as accurate as possible, however, there may be mistakes and omissions, both typographical and in content. The governmentattic.org web site and its principals shall have neither liability nor responsibility to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damage caused, or alleged to have been caused, directly or indirectly, by the information provided on the governmentattic.org web site or in this file. The public records published on the site were obtained from government agencies using proper legal channels. Each document is identified as to the source. Any concerns about the contents of the site should be directed to the agency originating the document in question. GovernmentAttic.org is not responsible for the contents of documents published on the website.



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

Freedom of Information/  
Privacy Office

SEP 17 2018

This is in further response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of June 10, 2008, for the INSCOM Annual History FY 1981 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) and (b)(3) of the FOIA and Executive Order 13526 §§ 1.4(a) and 1.4(c). The applicable Statute 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](mailto:usarmy.meade.902-mi-grp.mbx.inscom-foia-service-center@mail.mil) and refer to case #594F-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-08-2822. You may also seek dispute resolution services by contacting the INSCOM FOIA Public Liaison, Mrs. Joanne Benear at 301-677-7856.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael T. Heaton".

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

Enclosure

~~TOP SECRET~~

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW  
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND  
FISCAL YEAR 1981

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 1981

RECORDED ON 14 SEP 2018  
POLIS/SECURITY

00 001

"WARNING" !!!  
Sensitive Sources and  
Methods Involved.

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN  
NATIONALS

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Appended Document

WARNING

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, US CODE TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793, 794, and 798. THE LAW PROHIBITS ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER PREJUDICIAL TO THE SAFETY OR INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES OR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE KEPT IN COMINT CHANNELS AT ALL TIMES: IT IS TO BE SEEN ONLY BY U.S. PERSONNEL ESPECIALLY INDOCTRINATED AND AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE COMINT INFORMATION ON A STRICTLY NEED-TO-KNOW BASIS. REPRODUCTION AND/OR FURTHER DISSEMINATION OF THIS DOCUMENT OUTSIDE THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND IS PROHIBITED WITHOUT PRIOR HQ INSCOM APPROVAL.

CC 002

## 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 1981. As in the FY 1980 Review, particular attention was paid to documenting the truly significant events and developments which had a major impact on the policy, organization, and functions of the command. Principal source materials used in preparing the report included the annual historical reports, interviews, and miscellaneous operational documents and correspondence.

(U) Symbolically, perhaps the most significant event was the arrival of MG Albert N. Stubblebine, III as commander on 7 May 1981 and the earlier departure of MG William I. Rolya on 17 March 1981. (Subsequently, MG Rolya was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General--the first to be so recognized following a tour with an Intelligence Major Command.) The nearly six years MG Rolya served as commander witnessed a great deal of change within the Army's Intelligence Community, chiefly due to the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study Group report in 1975, which examined the Army's intelligence organizations in order to improve support to Army commanders in the field and to eliminate duplication of effort in light of Department of Defense-directed budget limitations. On the basis of the final IOSS report, the Chief of Staff, US Army, directed the establishment of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command to conduct intelligence and counterintelligence operations in support of the Army at echelon above corps. Concurrent with the establishment of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command, there was a transfer of all former Army Security Agency direct support units at corps and below to the commanders of corps and divisions. This spelled the end for the vertical command structure which had been synonymous with the Army Security Agency since its establishment in 1945.

(U) The summary was prepared by Mr. James L. Gilbert and Ms. Diane L. Hamm with editing being accomplished by Ms. Hamm.

September 1982

JAMES L. GILBERT  
Command Historian

CC 003

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

## CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. FY 1981 OVERVIEW . . . . .	1
Multidiscipline . . . . .	2
Production . . . . .	2
HUMINT . . . . .	3
SIGINT/EW . . . . .	4
IMINT . . . . .	5
OPSEC/CI . . . . .	6
Language . . . . .	6
REDTRAIN . . . . .	6
Near Term Challenges . . . . .	7
II. MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION . . . . .	11
Mission and Functions . . . . .	11
Location . . . . .	12
III. COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS . . . . .	14
Command and Staff Relationships . . . . .	14
EAC Study Task Force . . . . .	14
Army Intelligence Management (AIM) Task Force . . . . .	15
Liaison Officer at US Army Europe . . . . .	15
Liaison Officer to US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS) . . . . .	15
Proposed Revision of DOD Directive 5100.49, Pentagon Counterintelligence Program (PCP) . . . . .	15
US/Japanese Exchange Program . . . . .	16
Border Resident Offices . . . . .	17
IV. ORGANIZATION . . . . .	19
INSCOM Organization . . . . .	19
INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center Pacific (ITIC-PAC) . . . . .	25
Transfer of the US Army Special Security Group (USASSG) to INSCOM . . . . .	26
Assignment of Detachment E . . . . .	26
501st Organizational and Operational (O&O) Concept . . . . .	26
Organization of 513th MI Group . . . . .	29
Establishment of a Foreign Language Training Center, Europe . . . . .	29
Foreign Language Exploitation Detachment (FLEXD) . . . . .	30
Reserve Component Pacific Intelligence Organization . . . . .	30
INSCOM Detachment [REDACTED] . . . . .	31
Det C, 470th MI Group . . . . .	32
Project WATCHCASE . . . . .	32
HQ INSCOM Restationing . . . . .	33
Consolidation of ITAC at Washington Navy Yard . . . . .	34
Relocation of OPSEC Element to FGGM . . . . .	34
European IG Office Disestablished . . . . .	34
Transfer of Current Intelligence Detachment . . . . .	34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chapter	Page
V. RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT	37
Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Funds	37
Consolidated Cryptologic Program	41
Family Housing Units	41
INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1981 (Authorized Strength)	41
Military Strength by Program	42
Command Personnel Situation	42
HUMINT Manpower Decrement	43
DA Scrub Team	43
INSCOM Key Personnel	43
Reenlistment Rates	44
Critical MOS Recruitment Posture, FY 1981	45
97C Training/Recruitment	46
Critical MOS Fill	46
Enlistment and Reenlistment Incentives	47
Additional Skill Identifiers	48
Establishment of USARI Committee of Visitors	49
Case Officer Language Training	49
Linguist Unique Career Management Field (CMF)	49
Linguist Briefing to VCSA and Initiatives	50
Civilian Strength by Program	50
INSCOM Intern Program	51
INSCOM Senior-Level Positions (High Grade)	51
INSCOM Exclusion from Unionization	51
Presidential Hiring Limitation for Civilian Employment	52
Reduction of Hire Lag	52
Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (FEORP)	52
Handicapped Hire	53
Merit Pay	53
HQ INSCOM Physical Fitness Program	54
Equal Employment Opportunity Program	54
Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Program	55
Organizational Effectiveness (OE)	56
Management Information Planning System (MIPS)	57
INSCOM Systems Status Report	58
In-Process Reviews	58
Operational Readiness Reporting System	58
INSCOM Exercise Participation	58
NUWAX 81	59
Investigative Records Repository (IRR)	59
Military Justice	60
Legal Service to INSCOM Commanders	61
Bombing	61
Development of Representative Credential	61
Maratorium on Security Bring-Up Investigations	62
1980 INSCOM Commander's Conference	62

00 005

ix

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY US/DA/1000

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chapter

V. RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Page

"I Will's" . . . . .	62
INSCOM Planning Guidance for the 80s . . . . .	63
Initiation of the OPSGRAM . . . . .	63
Congressional Inquiries . . . . .	63
QRC Program . . . . .	64
Okinawa Planning . . . . .	64
<div>(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA</div>	
Joint BEQ at Kunia . . . . .	64
Paid Parking at Arlington Hall Station . . . . .	65
Military Police Guard Service . . . . .	65
Status of Aircraft Resources . . . . .	65
Communications Program and Resources . . . . .	66
Communications Facility (COMFAC) AN/MS-67 . . . . .	66
Automated Data Processing (ADP) Activities . . . . .	67
Freedom of Information/Privacy Office . . . . .	67
Public Affairs Activities . . . . .	68
Director's Trophy . . . . .	69
Travis Trophy . . . . .	69
The BG Bernard Ardisana Award . . . . .	69
Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement . . . . .	69
Military-Civilian Team Day . . . . .	70

VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES . . . . .	73
Operational Data Exchange Program . . . . .	73
USAINSCOM Pamphlet No. 38-7-1 USAINSCOM Collection	
Mission Reference Guide . . . . .	73
Multidiscipline Intelligence Estimate of the 470th	
MI Group . . . . .	73
470th MI Group Tip-Off . . . . .	73
US Army Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training	
(REDTRAIN) . . . . .	74
Publication of the USAINSCOM HUMINT Collection Plan . . . . .	75
Foreign Military Intelligence Collection Activities	
(FORMICA) . . . . .	75
FORMICA Expansion to Hawaii . . . . .	76
FOIP Expansion to Fort Leavenworth . . . . .	76
Strategic Intelligence Training School (SITS) Armed	
Forces of the Philippines . . . . .	76
FOCP Expansion to School of the Americas, Panama . . . . .	77
Expansion of Middle East Project . . . . .	77
FORMICA Effort in South Korea . . . . .	78
Project I-OWL . . . . .	78
Project VEEP . . . . .	78
Project PEEK/LADEN . . . . .	79
Project SEEK . . . . .	80
Project LEEP . . . . .	80
Prisoner Release Claims . . . . .	81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Chapter

VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Representational Game Plan . . . . .	81
Hostage Debriefing . . . . .	81
Innovative HUMINT Collection Technique . . . . .	81
GRILL FLAME . . . . .	82
Project TOTEM EBONY . . . . .	82
[REDACTED] . . . . .	82
[REDACTED] . . . . .	83
TAREX CONUS Operations . . . . .	83
Project [REDACTED] . . . . .	84
Project Foundry . . . . .	84
Field Station Kunia . . . . .	85
Discontinuance of GINGERROOT . . . . .	85
[REDACTED] . . . . .	87
[REDACTED] . . . . .	88
[REDACTED] . . . . .	88
[REDACTED] . . . . .	88
[REDACTED] . . . . .	89
[REDACTED] . . . . .	89
[REDACTED] . . . . .	89
[REDACTED] . . . . .	89
[REDACTED] . . . . .	90
Direction-Finding Nets . . . . .	90
High Frequency Direction-Finding Rear System (HFDF-R) . . . . .	92
Establishment of an [REDACTED] . . . . .	93
Signal Station Locator (SSL) Upgrade . . . . .	93
[REDACTED] . . . . .	94
[REDACTED] . . . . .	94
ELINT Identification Through Specific Emitter Identifi- cation Techniques . . . . .	95
[REDACTED] . . . . .	95
[REDACTED] . . . . .	95
[REDACTED] . . . . .	96
Issuance of USSID in Microfiche . . . . .	96
Attempt to Shoot Down US SR-71 . . . . .	96
Electro-Optics (E-O) . . . . .	97
SPALDING . . . . .	97
LAND WATER . . . . .	97
GRAVEL WATER . . . . .	98
CANTICLE BOAT . . . . .	98
Project LITES . . . . .	99
NITE LITES/STARS . . . . .	99
Passive Optics Phenomena Study (POPS) . . . . .	100
[REDACTED] . . . . .	100
PROJECT TRUE BLUE . . . . .	100
MAGIIC (Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center) . . . . .	101

x111

007

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chapter	Page
VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Continued)	
War on OPSEC	101
Multidiscipline Operations Security Support (MOSS)	
Concept	102
SIGSEC Status	103
Communications Security (COMSEC) Monitoring Policy	103
AN 381-12, Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the Army (SAEDA)	104
Operations Security Evaluation (OSE) Procedural Guide	104
Publication of OPSEC Lessons Learned	104
Polygraph Activities	105
CENSURE PATCH	105
New Army Electronic (ELSEC) Technical Bulletins (TBs)	106
ELSEC Collection and Analysis System (ECAS)	106
Products Produced by the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC)	107
Army Threat and Intelligence Production System (ATIPS)	108
Field Assistance Support Team Initiative	108

Appendix

A. USA INSCOM Organizational Structure	113
B. TOE Units	118
C. Changes In Status of TOE Units	119
D. TDA Units	120
E. Changes In Status of TDA Units	122
F. USA INSCOM Personnel Strength by Unit	125
G. Provisional Units	129
H. Changes In Status of Provisional Units	130
I. USA INSCOM Key Personnel	131
J. Travis Trophy Winner	138
K. Director's Trophy	139
L. Photograph, INSCOM Commander, MG Albert H. Stubblebine III	140
M. Photograph, INSCOM Deputy Commander, BG Sidney T. Weinstein	141

008  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED G-2 (C) (U)  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY [illegible]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Appendix

	<u>Page</u>
N. Photograph, Headquarters Building Front . . . . .	142
O. Photograph, INSCOM Staff Officers Attending Commanders' Conference, 3-8 November 1980 . . . . .	143
P. Photograph, INSCOM Liaison Officers and Commanders Attending Commanders' Conference, 3-8 November 1980 . . . . .	144
Q. Photograph, INSCOM Command Sergeants Major Conference, 3-8 November 1980 . . . . .	145
GLOSSARY . . . . .	146
INSCOM Staff Directory - May 1981	

Tables

No.

1. Direct Funding by Subprogram (As of 30 Sep 81) . . . . .	37
2. Direct Obligations for FY 1981 . . . . .	40
3. INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1981 . . . . .	41
4. Military Strength by Program . . . . .	42
5. Unit Reenlistments, FY 1981 . . . . .	44
6. Critical MOS Recruitment Posture, FY 1981 . . . . .	45
7. Enlisted Personnel Posture for FY's 1980-1981 . . . . .	46
8. Enlistment Incentives . . . . .	47
9. Reenlistment Incentives . . . . .	48
10. Civilian Strength by Program . . . . .	51
11. INSCOM Merit Pay . . . . .	54
12. Serious Crime Offenses . . . . .	60
13. FY 1981 Administrative Eliminations . . . . .	60
14. Disposition of Other Offenses, FY 1981 . . . . .	61
15. OPA Funding - PE 381055 . . . . .	67
16. Products Produced by ITAC . . . . .	107

00 009

xvii

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

CHAPTER I

FY 1981 OVERVIEW

(U) The fiscal year 1981 witnessed a renewed commitment upon the part of INSCOM to confront the challenge of developing an Echelon Above Corps (EAC) architecture and workable concept in peacetime which would facilitate an orderly transition to war and insure full utilization of the command's war-time resources. Establishment of a separate Plans Division within the ODCSOPS served to focus the command's attention more closely on contingency planning. INSCOM also made an effort to improve mobilization readiness through more active participation in exercises. The first command post exercise with a mobilization phase was being scheduled for early 1982. There was also significant progress in establishing a closer working relationship with Reserve components. The beginning initiatives included the formation of a Reserve MI Production Battalion by the USA Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center; the assumption by the CONUS MI Group of CAPSTONE responsibilities for the 99th ASA Company; assignment of the 154th MOBDES Detachment to HQ INSCOM; formation by the Special Security Group of a MOBDES Detachment; creation of three Reserve CI/OPSEC Detachments for port security; and the formation of a Reserve MI Group by the INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center, Pacific.

~~(S)~~ (U) In developing an intelligence structure which would both serve in peacetime and facilitate an orderly transition to war, the command focused its energies and resources in several areas. An Intelligence/Security/EW (ISEW) organizational and operational (O&O) concept was developed by INSCOM and approved by HQDA which would support Eighth Army and US Forces Korea requirements. This concept integrates current Combat Electronic Warfare/Intelligence (CEWI) doctrine/organization with developing EAC doctrine/organization. The newly-approved structure for the 501st MI Group provided a wartime-oriented organization which would facilitate transition to war. In the European theater, INSCOM and USAREUR developed a concept to facilitate the transition of resources from FS Berlin and FS Augsburg to tactical units during war. NSACSS reviewed the sizing effort and identified 1,831 spaces from all services which could be available for reallocation. This action was required because National Foreign Intelligence Board (NFIB) fill requirements for field stations had resulted in shortfalls in SIGINT tactical units.

(U) INSCOM spent substantial effort working on the modification of the DA approved organizational and operational concepts of the 513th MI Group. This multidiscipline group is scheduled to be activated at Fort Monmouth on 1 October 1982 and is to be structured during peacetime contingencies to provide general support to FORSCOM and its elements of the Rapid Deployment Force or Joint Task Force (RDJTF). During transition to war, the unit's personnel will deploy in reinforcement of the 66th MI Group to support USAREUR's OPLAN 4102

~~(S/ECO)~~

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

010  
~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT~~  
~~CHANNELS ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~

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

were activated on 1 April and 30 May. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Throughout the year, INSCOM closely monitored the progress of the systems and their support.

Multidiscipline. ~~(S)~~ In recent years, INSCOM clandestine and overt human resources intelligence (HUMINT) collection has continued supporting Army and national intelligence requirements. The multidiscipline concept uses intelligence collection from one discipline to steer collection by a different discipline. This requires cross-feed of data from one collector to another and has caused an explosive growth in the size and quality of our data base. INSCOM is using the synergism of HUMINT, Imagery Intelligence (IMINT), Electronics Intelligence (ELINT), and Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) to produce an intelligence product unparalleled in the history of the Army.

~~(S)~~ [REDACTED]

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

(U) A need existed for a means to make an evaluation of subordinate INSCOM Multidisciplined Groups in order to assess unit posture, activities, and mission performance. However, no vehicle or accepted methodology existed to perform such a multidiscipline estimate. In order to correct this deficiency, the DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, directed the Marketing Office to perform an in-depth multidiscipline estimate of the 470th MI Group. The multidiscipline estimate determined the intelligence collection, reporting, and CI/OPSEC posture of the 470th MI Group; they identified the capabilities the Group needed to support National, Theater, and Army-level consumer requirements. The completed study identified those initiatives or shortcomings which enhanced or inhibited accomplishment of the Group's mission and provided recommendations which would improve the effectiveness of the Group's operations.

Production. (U) In addition to analyzing and projecting the Soviet threat over the next 15 to 20 years to facilitate Army planning, the intelligence production personnel possess the capability to provide all-source assessments of other potentially hostile forces as well. In February 1981, a joint task force composed of representatives from Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) produced and disseminated the most comprehensive data base on Cuban ground forces Order of Battle (OB) ever assembled.

~~(S)~~ This special task force was chaired by ITAC and comprised of 52 expert intelligence analysts; it achieved major breakthroughs in gathering, organizing,

01 011

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT~~  
~~CHANNELS ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~

and exploiting Cuban OB. This effort was the most exhaustive examination of Cuban ground forces undertaken within the US Government in nearly two decades.

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

(U) The Cuban ground forces OB study established new standards of analytical excellence and baseline format for future multidiscipline/multiagency projects within the National Intelligence community. The study also served as the cornerstone of a uniquely detailed, all-source, special reassessment of Cuban ground force capabilities.

HUMINT. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Over the past year, INSCOM strengthen the Army's Overt HUMINT posture with its completion of several collection initiatives including the establishment of a

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

The US insert to SITS accounted for the publication of 35 Intelligence Information Reports (IIR) during the first four months of operations and is representative of the overall success of the overt initiatives. The FORMICA expansion to Hawaii focused upon exploitation of DOD travelers emanating from the islands which had possible intelligence interest. The first year demonstrated that the FORMICA potential in Hawaii was substantial and would require additional personnel resources to be fully exploited.

(S/NOFORN)

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

00 012

3

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN  
NATIONALS~~



~~SECRET SPOKE~~

Troop Rotation Collection Plan. The ability to provide this extensive I&W coverage was a direct result of the 66th MI Group's steady expansion of its agent network into the Forward Area.

~~(S//NOFORN//INTEL)~~ In a letter dated 28 November 1980, General John W. Vessey, Jr., VCSA, commended INSCOM for its role in the successful exfiltration of former high ranking members of the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces from Turkey to the United States. In the VCSA's words, "The planning and execution of these operations exemplify the professionalism and expertise of the members of your command." The INSCOM debriefings of the officers provided timely information of high value to the intelligence community and Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) planners.<sup>2</sup>

~~(S//CCO//NOFORN)~~

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

SIGINT/EW. ~~(S)~~ On 10 June 1981, Field Station Misawa, Japan, received the coveted Travis Trophy; awarded annually to the organization determined to have contributed most significantly to the National Cryptologic Community and to the cryptologic mission worldwide. Field Station Misawa's selection

(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)

OC 013

4

~~SECRET SPOKE~~

~~SECRET~~

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

~~(S/CEO)~~

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

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

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

IMINT. (U) During the past year, INSCOM undertook steps to provide the command a future major voice and leadership role in IMINT. Organizationally, this led to the creation of a ADCSOPS, IMINT, position under the DCSOPS on equal status with the other major intelligence disciplines. An in-depth mission review of INSCOM IMINT functions followed along with an analysis of how the command interfaces with other agencies. Ultimately, an approved game plan emerged, and actions were initiated to implement the goals.

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

(b)(1)

00 014

5

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT  
CHANNELS ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~

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

OPSEC/CI. (U) Last year, under the direction of the Vice Chief of Staff, US Army, actions were undertaken to tighten security and improve Operations Security throughout the Army--a war on OPSEC was declared. INSCOM has met the challenges posed to the security of Army operations by developing three hostile collection threat briefings which have been widely distributed throughout the entire Army and DOD and by developing a comprehensive, automated, all-source data base to collect information on threat and terrorist activities. This system called the Multidisciplinary Counterintelligence OPSEC Support System (MOSS) is expected to be fully operational within INSCOM by 31 March 1982. During FY 1981, INSCOM also published two editions of OPSEC Lessons Learned and reviewed combat development and materiel acquisition publications to insure OPSEC is considered during all phases of RDA process. Finally, special CI operations were expanded both in CONUS and in support of 8th Army, USARJ, SOUTHCOM, USAREUR, and West Berlin.

Language. As a result of a joint USAREUR/INSCOM initiative to improve the linguistic proficiency of US Army linguist personnel stationed in Europe, a plan was formulated to establish a Foreign Language Training Center, Europe. With the assistance of personnel from ODCSI, USAREUR, two INSCOM staff officers conducted a field study among selected USAREUR and INSCOM units during early 1981. The findings strongly supported the need for a foreign language refresher maintenance training center in Europe and the desirability of McGraw Kaserne, Munich, as the location for such a facility. A draft operational and organizational concept was presented to the DCSI, USAREUR, on 10 September 1981 for review and comment.

REDTRAIN. (U) To insure that MI specialists have acquired their technical proficiency during peacetime, INSCOM serves as the Army's Executive Agent for the US Army Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN). From reports received from tactical units, approximately 33 percent of personnel assigned to tactical units participated in REDTRAIN Specialized Operational Training/Live Environment Training (SOT/LET); approximately 55 percent of those SOT/LET participants were linguists. Many tactical unit commanders reported reenlistment rates as high as 80 percent for SOT/LET participants. The Control Processing, Analysis, and Reporting (CPAR) Element, CONUS MI Group, continued to field Mobile Training Teams (MTT) to Active Component (AC) units during FY 1981. Because the MTT's for the AC were a resounding success, plans were written to provide MTT support to Reserve Component units in FY 1982. Another major accomplishment was the publication of the REDTRAIN Handbook, which explains how to become involved in the REDTRAIN program and contains unclassified descriptions of all known SOT/LET opportunities.

00 015

6

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN  
NATIONALS~~

## UNCLASSIFIED

(U) The REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee was created in FY 1981 for the purpose of setting long-range planning guidance. The first meeting was held on 30 March 1981 at Arlington Hall Station with HQDA, FORSCOM, TRADOC, USAREUR, EUSA, SOUTHCOM, WESTCOM, Reserve Component Personnel Administrative Center, 1st US Army, 5th Army, and 6th Army represented.

(U) The REDTRAIN program was an expanding one. Live Environment Training opportunities were enlarged to include all intelligence disciplines. REDTRAIN also expanded to include selected EAC participation in areas where it was determined that these assets would support tactical commanders in wartime. During FY 1981, INSCOM also actively supported several initiatives sponsored by other MACOMs. FORSCOM undertook TROJAN HORSE at Fort Hood and TROJAN MOUNT at Fort Bragg. TROJAN HORSE consisted of four positions located in a Special Compartmental Information Facility (SCIF); TROJAN MOUNT was an antenna to which tactical vehicles could connect. Still in a development stage, USAREUR's TROJAN EUROPE plans call for the remoting from three border sites to eight garrison locations.

(U) All of these efforts are designed to bring a challenging, meaningful, "live" mission to both the Active and Reserve soldier and to let them contribute to the Army's intelligence efforts in a fully productive manner utilizing their specialized intelligence skills. By concentrating on areas which relate directly to the units' contingency missions, INSCOM hopes to accomplish the REDTRAIN objective of making intelligence specialists more technically proficient and to help them build the data base which would make intelligence units better prepared to perform their wartime missions.

Near Term Challenges. (U) Although INSCOM has achieved recognized success in its effort to establish effective interface between national and tactical systems, MG Albert M. Stubblebine, III, CDR INSCOM, recognized that a great deal remain to be done if the command is to be successful in designing intelligence architecture for Echelon Above Corps (EAC) which would meet not only the critical demands of war but also the pressing challenges of peace. After determining EAC intelligence architecture to be the first priority, the CDR INSCOM established a 45-man task force under BG Sidney T. Weinstein to develop the concept. Because the intelligence system was designed to meet the intelligence requirements of the supported commanders, the study team consisted of personnel from USAREUR, FORSCOM, and EUSA as well as INSCOM. The methodology used by the study identified how to proceed from today's baseline architecture to the desired peacetime objective and how to define transition from peace to war.

(U) In addition to designing an optimum intelligence structure for war and peace, MG Stubblebine recognized the pressing need to focus more directly on the peacetime efforts of INSCOM intelligence assets to solve the real intelligence needs/problems of the Army's commanders. In order to develop a better concept for focusing the efforts and activities of the entire Army intelligence systems, a second task force entitled Army Intelligence Management--support to operational forces (AIM task force)--was organized. This force was charged to determine how to raise the overall productivity of war time

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

intelligence units and to maximize use of intelligence resources. At the close of FY 1981, the EAC and AIM task forces had not yet submitted their initial drafts. Any organizational and operational changes resulting from the studies remain as challenges for the future.<sup>3</sup>

(U) An important challenge facing INSCOM today is the necessity to continually modernize/upgrade systems to keep pace with the rapid demands of technological change. In the SIGINT/EW area, for example, the intensity, rate of change, and complexity of upgrades (such as BAUDED Signal Upgrade), have resulted in transition difficulties for the life cycle support system managers. The complexity and frequent changes of systems even impact on the command's ability to recruit, train, and retain qualified personnel. In HUMINT, there is a great need to field more modern agent communications equipment. Finally, there is the need to keep pace with the demand to rapidly produce and disseminate finished intelligence. In this regard, the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) is acquiring a technically advanced computer system to aid in data collection, data manipulation, text preparation, editing and graphics, and to perform some analysis in the production of intelligence. This computer known as the Army Threat and Intelligence Production System (ATIPS) is scheduled to be installed in FY 1983 and will be one of the most advanced systems in the intelligence community.

(U) Another major challenge to INSCOM is its assuming many new and important missions in support of the US Army throughout the world. Three of these new areas of INSCOM involvement include terrorism, support to the Rapid Deployment Force-Alpha (RDF-A), and the Caribbean/Latin American.

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

Currently, ITAC performs analysis of information on the terrorist threat and produces various intelligence products; for example, the INSCOM Monthly International Terrorism Summary is widely disseminated to over 400 recipients including the White House. This valuable summary provides policy-makers, planners, commands, and security managers a comprehensive compilation of information on significant terrorist incidents, trends, and modus operandi throughout the world.

(U) A key challenge facing INSCOM today and in the future is to provide timely intelligence support to the RDF-A. Based on the particular contingency, INSCOM assembles as Field Assistance Support Teams (FAST) team of military and civilian area experts from the command as well as other members of the Washington, D.C., intelligence community to provide the most current intelligence concerning the target area to the deploying forces. As required, a Technical Intelligence Support Team (approximately seven personnel) from the 11th MI Technical Intelligence Battalion (Provisional) will deploy with the contingency forces. Possessing extensive knowledge of foreign military weapons and equipment, this team will provide on-site exploitation of captured materiel and assist in the evacuation of selected items to CONUS for detailed intelligence exploitation.

(U) Based on FORSCOM requirements to better support tactical commanders and contingency planners in responding to crisis events requiring US involvement,

00 017

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

ITAC with the assistance of the Medical Intelligence Information Agency (MIIA), the 4th PSYOP Group, and the Engineer Topographic Laboratory (ETL) are in the process of providing detailed information on some 31 African, Persian Gulf, and Central American countries. OPSEC Support consists of an 11-12 man team to provide Technical Surveillance Countermeasures, ADP Security, Communications Security, and TEMPEST support. A near term challenge to INSCOM is to fully utilize its currently available resources, to enhance their timely deployment through exercises, and to develop new avenues of support such as the fielding of the 513th MI Group.

(U)  
~~(S/ECO)~~ Recognition of Latin America's critical importance to US strategic national interests has accelerated in recent months, INSCOM has responded to the challenge to increase its intelligence support to USSOUTHCOM. Even before the JCS decision to upgrade and expand the intelligence capabilities of SOUTHCOM, INSCOM had initiated action on a comprehensive multidiscipline examination of what it could do to expand intelligence support to the theater.

DECLASSIFIED  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY US/...

00 018

9

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT~~  
~~CHANNELS ONLY~~

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER I. FY 1981 OVERVIEW

1. Study, HQ INSCOM, subj: INSCOM DCSOPS Multidiscipline Intelligence Estimate of the 470th MI Group (30 Apr 81) (TSCW).
2. Ltr, VCoFS to CRP INSCOM, subj: Letter of Commendation (28 Nov 80) (S/NOFORN).
3. Paper, HQ INSCOM, subj: Background Information for CG, INSCOM Presentation to the 1981 Army Commanders' Conference (22 Oct 81) (S/NOFORN).

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~





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):

(b)(1) (b)(3)

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 21

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

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.

(u)

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

### CHAPTER III

#### COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

Command and Staff Relationships. ~~(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.

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

3. INSCOM and other MACOMs 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.

EAC Study Task Force. (U) With the transition of Army doctrine from Field Army to Echelon Above Corps (EAC) in the mid-1970s 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 MACOMs to define and establish EAC intelligence, 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&Es 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

00 023

14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## UNCLASSIFIED

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 that begun on 15 July 1981.

(U) By defining the ISEW EAC architecture, the study would serve as the fundamental document from which doctrine could be promulgated and serve the Army as a requirements, planning, programming, budgeting, and operations vehicle. The ISEW EAC architecture was to be consistent with the wartime<sup>2</sup> missions stated in relation to Air Land Battle and Air Land 2000 concepts.

Army Intelligence Management (AIM) Task Force. (U) MG Stubblebine, CDR INSCOM, expressed concern that there was a pressing need to focus more directly the peacetime efforts of the Army's intelligence assets towards solving the real intelligence needs/problems of the operational commanders. Although Army intelligence requirements far exceed the intelligence resources ability to provide answers, it was felt that many units throughout the Active Component/Reserve Component can make a real contribution to the intelligence community (while concurrently satisfying their local commander's needs for intelligence). Each intelligence unit and its individuals may be gainfully employed, but at the same time, their efforts may not be adequately focused on real world or priority Army intelligence requirements. In order to develop a better concept for focusing the efforts and activities of the entire Army intelligence systems, MG Stubblebine created a task force in July 1981 entitled Army Intelligence Management--Support to Operational Forces (AIM Task Force) and charged it to determine how to raise the overall productivity of war AC/RC intelligence units.<sup>3</sup> COL Arion Pattakos, CDR INSCOM Threat and Analysis Center, led the study.

Liaison Officer at US Army Europe. (U) A Letter of Instruction dated 13 January 1981 established an INSCOM liaison officer at US Army Europe, Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany. The Cryptologic Support Group will continue to represent INSCOM on matters which pertain only to SIGINT. The Liaison officer will provide support on matters related to HUMINT, IMINT, CI/OPSEC, and intelligence production.<sup>4</sup>

Liaison Officer to US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS). (U) On 3 March 1981, mission guidance was provided to the newly established position of Liaison Officer to USAICS at Fort Huachuca. Duties included matters pertaining to intelligence, threat analysis production support, counterintelligence, operations security support, signal security support, and electronic warfare. The responsibilities, however, did not include matters pertaining to SSO support which remained under the purview of USA Special Security Group. As originally conceived, the Liaison Officer was to have been involved with primarily combat development and force structure matters, but the position was created to reflect a broad functional interests to include personnel and training.<sup>5</sup>

Proposed Revision of DOD Directive 5100.49, Pentagon Counterintelligence Program (PCP). (U) DOD Directive 5100.49, Pentagon Counterintelligence Program (PCP), was issued in 1965 and since that time has had at least five proposed revisions. None of the proposals were acceptable to Office

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the Secretary of Defense for Administration (OSD(A)). In 1975, ACSI proposed a change to the Directive. When this was nonconcurrent, ACSI directed that the Pentagon Counterintelligence Force (PCF), the Army counterintelligence element in the Pentagon, support only Army elements and other DOD elements not having a counterintelligence capability. This policy is still in effect. In May 1980, ACSI forwarded a draft revision of the Directive to INSCOM for comment. INSCOM did not concur with the draft and, as a result, proposed a complete revision of the Directive based upon a new concept--the establishment of a unified counterintelligence unit to provide CI support to the Pentagon. This unit would have representatives from the Army, Navy, and Air Force with each service being responsible for insuring that qualified personnel were assigned and kept up to strength. The INSCOM proposal was signed off by the Commander and forwarded to ACSI. In July 1980, INSCOM briefed the ACSI on the new concept which was approved and forwarded to OSD(A) for approval. In January 1981, based upon the INSCOM concept, the OSD(A) formed a study group to review and revise DOD Directive 5100.49. The group included representatives from all DA staff and major DOD components in the Pentagon. Although INSCOM was not listed as a member of the Study Group, representation was later effected. After several working discussions with representatives of INSCOM and OSD(A) and based upon input from the other members of the study group, Mr. Furtner, OSD(A) Group Chairman, submitted a report that contained three proposed versions of the Directive to OSD(A). These proposals were staffed to INSCOM for comment. On 28 September 1981, INSCOM returned the study to ACSI and recommended the proposal which provided that each service and DOD element in the Pentagon having its own CI capability would provide its own CI support. This proposal also provided that other elements in the Pentagon would request CI support through the Washington Headquarters Services Physical Security element which would monitor the program. INSCOM's recommendation was informally staffed with ACSI and OSD(A) before being submitted to OSD. Both agencies approved INSCOM's recommendations. After OSD(A) revised the Directive, it would be forwarded for comments.<sup>6</sup>

US/Japanese Exchange Program. (C/NOFORN) MG Matsumoto, Japanese Self Defense Force counterpart to the ACSI, DA, indicated to BG Flynn, DCG-I, INSCOM, in October 1980, that he would request a mutual exchange of current intelligence with the US Army when he visited CONUS in November 1980. Similar arrangements existed between the US Navy and Air Force with their Japanese counterparts. But because intelligence exchange relations were already prolific with Japan, [ ] was initially reluctant to approve of such an arrangement. However, OACSI requested and obtained concurrence for an informal exchange arrangement, and on 12 January 1981, the ACSI sent MG Matsumoto a letter outlining avenues of information flow for the program. During 1981, the exchange program progressed smoothly. Information was discussed and changed during the semi-annual combined intelligence conferences held in the Pacific. Other items of mutual interest were exchanged.<sup>7</sup>

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

RECEIVED  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY USAF

025

16

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN  
NATIONALS~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Border Resident Offices. <sup>(U)</sup>~~(C)~~ Planning for the closure of the Border Resident Offices continued throughout the second and third quarters of FY 1981. On 5 January 1981, the 66th MI Group submitted a proposed implementation plan to USAREUR for phased drawdown of the BROs. USAREUR approved this plan on 30 January 1981. Instructions were promulgated to the 18th MI Battalion to establish a Border Reporting Activity (BRA). With two Border Reporting Teams (BRT), one in Munich and one in Eschwege, the BRA began translating, reporting, and disseminating interrogation reports on 1 April 1981. On 30 June 1981, BRO personnel were returned to their parent units, and intelligence equipment was transferred to VII Corps, the 511th MI Battalion, and other 66th MI Group units.<sup>8</sup>

026  
17

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER III. COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

1. AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, INSCOM (C), 15 Jun 78, pp. 5-6.
2. FY 1981 MAO AHR (S)(u) ch. 2, appendix F.
3. FY 1981 MAO AHR (S)(u) ch. 2, appendix D.
4. Ltr, CDR INSCOM, subj: Letter of Instruction (13 Jan 81) (U).
5. Ltr, CDR INSCOM, subj: Mission Guidance, INSCOM Liaison Officer to US Army Intelligence Center and School (3 Mar 81) (U); Informal Memorandum to COL(P) Wilmot, IAOPS, subj: Establishment of INSCOM Liaison Office at Ft Huachuca (7 Nov 79) (U).
6. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW)(u) pp. 239-40.
7. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW)(u) p. 84.
8. FY 1981 66th MI Gp AHR (S/NOFORN), p. 32.

(u)

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

# UNCLASSIFIED

## CHAPTER IV

### ORGANIZATION

INSCOM Organization. (U) At the close of FY 1981, there was a total of 63 units (23 TOE and 40 TDA) in the INSCOM organizational structure. The TDA figure does not include Augmentation, Augmentation (Carrier), or Provisional units. However, these units along with the remainder TDA and TOE units are listed, as of 30 September 1981, in appendix A, a worldwide-organization and deployment table. For lists of TOE, TDA, and Provisional units at the close of the report period, see appendices respectively. Changes in the status of TOE, TDA, and Provisional units occurring during the fiscal year are depicted in appendices C, E, and H, respectively.

(U) Major General William I. Rolya, INSCOM's sole commander since its establishment in 1977, departed on 17 March 1981. (Subsequently, MG Rolya was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General--the first to be so recognized following a tour with an Intelligence Major Command.) Brigadier General John A. Smith, Jr. served as acting commander until the arrival of Major General Albert N. Stubblebine, III on 7 May 1981. Throughout the year, Brigadier General Thomas J. Flynn continued to serve in the position of Deputy Commander, Intelligence. However, on 30 June, BG Smith retired, and BG Sidney T. Weinstein assumed the position of Deputy Commander, Support. On 1 October 1980, COL James W. Shufelt became Chief of Staff. CSM Douglas B. Elam was the Command Sergeant Major during the entire reporting period.

(U) At the end of FY 1980, 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 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.



## UNCLASSIFIED

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 DCGs on those matters pertaining to INSCOM; directed and coordinated the staff to achieve efficiency and unit of action; and assisted the CG and DCGs 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, and the Equal Employment Opportunity 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 the General Staff, the Office of Public Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, and INSCOM Liaison Officers.

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.

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

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). On 27 August, the Reserve Advisor and accompanying functions were reassigned from the Plans Division, ODCSOPS, to the Office of the Chief of Staff. This occurred to give the Reserve Advisor equal footing with similar positions at other major Commands.

Chief, Information Resource Management Office (IRMO). (U) The Chief, IRMO was responsible for developing and maintaining an IRM structure in order to gain efficiency and to coordinate existing INSCOM information management programs, activities, and resources. The office's objective is to integrate information functions into a uniform program for the headquarters, and eventually for the Command. On 24 April 1981, the Information Resource Management Office was established under the Chief of Staff as a direct outgrowth of the Management Information Planning System study. The new office was designed to serve as the Command's single policy and decision-making element relative to all modes of information and with visible recognition that information was considered to be a valuable resource within the Command.

00 029

UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED

Chief, Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Office. (U) The Chief, OE is responsible for developing the capability to provide organizational effectiveness support 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 subordinate organizations of the command. In August 1981, the OE functions were transferred from ODCSPER to the newly established office under the Chief of Staff. The transfer came as a result of MG Stubblebine's commitment to OE as the new INSCOM commander and was to give OE higher visibility and greater credibility.

Chief, Command Security Office (CSO). (U) The Chief, CSO served as principal staff advisor to the Commander, INSCOM, and his staff on all matters relating to internal security affairs. Formulates, implements, and supervises policies and procedures for personnel, physical, information, industrial, automation, signal, and operations security; the security of Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI); and law enforcement for the INSCOM. Develops basic internal security plans, appropriate internal security annexes, and reviews operational and force development plans concerning security matters. Acts as Headquarters and Command Security Manager, TEMPEST Coordination Officer, chief law enforcement official, and internal OPSEC management and analysis authority for INSCOM.

(U) As part of a major HQ INSCOM reorganization which occurred in late 1979 and early 1980, the Command Security Office was removed from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Counterintelligence, and placed under the Office of Chief of Staff on 12 November 1979. This was prelude to the merger of the ODCSCI with ODCSOPS.

Chief, Mission Analysis Office (CMAO). (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.

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer (EEOO). (U) The EEOO provided staff leadership and guidance to the EEO Program, the Federal Women's Program, and the Spanish-Speaking Program.

Liaison Officers. (U) The Liaison Officers provided liaison representation to DARCOM, FORSCOM, TRADOC, USAICS, USAREUR, and other commands as required. The USAREUR and USAICS liaison offices were established on 13 January and 3 March 1981, respectively. The liaison officer's primary duty was to maintain continuity in the exchange of information and to promote cooperation and coordination of effort by personal contact between representatives of HQ INSCOM and those of the host headquarters.

General Staff:

Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DCSPER). (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 coordination of plans, policies, and procedures for personnel administration, distribution,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and management; maintenance of order and discipline, safety, welfare, morale, organizational effectiveness, 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 Office; Plans, Policy, and Management Division; Military Personnel Division; and Civilian Personnel Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS). <sup>(U)</sup>~~(C)~~ The DCSOPS formulated and implemented INSCOM policy on multidiscipline collection, production, electronic warfare, and operational security activities; coordinated and supervised conduct 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 assistance on intelligence collection, exploitation, operational security, production, and electronic warfare matters to major Army commands and activities; developed, coordinated, and promulgated operational directives for the conduct of specified operations; managed multidiscipline intelligence collection requirements; maintained appropriate liaison and interface with the Department of the Army, NSACSS, Department of Defense, DIA, CIA, FBI, joint/combined commands, and other MACOMs 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 USAINSCOM Staff Program Director for General Purpose Forces (P2), Cryptologic Activities (P3), HUMINT (P3), Technical Sensor Intelligence (P3), Communications Counterintelligence (P3), Training (P8), and Special Activities Office (SAO) appropriations.

(U) FY 1981 did not witness the major reorganizations of the past; however, there were a few minor adjustments. On 20 October 1980, the Marketing Office, which had been directly under the DCSOPS, was assigned to the Intelligence Coordination Division. This was for the purpose of streamlining the entire ODCSOPS structure, and the Marketing Office, being multidisciplined, appeared to best fit under ICD which was also multidisciplined. At the same time, functions and organization of the Policy and Management Office along with the Programs, Budget, and Readiness Branch (ICD) were merged into a newly established Policy, Programs, and Readiness Division, which was subordinate directly under the DCSOPS. The sole exception was the exercise functions formerly a part of the PBR Branch which remained with the ICD.

(U) On 1 March 1981, the IMINT Division was separated from the ADCSOPS, SIGINT/EW, and made a separate element under the DCSOPS. As the ADCSOPS, IMINT, the office was to receive greater visibility and on par emphasis with the other intelligence disciplines. On 1 June, the Plans Division was created when the operational planning functions were returned from ODCSFM to ODCSOPS. On 27 August, the Reserve Advisor and accompanying functions were reassigned from the Plans Division, ODCSOPS, to the Office of the Chief of Staff. This occurred to give the Reserve Advisor equal footing with similar positions at other major Commands. On 30 September 1981, the ODCSOPS

22  
00 031

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PEGADZ MNCAS 1000  
CN 14 SEP 2018  
BY 1000 1000

## UNCLASSIFIED

was organized as follows: History Office; Administrative Office; Production Division; Program, Policy, and Readiness Division; Intelligence Coordination Division; Training Division; Planning Division; ADCSOPS-OPSEC; ADCSOPS-HUMINT; ADCSOPS-SIGINT/EW; and ADCSOPS-IMINT.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics (DCSLOG). (U) The DCSLOG is the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to logistics to include integrated logistics planning, programming, procurement, budgeting, distribution, storage, disposition, and maintenance of electronic equipment/systems (less telecommunications), engineering, construction, support services, transportation, materiel readiness, and real property management activities. Develops logistics annexes for operational and force development plans and other logistics action plans as required. Serves as Program Area Director for budgeting of requirements in the logistics area. Develops INSCOM requirements for Base Rights overseas, and represents the commander at conferences with other governmental agencies to develop guidelines for negotiation of treaties with foreign governments. Acts as the Command G-2, as defined in AR 381-143 (C). Serves as the INSCOM Project Manager for restationing, consolidations, and realignment studies of INSCOM units/activities worldwide. Serves concurrently as Commander, INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity.

(U) During FY 1981, the organization of ODCSLOG remained the same. It consisted of 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 AHS and FGGM), 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 is the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to planning, development, and acquisition of the 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/EAC. The DCSFM is responsible for the concept and development of futuristic electro-optics systems and their incorporation into the Army force structure; is responsible for coordination with other planners, combat developers, and materiel developers to insure the DA/NSACSS/INSCOM responsibilities are considered during the conceptual phase of planning, concept formulation, and systems development; and is responsible for the planning, concept, and development of organization and materiel needs in support of the requirements to conduct the functions of an all-source multi-discipline Military Intelligence organization at Theater/EAC. The DCSFM develops and coordinates the INSCOM position on materiel research, development, and acquisition projects which have application at the Echelon Above Corps; within INSCOM, coordinates 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; and provides technical advice and assistance concerning intelligence, EW, counterintelligence, and OPSEC support materiel requirements, concepts, and deployment in response

CC 032

UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED

to requests by other commanders/MACOMs. The DCSFM is the designated Army materiel developer for NSACSS developed systems to be operated by INSCOM and serves as the INSCOM point-of-contact with NSACSS on all matters relating to SIGINT systems planning, development, and acquisition.

(U) On 1 June 1981, the operational planning functions were returned from ODCSFM to ODCSOPS. Internally, the ODCSFM remained organized as previously: Administrative Office, Systems Division, Force Modernization Division, Requirements Validation Division, and Program Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation (DCSAUT). (U) The DCSAUT is the principal staff officer in matters pertaining to automation. Establishes command ADP policies, plans, and programs including the development of (action) plans which do 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; exercises resource management for command automation resources, to include approval of requirements and acquisition; provides advice and assistance on the employment of automated technology; serves as Program Director and central point of contact for the Intelligence Data Handling System; and exercises staff supervision over worldwide INSCOM data processing activities. The DCSAUT also served as commander of the INSCOM Automated Systems Activity.

(U) Throughout FY 1981, the DCSAUT consisted of a Technical Advisor, Life Cycle Management Division, and the Plans, Policies, Programs, and Requirements Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management (DCSRM). (U) The Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management is 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 analysts, finance and accounting, accounting policy, control of funds, and internal review. Exercises staff supervision over the INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity and assists and advises commanders in all matters relating to resource management throughout the Command. At the close of FY 1981, ODCSRM consisted of the Program and Budget Division, Management and Analysis Division, Finance and Accounting Division, Manpower Division, Internal Review Division, and Administrative Office.

Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications (ACSTEL). (U) The ACSTEL is the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to telecommunications to include planning, programming, procurement, budgeting, distribution, storage, engineering, installation, disposition, and maintenance of telecommunication equipment/systems. Planning activities include operational and force development plans review; preparation of appropriate annexes; and development of implementing (action) plans in response to specific tasking or requirements. The ACSTEL also exercised operational control over the US Army Communications Command Communications Center supporting INSCOM at Arlington Hall Station. As in FY 1980, OACSTEL continued to be organized into the following: Plans, Operations, and Resources Division; Communications

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Electronics Division (Ft Meade); Communications Electronics Division (AHS); Engineering and Installation Division; and Administration Office.

Personnel 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 economy, efficiency, discipline, and morale of every phase of activity which was within the sphere of responsibility of the CG and as prescribed by law. 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, DCGs, 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 the USAINSCOM, and was responsible for all chaplain related activities within the command; provided advice and assistance to the CG and his staff on religious, moral, moral leadership, and human self-development matters.

Special Disbursing Officer (SDO). (U) The SDO served as the Special Disbursing Officer for the USAINSCOM, advising the CG and DCGs 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 the mental health, other medical support, and provided guidance on psychological factors pertaining to intelligence operations.

INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific (ITIC-PAC). (U) Since 1 October 1979, ITIC-PAC had been organized in a provisional status. On 1 January 1981, the provisional was done away with and the Center was formally established. The unit maintains two facilities at Fort Shafter, Hawaii: the collateral effort located at Building T-1504; and the Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) effort at Building T-1543. In addition, one branch works at the PACOM Imagery Center, Hickam Air Force Base. On 1 May 1981, a major milestone occurred with the opening of the ITIC-PAC SCIF at Fort Shafter; this enhanced the Center's multi-discipline operations and provided important operational communication links between the Center, HQ INSCOM, HQ WESTCOM, and INSCOM units in the Pacific.

~~(U)~~  
~~(S)~~ The mission of ITIC-PAC is to develop and establish a Center capable of providing required peacetime Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare support to include complete integration of enemy, weather, and terrain intelligence support, to WESTCOM, Pacific INSCOM units and other

034  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

RECLASSIFIED  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY USA INSCOM 61111A

~~SECRET~~

PACOM Army elements, and within capabilities to CINCPAC and other DOD and non-DOD agencies within PACOM. The Center is also to serve as Pacific INSCOM officer of coordination to Commander in Chief, Pacific, for US Army intelligence planning, operations, and services in the PACOM. Finally, the Center serves as the Army Service Cryptologic Element representative to NSA Center Pacific and provide organizational base for expansion in wartime.<sup>1</sup>

Transfer of the US Army Special Security Group (USASSG) to INSCOM. ~~(c)~~

In late 1979, the Vice Chief of Staff (VCSA), US Army, directed that an examination be made of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study. As a result, in July 1980, the VCSA directed INSCOM and OACSI to jointly develop a plan to resolve their divided administration of Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) security programs within the Army. In an effort to centralize SCI operations, MG Rolya, CDR INSCOM, and MG Thompson, ACSI, approved a plan dated 28 August which placed the administrative responsibility with INSCOM, the principal security operator. On 1 October 1980, the US Army Special Security Group was transferred to HQ INSCOM.

(U) The mission of the Group was to accomplish the following:

- a. Manage the Army Special Security Officer (SSO) System.
- b. Administer, control, acquire, distribute, and safeguard Sensitive Compartmented Information for nontactical organizations within the Army. This includes contingency mission and field training exercise support required by major Army commands.
- c. Exercise security cognizance over the operations of tactical Special Security Offices (SSOs), and other US Army Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) that do not have USASSG personnel assigned.
- d. Exercise operational control over US Army Communications Command personnel assigned to nonconsolidated communication centers supporting the USASSG mission.<sup>2</sup>

~~(S)~~

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

501st Organizational and Operational (O&O) Concept. (U) Early in 1980, the CDR, 501st MI Group initiated a O&O Concept with the DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, as principal staff coordinator. A O&O was prepared and submitted to HQDA on 31 October 1980 but was returned on 31 December without action and with a

00 035  
26

14 SEP 2018

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~SECRET~~

series of comments. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (HQDA) acknowledged that the O&O addressed a much needed requirement to totally redesign and reorganize the intelligence assets in Korea at echelon above division. However, it failed to be aligned to guidance provided by the Chief of Staff, US Army, to CDR USAREUR as well as to incorporate the intelligence force modernization efforts that were reflected in Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence (CEWI) units. As a result, DCSFM, HQ INSCOM, was tasked to revise and resubmit the O&O to HQDA. A revised O&O was coordinated with EUSA/USFK and 501st MI Group was submitted to HQDA on 9 June 1981, along with completely revised TOE documents. The O&O was returned approved on 23 September 1981. However, the requested additional 275 spaces authorization was turned down. As of 30 September 1981, EUSA/USFK and INSCOM were negotiating as to how to solve the personnel shortfall problem.

(S/REL TO)

(C) The current intelligence structure in Korea has evolved over time as information gaps, intelligence shortfalls and requirements were identified and balanced against manpower decrements. The result is an organization that can only marginally support peacetime intelligence requirements. Piecemeal additions, deletions, and changes in functions of the Group's subordinate units over the years have resulted in overlapping and vague lines of responsibility. Intelligence analysis and reporting resources are over-taxed by the necessary emphasis placed on the Indications and Warning (I&W) effort. Unprogrammed operational requirements place additional stress on already scarce assets and often force operational tradeoffs if they are not compatible with the I&W mission. The I&W mission is given such emphasis that present assets have been unable to compile a vitally needed data base on enemy tactics, doctrine, and Order of Battle. The information as now collected is a by-product of the I&W mission. HUMINT collection is spread among three subordinate elements with no central manager; CI units are conducting HUMINT activities; and one subelement is performing operational functions such as source management, collection management, instrument reading (IR) preparation, and distribution for all subordinate units. The

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

(C) Emphasis on the I&W mission changes dramatically as the transition to war is made in Korea. The intelligence requirement is to directly aid the tactical commanders' ability to degrade the enemy combat capability, to protect friendly forces, and to plan for current and future operations.

036

~~SECRET~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGRADED SECRET  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA  
Auth Para 4-102 DOD 5200.1R



~~SECRET~~

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

(S) Under the O&O, the 501st Group is to be designed to meet the following specific shortcomings or requirements.

(1) Upgrade the capability of the Army Support Element of the Group Headquarters to better meet the I&W mission requirements and provide increased all-source intelligence analytical support to the CINC, USFK/EUSA, concerning North Korean ground and air defense activity and capabilities in support of preparation for war requirements.

(2) To provide for the operation and maintenance of [redacted] and the Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center (MAGIIC), which upon deployment will enable the Group to better support EUSA/USFK peacetime and wartime requirements.

(3) To provide for a Wartime requirement to augment the J2 USFK/CFC with a ground force analytical capability to assist in development of collection requirements and essential elements of information (EEI).

(4) Transition the current provisional Aviation Intelligence Battalion to a TOE 34-145 (CEWI) series Aerial Exploitation Battalion (AEB) to better meet EUSA/USFK Airborne SIGINT collection and analysis, processing and reporting; side looking airborne radar (SLAR), and IR and photographic surveillance and exploitation requirements.

(5) Provide a common command control headquarters at the USFK/EUSA level for the Group's company sized CI/OPSEC, HUMINT and ground tactical EW/SIGINT elements.

(U) Previously, the 501st MI Group had formally consisted of the following: Headquarters and Headquarters Company; 209th MI Detachment; US Army Security Detachment, Korea; US Army Field Station Korea; 146th ASA Company; 332d ASA Company; and the US Army Combined Research Detachment. Under the O&O, the Research Detachment and Security Detachment would be discontinued. An Exploitation and Collection Battalion and Collection Company was activated and second Exploitation and Collection Battalion was organized. The 146th Company would become the Headquarters Company of a newly constituted Aerial Exploitation Battalion; the 209th MI Detachment would be redesignated a MI Company (Operations Security); and the 332d ASA Company documentation would be changed to a EW Company.

(U) For some time, the 501st MI Group had not reflected its formal organization and had actually been organized as follows: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Field Station Korea, 332d ASA Company, 146th MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) (Provisional), 209th MI Battalion (CI) (Provisional), 209th MI Battalion (CI) (Provisional), and 524th MI Battalion (HUMINT) (Provisional). On 17 September 1981, the 524th MI Battalion (Provisional) was consolidated with the 209th Battalion (Provisional), and the 524th assumed the title of Special Support Activity. The establishment of the Special Support Activity under the 209th was the first step toward developing a tactical exploitation battalion as outlined in the O&O concept.<sup>4</sup>

00 037

~~SECRET~~

## UNCLASSIFIED

Organization of 513th MI Group. (U) INSCOM will activate the 513th MI Group in October 1982. The concept of the Group is to provide reinforcement of the 66th MI Group in support of USAREUR OPLAN 4102. Under this scenario, it is not intended for the Group to be deployed as an operational echelon above corps (EAC) intelligence group. Therefore, the 513th was organized as a grouping of various intelligence units representing the four disciplines of intelligence with a Group headquarters to provide peacetime command and control.

(U) The concept of the organization was changed in 1981, based on two events: The first event to impact on the Group was the request by FORSCOM and XVIII Airborne Corps for EAC support of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force-Army (RDJTF). This request, identified the need for a CONUS based EAC Intelligence Group with the capability to deploy in support of the various RDJTF contingency missions; and the second event to impact on the Group was a reassessment of the EAC intelligence support for the European Central Region which called for the introduction of a US EAC Group to support the Northern Army Group (NORTHAG).

(U) As a result of these requirements, CG INSCOM decided to go back to the Department of the Army with a revised organization and operations concept for the 513th MI Group. Under this revised concept, the Group will be organized along more traditional lines with three operational battalions instead of the one battalion and eight separate companies and detachments. The Group will now consist of the 201st Operations Battalion (with a production company, an imagery interpretation company, and an OPSEC company); the 11th MI Battalion (Technical Intelligence); and a yet undesignated Collection/Exploitation Battalion (with an operations rear SIGINT company, an interrogation company, and a HUMINT company). Approval of this revised concept is expected in early 1982. The 513th MI Group will be stationed at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; however, the Group's resources will be stationed throughout CONUS. Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is being considered for the home station of the Imagery Interpretation Company. The detachments of the 11th Battalion will be stationed at Shaw AFB, South Carolina; Bergstrom AFB, Texas; and a yet undetermined AFB on the West Coast (most likely Ellis AFB, Nevada). The 11th MI Battalion will be stationed at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland; the SIGINT Company will be stationed at Vint Hill Farms, Virginia; and the HUMINT Company will be stationed at Fort Meade, Maryland.<sup>5</sup>

Establishment of a Foreign Language Training Center, Europe. (U) The plan to establish a Foreign Language Training Center, Europe, is the result of a joint USAREUR/INSCOM initiative to improve the linguistic proficiency of US Army linguist personnel stationed in Europe. At the request of HQ USAREUR, two INSCOM staff officers, with the assistance of personnel from ODCSI USAREUR, conducted a field study of selected USAREUR and INSCOM units during the period 24 February - 13 March 1981. The findings strongly supported the need for a foreign language refresher maintenance training center in Europe and the desirability of McGraw Kaserne, Munich, as the location for such a facility. A draft operational and organizational concept was presented to the DCSI, USAREUR, on 10 September 1981 for review and

CC 038

UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED

comment. As the result of a meeting held on 24 September 1981, the Seventh Army Training Center (7ATC) has submitted a proposal to assume responsibility for the establishment and operation of the center. A message has been sent requesting HQ USAREUR support for INSCOM as the proponent for the center.<sup>6</sup>

Foreign Language Exploitation Detachment (FLEXD). (U) The Army's language orientation has been and continues to be directed against the threat posed by the Warsaw Pact, PRC, and North Korea; however, the inherent instability of Third World nations has presented the intelligence community with a series of crisis situations which have been unsupportable with existing resources. To meet this difficult-to-predict threat from Third World, the establishment of a low density language detachment was proposed and approved by the VCSA at a October 1980 briefing directed toward solving Army linguist problems. The purpose of this unit is to provide the Army with a pool of multidisciplined linguists skilled in low density languages; maintain a limited intelligence data base on contingency areas; to provide linguistic support to Army contingency operations; to support on a time available basis, national requirements; and to maintain language proficiency of assigned personnel.

(U) Conceptually, the unit will be assigned to the proposed 513th MI Group at Fort Monmouth and will operate in support of multidisciplined language requirements. Due to the technical and multidisciplined nature of the unit, it is critical that control reside with INSCOM; however, personnel will be operational control to other MACOMs as required. The unit will provide technical expertise to other MACOMs in support of their plans and their REDTRAIN Program. Individual linguists will be provided on an as required basis to support SURGE requirements for the Army. They will also assist in the production of area studies, document exploitation, interrogations, interpreter support, and provide support to SIGINT projects. The nature of the unit's mission and complicated training requirements to maintain language proficiency, make it imperative that the unit be a TDA organization.

(U) The composition of this unit is such that within each exploitation team, there are geo-linguistic cells capable of providing multidisciplined intelligence to a supported unit or agency. The personnel of these cells can reasonably be expected to operate independently for extended periods of time during a crisis/SURGE situation. Junior enlisted personnel cannot be expected to possess the requisite maturity or skills to effectively operate in this type of environment. The unit will require 124 new manpower spaces when fully activated. In no case does the authorized number of linguists in any language exceed five personnel. Even the management personnel are linguists to provide maximum effectiveness with minimum cost. This is to be a quick reaction unit designed to provide worldwide linguistic intelligence support. By the close of FY 1981, an Organizational and Operational Concept had not been completed.<sup>7</sup>

Reserve Component Pacific Intelligence Organization. (U) In coordination with US Army Western Command (WESTCOM), the INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center developed a Reserve Component (RC) MI concept and organizational structure to support WESTCOM's wartime mission. The concept called for

00 039

30

## UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

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

an MI Group composed of a headquarters and headquarters company, an OPSEC company, an imagery detachment, and a technical intelligence company, plus five TDA units. The Technical Intelligence Company would be located in proximity to the 11th MI Battalion at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, or the National Training Center, California. The six production detachments of the Production and Collection Management Battalion would be near academic institutions which would offer advanced degrees in studies related to applicable areas of production. The HHC, OPSEC Company and Imagery Detachment would be in Hawaii, if supportable. If not, they should be centrally located in CONUS, either on the West Coast or in the Chicago area. One linguist company would be in a part of the Hawaii Army National Guard, and a second would use assets of the 142d MI Battalion (Utah National Guard) or be located on the West Coast. A Technical Operational Security Detachment is to be located in the "Silicone Valley" area of California. An Engineering Terrain Analysis Detachment would be in the Denver, Colorado, area or in Alabama. The total number of spaces would be 614.

~~(5)~~ Two types of missions were omitted from the units. A large SIGINT/EW structure would be needed to perform the echelon above division (EAD) mission since there was no Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence (CEWI) in Pacific Command. ITIC-PAC felt that an EAD SIGINT/EW architecture for the Army in PACOM was needed but was beyond ITIC-PAC's capability to perform. In addition, ITIC-PAC's concept contained no clandestine HUMINT units on the basis that unless operating bases were established in peacetime, such operations would be of marginal value at best in wartime.

~~(6)~~ At the close of the FY 1981, the RC MI structure had been submitted to HQDA and INSCOM was awaiting approval. Regardless of which year the units were activated, the proposed phased buildup would require a five-year period. This phasing was required in order to minimize adverse impacts on recruiting, unit readiness, and MOS qualification training.<sup>8</sup>

INSCOM Detachment [ ] (~~S/ECO~~) As a result of INSCOM's effort to develop a Middle Eastern/North African (MENA) SIGINT Baseline Plan (1983-87), HQ INSCOM noted that the US Government and consequently US Ground Forces Commanders had a high and growing interest in MENA targets. To enhance its present limited efforts against MENA targets and provide advance warning for the Rapid Deployment Force, HQ INSCOM proposed a small army contingent (15-20 man) detachment [ ]. The detachment would perform processing (transcription, analysis, and reporting) of intelligence information [ ] in conjunction with the Air Force and Navy. The Detachment would also serve as invaluable overseas rotation/training base for Army MENA linguists and analysts. From October 1980 through July 1981, both formal and informal discussions were held by INSCOM with NSACSS and USAF Electronic Security Command (ESC) both at the action officer and flag officer levels. On 21 August, HQ INSCOM made its final proposal of a 25 personnel detachment. Discussions and coordination were continuing at the end of FY 1981.<sup>9</sup>

CC 040

31

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT  
CHANNELS ONLY~~

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):

(b)(1) (b)(3)

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 41

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HQ INSCOM Restationing. (U) Six months after submission of Case Study Justification Folder (CSJF) proposing FGGM as DA-directed consolidation site, DA by Msg, SAPA-PP 012100Z December 1980, announced decision to consolidate INSCOM Headquarters and support elements now at Arlington Hall Station (AHS), Vint Hill Farms Station (VHFS), Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Fort George G. Meade (FGGM) at the latter installation. The announcement provided for closure of VHFS, and relocation of its tenant units (US Army Electronic Materiel Readiness Activity (EMRA) to Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and Tobyhanna Army Depot (TOAD), Pennsylvania; the Signals Warfare Laboratory (SWL) to the Harry Diamond Laboratories (HDL) at Woodbridge, Virginia; and Company B, 303d MI Battalion at Fort Hood. Decision was based on early amortization of construction required at FGGM to accommodate INSCOM, made possible by savings to be derived from VHFS closure.

(U) During the planning stages which followed, it was concluded that Buildings 4552, 4553 (presently occupied by HQ INSCOM FGGM), and 4554 would be "squared off" with brick veneer additions to provide the 316,025 square feet of additional contiguous secure space required to accommodate INSCOM requirements. HQ, First Army and its Readiness Group were to be accommodated in new construction, and the First Army Print Plant would be relocated to a building to be rehabilitated in the present Commissary area. The plans revealed a 50 percent increase over initial estimated cost (\$16 million as compared to \$10 million). It was also learned that DIA would begin its movement from AHS to its newly constructed facilities at Bolling AFB in October 1983 and complete the move in mid 1984.

~~(C)~~ The DA announcement of intent to close VHFS attracted immediate attention from Congressional elements concerned with the impact of the action of the Warrenton, Virginia, community. This resulted in hearings in June 1981 in which a parade of witnesses testified as to the impact of the decision.

(b)(1) & (b)(3) Per CIA

(b)(1) & (b)(3) Per CIA the Sub-Committee on Installations and Facilities notified the Secretary of the Army that the funding for advance planning design of HQ INSCOM at FGGM had been disapproved. On 22 July, Mr. Frank C. Carlucci, Deputy Secretary of Defense, announced his decision that no Army Intelligence operations should be transferred from VHFS.

(U) On 27 July 1981, a planning meeting was called in the Pentagon to determine a course of action in which it was concluded that VHFS was the only viable alternative. INSCOM was directed to update the cost/savings and personnel figures in the December 1978 Case Study Justification Folder which had proposed VHFS as the preferred option. One large obstacle was soon discovered. The relocation of EMRA depot operation from VHFS to Tobyhanna was, in fact, also "construction dependent," and would not be accomplished until family housing not now available there was constructed. To accomplish an early move to VHFS, INSCOM was dependent upon using the building space being occupied by EMRA at VHFS; and in turn, EMRA was dependent upon construction at Tobyhanna to effect its own move.<sup>12</sup>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

Consolidation of ITAC at Washington Navy Yard. (U) As reflected in the December 1978 Case Study Justification Folder (CSJF), which became the basis for planning of construction at VHFS after reversal of the DA decision to consolidate INSCOM activities at FGGM, the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) was to be consolidated at VHFS with exception of its 156-man Imagery Interpretation Production Division (IIPD). This element, stationed in Bldg 213, Washington Navy Yard (WNY), is collocated with and benefits from vital contacts with the National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC), as well as other national agencies (e.g., [ ] and National Foreign Assessment Center (NFAC)). The relocation of this element was not considered feasible or in the best interest of the mission.

(U) The [ ] was designing a six floor addition to Building 213, but plans called for only three stories to be built for NPIC's immediate use. In the interval between the 2 December 1980 decision to consolidate at FGGM and the 29 July 1981 announcement of its reversal, ITAC received a verbal offer from [ ] to permit ITAC to occupy two floors of the six floor addition, provided the Army would meet costs stated to be \$6 million which must be committed no later than November 1981 to stay at that funding level. The two floors would provide ITAC with a total of about 40-44,000 square feet of usable space in addition to the 33,000 square feet now occupied or projected to be occupied by IIPD. This space could easily accommodate all of ITAC at presently authorized strength (431) as well as projected growth. Construction of the three floors for NPIC occupancy was scheduled to begin in 1982, with completion NLT 1984. A decision to participate was required at DA level.

(U) The proposal was considered operationally advantageous and was favored by CDR INSCOM. On 30 July 1981, the Chief of Staff, INSCOM, directed that the letter then being prepared to update data in the December 1978 CSJF include the proposal that ITAC be consolidated at WNY for serious consideration by DA as an option not previously available. However, the DCG-I, INSCOM, directed its omission because it could be expected to create a requirement for additional study which might cause significant slippage in the decision to consolidate the main elements of INSCOM at VHFS.<sup>13</sup>

Relocation of OPSEC Element to FGGM. (U) Until 27 August 1981, the OPSEC Element of ODCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, moved from Building T-136 at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia, to Fort George G. Meade. The basic reasons behind the transfer were that the office was the only HQ Staff Element at Vint Hill Farms Station; the split between VHFS and FGGM made day-to-day functioning extremely difficult; and over the past year, the Division had been unable to hire any personnel for its vacant positions.<sup>14</sup>

European IG Office Disestablished. (U) Effective 13 May 1981, the European IG Office, located at McGraw Kaserne, Munich, was disestablished. The decision was made by MG Rolya, CDR INSCOM, on the basis that the space should be returned to the Office of the IG, HQ INSCOM. This would facilitate the office's performance of its worldwide requirement and help satisfy its resource needs.<sup>15</sup>

# UNCLASSIFIED

Transfer of Current Intelligence Division. (U) Effective 1 April 1981, the Current Intelligence Division (CID), located in the Pentagon, was reassigned from the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center to the US Army Intelligence Operations Detachment, a field operating agency of the Office, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. Twenty-seven spaces and incumbents (17 officers, six enlisted, and four civilians) were transferred. Two civilian graphic specialists had already been transferred to DA Audiovisual section for CID support. The CID had originally been assigned to OACSI but in 1977 had been reassigned to INSCOM as part of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study. However, the element continued to perform the mission of providing and interpreting for the Secretary of the Army, Army Secretariat, Chief of Staff, DA Staff, and major Army commands worldwide, all-source current intelligence in the form of a daily book, daily message, and oral briefings. Because its focus remained primarily to HQDA, it was decided as part of the IOSS Relook to reassign the element to OACSI. The CID would still provide support, such as Black Books to the US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center.<sup>16</sup>



~~SECRET~~  
~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

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

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER IV. ORGANIZATION

1. FY 1981 ITIC-PAC AHR (C), pp. 1-2.
2. FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 13; DF, DCSOPS, Identification of USASSG Tasks (8 Jun 81) (U).
3. FY 1981 USAOG AHR (S/NOFORN), tab G.
4. FY 1981 501st MI Gp AHR (S), p. 1; FY 1980 INSCOM Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 134; Ltr, Dr, Force Management, ODCSOPS (HQDA), subj: 501st MI Gp O&O Concept (22 Sep 81) (S); FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 3, p. 7-8; 1st Ind, DCS for Opns and Plans (HQDA), subj: 501st O&O (31 Dec 80) (S/NOFORN).
5. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 91-92; FY 1981 DCSLOG AHR (S), pp. 15-16.
6. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 25.
7. Memo, IAOPS-TNG-L, subj: Foreign Language Exploitation Detachment (FLEXD) (30 Jul 81) (U).
8. Collection of Papers, IAOPS-PL, subj: Chronological Account of Actions Relating to ITIC-PAC RC Intelligence Organization (16 Feb 82) (S).
9. Msg, CDR INSCOM (IAOPS-SE-O), subj: INSCOM Detachment [ ] (211545Z Aug 81) (S/CCO); Msg, CDR INSCOM (IAOPS-SEI-O), subj: Proposed Middle Eastern/North African (MENA) Army Detachment (311234Z Oct 80) (S/CCO); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-O, subj: INSCOM Det [ ] (31 Aug 81) (C).
10. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 117-18.
11. FY 1981 FS Homestead AHR (SCW), pp. 17-18; FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 110-111.
12. FY 1981 DCSLOG AHR (S)(u) pp. 8-14.
13. FY 1981 DCSLOG AHR (S)(u) pp. 14-15.
14. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW)(u) p. 1.
15. FY 1981 OIG AHR (U), p. 1; Interview, Mr. Gilbert (History Office) with LTC Francis J. Springer (28 Jun 82) (U).
16. FY 1981 ITAC AHR (TS-TK)(u) annex 4; Interview, Mr. Gilbert (History Office) with Mr. William Elder (Prod Div, ODCSOPS) (1 Jul 82) (U).

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~

# UNCLASSIFIED

## 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 1981 consisted of \$114,804,000 in direct funds and \$24,000 in funded reimbursements for a total of \$114,828,000.<sup>1</sup> The table below shows a breakout of end FY 1981 direct funding by subprogram.

Table 1. - Direct Funding by Subprogram  
(As of 30 Sep 81)

<u>Subprogram</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
P2 (General Purpose Forces)	\$ 12,287,000
P3I (Intelligence Activities)	77,115,000
P3C (COMSEC)	2,424,000
P30 (Other)	22,085,000
P7 (Troop Issue)	41,000
P8T (Training)	648,000
P80 (Education Services)	204,000
	<u>\$114,804,000</u>

(U) Following is an audit trail from the DA dollar guidance for preparation of the FY 1981 Command Operating Budget (COB) to final FY 1981 Approved Funding Program (AFP):

#### Program 2

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1980 COB</u>	\$ 5,557,000
Flying Hour Program	+ 25,000
Combat Development Tests	+ 79,000
OPFOR	- 11,000
Peacetime Utilization	- 20,000
FY 1979/1980/1981 Payraise	- 57,000
Studies and Analysis	+ 33,000
Unit Mission Activity	+ 155,000
Inflation	+ 68,000
Stock fund Fuel & Material	+ 368,000
Training Schools and Facilities	+ 43,000
Travel Reduction	+ 11,000
Miscellaneous	- 59,000
<u>FY 1981 Initial AFP</u>	6,192,000
TENCAP	- 364,000
ELT/ELS/9WW	+ 5,742,000

046

37

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

Indirect Hire Payraise	+	17,000
Direct Hire Payraise	+	39,000
C/E Equipment	+	24,000
11th MI Bn TDY	+	16,000
HAC Reduction - Personal Services	-	58,000
FY 1981 Fuel	+	394,000
JCS Exercise	+	25,000
Cost Growth	+	260,000

Final FY 1981 AFP

\$ 12,287,000

## Program 30 (Includes VHFS)

### Dollar Guidance - FY 1981 COB

\$ 14,297,000

Management Headquarters	-	100,000
FY 1980/1981 Payraise	-	129,000
CI Operations	+	299,000
VHF Operations	+	4,837,000

### FY 1981 Initial AFP

\$ 19,204,000

HAC Reductions	-	144,000
Fuel Adjustment	+	57,000
9WW	+	135,000
FY 1981 Payraise	+	1,229,000
Family Housing Transfer	+	30,000
CI&A Military Space Conversation	+	177,000
CI&A In-house Conversion	+	13,000
Inflation	+	84,000
CI&A HQ Civilian Pay	+	1,292,000
DIS	+	8,000

### Final FY 1981 AFP

\$ 22,085,000

## Program 3I (includes AHS)

### Dollar Guidance - FY 1981 COB

\$ 75,679,000

Intelligence ADP	+	59,000
Transfer SSG	+	850,000
FY 1980/1981 Payraise Adjustment	-	595,000
Mission Changes	-	805,000
Inflation	+	294,000
Transfer to Family Housing	-	19,000
Transfer to Base Operations (P30)	-	2,454,000

### FY 1981 Initial AFP

\$ 73,009,000

HAC Reductions	-	2,172,000
Fuel Adjustment	+	682,000

# UNCLASSIFIED

Intelligence Support	-	375,000
SSG Transfer	-	41,000
Transfer Medical Facilities at Det 4	-	50,000
9WW	+	27,000
Pay Raise	+	3,238,000
CCP	+	401,000
Intelligence Activities	+	265,000
Family Housing Transfer	+	19,000
C/E Equipment	+	205,000
CID Transfer	-	49,000
Travel Reduction	-	355,000
Consultants	-	245,000
Transfer of USAREUR	-	2,000
Inflation	+	697,000
Military Assistance	-	2,000

## Supplemental Funds Received

Analyst Training	+	108,000
Language Training	+	103,000
Consultant Restoral	+	298,000
3rd World Studies	+	357,000
R&U Projects	+	300,000
QOL (AHS)	+	364,000
QOL (Augsburg)	+	100,000
Reprogrammed	+	38,000
Special Project	+	75,000
Excess Funds from DA	+	120,000

<u>Final FY 1981 AFP</u>	<u>\$ 77,115,000</u>
--------------------------	----------------------

## Program 3C

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1981 COB</u>	<u>\$ 2,269,000</u>
--------------------------------------	---------------------

COMSEC Surveillance & Tempest	-	1,000
Management Headquarters	+	108,000

<u>FY 1981 Initial AFP</u>	<u>\$ 2,376,000</u>
----------------------------	---------------------

Excess Funds Returned for Reprogramming	-	80,000
---	---	--------

9WW	+	8,000
-----	---	-------

Payraise	+	120,000
----------	---	---------

<u>Final FY 1981 AFP</u>	<u>\$ 2,424,000</u>
--------------------------	---------------------

## Program 7S

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1981 COB</u>	<u>\$ 31,000</u>
--------------------------------------	------------------

<u>FY 1981 Initial AFP</u>	<u>\$ 31,000</u>
----------------------------	------------------

Increased Operating Costs	+	10,000
---------------------------	---	--------

<u>Final FY 1981 AFP</u>	<u>\$ 41,000</u>
--------------------------	------------------

# UNCLASSIFIED

## Program 8T

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1981 COB</u>	\$ 587,000
Joint Electronic Welfare Center	+ 8,000
Transfer SSG	+ 5,000
<u>FY 1981 Initial AFP</u>	\$ 600,000
Non Personnel Price Increase	+ 32,000
Military Student TDY	+ 35,000
Excess Funds Returned for Reprogramming	- 19,000
<u>Final FY 1981 AFP</u>	<u>\$ 648,000</u>

## Program 80

<u>Dollar Guidance - FY 1981 COB</u>	\$ 301,000
<u>FY 1981 Initial AFP</u>	\$ 301,000
Executive Development	- 108,000
Payraise	+ 5,000
Executive Development	+ 10,000
Excess Funds Returned for Reprogramming	- 4,000
<u>Final FY 1981 AFP</u>	<u>\$ 204,000</u>

(U) The table below reflects direct obligations by elements of expense for FY 1981 (\$ in Thousands). Obligation of \$114,586,000 and Annual Funding Program of \$114,804,000 resulted in an obligation rate of 99.8 percent.

Table 2. - Direct Obligations for FY 1981

<u>ELEMENT OF EXPENSE</u>	<u>P2</u>	<u>P30</u>	<u>P31</u>	<u>P3C</u>	<u>P7</u>	<u>P8T</u>	<u>P80</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Civ Pay & Benefits	409	13041	27639	1183	37	-	66	42375	37
Travel & Trans	888	1995	3948	443	-	635	26	7934	7
Rents/Comm/Util	71	1282	3486	61	-	-	-	4900	4
Contr Svc	7759	4270	28350	540	-	4	95	41018	36
Supplies	3125	1433	13625	162	2	-	11	18358	16
Total	<u>12252</u>	<u>22021</u>	<u>77048</u>	<u>2389</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>114586</u>	<u>100</u>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Consolidated Cryptologic Program. <sup>(U)</sup>~~(C)~~ A final Program Director's Summary for the FY 1983-1987 Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP) build was published on 27 June 1981. The summary reflected significant resource gains for FY 1983. Investments (RDT&E, Procurement, Military Construction, ADP-related OMA) totaled approximately \$59.5 million, a 36 percent increase over the FY 1982 level of \$33.5 million. FY 1983 manpower gains were 239 spaces versus none for FY 1982. This success is attributed to increased inter-staff and intra-staff interaction and improved programming documentation.

<sup>(U)</sup>~~(C)~~ Manpower continued as the weakest element in the CCP programming effort. HQ INSCOM was able to validate only 75 percent of its approximately 4,900 spaces and faced the possibility of a second straight year of zero manpower growth. This was avoided when NSA added a special 5,000 manpower space effort at the end of the normal build period. Although this last minute reprieve resulted in the HQ's gaining 239 spaces for FY 1983, it was apparent that even better results might have been forthcoming had field input been obtained early in this build period and the Manpower Resource Requirements Committee been convened early to address outstanding manpower requirements. Measures have been initiated to correct these deficiencies for the FY 1984-1988 build.<sup>2</sup>

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. Funding received from DA for these units for FY 1981 was \$810,000 of which \$804,000 was obligated (99.3 percent).<sup>3</sup>

INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1981 (Authorized Strength). ~~(C)~~ Based on DA Program and Budget Guidance, May 1981, the manpower data shown in the following table represents the authorized strength for end of FY 1981.<sup>4</sup>

Table 3. - INSCOM Program and Budget Guidance, FY 1981

Authorized Strength							
<u>Program</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>MIL</u>	<u>US CIV</u>	<u>FN CIV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
P2 Gen Purpose Forces	147	83	1,639	1,869	14	14	1,897
P3 Intel & Comm	1,012	378	6,219	7,609	1,609	366	9,584
P8 Training	3	2	10	15	7		22
P3 Support to NSA	<u>131</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>908</u>			<u>908</u>
TOTAL	1,293	494	8,614	10,401	1,630	380	12,411

050

41

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Military Strength by Program. <sup>(u)</sup>~~(C)~~ The table below reflects authorized and assigned military strength by program.<sup>5</sup>

Table 4. - Military Strength by Program

Program	Authorized	Actual	Plus/Minus
2 Gen Purpose Forces	1,869	1,636	(-233)
3 CCP			
Cryptologic Actv	4,553	4,806	(+253)
Base Opns/RPMA	129	201	(+ 72)
Mgt HQ	178	175	(- 3)
GDIP			
ITAC	224	186	(- 38)
HUMINT	575	532	(- 43)
ADP	55	47	(- 8)
DSSS	317	288	(- 29)
Mgt HQ	72	57	(- 15)
CRP			
COMSEC	218	185	(- 33)
Mgt HQ	14	5	(- 9)
CI&IA			
FCI	215	193	(- 22)
S&IA	831	761	(- 70)
Mgt HQ	54	47	(- 7)
Base Opns/RPMA VHF	167	133	(- 34)
Mgt HQ Other	7	3	(- 4)
Support to NSA	908	828	(- 80)
8 Training	12	10	(- 2)
Family Housing	3	1	(- 2)
TOTAL	<u>10,401</u>	<u>10,094</u>	<u>(-307)</u>

Command Personnel Situation. <sup>(u)</sup>~~(C)~~ Authorized and actual total command strength for FY 1980 and FY 1981 are shown below.<sup>6</sup>

	30 September 1980					
	OFF	WO	ENL	TOT MIL	CIV**	GRAND TOTAL
Authorized*	1,092	464	7,773	9,329	1,597	10,026
Actual	1,023	466	7,621	9,110	1,588	10,698

  

	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

\*The FY 1980/1981 authorized is Command Program Authorized.

\*\*The FY 1980 civilian strength does not include 439 authorized foreign nationals

400 051

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~SECRET~~

and 383 actual foreign nationals; FY 1981 figures do not include 439 authorized and 373 actual.

(U) FY 1981 command personnel strength by unit, see Appendix F.

HUMINT Manpower Decrement. <sup>(u)</sup>~~(S/NOFORN)~~ In a letter dated 7 November 1980, the staff of the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence for Resources Management (DCI/RM) recommended a decrement of 19 Army Program Element (PE) 381318 spaces from the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP), HUMINT Austere Decision Package for FY 1982-1986. ADCSOPS-HUMINT (HQ INSCOM) assisted OACSI, DA, in the reclama of these proposed cuts due to the serious impact that this reduction would have on the Army's wartime preparedness and peacetime capability to conduct Controlled HUMINT operations in support of Echelons Above Corps (EAC). These efforts were greatly aided by strong statements of support from MACOMs and unified commands. 83

<sup>(u)</sup>~~(S/NOFORN)~~ However, the January 1981 Program Budget Guidance (PBG) indicated that the January 1981 Fiscal Year Defense Plan (FYDP) reflected a Controlled HUMINT decrement of eight spaces vice the original 19 proposed. The decrement of eight spaces was approved effective 1 October 1981 (FY 1982). The final decrement breakdown was provided to the units concerned as follows: 66th MI Group - one officer; 500th MI Group - three officers and one enlisted; 501st MI Group - two enlisted; and USA Operational Group - one enlisted.

<sup>(u)</sup>~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Because the reduction in the decrement from 19 to eight greatly lessened the adverse impact of Army Controlled Collection in support of Echelon Above Corps, efforts continued to regain the lost spaces through congressional action in the fiscal year budget and subsequent year Program Objectives Memorandum and budget actions. The reclama against the decrement were favorably considered, and it was announced that the eight spaces lost in FY 1982 would be returned to Army HUMINT PE 381318 (Controlled) on 1 October 1982 (FY 1983). These eight spaces will be returned in the following manner: USA Operational Group - three officers, two enlisted, and one US Direct Hire; and the 470th MI Group - two US Direct Hire.<sup>7</sup>

DA Scrub Team. (U) In accordance with a HQDA Directive dated 5 May 1980, a DA Scrub Team reviewed all INSCOM TDAs, including both HQ INSCOM and subordinate TDA units. The purpose of the action was to reduce officer and NCO authorized positions in numbers and grades so that all active Army positions could be better supported by FY 1982. Although primary attention was directed toward the military, the scrub team also recommended the elimination of several civilian positions. By the close of FY 1980, the team had assessed INSCOM about 100 eliminations and some 850 downgrade/upgrade actions. However, during the 1st Qtr FY 1981, the Chief of Staff, US Army, set aside the DA Manpower Scrub Team actions, and the required submissions by HQ INSCOM were cancelled.<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup>

14 SEP 2018

4306 052

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN  
NATIONALS~~



# UNCLASSIFIED

Reenlistment Rates. (U) Effective 1 October 1980, DA implemented 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 table below shows the command's FY 1981 reenlistment performance statistics by unit.10

Table 5. - Unit Reenlistments, FY 1981

Units	First Termers			Mid Termers			Careerists		
	Obj	Reenl	& Obj	Obj	Reenl	& Obj	Obj	Reenl	& Obj
<u>Group I</u>									
USAFS Augsburg	107.08	71	66.31	52.93	57	107.69	16.18	26	160.69
CONUS MI Gp	76.34	74	96.93	49.83	61	122.42	59.85	66	110.28
501st MI Gp	38.46	51	132.61	35.43	44	124.19	17.44	20	114.68
USAFS Berlin	36.66	32	87.29	24.59	17	69.13	9.07	12	132.30
USAFS Okinawa	30.65	41	134.82	9.08	14	154.19	3.08	7	227.27
66th MI Gp	21.35	40	187.35	35.29	49	138.85	28.97	35	120.81
<u>Group II</u>									
SSG	.94	4	425.53	3.41	13	381.23	2.29	13	567.69
USAG AHS	25.33	20	78.96	13.62	24	176.21	20.27	21	103.60
902d MI Gp	5.24	12	229.01	16.89	18	106.57	21.98	30	136.49
USAG VHFS	7.90	7	88.61	8.09	8	98.89	4.28	5	116.82
USAFS Kunia	6.00	5	83.33	2.24	2	89.29	.74	0	0
USAITAC	12.64	11	87.03	11.80	13	110.17	13.41	19	141.69
500th MI Gp	5.48	5	91.24	5.07	8	157.79	7.88	5	63.45
470th MI Gp	3.26	4	122.70	.69	1	144.92	2.15	3	139.53
Det 4	5.44	5	91.91	1.69	3	177.51	2.60	4	153.85
<u>Group III</u>									
ITIC-PAC	.67	1	163.93	2.05	3	146.34	2.28	8	131.58
CSG	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.39	0	0
CSF	.37	0	0	.21	0	0	.28	0	0
Ops Det	.13	0	0	.43	0	0	3.68	3	81.52
ASD	1.02	2	196.08	2.52	3	119.05	1.68	3	178.57
Spt Det	1.02	1	98.04	1.53	1	65.36	.43	1	232.56
Ops Gp	1.02	1	98.04	1.73	4	231.21	4.07	2	49.14
USASED	--	--	--	.88	0	0	--	--	--
Command TOTAL	<u>387.00</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>280.00</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>122.50</u>	<u>224.00</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>124.11</u>

00 053

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

Critical MOS Recruitment Posture, FY 1981. (U) The table below depicts INSCOM's critical MOS recruitment posture along with language skills for FY 1981.1

Table 6. - Critical MOS Recruitment Posture, FY 1981

<u>MOS</u>	<u>Active Army Program *</u>	<u>Reserved Classroom Spaces</u>	<u>Percent of Fill</u>
05D1	119	118	99
05G1	225	218	97
05H1	484	408	85
05K1	555	393	71
33S1	463	455	99
96B1	427	426	99
96C1	170	153	90
96D1	92	95	104
97B1	459	373	83
98C1	1004	478	48
98C2	11	7	64
(Polish)			
98C3	8	8	100
(Spanish American)			
98C4	22	22	100
(German)			
98C6	15	14	94
(Korean)			
98C7	13	6	47
(Chinese-Mandarin)			
98C8	10	7	70
(Czech)			
98C9	61	56	92
(Russian)			
98G0	26	23	89
(Egyptian)			
98G1	13	7	54
(Unspecified)			
98G2	42	36	86
(Polish)			
98G3	50	56	112
(Spanish American)			
98G4	192	178	93
(German)			
98G5	32	30	94
(Syrian)			
98G6	144	147	103
(Korean)			
98G7	75	72	96
(Chinese Mandarin)			
98G8	75	60	80
(Czech)			

00 054

# UNCLASSIFIED

<u>MOS</u>	<u>Active Army Program*</u>	<u>Reserved Classroom Spaces</u>	<u>Percent of Fill</u>
98G9	412	497	98
(Russian)			
98J1	137	134	98
TOTAL	<u>5,336</u>	<u>4,477</u>	<u>83.90</u>

\*Represents classroom quota available to Army and not total needs.

97C Training/Recruitment. (U) As of March 1981, there was a shortage of 81 trained 97C Area Intelligence (AI) Specialists in the Army. This shortage resulted from a lack of qualified personnel able to be trained. Until December 1980, only personnel from the 97B MOS could be selected to attend AI training. This restriction created an extremely small population from which to select trainees and resulted in a critical shortage in both 97B and 97C MOSs. In December 1980, the ACSI lifted this restriction and allowed recruitment of soldiers from any MOS for AI training. US Army Administrative Survey Detachment (ASD) was responsible for interviewing AI candidates and recommending them to the Special Assistant to the DCG-I, INSCOM, who approved their selection for AI training. No pool or backlog of enlisted personnel was available to draw upon for the training.

(U) During FY 1981, ASD started a worldwide publicity campaign to attract enlisted personnel into the 97C MOS, Area Intelligence Specialist. Notices written by ASD appeared in the Army Personnel Letter, the MI Magazine, and numerous other local Army newspapers and bulletins. In response, ASD has received requests for information from around the world resulting in an extremely large increase in requests for entry into the MOS.<sup>12</sup>

Critical MOS Fill. (U) Enlisted personnel posture by MOS (EW/Crypto and HUMINT MOSs) is shown in the table below.<sup>13</sup>

Table 7. - Enlisted Personnel Posture for FY's 1980-1981

<u>MOS</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>			<u>FY 1981</u>		
	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>Percent of Fill</u>	<u>Auth</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>Percent of Fill</u>
05D	177	194	110	195	266	136
05G	101	100	99	161	167	104
05H	1201	1179	98	1134	1100	97
05K	657	629	96	669	750	112
33S	449	398	89	446	397	89
98C	966	821	85	948	888	94
98G	752	771	103	735	820	112
98J	153	149	97	163	166	102
98Z	107	82	77	114	77	68
96B	112	124	111	149	139	93
96C	117	129	110	125	138	110
96D	57	56	98	67	67	100
97B	459	333	73	455	319	70
97C	132	53	40	126	48	38

# UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Both authorization and actual strength increased in the MOS 05G over FY 1980 posture. Decrease in authorization and actual strength for MOS 05H in FY 1980 contributed to shortage in units, i.e., some units exceeded their authorization by a wide margin. The overages were created as a result of decreased authorizations or by MILPERCEN assignment. Shortages in the MOS 33S were attributed to the significant Army-wide shortage. INSCOM had 89 percent of its authorizations compared to the Army-wide percentage of 71 percent. Posture for MOS 98Z for FY 1981 was considerably lower than FY 1980; this MOS was short Army-wide, 65 percent fill rate.

(U) The figures indicated in Table 7 included linguist requirements. Linguist authorizations comprised 31 percent of the MOS 98C requirements. Significant shortages were reported in languages: Arabic Syrian, Czechoslovakian, German, Hungarian, Korean, and Russian. INSCOM had 52 percent of the Army-wide authorizations. At the end of FY 1981, INSCOM's posture was better than the Army-wide posture, 94 percent to 78 percent. Posture of the MOS 98J increased over FY 1980 fill rate. Compared to Army-wide percentage, INSCOM enjoyed a considerably better fill rate, 102 percent to 74 percent. MOS 97B also decreased slightly because of language shortages in German (31 percent), Korean (17 percent), and Polish (33 percent).

(U) MOS 98G as a whole exceeded its authorizations 112 percent. However, shortages were reported in languages: Arabic-Egyptian, French, Korean, Castillian, and Polish. The fill rate for FY 1981 was significantly better than the FY 1980.

(U) The strength posture for the MOS 97C has been historically bleak. INSCOM is the major user of this MOS (89 percent of total Army authorizations). The Army has been unable to maintain an acceptable fill level because of the unique requirements for the MOS. INSCOM developed a 97C fill plan to equitably distribute available assets based on unit priority and mission requirements. The requirements identified do not reflect great skill authorizations. There were significant shortages by language: Czechoslovakian (9%), German (42%), Korean (0%), Japanese (38%), Spanish (25%), Polish (0%), and Russian (0%).<sup>13</sup>

Enlistment and Reenlistment Incentives. (U) As of the end of FY 1981, most INSCOM had skill MOSs offered a monetary incentive to reenlist. Following is a list of MI MOSs 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.<sup>14</sup>

Table 8. - Enlistment Incentives

<u>MOS</u>	<u>Title/Language</u>	<u>Amount</u>
05K	EW/SIGINT Identification Locator	\$3,000
05G	Signal Security Specialist	\$3,000
05H	EW/SIGINT Interceptor	\$3,500
05K	EW/SIGINT Non-Morse Interceptor	\$3,500
96C	Interrogator	\$2,500

# UNCLASSIFIED

<u>MOS</u>	<u>Title/Language</u>	<u>Amount</u>
98C	EW/SIGINT Analyst	\$3,000
98G	EW/SIGINT Voice Interceptor by Language	
	Korean	\$3,000
	Russian	\$3,000
	Arabic-Egyptian	\$2,500
	Chinese-Mandarin	\$2,500
	Czechoslovakian	\$2,500
	German	\$2,500
	Polish	\$2,500
98J	EW/SIGINT NC Interceptor	\$3,000

Table 9. - Reenlistment Incentives

<u>MOS</u>	<u>Title/Language</u>	<u>*Bonus</u>		
05D	EW/SIGINT Identification Locator	4A	1B	2C
05G	SIGSEC Specialist	3A	2B	
05K	EW/SIGINT Non-Morse Interceptor	5A	5B	2C
33S	EW/Intercept Systems Repair	5A	5B	1C
96B	Intelligence Analyst	1A	1B	1C
96C	Interrogator	4A	3B	
96D	Imager Interpreter	2A	1B	
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
98G	EW/SIGINT Voice Interceptor	5A	5B	2C
	(Arabic-Syrian; Polish; Russian; and Arabic-Egyptian)			
98G	Korean; Czechoslovakian; Spanish American; German	4A	4B	2C
98G	All other languages	2A	1B	1C
98G	Chinese-Mandarin	4A	2B	2C
98J	EW/SIGINT Non-Collection	5A	5B	1C

\*Zone A applied to 1st termers (6 or less years active service at ETS).  
 Zone B applied to mid term soldiers (6-10 years active service at ETS).  
 Zone C applied to career soldiers (10-14 years or more in active service at ETS). Maximum bonus allowable for either Zone A, B, or C is \$16,000 before taxes.

Additional Skill Identifiers. (U) During FY 1981, there were several changes of primary interest to INSCOM within Additional Skill Identifiers (ASI). Effective 1 September 1981, the following ASI's were added B9 Defense Special Security Communications Operator; MB Project TENCAP; and 08 Tactical Air Operations Specialist.<sup>15</sup>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Establishment of USARI Committee of Visitors. (U) The United States Army Russian Institute (USARI) Committee of Visitors is an interagency committee responsible for providing expert assistance to the Commander, INSCOM, and Commandant, USARI, on a wide range of problems, concerns, and challenges relating to USARI. After much effort, INSCOM Regulation 15-2 was finally published on 1 October 1980 establishing the committee. However, during FY 1981, changes in priorities by the command group and lack of ability by the Department of Education to support the effort led to virtually no effort being expended to form the committee, and there existed no optimism that such resources to do so would be forthcoming in the near future.<sup>16</sup>

(S)

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

(U) All Army HUMINT units were notified of the availability of these additional funds by direct message as well as a notice in the OPSGRAM from HQ, INSCOM. Through this funding, approximately 50 case officers will receive training in nine languages lasting from two weeks to 18 months at a total cost of approximately \$94.5K.

(U) Due to the critical shortage in personnel, only a portion of case officers could be removed from operational status to attend training classes. Therefore, INSCOM was unable to spend or obligate the total ICF grant.<sup>17</sup>

Linguist Unique Career Management Field (CMF). (U) Foremost among the language issues addressed at a briefing to the Vice Chief of Staff, US Army, on 23 October 1980 was INSCOM's proposal to develop a career management field solely for linguists. The present management system of MOS with a language identifier does not lend itself to managing the "most critical" skill--language. The development of a CMF for linguists would permit management by specific language, entry points within the CMF for those with a native tongue, and exit points to warrant officer appointments. These new management tools would be strengthened by a relook at the Army linguists in terms of career fairness which would allow for such innovations as "floating" grade structure.

(U) All MACOMs to include MILPERCEN gave support to the CMF proposal, but after approval was obtained from the VCSA to proceed, both the Intelligence Schools at Fort Huachuca and Fort Devens expressed concern with the project and the fact that TRADOC had failed to coordinate with them. A revised CMF produced in-house by DA DCSPER was then submitted, but this time INSCOM non-concurred with the draft. To overcome this impasse, ACSI agreed to host a meeting of principals in early FY 1981 to attempt and resolve the differences.<sup>18</sup>

058

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Linguist Briefing to VCSA and Initiatives. (U) Following an initiative of the INSCOM DCSOPS, the VCSA directed the Army staff to prepare a briefing on the Army linguist problem with recommended solutions. The INSCOM Language Office provided input to the briefing which was presented on 23 October 1980. The briefing contained the following recommendations:

- Use MI linguists as technical assistance to US Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) recruiters.
- Build an alliance with academic world to boost college enlistments.
- Develop a career management field solely for linguist.
- Develop WO linguist career program.
- Provide incentive pay for career force linguists.
- Increase number of accompanied tours for Korean linguists.
- Expand intermediate/advanced training opportunities to use both other US and selected foreign institutions.
- Develop, produce, and disseminate a comprehensive package of training tools to the commander.
- Supplement existing programs with live, remoted, intercept training opportunities at FORSCOM locations.
- Exploit use of foreign TV broadcasts routinely taped by Foreign Broadcast Information Service.
- Establish "low density" language unit to provide pool of multidisciplined linguists.
- Transfer function of Service Program Manager from DA DCSOPS to ACSI.

All but the warrant officer (WO) linguist career program received the VCSA's approval to move ahead. Although DCSPER (HQDA) served as the proponent for the actions, INSCOM along with other principals were active contributors to effecting the tasks. In particular, INSCOM played leading roles in the institution of a career management field and the establishment of a "low density" language unit.<sup>19</sup>

Civilian Strength by Program. ~~(C)~~ The following table reflects authorized and assigned civilian strength by program. It includes foreign nationals, temporaries, and permanent over-hires.<sup>20</sup>

059

50

RECEIVED  
ON 14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Table 10. - Civilian Strength by Program

	<u>Program</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Plus/Minus</u>
2	Gen Purpose Forces	28	27	(- 1)
3	CCP			
	Cryptologic Actv	240	252	(+ 12)
	Base Opns/RPMA	157	166	(+ 9)
	Mgt HQ	220	227	(+ 7)
	GDIP			
	ITAC	189	159	(- 30)
	HUMINT	448	420	(- 28)
	ADP	34	26	(- 8)
	DCSS	14	12	(- 2)
	Mgt HQ	32	28	(- 4)
	CRP			
	COMSEC	23	15	(- 8)
	Mgt HQ	28	20	(- 8)
	CI&IA			
	FCI	163	154	(- 9)
	S&IA	281	266	(- 15)
	Mgt HQ	69	66	(- 3)
	Base Opns/RPMA VHF	156	106	(- 50)
7	TISA	2	2	( 0 )
8	Training	3	3	( 0 )
	Family Housing	4	4	( 0 )
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,091</u>	<u>1,953</u>	

INSCOM Intern Program. (U) Significant changes occurred within the command Intern Program in FY 1981. INSCOM received 12 additional USA Civilian Training, Education, and Development (CTED) Student Detachment manpower spaces to support the Intern Program effort. The command Intern Program effort is supported by both DA CTED and INSCOM permanent overhire (POH) spaces. The first three interns completed their programs in September 1981. A total of 35 manpower spaces are devoted to the program (19 in the intelligence career field). The Chief of Staff redefined the Intern Program as a two-year program. Previously, individual programs varied from two to three years depending on the career field. Three minority group personnel were selected as intelligence interns as a result of the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (FEORP) efforts of the Staff Civilian Personnel Office.<sup>21</sup>

INSCOM Senior-Level Positions (High Grade). (U) INSCOM was allocated 213 senior-level positions for the DA. The fill was 208 with three scheduled for fill on 30 November 1981. The average grade is at the allocated DA ceiling of 9.1238.<sup>22</sup>

INSCOM Exclusion from Unionization. (U) Executive Order 12171, specifically excluding INSCOM from the Federal Labor Relations Program, was signed 19 November 1980. The issuance of the Executive Order (EO) was necessitated by the Civil Service Reform Act. The exclusion grants the same status to USAINSCOM as that held by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), National Security Agency (NSA), and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).<sup>23</sup>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018



## UNCLASSIFIED

Presidential Hiring Limitation for Civilian Employment. (U) Effective 29 February 1980, the Civilian Personnel Hiring Limitation was imposed by President Carter. Based on this, a civilian who left the command for a position in any other DOD organization, INSCOM could hire another DOD employee to fill, i.e., one for one. However, if the loss was to a non-DOD source then INSCOM would have to draw upon non-DOD sources to enable the command to hire one fill from outside DOD.

(U) During the Hiring Limitation, the recruitment of applicants was primarily limited to DOD, with legal caveats. Vacancy announcements were open four weeks to attract the greatest number of DOD applicants. In mid-November, to increase the number of applicants, the area of consideration on vacancy announcements was extended and the cycle returned to the normal two week period. The 20 January 1981 Hiring Freeze imposed by President Reagan was lifted within Army on 18 February 1981. Wherever feasible, vacancy announcements were amended and closing dates extended to attract the widest number of applicants from all sources. The year long hiring limitation and the Reagan Freeze had the effect of decreasing voluntary applications and applicants for specific vacancies. The distribution of vacancy announcements was revised to establish more contact with recruitment sources for handicapped, minority organizations, and historically black colleges.

(U) INSCOM met the requirements of the Presidential limitation. There was a total loss of 264 personnel--135 to DOD and 129 to non-DOD agencies. In return, 202 personnel were hired--109 from other DOD sources and 93 from non-DOD sources. The DOD gains were on a one-for-one basis. The non-DOD were two losses to one hire.<sup>24</sup>

Reduction of Hire Lag. (U) During FY 1981, the hire lag has been consistently 95 percent, taking into consideration permanent overhires and temporaries. At the end of FY 1981, 96.2 percent was filled. Every effort will be extended to increase the fill to 100 percent; however, this command is experiencing a very high rate of turnover in personnel due to high grade ceilings, seemingly lower grades than other excepted agencies, and the long delay in obtaining security clearances.

(U) In cutting recruitment time, many aspects of the hiring process was scrutinized. Referrals issued by the Civilian Personnel Office were given a two week suspense; the CPO closed its doors twice a week for half days to provide uninterrupted work time to complete actions; and staff elements became responsible for providing substitutes on panels.<sup>25</sup>

Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (FEORP). (U) The USAINSCOM is unique in that the Commanding General designated two spaces at headquarters level in the Staff Civilian Personnel Office for FEORP recruitment. This external procedure centralized the recruitment of the 21 career fields for interns and baccalaureate cooperative education program students. Although these recruitment efforts will largely be accomplished by the Staff FEORP Coordinators, the operating civilian personnel offices will supplement these actions and will receive applicants from the centralized effort.

## UNCLASSIFIED

(U) The command FEORP plan encompasses the three subordinate activities of Arlington Hall Station, Vint Hill Farms Station (Warrenton, VA), and Administrative Survey Detachment (Fort George G. Meade, MD). Each subordinate activity is responsible for a local FEORP plan dedicated to conducting a continuing program for the recruitment of minority group members and women. Definitive goals and actions, designed to eliminate underrepresentation based on the assessments made by subordinate activities, are established.

(U) A Cooperative Education Program was established with three historically Black educational institutions participating: Hampton Institute, Norfolk State University, and Virginia State University. The basis of a COOP Education Program was to permit alternating periods of academic study with periods of study--related work. This program of shared work and academic experience provided management with an opportunity for careful evaluation of qualifications and performance before final selection and entry into a career field. Seven COOP Students began their initial work assignments in the summer of 1981, and one faculty member was employed as a personnel management specialist.<sup>26</sup>

Handicapped Hire. (U) Hiring the handicapped is a special employment program particularly important during the International Year of the Disabled. A job placement counselor for Department of Rehabilitation Services of Virginia met with the Selective Placement Coordinator and a Security Specialist, Civilian Personnel Office, Arlington Hall Station, to discuss the physical and security clearance barriers to employment of the handicapped. Because of the special security clearance requirements and the architectural barriers at INSCOM, Arlington Hall Station, only approximately 10 percent of Department of Rehabilitative Services clients are available for employment consideration. The physical barriers of the Arlington Hall Station facilities present serious modification and financial considerations in the recruitment and placement of handicapped individuals. One handicapped clerk typist has been employed in the typing pool and a second individual is being processed for security clearance for Intelligence Operations Specialist, GS-132-5 position.<sup>27</sup>

Merit Pay. (U) A Merit Pay Review Board (MPRB) was established on 20 April 1981 by the INSCOM Merit Pay Unit Administrator to compute the size of the Merit Pay Pool, i.e., the amount of money to be divided among the 193 members based upon the "performance for pay" principle central to the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. The board was primarily established to ensure that intent of General Stubblebine's policy was projected to all concerned. The general's policy was clear and definitive. For Merit Pay to really work, supervisors and commanders are going to have to truly discriminate, i.e., recognize that the new Fully Successful is the (virtual) equivalent of the old Outstanding, and that the new Highly Successful and Exceptional represent new levels of excellence. A trial run held in May, indicated that the supervisors had not followed the spirit of the program by rating too many of their employees at a high level. After the CDR INSCOM reiterated his commitment to assuming the responsibility personally to making the program work, the final submissions reflected a better distribution. The following table shows comparison of "trial run" in May and the official outcome.

# UNCLASSIFIED

Table 11. - INSCOM Merit Pay

	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Minimally Satisfactory</u>	<u>Fully Satisfactory</u>	<u>Highly Satisfactory</u>	<u>Exceptional</u>
Trial Run	0%	0%	31%	39%	30%
Official	0%	0%	44%	35%	21%

(U) However, the Government Accounting Office issued the guidance that "all Merit Pay members receiving a "Fully Satisfactory" rating must get the Comparability Increase passed by Congress (4.8 percent)." In granting the full 4.8 percent Comparability Increase, the amount of Merit Pay dollars were reduced from \$315,826.00 to \$73,019.96. Due to the reductions of Merit Pay dollars, the final INSCOM monetary worth per share/point was worth only \$3.22 in addition to the 4.8 percent Comparability Increase.<sup>28</sup>

HQ INSCOM Physical Fitness Program. (U) A mandatory physical fitness program for all eligible military personnel assigned to HQ INSCOM was implemented on 24 April 1981 at Arlington Hall Station. A similar program was implemented for HQ INSCOM personnel assigned to Ft Meade, Maryland, on 15 May 1981. The program was designed and planned to enhance esprit de corps through planned, on-duty physical training, IAW AR 600-9.

(U) The HQ INSCOM Physical Fitness Program was very successful in that military and civilian personnel participated in it. It was terminated for the winter and would resume in April 1982.<sup>29</sup>

Equal Employment Opportunity Program. (U) During FY 1981, two male employees of Vint Hill Farms Station filed formal complaints of discrimination based on race. One male employee felt he was not selected for a promotion because of his race (Black). The second male employee felt he was terminated from his position because of his race (Black). US Army Complaint Appellate Review Office (USACARO) investigated both complaints and found discrimination in the non-selection case. By the end of FY 1981, both complainants were awaiting a letter of Proposed Disposition from the Commander of Vint Hill Farms Station.

(U) During FY 1980, the Command Federal Women's Program Manager (FWPM) and Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Specialist served as members of the volunteer staff for the Inter-Agency Minority and Female Recruiters Association (IMFRA), processing over 3,000 applications from minorities and women seeking Federal employment.

(U) IAW guidance from OPM, DOD, and DA, there are specific observances that each command is to honor. During FY 1981, HQ INSCOM EEO staff and USAG Arlington Hall Station EEO Representatives sponsored several week and events of special emphasis. These included Women's Week, Martin Luther King's Birthday, Black History Month, Asian Pacific American Heritage Week, and Hispanic Heritage Week.

# UNCLASSIFIED

(U) During FY 1981, 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:30

## As of 30 September 1980

	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>GS-10</u>	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	<u>GS-13</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White Female	29	1	31	10	2	73
Black Male	4	0	3	6	1	14
Black Female	0	0	1	1	1	3
Hispanic Male	1	0	3	6	1	11
Hispanic Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian Am/Pac Isl Male	2	0	4	21	5	32
Asian Am/Pac Isl Female	0	0	0	1	0	1
Amer Ind Male	0	0	0	0	3	3
Amer Ind Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
						137

## As of 31 September 1981

	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>GS-10</u>	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	<u>GS-13</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
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

Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Program. (U) Fiscal Year 1981 was a year of great change for the Equal Opportunity Office. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Equal Opportunity (EO) staff consisted of one acting Command EO Officer stationed at Fort Meade, Maryland. On 23 April 1981, a Command EO Officer was appointed. The acting Command EO Officer became the EO Officer. The EO Office then established offices with the Management Division, DCSPER,

## UNCLASSIFIED

HQ INSCOM, and undertook an assessment of equal opportunity through the command. This was to include policies, programs, publication and practices. Visits with field elements assisted the EO Office in assessing the EO programs in place, in addition to interviewing troops and commanders concerning the EO environment of the activity.

(U) Trips and evaluations were a part of the education necessary to properly evaluate other field elements of USAINSCOM, especially those located in overseas areas. The focus was to assess and evaluate the EO programs, environments, and local conditions. Information gained, contributed toward the development of new policies, plans, and programs tailored to the current needs of the command.

(U) The EO Office undertook a staff study to examine the feasibility of combining the EEO and EO Offices of the command under one office. This study continued to the end of the fiscal year. A major objective was to develop a Training Diagnostic Assessment System (TDAS) which could be used at the company level to determine the EO climate, needs, and effectiveness of existing programs. Such a system was obtained from the US Army Institute for Social Behavior and Research. INSCOM was the first MACOM to use this diagnostic tool in a CONUS unit. INSCOM CONUS MI Group at Fort Meade was selected for the pilot program. Although the results had not been completed prior to the close of the fiscal year, results, thus far, indicate that the TDAS exceeded the expectations. It is expected that the TDAS will be made available to all INSCOM units world-wide during FY 1982.<sup>31</sup>

Organizational Effectiveness (OE). (U) The scope of operations conducted by INSCOM OE personnel extended from MACOM to company level and from MACOM staff to a staff element with 10 personnel. The majority of the operations were focused at the MACOM Headquarters and major subordinate commands, i.e., the O-8 and O-5 level.

(U) Only two of INSCOM's Organizational Effectiveness Non-Commissioned Officers (ENCOs) were in their positions long enough to provide even a tentative evaluation of their effectiveness. In both cases, the NCOs were utilized in the same capacity as OE officers, i.e., as full-time consultants. In one case, the NCO was the only consultant providing OE support to a major subordinate command (O-6 level). In both cases, feedback indicated that both NCOs had been accepted as consultants and were effective in that role.

(U) To more closely align individual performance standards with unit missions and goals (IAW General Meyer's (CSA) letter of 5 September 1979), 12 value based performance management type conferences were conducted for HQ INSCOM or subordinate commands. INSCOM adapted a pragmatic, Management by Objective system to help monitor goal attainment. Considered less cumbersome than traditional Management by Objectives (MBO) methods, this system was developed by Mr. John Lasagna, President of JBL Associates, and is commonly referred to as the "I Will" process. The primary advantage of this technology is its compatibility with current officer and civilian rating systems.

## UNCLASSIFIED

(U) An ever present concern of the command was the great expense in both time and money required to clear and train INSCOM operational and support personnel retention of highly skilled individuals. As a result, INSCOM Organizational Effectiveness (OE) personnel assisted with the problem retention at all levels of the command.

(U) To reduce the turbulence resulting from changes in command and major staff heads and the resulting drop in effectiveness inherent in such transitions, OE techniques and personnel were employed at all organizational levels in INSCOM from the commanding general down to company commanders.

(U) To strengthen and enhance the role of the Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) in INSCOM, OE personnel took an active part in unit NCO development programs and other activities to involve NCOs in the decision-making process. These activities ranged from a conference to discuss a regimental system for intelligence organizations, attended by NCOs from throughout the Army, to individual leadership and counselling training.

(U) During the fiscal year, an increasing number of commanders and staff heads have requested OE assistance in planning, conducting, and evaluating conferences and meetings. Consultants were used in such diverse roles as conference designers, administrative officers, records, observers, and evaluators. It was a noted fact that command OE personnel were being used less frequently in the traditional role as facilitators as more of the OE skills were being transferred to commanders and staff heads.<sup>32</sup>

Management Information Planning System (MIPS). (U) On 29 September 1980, the CG INSCOM directed the establishment of an ad hoc, HQ INSCOM, MIPS Team. The 15-member team which began work on 10 November used the IBM Business Systems Planning model to make recommendations about how HQ INSCOM could satisfy its near and long-term information needs. In its study, the team spent considerable time collecting, categorizing, and analyzing a massive volume of data representative of that used by INSCOM. Sources of data included regulatory guidance and informational documentation, team briefs and interchanges, including interviews with the executives and selected members of the staff. As a result of its findings, the study group recommended the following: Establish as official Command policy that information is a valuable and costly resource which will be managed to increase its effectiveness and decrease its cost throughout the Command. Secondly, establish a long-term program for managing INSCOM information resources to provide a focus on information management activities and a unified horizontal view of information across functional lines. Thirdly, follow an evolutionary approach to implementing Information Resource Management (IRM) and proceed in incremental steps which allows for reassessment and redirection of the Program as it matures. A direct outgrowth of the study was the creation of the Information Resource Management Office under the Chief of Staff effective 24 April 1981 to serve as the Command's single policy and decision-making element relative to all modes of information.<sup>33</sup>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(u)  
INSCOM Systems Status Report. ~~(C/CCG)~~ The INSCOM Systems Status Report is a daily report that graphically displays and monitors the current status of the major INSCOM SIGINT systems. The Systems Status Report was initiated in July 1981 by direction of the DCG-I, INSCOM. Each INSCOM unit was tasked to provide ODCSOPS (Intelligence Coordination Division) all major system outages that degraded their mission accomplishment. Major system outages refer to SIGINT systems/subsystems, combinations of SIGINT resources, all airborne platforms, and communications/ADP resources which when down contribute to a significant loss of collection capability or intelligence. The Systems Status Report is a useful management tool for monitoring the status of INSCOM systems. The main problem is not all units report all outages on a daily basis. Some units' input is more concise and detailed than others, making the detailed units appear to have more down time.<sup>34</sup>

In-Process Reviews. (U) A program of In-Process Reviews (IPR) was initiated in June 1981 to provide a forum for major subordinate INSCOM Commanders to review, in detail, their units' operations, accomplishments, support arrangements, and problems with the INSCOM Command Group and staff heads. IPRs for Field Station Kunia, 500th MI Group, 470th MI Group, CONUS MI Group, Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, Special Operations Detachment, 902d MI Group, Field Station Okinawa, and US Army Operational Group were completed by the end of FY 1981; future IPRs will be scheduled for one command each month. The presentations are organized to cover mission/organization, current operations/future plans, training, personnel/logistics support posture, command objectives/initiatives, significant accomplishments, consumer feedback as to value of support provided, relationships with supported commands, and problem areas.<sup>35</sup>

Operational Readiness Reporting System. (U) FY 1981 saw the establishment of a new Operational Readiness reporting system designed to provide a greater input of readiness data to both the DCSOPS and Command Group. Nineteen groupings of subordinate commands are looked at monthly in personnel, logistics, system status, and aviation categories. These areas, plus an assessment by the unit commander, are combined and briefed with an individual Readiness Condition (REDCON) assigned. Monthly tracking of both TDA and TOE units provide a picture of improvement/problem areas requiring assistance/continuing status of a multitude of type units. This allows a more complete and timely response in keeping with their assigned goal of upgrading INSCOM operational readiness throughout the MACOM.<sup>36</sup>

(u)  
INSCOM Exercise Participation. ~~(C)~~ HQ INSCOM participated in three JCS directed major exercise during FY 1981. They were PROUD SPIRIT/MOBEX 80 (6-26 November 1980), POLL STATION/WINTEX 81 (9-21 March 1981), and POTENT PUNCH (13-18 September 1981). PROUD SPIRIT/MOBEX 80 has a prehostilities, mobilization exercise designed to test peacetime to wartime transition procedures. Several shortfalls were identified during the exercise, the most important being a significant lack of CI/OPSEC support to newly opening Mobilization Stations (MOBSTATS). The acquisition of additional CI/OPSEC support will require tapping Reserve Forces for successful completion; however, no solution was immediately forthcoming.

14 SEP 2018

067

58

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT  
CHANNELS ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~

(U) ~~(S)~~ INSCOM's role in POLL STATION/WINTEX 81, an European scenario, was very limited, being involved primarily in the redeployment of field station assets. Field station redeployment had been an ongoing action for quite some time with resolution expected in early FY 1982. POTENT PUNCH 81 was a five-day Korea war scenario. INSCOM participation was minimal with a heightened watch in the Intelligence Coordination Center (HQ INSCOM) monitoring message traffic and the situation.<sup>37</sup>

NUWAX 81. (U) The INSCOM CI Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency, was involved for over a year in the planning, development, and execution of a joint DOD/Department of Energy Nuclear Weapons Accident Exercise (NUWAX) 1981. Within each dimension, the Detachment provided actual counterintelligence and intelligence security support to planners and provided similar support to the reaction force players. In order to maintain the high degree of realism desired in NUWAX 81, the Detachment player support was conducted within a specified scenario that set the accident site in California, although the exercise was actually conducted in Nevada.

(U) The CI Detachment-DNA scored several first during support activities for NUWAX 81. The Detachment coordinated the first ever Counterimagery Intelligence (IMINT) effort in a nuclear weapons accident exercise, to include the use of OV-1 Mohawk aircraft from the Oregon Army National Guard, as well as national level IMINT support. This made NUWAX 81 the first exercise that used reserve component military intelligence assets. The development of a counterintelligence appendix addressing a multidisciplined threat and countermeasures study and recommendations to a nuclear weapons accident exercise was also a first.<sup>38</sup>

Investigative Records Repository (IRR). (U) During FY 1981, the IRR received and completed 114,281 terminal requests and pulled 74,963 dossiers and/or microfilm files in response to these requests. These figures represent an increase of 15,439 (15.9 percent) terminal requests and 5,736 files pulled over the previous reporting period. In order to process the cited requests and to accomplish the other mission functions, the IRR expended 5,022 overtime hours at a cost of \$51,851. The overtime hours were expended to offset the effects of several situations, namely, personnel turbulence, extended searches, and approximately 2,314 hours escort duty of the janitorial staff. The most significant special action requests in terms of volume and taxing of IRR resources were the litigation/special action types for Department of Justice (Office of Special Investigations) and OACSI (Litigation Division).

(U) During a May 1980 meeting between representatives of the Central Security Facility and the Industrial Security Review Office (ISCRO), CSF requested that the retention criteria for ISCRO files be reviewed in order to reduce the number of files IRR must retain. ISCRO personnel felt that there may be a need to retain the files more than the 25 years in the best interest of the Government in cases of reinvestigation. During FY 1981, it was determined that the IRR was not required to retain ISCRO files older than 25 years.

068

59

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY [illegible]



# UNCLASSIFIED

(U) In a letter dated 10 March 1981, the OACSI provided a waiver of policy regarding the release of third agency information in conjunction with their investigation concerning war criminals residing in the United States. Although release or review of the actual third agency material was not authorized to the Office of Special Investigations (Department of Justice); index, site, serial and file numbers, the third agency name, date of the material, subject or title, document type, and other information which would readily identify the material/document in the files of the third agency was releasable to the OSI for this specific purpose. Effective 11 March 1981, the IRR implemented the new procedure.<sup>39</sup>

Military Justice. (U) The number of non-judicial punishments imposed under Article 15 in FY 1981 was 493, a significant increase from 397 in FY 1980. Courtsmartial in FY 1981 totaled three Summary, 12 Special, one General; in FY 1980 there were six Summary, 14 Special, and eight General.<sup>40</sup>

Table 12. - Serious Crime Offenses

<u>Crimes of Violence</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
Rape	1	0
Robbery	1	0
Assault	21	27
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>		
Larceny	13	16
Destruction of Property	12	9
Burglary	1	1
<u>Drug Offenses</u>		
Use/Possession of Marijuana	48	46
Narcotics	5	2
Sale/Trafficking	2	5

(U) Personnel were administratively discharged for the reasons shown in the table below during FY 1981.

Table 13. - FY 1981 Administrative Eliminations

<u>Authority (AR 635-200)</u>	<u>Hon</u>	<u>Gen</u>	<u>Less Than Hon</u>
Chap 5 (Sep for Convenience of Govt)	14	5	4
Chap 9 (Alcohol or Drug Abuse)	10	2	1
Chap 10 (Discharged for Good of Service)	0	0	4
Chap 13 (Separated for Unsuitability)	11	5	1
Chap 14 (Separated for Misconduct)	2	2	4
All Others	19	1	1

069

60

UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED

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

Table 14. - Disposition of Other Offenses, FY 1981

<u>Disposition/Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>
Art 86 (AWOL-Absences Without Leave)	13
Art 86 (FTR-Failure to Repair)	133
Art 89/90 (Disrespect/Disobeying Commissioned Officer)	7
Art 91 (Disrespect/Disobeying Order of WO or NCO)	52
Art 92 (Failure to Obey Order/Dereliction of Duty)	90
Art 111/112/134 (Offenses regarding intoxication)	64
All Others	22

Legal Service to INSCOM Commanders. (U) Beginning in July 1981, the Staff Judge Advocate inaugurated a new legal service to INSCOM commanders. A initiation of a periodic "newsletter" was established to bring the commanders up-to-date on developing areas of the law that relate to them and their commands.

(U) The original mailing list for the newsletter began with 24 INSCOM commanders. It expanded to include INSCOM's six Command Judge Advocates and an additional five INSCOM detachments located throughout the world. Presently, there are 35 newsletters dispatched at each mailing. This newsletter proved to be so popular that it was transformed into a DF format and distributed to the command group and heads of all staff elements with information copies to ADCSOPS, OPSEC and ADCSOPS, HUMINT. Through the end of 1981, six different newsletters along with a total of seven inclosures were sent out.

(U) The newsletters covered such informative subjects as: Freedom of Information Act, Posse Comitatus Act, INSCOM activities affecting United States persons, Intelligence Act, the President's Executive Order on United States intelligence activities, EO 12333, and information concerning a body of guidance regarding the conduct of intelligence operation. Specific emphasis was placed on how to procure authorization for and conduct intelligence operations affecting US persons.<sup>41</sup>

Bombing. ~~(S)~~ On 29 March 1981, a bomb exploded at the Giessen Field Office of the 165th MI Battalion. The bomb, a fire extinguisher filled with explosives and a timer, had been placed on the outside of the kitchen window. Two personnel were in the building, but there were no injuries. A group calling themselves "in the heart of the beast" claimed credit for the bombing.<sup>42</sup>

Development of Representative Credential. (U) In September 1980, the ADCSOPS, OPSEC (INSCOM) recommended exploring the feasibility of developing a design and issuing standards for a new "Military Intelligence Representative"

# UNCLASSIFIED

credential, separate from the existing "Military Intelligence Special Agent" badge and credential. The need for such a credential was perceived based on the gradual, but continuing "special exceptions" to AR 381-20 so that Special Agent badges and credentials could be issued to non counterintelligence personnel for a variety of projects and operations. The search for an alternative credential resulted from a study of the legal implications of such exceptions, completed in September 1980. Under consideration was a basic credential, similar in basic appearance to the present credential, and the possibility of accompanying foreign-language versions for oversea areas. The ADCSOPS, OPSEC was briefed in April 1981 and approved a basic concept for development of the credential. A survey indicated a need for 1,500 Representative credentials with 300 in German; the only foreign language version remaining a viable option.<sup>43</sup>

Moratorium on Security Bring-Up Investigations. (U) The Office of the Secretary of Defense issued a Memorandum on 8 June 1981 which placed a moratorium on all periodic reinvestigations for security clearances. Since FY 1978, the Defense Investigative Service completion times for background investigations have gone from 70 days to over 155 days. The FY 1980 backlog of 33,898 cases grew to over 83,000, and by the end of FY 1981, it stood at approximately 100,000 with a completion time of 171 days. The Defense Investigative Service was opening 1,000 cases a week more than it closed. Besides the moratorium on reinvestigations, other categories of investigations were being suspended, and the whole investigative process was under study to determine how best to improve the system.<sup>44</sup>

1980 INSCOM Commanders' Conference. (U) 1980 INSCOM Commanders' Conference was held at Arlington Hall Station during 3-8 November 1980. The theme was "INSCOM: A Forward Look." General Meyer (CSA) and Vice Admiral Inman (DIRNSA) were among the attendees. The seminar topics included the following: Initiatives for the 80s; Multidiscipline Collection Techniques; EAC and Transition to War; People (Recruitment, Training, Requirements, Job Satisfaction); IOSS Relook; and Training in the Peacetime Environment.<sup>45</sup>

"I Will's". (U) As a result of conferences held at Camp Peary and Airlie House, MG Stubblebine, CDR INSCOM, set forth in a worldwide message INSCOM's values, mission, goals, and objectives. INSCOM objectives included the following:

Mission Execution: Define EW Role; improve threat support; a more consolidated headquarters; proactive approach, increase automated data processing/communications; and influence combat development.

People: Total involvement means total environment.

Prioritize: Improve management of all resources.

Planning: Coordination-managing and management information systems.

Image: The credentials of INSCOM.

CC 071

62

UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED

Training: REDTRAIN; common and unique skills training; and physical training.

Security: The standard bearer for the protection of National Security Information.

The fulfillment of the above objectives, served as the basis for a series of personal contracts or "I Will's" which MG Stubblebine formulated with each of Command Group, staff heads, and commanders worldwide. The "I Will's" centered around new initiatives to be undertaken during their individual tours of assignments.<sup>46</sup>

INSCOM Planning Guidance for the 80s. (U) In order to improve the quality of ground force intelligence in support of Army decisions, INSCOM published the INSCOM Planning Guidance for the 80s, dated November 1980. The document represents an initial attempt to direct planning which will capitalize on and enhance the command's strength and unique capabilities. Development for the future was to be measured against the INSCOM human, mission, and management goals as well as the strengths and weaknesses within the command and the intelligence system.<sup>47</sup>

Initiation of the OPSGRAM. (U) On 8 October 1980, the DCSOPS instituted a new vehicle to keep field commanders informed of INSCOM initiatives, programs, activities, and decisions. The report took a message format entitled the "OPSGRAM" and was published approximately every two weeks or as significant events and actions occurred.<sup>48</sup>

Congressional Inquiries. (U) Responses to Congressional Inquiries during FY 1981 totaled 49 and represented a slight decrease from the 53 accomplished in FY 1980. As has been the case historically, only a comparatively small percentage (28 percent) were found to be substantiated. (Includes only Congressional Inquiries processed via OIG. Occasional Inquiries are processed directly between HQDA and INSCOM subordinate commands.)

(U) Responses to Inspection General Action Request (IGAR) received by HQ INSCOM detailed Inspectors General during FY 1981, to include those evolving from complaint periods conducted as an integral part of all General Inspections, reflected a substantial decrease, totaling 113 compared to 211 the previous year. The desired shift in IGAR workload toward Acting Inspectors General (AIG) at major subordinate units recovered from an inexplicable setback in FY 1980--when AIG accomplished less than a majority (45 percent) of cases processed; in FY 1981, 64 percent of cases were resolved at the AIG level. An unofficial objective of the INSCOM OIG remains a 70 percent AIG resolution rate, an objective in consonance with problem--solving at the lowest possible level. The striking aspect of IGAR within INSCOM continued to be that a majority were found to be substantiated. Such a high substantiation rate--coupled with a relatively low submission rate--is believed to reflect that most IGAR continue to concern matters which are irresolvable in normal command/administrative channels.<sup>49</sup>

~~SECRET SPOKE~~

QRC Program. <sup>(u)</sup>~~(S)~~ History is replete with examples of exploitation opportunities which immediately available collection hardware could have resulted in significant intelligence gains as was the case with the MIG-25 flown to Japan by a Soviet defector. In order to meet unanticipated intelligence opportunities within the EO program, a QRC (Quick Reaction Capability) sub-program was established during FY 1981 which calls for the design, development, and purchase of highly transportable measurement equipments. The first purchase of such equipments occurred during late FY 1981, consisting of transportable calibrated near and far forward looking infrared (FLIR) equipment to be used to collect infrared (IR) signatures from foreign military materiel from covert locations. Additionally, equipments are planned which perform direct diagnostic analysis of optical materials through the bombardment of such materials with small amounts of x-ray energy, thus deriving (through analysis of an induced fluorescence effect) identification of optical materials through their inherent energy spectrums. Further, simple, briefcase-portable x-ray machines were examined to determine feasibility and application to emerging EO tasks.<sup>50</sup>

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

~~SECRET SPOKE~~

UNCLASSIFIED

Joint BEQ at Kunia. (U) The planned construction at Schofield Barracks of a BEQ to accommodate Army/Air Force/Navy enlisted personnel assigned to Kunia became entangled into a larger contest between Army and Air Force despite INSCOM's best efforts to prevent it. On 17 October 1980, the Deputy Secretary of Defense directed the Army and Air Force to jointly prepare a Memorandum of Understanding under which the Army assumed control and maintenance of Wheeler Air Force Base (WAFB) and the Air Force retained real property accountability and control of family housing. However, on 21 April 1981, the Air Force formally advised OSD that WAFB must be retained by the Air Force as a base to support future expansions and contingency operations. The US Army West Command (WESTCOM) unsuccessfully attempted to sway the Air Force to accept the OSD decision.

(U) NSACSS had directed INSCOM (the Army Service Cryptologic Element) on 12 September 1980 to assume the lead role in the planning and preparing a site for the BEQ. In turn, WESTCOM was given the responsibility as the applicable Army command. In a housing survey WESTCOM revealed that a surplus of bachelor enlisted quarters in the Schofield complex would negate the justification for further construction. However, it failed to take into consideration the unique working conditions such as 24-hour shift personnel, etc. In addition, ADM Inman, DIRNSA, during a 10 January 1981 visit to Kunia remarked that he would not insist upon a new BEQ per se and that the scattered housing arrangement could be made workable. In addition, the Air Force advised in April 1981 that the Electronic Security Command element at Kunia would be supported from Pacific Air Force (PACAF) facilities at WAFB. (It was believed that the Air Force took the position to help bolster its presence and control at WAFB).

(U) All of this left the Army and in particular INSCOM to go it alone in defending the construction of the BEQ. INSCOM appealing on the basis of unit integrity, security, shift work and related rationale, and facing a Congressional time restraint for completion of design was able to receive Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing) approval in June 1981. The funds were 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.<sup>53</sup>

Paid Parking at Arlington Hall Station. (U) Beginning in November 1979, Arlington Hall Station had participated in the Federal Paid Parking and had collected monies for use of its parking spaces. On 14 March 1981, the program was suspended after a Court ruling; this was followed by additional Court rulings and orders by the new administration which ultimately eliminated the entire Federal program.<sup>54</sup>

Military Police Guard Services. (U) INSCOM was subjected to increasing pressure by DA during 1st Qtr FY 1981 to conduct a Commercial Industry Type Activity (CITA) or Cost Account (CA) review of MP guard forces at AHS. The Command Security Office (CSO) prepared a staff study in March 1981. The study concluded that the use of MPs in the guard function at AHS should continue as best security and cost-effective approach to the requirement. However, in mid 1981 efforts to avert the CITA review failed and DA tasked the USAG, AHS, to commence a CITA review. This review will be completed in 1982 and may very well lead to the civilianization or contracting for guards at AHS.<sup>55</sup>

074

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

Status of Aircraft Resources. (U) Several changes occurred within INSCOM's aviation resources during the year. Per decision of the 1980 Worldwide Aviation Logistic Conference, a seventh GUARDRAIL float aircraft was made available to INSCOM. In October 1980, RU-21H 70-15885 arrived in Korea and was assigned as the theater float aircraft with the 146th ASA Company. In conjunction with the issue of the float aircraft, the 146th ASA Company's U21-A (67-18057) was turned in for redistribution within the utility fleet. The Field Station Korea Flight Detachment, in an effort to improve their aircraft mission capability, exchanged aircraft UH-1H 66-165569 for UH-1H 69-15708. The exchange occurred in April 1981 and provides the unit a well maintained UH-1H that will help increase the aircraft availability. INSCOM aircraft on hand at the end of FY 1980 are shown below:<sup>56</sup>

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type Of Aircraft</u>	<u>30 Sept 80</u>
146th AEB (Prov)	RU-21H	7
	OV-1D	6
	RV-1D	6
USA Fld Sta Korea	UH-1H	3
USA Fld Sta Sinop	C-12	2
USA Fld Sta Augsburg	UH-1H	2
66th MI Group	UH-1H	1

27

Communications Program and Resources. (U) The Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications (ACSTEL) was the program manager within INSCOM for Program Element (PE) 381055, Cryptologic Communications, Army. This program is divided into two sub-elements (SE). The first sub-element, SE 49, Cryptologic Communications, non-DCS, includes all telecommunication resources (except cryptographic equipment) required to provide, operate, and maintain US Army Communications Command (USACC) fixed station SIGINT Special Intelligence Communications. The SE 54, Cryptologic Communications, DCS, includes funds necessary to support leased or government owned communication circuits, to include automatic digital network (AUTODIN) subscriber tails and other circuits in support of the cryptologic effort. It does not, however, include AUTODIN "backbone" costs.

(U) Department of the Army worldwide CCP manpower levels in PE 381055 increased from the 510 spaces allocated in FY 1980 to a total of 545 spaces in FY 1981. This increase resulted from the activation of Field Station Kunia.

(U) During FY 1981, all PE 381055 funds were apportioned to NSA for budgetary management. Expenditures of primary interest to ACSTEL were procurement of Model 40 Teletypewriters Test Measurement Diagnostic Equipment (test equipment). The total FY 1980-1985 Other Procurement, Army funding program for PE381055, as of 30 September 1981, is depicted in the table below (thousands (K)).<sup>57</sup>

075

66

UNCLASSIFIED

# UNCLASSIFIED

Table 15. - OPA Funding - PE 381055

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>
Test Equipment	31K	146K	63K	67K	71K	74K
Equip Replacement	436K	245K	502K	555K	524K	549K

Communications Facility (COMFAC) AN/MSC-67. (U) This project, to provide the tactical electronic warfare and intelligence units with an automated, transportable communications capability has been in a "hold" status for this fiscal year. DARCOM was tasked by DA to provide funds for its completion. However, disputes concerning the source of funds have caused the project to remain unfinanced and little progress has been made.<sup>58</sup>

Automated Data Processing (ADP) Activities. (U) During FY 1981, the INSCOM Automation/Automated Systems Activity (DCSAUT/ASA) was marked by significant improvements of personnel turnover and technical achievements. The aggressive civilian personnel recruitment effort and the ADP intern program helped to keep an adequate civilian force this fiscal year. This year was more promising for officer fills, increasing from 50 percent to 69 percent, and an overall of 96 percent enlisted fill was realized at the close of the year.

(U) Projects monitored or managed by the Project Management Branch, Life Cycle Management Division included: TRILOGY FARE, TRIPLE SCOOP, TRIPLE SPACE, TRIPLE SWEEP, TREBLE CLEF, CHUBBUCK II, TRAIL MARK, LEFOX Systems, Desktop Computers, SEACPS, LFW II terminals for FS Berlin, TRF CPU (Software Development Computer at Hunstville, Ala.), ITIC-PAC Automation Support, and the 66th MI Group (502d I&S Bn) Automation Support CPCAC.

(U) During FY 1983-1987 build of the Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP), there were seven items presented as being paid out-of-hide at the current level. The Research Analysis Corporation (RAC) at the National Security Agency (NSA) agreed to move those items to Austere I level, thereby providing full funding for TRILOGY FARE, software support for CHUBBUCK II, and hardware and software maintenance for TRIPLE SPACE. The total increase in the CCP for FY 1983 was \$765K.

(U) An unanticipated congressional windfall of an additional 1,000 annual manpower spaces became available during May 1981 in the FY 1983-1988 Consolidated Cryptologic Program. Of the total 5,000 spaces, NSA approved 527 for INSCOM, with 133 of those being ADP spaces. A breakdown follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>FY 1987</u>
ASA		17			13
Augsburg				15	4
Berlin	3	18		6	6
Kunia	10	10		4	9

01 076



# UNCLASSIFIED

<u>Location</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>FY 1987</u>
Korea	10			2	4
Sinop	1				
DCSAUT		1			
TOTAL	24	46	0	27	36

(U) As a result of the supplemental program and budget submissions, the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) increased an additional \$2.216 MEG (OMA) for FY 1983, with lesser amounts trailing off in subsequent years.

(U) This year saw a remarkable increase in ADP support to the HQ staff. Customers who previously were restricted to hardcopy reports for their information needs now found in the terminal a more flexible and responsive medium. With the terminal came powerful new languages, especially IBM's Query-by-Example (QBE), that users could master. With QBE, customers could take a more active role in developing their ADP requirements and could write their own routines to maintain and display their data. Due to procurement delays, arrival of new terminals for the HQ slipped until November 1981. Nevertheless, the year remained one of the most productive in the organization's history.

(U) The Headquarters Terminal Plan, which was originally approved in September 1980, was updated again in August 1981. Of the 30 terminals procured for Headquarters support, the first 10 are scheduled to arrive in November 1981 and the balance to be delivered prior to January 1982. Installation in the Headquarters building is delayed pending completion of the duct distribution system being installed by ACSTEL and of the screen room (HQ Room 253) which will house the Paradyne equipment.<sup>59</sup>

Freedom of Information/Privacy Office. (U) During FY 1981, the Freedom of Information/Privacy Office (FOI/PO) received and processed 849 FOI requests and 1,549 Privacy Act (PA) requests for a total of 2,389 requests. This presented an eight percent decrease over the total of 2,569 (724 FOI and 1,845 Privacy Act (PA)) requests. The newly implemented procedures of the Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility (CCF) probably accounts for a large portion of this decline. Formerly, the CCF advised individuals of clearance turn-down by letters which summarized in broad terms the reasons for the turn-down. Having only a general outline of the reasons, the requestor would seek his entire file for the specific details. Beginning in FY 1981, the CCF included more details in the advising letter which obviated the need for the requestor to seek his or her file for rebuttal.<sup>60</sup>

## UNCLASSIFIED

Public Affairs Activities: (U) The following is a list of INSCOM publications as of 30 September 1981:61

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Unit Publisher</u>
<u>The Journal</u>	HQ INSCOM
<u>Augsburg Profile</u>	USA Field Station Augsburg
<u>Alamo Wrangler</u>	USA Field Station San Antonio
<u>Torii Typhoon</u>	USA Field Station Okinawa
<u>66th MI Scrambler</u>	66th MI Group
<u>Write On</u>	INSCOM CONUS MI Group (SIGINT/EW)
<u>The Vint Hill Vangard</u>	USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station

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 1979, INSCOM nominated the 146th ASA Company (Avn), but ACSI selected the 193d Brigade Support Company. In ceremonies held on 5 November 1980, the Staff Commander Middle East Force, Jufair, Bahrain, received the first Director's Trophy. For 1980, INSCOM nominated INSCOM CONUS MI Group, but ACSI chose WESTCOM's nomination, the 372d ASA Company. The 6916 Electronic Security Squadron, Athens, Greece, was announced as the winner on 10 June 1981. See Appendix K for a list of the years' winners.

Travis Trophy. (U) The Travis Trophy recognizes the most significant contribution in the field of operations, management, and administration by fixed field stations. On 5 November 1980, NSACSS announced the 1979 winner as the Naval Security Group Activity from Misawa; US Army Field Station Sobe was the Army's nominee. For 1980, the US Army Field Station Misawa received the honor in ceremonies held on 10 June 1981. See Appendix J for a complete list of previous winners.

The BG Bernard Ardisana Award. (U) The BG Bernard Ardisana Award, sponsored by NSACSS, is given to the intercept operator who, through sustained and exceptional performance, is judged to be the Collector of the Year. The aim is to promote and recognize excellence in the field. The winner of the second annual award for 1980 was SGT Ralph E. Blevens, USA, assigned to the NSA "A" Group Remote Operating Facility. Nominated by NSACSS, SGT Blevens was a member of the INSCOM CONUS MI Group.<sup>62</sup>

Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement. (U) The Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement is presented annually to the nonsupervisory service member who made the single greatest contribution to the operational effectiveness of INSCOM during the preceding calendar year. On 25 March 1981, a HQ INSCOM panel selected SFC Thomas C. Huggins, Field Station Augsburg nominee, as the 1980 recipient. His efforts in the development of a digital analysis technique solved an operational problem that impeded mission achievement of field stations worldwide.

# UNCLASSIFIED

Military-Civilian Team Day. (U) This annual event, consisting of a command awards luncheon and an evening INSCOMFEST, was held 24 April 1981. Recipients of the annual awards were:63

## Award

The Albert W. Small Award

The Military-Civilian Team Improvement Award

The Virginia McDill Award for Outstanding Secretarial Ability

The Action Officer of the Year Award

The Equal Employment Opportunity Award

The Wage Grader of the Year Award

## Recipient

Mr. Raymond Keener,  
ODCSRM, HQ INSCOM

COL Harold D. Yawberg,  
DCSLOG, HQ INSCOM

Mrs. Betty Galvin,  
USA OPS Gp, Ft Meade

Mr. Loren Noland,  
ADCSOPS, OPSEC, Ft Meade

Mrs. Sonja L. Addison,  
OPSEC, VHFS

Mr. Rick Sansalone,  
Facilities Engineer, USAG, AHS

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER V. RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

1. FY 1981 DCSRM AHR (U), pp. 16-22.
2. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 178-81.
3. FY 1981 DCSRM AHR (U), p. 22.
4. Papers, DCSRM, Undtd (Mr. Brown) (3 Mar 82).
5. Papers, DCSRM, Undtd (Mr. Brown) (3 Mar 82).
6. FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 50; Manpower Command Strength, DCSPER HQ INSCOM (19 Oct 81) (C).
7. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 27-28.
8. FY 1982 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 12.
9. FY 1981 AHR from all units.
10. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 31-32.
11. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 27-28.
12. FY 1981 ASD AHR (S), p. 13.
13. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 23-25.
14. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 28-30.
15. Interview, Mr. Gilbert (History Ofc) with SGM Neil P. Johnson (Training Div, ODCSOPS), 28 Jun 82 (U).
16. FY 1981 USARI AHR (U), Annex B; Interview, Mr. Gilbert (Hist Ofc) with CW2 David Kralik (Training Division, ODCSOPS) (10 Jun 82) (U).
17. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 30.
18. Fact Sheet, DCSOPS (TNG-L), subj: Linguist Unique Career Management Field (18 Aug 81) (U).
19. FY 1980 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 209-10; Interview, Mr. Gilbert (Hist Ofc) with CW2 David Kralik (Training Div, ODCSOPS) (9 Jun 82) (U); Memorandum for VCSA, subj: Army Linguist Briefing (Undtd) (U); Msg, CDR INSCOM (IAOPS-TNG-L), subj: Update on Army Linguist Initiatives (3 Aug 81) (U).
20. DCSRM Papers, Undtd (Mr. Brown) (3 Mar 82).
21. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 38.
22. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 38.
23. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 38.
24. FY 1981 USAG AHS AHR (U), p. 63; FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 37.
25. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 37; FY 1981 USAG AHS AHR (U), pp. 63-64.
26. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 35; FY 1981 USAG AHS AHR (U), p. 64.
27. FY 1981 USAG AHS AHR (U), p. 65.
28. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), p. 39; Fact Sheet, subj: Merit Pay (U), DCSPER (Dr. Gott) (27 Oct 81); Papers, subj: SAB (U), DCSPER (Dr. Gott) (6 Oct 81); Ltr, subj: SAB (U), IACS (6 Oct 81); Ltr, subj: SAB (U), IACS (26 Aug 81); Msg, subj: SAB (U), IAPER-SCPO (231230Z Sep 81); Msg, subj: SAB (U), IACS (111930Z Sep 81); Msg, subj: SAB (U), ACOA (F&A), Indianapolis, IN (152128Z Oct 81); Msg, IACG (261400Z Jun 81).
29. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 26.
30. FY 1981 EEOO AHR (U), pp. 5-8.
31. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 12-14.
32. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 6-8.
33. FY 1981 MAO AHR (S), ch. 2, appendices B and C.
34. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 88.
35. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 97.

080

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER V. RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT (Continued)

36. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 96.
37. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 89; Ltr, CDR INSCOM (IAOPS-ICD-P), subj: Intelligence and Security Command Directive for Exercise PROUD SPIRIT/MOBEX 80 (10 Oct 81) (C); DF, CofS (IAOPS-ICD), subj: Intelligence and Security Command Directive for Exercise POLL STATION 81 (Undtd) (S); Msg, CDR INSCOM (IAOPS-ICD), subj: MOBEX 80 After Action Report (161550Z Mar 81) (S).
38. INSCOM Journal (Jan 82) (U), pp. 8-9.
39. Interview, Mr. Gilbert (Hist Ofc) with LTC T.G. Kershaw, Jr. (C, IRR) (21 Jun 82) (U); FY 1981 CSF AHR (FOUO), appendix B; FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 68.
40. FY 1981 SJA AHR (U), pp. 6-7.
41. FY 1981 SJA AHR (U), pp. 4-5.
42. FY 1981 165th MI Bn AHR (C), p. 10.
43. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 237.
44. FY 1981 CSO AHR (U), p. 7, tab B.
45. Paper, DCSOPS, subj: FY 1981 INSCOM Commanders' Conference (9 Oct 80) (U).
46. Msg, CDR INSCOM, subj: INSCOM Values, Mission, Goal, and Objectives (1600806Z Jun 81) (U).
47. Memorandum, IACG, subj: INSCOM Planning Guidance for the 80's (17 Nov 80) (S).
48. Msg, IAOPS-PM, subj: "OPSGRAM" (081600Z Oct 80) (S).
49. FY 1981 OIG AHR (U), pp. 6-7.
50. FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 3, p. 10.
51. Paper, IAOPS-SE-0, subj: Okinawa Planning (24 Jun 81) (S/CCO); Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-0, subj: Okinawa Planning (8 Apr 81) (S/CCO); Interview, Mr. Gilbert (Hist Ofc) with Mr. Paul Sutton (OADCOPS SIGINT/EW) (15 Jun 82) (C/CCO).
52. FY 1981 FS Augsburg AHR (TSCW), p. 125.
53. FY 1981 DCSLOG AHR (S), pp. 4-8; Interview, Mr. Gilbert (Hist Ofc) with Mr. Robert McLees (Mgt Ofc, ODCSLOG) (10 Jun 82) (U).
54. Msg, DA (DAPE-HRE), subj: Paid Parking Program (162100Z Mar 81) (U).
55. FY 1981 CSO AHR (U), p. 6.
56. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 121.
57. FY 1981 DCSTEL AHR (S), p. 7.
58. FY 1981 DCSTEL AHR (S), p. 7.
59. FY 1981 DCSAUT AHR (U), preface: II-5, II-6, II-8, II-9, II-14, II-15.
60. FY 1981 Central Scty Facility AHR (FOUO), appendix A.
61. Interview, Ms. Hamm (Hist Ofc) with Mr. Osini (PAO) (5 Mar 82) (U).
62. Msg, CDR INSCOM, subj: OPSGRAM 6-81 (8 May 81) (S). (Msg among footnotes to DCSOPS FY 1981 AHR (TSCW).)
63. FY 1981 DCSPER AHR (U), pp. 39-40.

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## CHAPTER VI

### OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Operational Data Exchange Program. (U) INSCOM Regulation 525-6, dated 31 October 1980, established the Operational Data Exchange Program, which is designed to promote and facilitate the exchange of information relative to collection opportunities and operational data among and between INSCOM units with a common mission. Cross-discipline and intra-discipline interaction among HUMINT, SIGINT, IMINT, and CI/OPSEC staff element and units permit units with common targets to exchange operational data to allow maximum utilization of limited resources in order to more efficiently accomplish assigned missions. The DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, was designated as the command's focal point and staff coordinator for operational data exchanges.<sup>1</sup>

USAINSCOM Pamphlet No. 381-7-1 USAINSCOM Collection Mission Reference Guide.

(U) To provide INSCOM with a single reference document which delineates current mission tasking and coverage of INSCOM units worldwide, the INSCOM Collection Mission Reference Guide was published in November 1980. This pamphlet was to serve as a guide for lateral dissemination of intelligence information within INSCOM as well as a guide for informational queries between and among INSCOM units. This pamphlet does not supersede current intelligence product dissemination guidelines, but augments them, insuring that INSCOM units are informed on all collection capabilities which impact on their mission and areas of interest.<sup>2</sup>

Multidiscipline Intelligence Estimate of the 470th MI Group. (U) A need existed for a means to make an evaluation of subordinate INSCOM Multidisciplined Groups in order to assess unit posture, activities, and mission performance. In order to correct this deficiency, the DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, directed the Marketing Office to perform an in-depth multidiscipline estimate of the 470th MI Group. The multidiscipline estimate determined the intelligence collection, reporting, and CI/OPSEC posture of the 470th MI Group; they identified the capabilities the Group needed to support national, theater, and Army-level consumer requirements. The completed study identified those initiatives or shortcomings which enhanced or inhibited accomplishment of the Group's mission and provided recommendations which would improve the effectiveness of the Group's operations. The study was completed on 30 April 1981.<sup>3</sup>

470th MI Group Tip-Off. (U) Information was obtained by an element of the 470th MI Group on an alleged M-19 arms/insurgent transshipment in Panama. Based on high priority interest in this activity, the US Embassy in Columbia was granted permission to release portions of the reporting to the Government of Columbia. Columbia deployed selected Navy and Marine units which succeeded in capturing or destroying a major M-19 guerilla infiltration effort. Although several intelligence activities were reported on the transshipment activity, US Embassy personnel noted that the releasable 470th tip-off allowed Columbia to respond with military force.<sup>4</sup>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECAPED AND INDEXED  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY USAINSCOM

## UNCLASSIFIED

US Army Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN). (U) The REDTRAIN (RT) Program (formerly the Peacetime Utilization (PU) Program) provides the mechanism to improve and maintain the readiness of tactical intelligence personnel. During 1st Qtr FY 1981, statistical data was compiled for FY 1980 and provided to HQDA in December 1980. Although the report was incomplete because all units did not follow proper reporting procedures for the 33 tactical units represented, the statistical data reveals some surprising facts. Most notable are (1) the reporting tactical units' average strength is 60 percent; (2) approximately 33 percent of the personnel assigned to tactical units participated in RT Specialized Operational Training/Live Environment Training (SOT/LET); and (3) approximately 55 percent of those SOT/LET participants were linguists. The entire FY 1981 DA budget for RT was \$2.3 million. Assuming the average cost of recruiting, training, and clearing a linguist at \$50,000. With RT participation to be an influencing factor in linguist reenlistment, the savings in procurement cost for only 46 linguists is equal to the entire DA RT budget. Although a purely subjective judgment, many tactical unit commanders reported reenlistment rates as high as 80 percent for SOT/LET participants.

(U) Control Processing, Analysis, and Reporting (CPAR) assisted TRADOC in developing a realistic 2-hour scenario or Training Support Package (TSP) to complement Army Training Evaluation Program (ARTEP) 34-167. The TSP's purpose is to evaluate the technical capabilities of the Collection and Jamming (C&J) element of a Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence (CEWI) organization. The first TSP is designed for units with a Russian contingency and Russian linguists. Follow-on packages will be developed utilizing German, Czech, Polish, Arabic, Korean, and Spanish scenarios. A second major accomplishment was the publication of the RT Handbook. The handbook consisted of a main body which explained how to become involved in the RT program and one annex containing unclassified descriptions of all known Specialized Operational Training (SOT) and Live Environment Training (LET) opportunities.

(U) The REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee (REPC) was established during 2d Qtr FY 1981 for the purpose of establishing long-range planning guidance for RT. The first meeting was held 30-31 March 1981 at Arlington Hall Station. Along with HQDA, the following MACOMs were represented: FORSCOM, TRADOC, USAREUR, EUSA, SOUTHCOM, WESTCOM, Reserve Component Personnel Administrative Center (RCPAC), 1st US Army, 5th Army, and 6th Army. The RT Branch, HQ INSCOM, decided in the 4th Qtr FY 1981 to consolidate management of the program at headquarters level. This move was considered desirable since only one of the four discipline managers (CPAR) has RT support as its primary function, plus an increasing percentage of SOT/LET request involved more than one discipline. This problem will grow significantly in FY 1982 when USAREUR and Reserve Component receive RT funds from DA, thereby increasing the number of personnel who are formally funded for program participation by over 100 percent. INSCOM subordinate elements funded under Program 2 and field station personnel designated to go to tactical units upon hostilities were also declared eligible by OACSI for participation in the RT program. However, INSCOM did not receive any funds from DA to support its participation. This resulted in a funding shortfall, none of which could be covered by a redistribution

083

UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

of existing INSCOM P2 funds. A request was submitted in the POM 84-88 TDA Military Manpower Requirements for 21 additional military spaces to be allocated to the RT Branch and an extra \$130,000 to be added to INSCOM's P2 core funding.<sup>5</sup>

Publication of the USAINSCOM HUMINT Collection Plan. (U) The USAINSCOM HUMINT Collection Plan (HCP) is the first publication to incorporate policy and guidance for all INSCOM HUMINT operations. The document delineates the intelligence collection mission, areas of responsibility, and collection objectives and priorities of each of the INSCOM Military Intelligence Groups, and places primary collection emphasis upon the intelligence needs of the Army.

(U) Per direction of ADCSOPS-HUMINT, the Collection Management Division began the initial draft of the INSCOM HCP in August 1980. In September 1980, the DCSOPS directed that publication of the plan be pursued as part of the INSCOM Management by Objectives Program. Authority for the policies enunciated in the INSCOM HCP is contained in various DOD directives and other documents as cited at paragraph 1c of the INSCOM HCP. The first draft of the INSCOM HCP was completed and forwarded to the Military Groups, Theaters, and other headquarters and agencies on 13 March 1981 for their comments and recommendations. Subsequent to revision of the draft based on their responses, the INSCOM HCP was published with an effective date of 6 May 1981. The INSCOM HCP will be updated as required.

(U) Amid a multitude of Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICRs) and Continuous Intelligence Requirements (CIRs) validated and levied by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the various INSCOM HUMINT units have been continually faced with the problem of discovering the proper emphasis for their collection efforts. The INSCOM HCP is the first attempt to deal with this problem. It describes the areas of responsibility of the collection units, assigns collection priorities, and relates all collection efforts, first and foremost, to the intelligence needs of the Army.<sup>6</sup>

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

(b)(1)

084

75

~~SECRET~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN  
NATIONALS~~



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):

(b)(1) (b)(3)

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 85 - 86

~~SECRET SPOKE~~

significantly enhance US HUMINT capabilities in an area of growing intelligence interest. Efforts to determine the exact configuration of the US cadre have been unsuccessful. Until such time as ODCSOPS, HQDA, can determine this configuration. INSCOM's plans remain in abeyance. Although it could not be determined at the time, initial indications are that the untimely death of President Sadat may put a damper on US efforts to establish a Joint Egyptian presence in the country.<sup>12</sup>

~~(S/NOFORN/NOINTEL)~~

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

~~(S)~~

(b)(1) & (b)(3) Per CIA

~~(S)~~

(b)(1) & (b)(3) Per CIA

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

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

01 087

~~SECRET SPOKE~~

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):

(b)(1) (b)(3) Per INSCOM, (b)(1) Per DIA, (b)(1)(b)(3) Per CIA

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 88

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):

(b)(1) (b)(3) Per INSCOM, (b)(1)(b)(3) Per CIA

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 89 - 90

~~SECRET~~

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

GRILL FLAME. (C) Project GRILL FLAME originated as a specially controlled and compartmented activity under the direct supervision of the ACSI, DA, and in coordination with other DOD agencies concerned with related activity. ACSI orally tasked HQ INSCOM to evaluate Project GRILL FLAME in October 1978. The ADCSOPS-HUMINT (HQ INSCOM) established an ad hoc team, drawing personnel from in-house and from other INSCOM elements in the Washington, DC, and Fort George G. Meade areas. Based on preliminary results and high level interest, INSCOM requested additional functions and 16 manpower spaces. These resources were identified as being required to conduct GRILL FLAME operations on a continuing basis. Latest DA Program Budget Guidance authorized five spaces (two civilians, two officers, and one enlisted) for INSCOM as a result of favorable congressional action on the FY 1982 Budget and Amendment. Seven additional spaces (two civilians and five officers) also stand a good chance of being approved for the FY 1983 budget. On 11 February 1981, ACSI formally transferred the GRILL FLAME program management responsibility to INSCOM where it was assigned to Detachment G, US Army Operational Group.<sup>23</sup>

~~(S/NOFORN)~~

(b)(1)

~~(S/CCO/NOFORN)~~

(b)(1)

82

091

~~SECRET~~

HANDLE VIA COMINT  
CHANNEL 2

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):

(b)(1) (b)(3) Per INSCOM, (b)(1)(b)(3) Per NSA

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 92 - 93

~~SECRET~~

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

Project Foundry. (C) Since the mid 1970s INSCOM has been involved in trying to have NSACSS approve concepts to transfer resources from Program III to Program II elements during the transition to war in Europe. All earlier efforts resulted in a negative response from NSACSS. In January 1981, INSCOM and USAREUR presented a briefing to the Deputy Director and NSACSS staff which outlined a concept to transfer resources from Field Stations [redacted] to USAREUR tactical SIGINT units at all echelons during the transition to war. The briefing received NSACSS concurrence to continue planning efforts with the NSACSS staff. In February 1981, the NSACSS staff finished a review of the sizing of personnel in the INSCOM-USAREUR concept. They then directed INSCOM to conduct a mission sizing effort for the Army Field Stations on a worldwide basis. The sizing was done on a theater basis starting with Europe. The final sizing requirement was completed in June 1981. This effort classified all personnel into three categories:

- a. Category I - displays the I&W missions, as determined by DIRNSA/CHCSS, to be conducted in support of area military commanders and types and numbers of equipment and personnel required to satisfy the collection mission. (These must remain at the field stations.)
- b. Category II - displays where appropriate, those critical missions, as determined by DIRNSA/CHCSS, to be transferred elsewhere, and the types and numbers of positions required to collect the mission. Types and numbers of positions and personnel to be relocated to the recipient site, if required, are also displayed.
- c. Category III - displays types and numbers of personnel available for release to Cryptologic Support Groups or Direct Support Units, as determined by DIRNSA/CHCSS. (These are to be made available for reallocation.)

(C) The NSACSS staff verified the sizing effort and initiated actions to include figures by category in existing SIGINT Support Plans. A response including final figures of personnel available for reallocation was forwarded to INSCOM in early August 1981. Preliminary personnel data from the NSACSS analysis for [redacted] indicated that there were 902 Category I personnel and 1,053 category III personnel. The figures for [redacted] indicated 515 Category I personnel and 778 Category III personnel. The NSACSS figures reflected all services and included support personnel not in Career Management Field (CMF) 33 and CMF 98.30

(S/CCO)

(b)(1)

00 094

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT  
CHANNELS ONLY~~

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):

(b)(1) (b)(3)

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 95 - 98



~~SECRET~~ SPOKE

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

(U) The program was slipped approximately 10 months due to the BRG5540 Grimm Receiver not passing production model testing. Upon completion of overtime testing, the new initial operational capability (IOC) schedule was changed to 2d Qtr 1983.<sup>39</sup>

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

~~(S/ECO)~~

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

099

90

~~SECRET~~ SPOKE

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):

(b)(1) (b)(3) Per INSCOM, (b)(1)(b)(3) Per NSA

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 100

~~SECRET~~

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

~~(S/ECU)~~

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

~~(C/ECU)~~

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

High Frequency Direction-Finding Rear System (HFDF-R). (U) A Joint Working Group (JWG) on Rear Area HF COMINT Systems was held during the period 24-26 June 1981 at US Army Signals Warfare Laboratory (SWL), Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Virginia. The purpose of the JWG was to coordinate and revise the Rear Area HF COMINT System Operational and Organizational (O&O) Concept, Single Channel Collection System - Rear (SCCS-R) Required Operational Concept (ROC), and the High Frequency Direction-Finding System-Rear (HFDF-R) ROC. The resulting concept called for each Intelligence Command at Echelon Above Corp (EAC) to be authorized an HFDF-R system, organic to the SIGINT Company, Collection Battalion, Intelligence Command (EAC). (HFDF-R will replace the AN/TRD-23A). Operational control of the HFDF-R will be retained by the Intelligence Command (EAC). A requirement exists to support corps and echelons above corps (EAC) with a mobile, ground-based, high frequency (HF), skywave location capability operating in the 1.5-30 MHz frequency range for worldwide deployment. The HFDF-R system is required to locate tactical rear area emitters.

~~(S)~~

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

CC 101

92

~~SECRET~~

HANDLE VIA COMINT  
CHANNELS ONLY

~~SECRET~~

(U) Subsequently, a Project Control Board (PCB) was scheduled to convene during 9 and 10 November 1981 with the purpose of providing an overview of subject project, project status, and funding; reviewing the Program Management Plan; and formalizing individual PCB membership responsibilities.<sup>42</sup>

~~(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)

~~(S/CCO)~~

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

~~(S/CCO)~~

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

CC 102

93

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT  
CHANNELS ONLY~~

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):

(b)(1) (b)(3) Per INSCOM, (b)(1)(b)(3) Per NSA

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 103

~~SECRET~~

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

(U) The INSCOM Automated Systems Activity provided intensive support during FY 1981 to correct the system deficiencies that prevented the system from providing any operational benefits to [ ] mission. Since March 1981, the [ ] system has exceeded the 95 percent availability to the user standard established by HQ INSCOM. The system's performance has provided significant improvement to the data handling and the processing functions executed in support of [ ]. In evaluating the satisfaction of the original user specifications, both [ ] HQs INSCOM personnel concurred that the system development had achieved 90 percent of the original goals established for [ ].

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

(U) In light of decisions not to move [ ] to Kunia, the Automated Systems Activity undertook system improvements, modifications, and design changes which will fully satisfy the original user specifications and enhance the operational performance of [ ].

95

104

~~SECRET~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN  
NATIONALS

~~SECRET~~

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

(U) In June 1980, the US Army Signals Warfare Laboratory (SWL) decided not to procure the AGTELIS as a result of an operational test. However, after examination of the system, ODCSFM, HQ INSCOM, recommended deployment of the prototype to an operational theater. Commands in the field were interested in the equipment but only if the personnel to man the systems were included. However, because the resources were simply unavailable, it was decided not to deploy the systems, and it was turned over to SWL for disposition.<sup>50</sup>

~~(S)~~

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

~~(C/ECO)~~

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

CC 105

96

~~SECRET~~

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):

(b)(1) (b)(3) Per INSCOM, (b)(1)(b)(3) Per NSA

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 106



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):

(b)(1) (b)(3)

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) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.
---

Page(s) 107 - 109

~~SECRET~~

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

MAGIIC (Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center). (U) The total Army requirement for six MAGIIC sets was fulfilled by the manufacturer, Texas Instruments, Inc., Lewisville, Texas, during FY 1981--all MAGIIC were to have been deployed in FY 1981, however logistical support problems internal to DARCOM prevented actual fielding. Two systems, one at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and one at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, were placed in R&D nodes by CG, ERADCOM for use by Digital Imagery Test Bed (DITB) and Combat Surveillance and Target Analysis (CS&TA) Lab. The remaining set was placed in depot storage at Sacramento Army Depot, California. All systems were tentatively rescheduled for fielding beginning February 1983. (At such time that DARCOM elements would have required sufficient spare parts on-hand.)<sup>64</sup>

War on OPSEC. (U) In Mid-July 1980, an Operations Security (OPSEC) Evaluation Group, under the auspices of the ODCSOPS, HQDA, met for three days and recommended actions to tighten security and improve OPSEC in the Army at the direction of the Vice Chief of Staff, Army. This declared war on OPSEC and was a significant step forward in INSCOM's efforts to sell OPSEC.

(U) In October 1980, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army (VCSA) directed some separate actions be taken by Major Army Commands and Army staffs to correct OPSEC shortcomings identified by the OPSEC Evaluation Group. The group's recommendations were in two parts, those actions which can be accomplished immediately and others which must be implemented as resources become available. Of the actions requiring immediate action, the INSCOM was given proponentcy for four taskings. These actions were as follows: (a) compile practical

00 110

101

~~SECRET~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN  
NATIONALS

## UNCLASSIFIED

examples of OPSEC successes and failures; (b) produced a professional collection threat briefing; (c) develop a concept for a threat automated data base; and (d) identify OPSEC support requirements not covered under existing Memoranda of Understanding (MOU).

(U) By the close of FY 1981, each of these actions had been completed. Practical examples of OPSEC successes and failures were compiled and were being disseminated to the field as lessons learned. INSCOM will publish and disseminate OPSEC lessons learned on a periodic basis. Preparation of a professional collection threat briefing is complete, and all major Army commands were notified of its availability in March 1981. A concept has been developed to produce an automated system which will serve as the DA level focal point for all-source threat data concerning hostile intelligence agencies. The concept was approved by OACSI on 8 December 1980, and the data system should be operational by January 1984.

(U) Additionally, coordination with other MACOMs was conducted to assist them with their OPSEC endeavors; the assistance consisted primarily of a document review and OPSEC briefings. A review of all combat development regulations, as identified by TRADOC, was conducted, and recommendations for incorporating OPSEC considerations were made. The VIPER Reserve Role Analysis Briefing was provided to CG, DARCOM and his staff in November 1981, and a briefing on OPSEC considerations of the XM-1 tank development process has been developed.<sup>65</sup>

Multidiscipline Operations Security Support (MOSS) Concept. (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 units. 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) 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). But action to develop the concept was not taken until January 1981 when it was made calendar year 1981.

(U) A committee consisting of functional representatives (DCSFM, HUMINT, SOD, CIPD, and OPSEC) held meetings during the period January-February 1981 to determine requirements for data collection. Each representative was tasked to provide a system design for their specific subfunctional discipline. A final draft of the MOSS concept was completed in July 1981. At the close of the report period, the concept was being reformatted and finalized for approval by CG, INSCOM, with reproduction and dissemination to field units to follow.<sup>66</sup>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(u)  
~~(S/NOFORN)~~ SIGSEC Status. The SIGSEC Status Report submitted to HQDA highlighted both accomplishments and problem areas for FY 1980. Development, procurement, and fielding of secure voice equipment continued; however, equipment shortages remained the predominate factors in not meeting the national policy requiring all military voice radio systems to be secured. Auditor reports and analysis of insecurities indicate that the CONAUTH concept may not be functioning as well as it should. An analysis of cryptofacility inspection results conducted on a cross section of Active Army and Reserve Component units indicates that there has been an increase in common recurring discrepancies. A joint operations security evaluation of White Sands Missile Range, nicknamed CANADA WATER, demonstrated that SIGINT vulnerabilities may exist with many forms of communications at national test ranges.

(u)  
~~(S)~~ Although some progress is being made in ELSEC, the status of ELSEC in the Army is judged to be unsatisfactory. Contributing factors are insufficient inherent (built-in capabilities) ELSEC consideration during the R&D process, inadequate operational ELSEC training, and a need for intensified command emphasis at all levels. The TEMPEST program is not meeting its goals due primarily to the rapid increase in the Army of electrical equipments and systems processing classified information.<sup>67</sup>

Communications Security (COMSEC) Monitoring Policy. (U) Early in FY 1980, ODCSCI, INSCOM, had provided the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (OACSI), HQDA, a proposed message clarifying and updating COMSEC monitoring policy for DA. The need for such a message was based on the age of the basic Army directive, AR 380-53 (1970), the evolving revisions to national policies concerning COMSEC monitoring, and the need to consolidate several messages issued by DA; most of which did not receive general dissemination to all Army monitoring activities. The proposed message underwent several modifications during nearly a year of staffing within HQDA. The final version established as Army policy several changes to the existing policy resident in AR 380-53, essentially relaxing the stringent requirements for the conduct of COMSEC telephone monitoring. The most significant change was, for the first time, information concerning criminal activity obtained incidentally through COMSEC monitoring could be reported. However, criminal activity which could be reported was limited to that involving serious bodily harm or serious damage to property.

(U) An additional significant change was the redirection of the monitoring effort from "conversations between Army personnel" on Army circuits to DOD circuits. The previous emphasis regarding monitored conversations made it virtually impossible to conduct monitoring operations as conversants rarely, if ever, identify their service association during a conversation. The redefinition of primary concern of circuit identification broadening the scope from Army circuits to DOD circuits was also consistent with existing and evolving national/DOD policy concerning monitoring.<sup>68</sup>

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY USAF A1011000

112

103

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN  
NATIONS~~

## UNCLASSIFIED

### AR 381-12, Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the Army (SAEDA).

(U) As a continuation of actions from FY 1980, the draft revision of AR 381-12 was refined further, while the basic substance remained as originally drafted (i.e., INSCOM is responsible for preparing and presenting SAEDA briefings to units above corps and to units without CI resources, and the maintenance of a SAEDA data base). The revised AR was published effective 1 August 1981, and an INSCOM Supplement to AR 381-12 was expected in December 1981. Maintenance of the SAEDA data base is not expected to be a significant problem. But responsibility for presenting SAEDA briefings at levels above corps will be a significant resource problem until manning of various INSCOM offices can be increased accordingly. (OACSI DA had disapproved any prior increases in manning for this mission, instructing instead that increased manning requirements be reflected in subsequent Program Objectives Memoranda (POM).<sup>69</sup>

Operations Security Evaluation (OSE) Procedural Guide. (U) The OSE Procedural Guide, in final draft, provides guidance to INSCOM units in the conduct of OSE's from early planning to on-site evaluation and publication of the formal OSE report. In the Guide, the OSE range has been expanded over the previous plans that were set in the INSCOM OPSEC Support Procedures Manual (IOSP), published 1 May 1978. The OSE is a type of OPSEC support provided under provisions of AR 530-1, Operations Security (OPSEC), to levels above corps and to sensitive installations, operations, and activities. As enunciated in the Guide, the OSE is--i.e., has evolved into--a type of support which evaluates the effectiveness of the total OPSEC system of a unit or facility in a one-stop service, within a finite period, and provides recommendations to the supported command for elimination of identified vulnerabilities. Consequently, the scope of the OSE now encompasses that of both the former/Security Vulnerability Analysis (SAV), and the Sensitive Activity Vulnerability Estimate (SAVE) set forth in the IOSP. Therefore, the terms SAV and SAVE are obsolete.<sup>70</sup>

Publication of OPSEC Lessons Learned. (U) During a period covering September to December 1979 and April to June 1980, the Counter-HUMINT Division accomplished a review of Security Vulnerability Analyses (SVA), Sensitive Activity Vulnerability Estimates (SAVE), and Operations Security Evaluations (OSE) conducted by INSCOM field elements. The purpose of this review was to identify common security vulnerabilities surfaced during these services and produce an OPSEC lessons learned publication. Additionally, the Counter-HUMINT Division was tasked to develop an OSE procedural guide concept for updating and expanding the INSCOM OPSEC Support Procedures Manual (IOSP) published 1 May 1978.

(U) OADCSOPS OPSEC (formerly ODCSI) first identified the requirement for developing an OPSEC lessons learned publication in September 1979. Upon initial review of published SVA, SAVE, and OSE, it was determined that uniform, specific and concrete guidance was needed to enhance INSCOM's OSE program. Authority for this project is IAW the OADCSOPS OPSEC's responsibilities as outlined in INSCOM Regulation 10-2, USAINSCOM Organization and Functions, and INSCOM's charter as established in AR 530-1.

~~SECRET~~

(U) The first OPSEC support lessons learned document was published on 16 December 1980 and the second on 22 July 1981, both by letter. These documents reflect efforts by ADCSOPS-OPSEC to depict identified circumstances perceived as vulnerable to the multi-discipline threat. The purpose of the review is, as before, to isolate patternized vulnerabilities, i.e., vulnerabilities which have commonly occurred in different Army commands, for inclusion in a lessons learned publication. The publication is distributed on an aperiodic basis to MACOMs and other selected commands and federal agencies in the intelligence community. It is conceived that the publication will encourage commanders to determine, on their own initiatives, whether any of the vulnerabilities listed in the publication exist in their own commands. In this manner, the publication should assist the commanders in fulfilling their OPSEC responsibilities set out in AR 530-1, Operations Security (OPSEC). As an ancillary effect, the publication should contribute toward OPSEC consciousness in the Army at large.<sup>71</sup>

Polygraph Activities. (U) During FY 1981, full centralization of polygraph assets in three locations (CONUS, USAREUR, and Korea) was accomplished, thus eliminating problems resulting from examiners having to function in isolated circumstances. Problems concerning testing formats and procedures were thoroughly discussed and general consensus on such matters was achieved; therefore, greatly enhancing product consistency and cohesiveness of the MI polygraph program.

(U) FY 1981 witnessed another series of delays in the replacement of obsolete polygraph equipment used by the command. INSCOM's present twelve Stoelting Models 22532 and one AN/USS-2F were at least 10 years old and were six to eight years behind state-of-the-art. These models were four years beyond their life cycle and were currently presenting serious maintenance problems. Additionally, the manufacturer had discontinued production of these polygraphs and most replacement parts. Also in the INSCOM inventory were five experimental polygraphs purchased through Intelligence Material Development and Support Office during the past five years. Four of the five did not meet durability specifications and should be removed from the inventory as soon as possible. Continued use of this equipment brings with it problems ranging from a loss of timeliness during obsolete equipment malfunctions to a potential loss of reliability in examinations resulting in a total negation of mission accomplishment. However, since INSCOM does not control or have other procurement, Army (OPA) funds to support the Polygraph mission, internal reprogramming against this urgent requirement is not possible.<sup>72</sup>

(S)

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

0 114

105

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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

New Army Electronic Security (ELSEC) Technical Bulletins (TBs). (U) In the past, a series of ELSEC TBs were developed on individual radars, such as, the AN/PPS-4A and weapon systems associated radars. These documents were published during the 1965-67 time frame as series 11 and 380 Army ELSEC TBs. The present concept is to develop and publish a series of ELSEC TBs (at least five) tailored to elements of the US Army Combat Arms Team. This concept will provide in one package ELINT threat information, emitter vulnerabilities, and ELSEC recommendations for each noncommunications emitter used by an element of the team. The first four ELSEC TBs are in various stages of completion. These TBs deal with aviation, artillery, air defense artillery (ADA), and Armor, Infantry, Mechanized, Airmobile, and Airborne (AIMAA) division noncommunications emitters.<sup>74</sup>

ELSEC Collection and Analysis System (ECAS). (C) DCG, USASA tasked the US Army SIGSEC Activity (USASSA) in July 1976 to initiate a staff study to investigate the requirement for a dedicated ELSEC Van, referred to as an ECAS. The study was designed primarily to support the development of ELSEC techniques and procedures and Industrial ELSEC aspects of Operations Security Evaluations (OSE's). The study was completed in June 1977 and concluded a need for two systems.

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

An automatic mode of operation is needed for ECAS when collecting a number of electromagnetic emissions, e.g., from a HAWK unit in a very short time to determine the electromagnetic profile of a unit. The system will include a capability for automatic control of the receiving system and analysis, and a omni-directional and high gain antenna system. It was proposed to house the system in a standard Army Shelter(s) mounted on a military vehicle which can be air transported by a C-141 and with good highway/cross country mobility (not tactical). A 15 KW generator would be towed by the vehicle on short hauls when required.

(u)  
(C) However, the 1977 study was never officially approved due to reorganization changes within INSCOM during FY 1977. But the requirement remained, and the ADCSOPS, OPSEC's (INSCOM) current position is that ECAS should be developed and equipment acquired through the standard R&D acquisition process, but utilizing state-of-the-art, off-the-shelf components.

(u)  
(C) But at the same time, it was also determined the ECAS would not be compatible with the 902d MI Group's requirement for a system to collect and analyze electromagnetic emissions in support of OSE's. The 902d required a less sophisticated system than ECAS plus a recreational type van to house the equipment to make it less visible. (The 902d system is currently referred to as the Special Purpose Mobile Signals Surveillance System (SPMS<sup>3</sup>).) By late September 1981, the draft Required Operational Capability (ROC) and functional system description were completed and ready for formal coordination. The 902d estimated the cost of the SPMS<sup>3</sup> at just under \$2 million. The INSCOM FY 1981-1987 COMSEC Resource Program (CRP) proposed funding starting in FY 1983

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

or acquisition of a limited ECAS capability with two manual positions and with a frequency range (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i). The funding proposed for a limited ECAS capability was \$200,000 during FY 1983 and 1984 for the material developer salaries, \$4 million for the limited ECAS hardware during FY 1984, and approximately \$275,000 during FY 1985-1987 for update of the system. The requirement for the ECAS to include an E-O capability as outlined in the ROC could exceed \$10 million.<sup>75</sup>

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

Table 16. - Products Produced by ITAC

Title

Direct Support Imagery Interpretation Report (DSIIR)  
Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) Training Range 15  
CBR Training Range 16  
Soviet Ballistic Missile Defense  
Soviet Division Exercise  
CBR Training Range  
EW Equipment  
CBR Training Ranges - East Germany  
Pontoon Bridge

Direct Support Imagery Interpretation Brief (DSIIB)  
Mobile Quad-7 Missile System

Basic Imagery Interpretation Report (BIIR)  
MTLB-SAM (SA-13)  
SS-22  
SA-11 SAM  
SS-X-23  
PZM Ditch Digger  
SAX-12 ATADS-SAM  
SS-21  
North Korean SP MRL

Basic Imagery Interpretation Brief (BIIB)  
TWIN EAR  
AIST Air Cushion Vehicle  
HIND-D

Handbook of Military Forces (HMF)  
Algeria  
Haiti

Army Intelligence Survey  
Saudi Arabia, Vol I  
Libya, Vol 3, Pt 2

116

107

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY USAINSCOM/EDPA



## UNCLASSIFIED

Tactical Commander's Terrain Analysis (TACCTA)  
Beirut, Lebanon  
Tel Aviv-Yafo, Israel

### Miscellaneous

TOTAL DISCOVERY  
Joint EW Study Overview  
Warsaw Pact Intelligence Threat Against NATO and USAREUR  
Warsaw Pact Threat to FIREFINDER (AN/TPQ-37)  
Threat Development Support to Tri-Service Tactical Communications  
Company Support Weapons System Preliminary STAR  
Update Threat to Integrated Tactical Communications System  
SEEK Symposium  
Air Cushion Vehicle Graphic Composite Update  
II Update of Recognition Guide  
Soviet Army Doctrine, Tactical (Division 2000)  
Worldwide Implications of Warsaw Pact Unconventional Warfare Force  
Potential  
Advanced Attack Helicopter (COEA Threat Appendix E)  
Cuban Expeditionary Forces  
Soviet Military Operations in Afghanistan  
Counterintelligence Appraisal: Chosen Soren  
Threat to Army Command and Control System  
Cuban Ground Order of Battle

(U) ITAC's slice of the FY 1982 INSCOM Budget for the production mission, minus military pay, is 7 percent or \$8.2 million. Of this dollar amount, about \$1.48 million was requested for external research support. We contract with civilian research organizations, and obtain support from other government agencies, such as ARRADCOM, on cross-reimbursable arrangements.<sup>76</sup>

Army Threat and Intelligence Production System (ATIPS). (U) This joint venture, with the INSCOM Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) as user and the INSCOM Automated Systems Activity as hardware developer, successfully passed its Milestone I In-Process Review in May 1981. 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 spring of 1984, the ATIPS will be one of the most technically advanced systems in the intelligence community.<sup>77</sup>

Field Assistant Support Team Initiative. (U) In order to facilitate accomplishment of its Field Assistance Support Team (FAST) responsibilities, INSCOM Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) developed the concept of an Experts List. This initiative was submitted to, and accepted by, the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) Initiative Program, a fund outside

UNCLASSIFIED

the regular budget, established to accommodate innovative, forward looking proposals from within the intelligence community. ITAC's initiative proposed a contractual effort to research the program. In essence, there would be a search for people within the Army, government, and the population at large with uniquely local knowledge and background to advise a contingency force commander on specific locales, habits, customs, language, terrain, religion, prejudices, and attitudes--the kinds of small detail which can greatly assist in a contingency operation.<sup>78</sup>

GC 118

109

UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ / REL TO USA, FVEYS  
~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

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

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. INSCOM Reg 525-6, INSCOM Operational Data Exchange Program (31 Oct 80) (C).
2. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 90; Interview, Mr. Gilbert (History Ofc) with MAJ James (ODCSOPS, ICD, HQ INSCOM) (Feb 1981) (U).
3. INSCOM DCSOPS Multidiscipline Intelligence Estimate of the 470th MIGP, 30 Apr 81 (HQ INSCOM) (TSCW); DF, DCSOPS, subj: DCSOPS Multidiscipline Intelligence Estimate of the 470th MIGP (11 Feb 81) (U).
4. Msg, CDR INSCOM, subj: INSCOM Operations Report (OPREP) 06-81 for the Period 16 Mar-29 Mar 81 (081500Z Apr 81) (TSCW).
5. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 15-20.
6. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 60-61.
7. FY 1981 USAOG AHR (S/NOFORN), tab Q, p. 5.
8. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 44-45.
9. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 42.
10. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 55-56.
11. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 53.
12. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 39-40.
13. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 35.
14. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 32-33.
15. FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 92; FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 50-51; FY 1981 USAOG AHR (S/NOFORN), p. 16.
16. FY 1981 USAOG AHR (S/NOFORN), tab P, pp. 5 & 8.
17. FY 1981 USAOG AHR (S/NOFORN), tab P, pp. 5-7.
18. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 47-48.
19. FY 1981 USAOG AHR (S/NOFORN), tab Q, p. 8.
20. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 94; DF, DCSOPS, subj: Representational Game Plan (18 Aug 81) (C).
21. Ltr, CDR INSCOM to HQDA (DAMI-ISH), subj: After Action Report on Hostage Debriefing (18 May 81) (C).
22. Fact Sheet, IAOPS-ICD, subj: Travis Trophy Opportunity, OPREP 11-81 for the Period 8 June-21 June 1981 (SCW).
23. IA(HQ) Form 32, Formalization of Project GRILL FLAME (10 Sep 81) (S/NOFORN).
24. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 63.
25. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 64-65.
26. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 77.
27. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 66-68.
28. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 72-73.
29. FY 1981 [REDACTED], ch. 4, p. 10; One-liners for BG Flynn Update, IAOPS-SE-0, subj: Project PLATEAU (4 May 81) (S/CCO); Issue Paper, IAOPS-SE-0, subj: Project PLATEAU (1 Apr 81) (S/CCO).
30. Fact Sheet, IAOPS-PL, subj: Transition to War of Field Station Resources (27 Aug 81) (C).
31. FY 1981 FS Kunia AHR (TSCW), pp. 5-8.
32. FY 1981 CSOC AHR (TSCW), vol I, p. 21.
33. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 120-21.
34. FY 1981 ODCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 124.
35. FY 1981 [REDACTED], pp. 28 & 39.
36. FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 5, pp. 5-6.

REGRADED CONFIDENTIAL  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA

119

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

110

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ / REL TO USA, FVEYS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

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

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Continued)

37. FY 1981 DCSFM (TSCW), ch. 5, p. 9.
38. FY 1981 [redacted] p. 158.
39. FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 5, pp. 9-10.
40. Msg, CDR INSCOM, subj: INSCOM Operations Report (OPREP) 09-81 for the Period 27 Apr 81-10 May 81 (181630Z May 81) (SCW).
41. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 140-41, 154-55.
42. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 156-57.
43. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 146-49; FY 1981 66th MI Group AHR (TSCW), pp. 30-31.
44. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 142-43.
45. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 144-45; FY 1981 [redacted] p. 147.
46. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 112-13.
47. FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 116; FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 128.
48. FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 5, p. 14.
49. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 152-53.
50. FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 115; FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 3, p. 14.
51. FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 3, p. 14; FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 115.
52. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 167.
53. FY 1981 CSOC AHR (TSCW), vol I, p. 42.
54. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 126; Issue Paper, IAOPS-SE-R, subj: INSCOM Initiatives in Support of the Technical Reconnaissance and Surveillance Program (TECRAS) (S/NOFORN).
55. FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), pp. 119-20; FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 132.
56. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 138; FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 3, pp. 10-11.
57. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 129; FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 3, p. 10; FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 119.
58. FY 1981 DCSFM, ch. 3, p. 10.
59. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 130; FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 118.
60. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 136; FY 1981 DCSFM AHR (TSCW), ch. 3, p. 11.
61. FY 1981 DCSFM (TSCW), ch. 3, p. 9.
62. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 261; FY 1981 501st AHR (S), pp. 14-15.
63. FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), p. 120; FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 261.
64. FY 1981 AHR (TSCW), ch. 3, p. 6.
65. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 258-59.
66. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 196-97.
67. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 200-01.
68. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 191-92; DF, DCSOPS, subj: COMSEC Monitoring (24 Dec 80) (U).
69. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 236; FY 1980 Ann Hist Review (TSCW), pp. 122-23.
70. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 221.

REGRADED CONFIDENTIAL  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA

120

111

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Continued)

71. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 218-19; FY 1980 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 104-06; Ltr, CDR INSCOM, subj: Operations Security (OPSEC); Support-Lessons Learned (22 Jul 81) (U).
72. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), pp. 225.
73. FY 1981 527th MI Bn AHR (S/NOFORN), p. 56.
74. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 243.
75. FY 1981 DCSOPS AHR (TSCW), p. 242.
76. FY 1981 ITAC AHR (TS-TK), appendices D & H.
77. FY 1981 ITAC AHR (TS-TK), appendix D.
78. FY 1981 ITAC AHR (TS-TK), appendix D.

~~OFFICIAL USE~~  
~~ONLY~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX A

USA INSCOM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE  
(As of 30 September 1981)

<u>UIC</u>	<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Location</u>
WOYAA	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia
WOOAA	US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station	Arlington, Virginia
WO1AA	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW)	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WO0120	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
	1st Battalion (Support)	
WO01T0	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	
	1st Battalion (Support) Headquarters and Headquarters Company	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WO01A0	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	
	1st Battalion (Support) Company A	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WO01B0	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	
	1st Battalion (Support) Company B	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WO0121	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	
	2nd Battalion (Operations)	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WO0122	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	
	2d Battalion (Operations) Headquarters and Operations Company	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WO0123	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	
	2d Battalion (Operations) Company A	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	San Antonio, Texas
WO02AA	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
WO3RAA	US Army Field Station, Sinop	Sinop, Turkey

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECLASSIFIED  
ON 14 SEP 2018  
BY [illegible]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX A

<u>UIC</u>	<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Location</u>
	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	
WOKLAA	Classified Unit	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W1J1AA	US Army Special Security Group	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
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, Arlington, 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, Arlington, Virginia
WH60AA	11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	
WH6099	Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
	11th Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) (Provisional)	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
W318AA	USA INSCOM Fort Meade Headquarters Support Activity	Aberdeen Proving Ground, 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	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W36SAA	USA INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia
W39CAA	US Army Special Operations Detachment	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia
W4DFAA	US Army Systems Exploitation Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W4DKAA	USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W4E7AA	US Army Field Station, Kunia	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, 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
		Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX A

<u>UIC</u>	<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Location</u>
	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	
	902d Military Intelligence Group	
W009AA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Houston	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
W01AA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco	Presidio of San Francisco, California
W01BAA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency	Alexandria, Virginia
W3S2AA	USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Ft 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
WBNVAA	5th Military Intelligence Company	Munich, Germany
WBNV99	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
WBWKAA	430th Military Intelligence Detachment	Munich, Germany

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX A

<u>UIC</u>	<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Location</u>
	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	
	66th Military Intelligence Group	
WBWK99	430th Military Intelligence Detachment Augmentation, 430th Military Intelligence Detachment	Munich, Germany Berlin, Germany
WBWVAA WBWV99	766th Military Intelligence Detachment Augmentation, 766th Military Intelligence Detachment	Berlin, Germany
	430th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional)	Munich, Germany
WBU8AA	470th Military Intelligence Group	Fort Clayton, Panama
WBU899	Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group	Fort Clayton, Panama
WBU8A3	Detachment C, 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 (Yonsan Military Reservation) Seoul, Korea
WH6A99	Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group	Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea
WBWFAA	209th Military Intelligence Detachment	Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea
WBWF99	Augmentation, 209th Military Intelligence Detachment	Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea
W33YAA	US Army Security Detachment, Korea 209th Military Intelligence Battalion (Counter- intelligence) (Provisional)	Camp Hovey, Uijongbu, Korea Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea

125

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX A

UIC

Unit Designation

Location

	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	
	HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group	
W3F1AA	US Army Field Station, Korea	Camp Humphreys, Pyong Taek, Korea
WDLPA	146th ASA Company (Aviation) (Forward)	Camp Humphreys, Pyong Taek, Korea
WEDVAA	332d ASA Company, Operations (Forward)	Camp Humphreys, Pyong Taek, Korea
	146th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) (Provisional)	
	524th Military Intelligence Battalion (HUMINT) (Provisional)	Camp Humphreys, Pyong Taek, Korea
	US Army Combined Research Detachment	Camp Coiner, Seoul, Korea
W4ASAA		Yongsan, Korea
WDLYAA	HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Group	Augsburg, Germany
WDLY99	Augmentation, 502d Army Security Agency Group	Augsburg, Germany
WGOJAA	201st Army Security Agency Combat	Augsburg, Germany
WDLFAA	409th Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Rear)	
WEDUAA	328th Army Security Agency Company	Augsburg, Germany
WGTXAA	641st Military Intelligence Detachment	Augsburg, Germany
		Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

126

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX B

TOE UNITS  
(As of 30 September 1981)

WBU7	66th Military Intelligence Group
WBU8	470th Military Intelligence Group
WBU9	500th Military Intelligence Group
WH6A	HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group
WDLY	HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Group
WBU6	902d Military Intelligence Group
WGNT	18th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVH	HHC, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVK	HHC, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVL	HHC, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVN	5th Military Intelligence Company
WH60	11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)
WDLP	146th Army Security Agency Company (Aviation) (Forward)
WGOJ	201st Army Security Agency Company
WEDV	332d Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Forward)
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
WGTX	641st Military Intelligence Detachment (Collection)
WBVW	766th Military Intelligence Detachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018  
CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX C

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TOE UNITS

REASSIGNED

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
201st Army Security Agency Company From: Hq, US Army, Europe & 7th Army TO: US Army Intelligence and Security Command	1 Oct 80	PO 85-13, Hq USAEUR & 7th Army, 16 Sep 80
328th Army Security Agency Company From: Hq, US Army, Europe & 7th Army To: US Army Intelligence and Security Command	1 Oct 80	PO 85-12, Hq USAEUR & 7th Army, 16 Sep 80
409th Army Security Agency Company From: Hq, US Army, Europe & 7th Army To: US Army Intelligence and Security Command	1 Oct 80	PO 85-13, Hq USAEUR & 7th Army, 16 Sep 80
HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Group From: Hq, US Army, Europe & 7th Army To: US Army Intelligence and Security Command	1 Oct 80	PO 85-10, HQ USAEUR & 7th Army, 16 Sep 80

ACTIVATED

149th Military Intelligence Detachment Stationed: Camp Zama, Japan Assigned to: Hq, 500th MI Group	1 Oct 80	PO 72-1, HQ INSCOM, 21 Nov 80
181st Military Intelligence Detachment Stationed: Camp Zama, Japan Assigned to: Hq, 500th MI Group	1 Oct 80	PO 72-1, HQ INSCOM, 21 Nov 80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX D

TDA UNITS  
(As of 30 September 1981)

W00Y	Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command
W000	US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station
W001	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW)
W002	US Army Element, National Security Agency
W005	USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force
W009	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Houston
W01A	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco
W01B	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency
W01H	US Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station
W01K	US Army Field Station, Key West
W02B	US Army Field Station, Okinawa
W02R	US Army Field Station, Berlin
W0DR	US Army Field Station, Sinop
W0KL	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 Meade
W32B	US Army Central Security Facility
W33Y	US Army Security Detachment, Korea
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 Operational Group
W372	US Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment
W3AG	US Army Field Station, 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
W4AS	US Army Combined Research Detachment
W4DF	US Army Systems Exploitation Detachment
W4DK	USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity
W4E7	US Army Field Station, Kunia
W4FW	US Army Asian Studies Detachment
WBNV99	Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Battalion

129

120

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX D

WBU699	Augmentation, 902d Military Intelligence Group
WBU799	Augmentation, 66th Military Intelligence Group
WBU899	Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group
WBU999	Augmentation, 500th Military Intelligence Group
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
WCOF99	Augmentation, 181st Military Intelligence Detachment
WDLY99	Augmentation, 502d Army Security Agency Group
WFN899	Augmentation, 149th Military Intelligence Detachment
WGNT99	Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion
WH6A99	Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group
WH6099	Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Group
*WBU8A3	470th Military Intelligence Group Detachment C
*W00120	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support)
*W001T0	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support) Headquarters and Headquarters Company
*W001A0	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support) Company A
*W001B0	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support) Company B
*W00121	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 2d Battalion (Operations)
*W00122	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 2d Battalion (Operations) Headquarters and Operations Company
*W00123	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 2d Battalion (Operations) Company A

\*Not a separate TDA unit but a paragraph on parent TDA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX E

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TDA UNITS

ORGANIZED

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
*WBUBA3 470th Military Intelligence Group, Detachment C Stationed: Fort Clayton, Panama Assigned to: 470th MI Group	1 Sep 81	PO 63-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Oct 81
W4E7AA US Army Field Station, Kunia Stationed: Wheeler AFB, Hawaii Assigned to: HQ INSCOM	1 Oct 80	PO 43-1, HQ INSCOM, 23 Jul 80
W4FWAA US Army Asian Studies Detachment Stationed: Camp Zama, Japan Assigned to: 500th MI Group	1 Oct 80	PO 72-1, HQ INSCOM, 21 Nov 80
*W00120 USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support) Stationed: Fort George G. Meade, MD Assigned to: USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Aug 81
*W001T0 USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support) Headquarters and Headquarters Company Stationed: Fort George G. Meade, MD Assigned to: USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support)	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Aug 81
*W001A0 USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support) Company A Stationed: Fort George G. Meade, MD Assigned to: USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support)	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Aug 81
W001B0 USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support) Company B Stationed: Fort George G. Meade, MD Assigned to: USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 1st Battalion (Support)	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM,

00 131

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX E

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
*W00121 USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 2d Battalion (Operations) Stationed: Fort George G. Meade, MD Assigned to: USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Aug 81
*W00122 USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 2d Battalion (Operations) Headquarters and Operations Company Stationed: Fort George G. Meade, MD Assigned to: USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 2d Battalion (Operations)	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Aug 81
*W00123 USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 2d Battalion (Operations) Company A Stationed: Fort George G. Meade, MD Assigned to: USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group 2d Battalion (Operations)	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Aug 81

REDESIGNATED

Old: US Army Intelligence and Security Command Detachment, Hawaii	1 Jan 81	PO 32-1, HQ INSCOM, 29 May 80
New: US Army Intelligence and Security Command Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific		
Old: US Army Intelligence and Security Command Fort Meade Headquarters Support Detachment	31 Mar 81	PO 42-1, HQ INSCOM,
New: US Army Intelligence and Security Command Fort Meade Headquarters Support Activity		
Old: US Army Field Station, Homestead	15 Jul 81	PO 16-1, HQ INSCOM, 16 Apr 81
New: US Army Field Station, Key West		

RELOCATION

US Army Field Station, Key West	15 Jul 81	PO 16-1, HQ INSCOM, 16 Apr 81
From: Homestead Air Force Base, Florida		
To: Naval Air Station Key West, Florida		

00 132  
123

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX E

REASSIGNED

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Eff. Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
US Army Special Security Group	1 Oct 80	PO 19-1, ACSI,
From: OACSI		23 Sep 80
To: US Army Intelligence and Security Command		

\*Subparagraph on parent TDA.

133

124

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX F

USA INSCOM PERSONNEL STRENGTH BY UNIT\*  
(As of 30 September 1981)

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)	161	132	17	18	104	87	282	237	296	283
USAG, Arlington Hall Station	16	17	2	2	143	183	161	202	150	167
USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW)	125	115	32	27	749	734	906	876	4	4
USA Element, National Security Agency	17	14	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station	16	15	2	2	119	117	137	134	109	114
USA Field Station, Key West	1	1	0	0	19	19	20	20	0	0
Classified Unit (WOKL)	1	1	0	0	5	5	6	6	14	13
USA Administrative Survey Detachment	54	42	37	39	52	51	143	132	271	254
USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity	16	11	2	2	98	104	116	117	63	51
US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center	84	73	25	21	122	116	231	210	196	171
11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	23	19	8	4	139	134	170	157	0	0
USA Field Station, San Antonio	11	10	4	2	332	268	347	280	5	4
USA Central Security Facility	5	5	0	0	9	5	14	10	90	85
USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity	1	2	0	0	15	14	16	16	19	23
USA INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity	2	1	2	2	66	46	70	49	10	8
USA Special Operations Detachment	7	6	7	6	27	17	41	29	6	6
USA INSCOM Ft Meade Headquarters Support Activity	2	2	1	1	10	11	13	14	13	15
USA Operational Group	45	41	14	14	25	19	84	74	16	17
USA Special Security Group	115	104	6	6	202	183	323	293	14	12

\*The Command Program Authorized is being used to cover personnel strength by unit. Table taken from DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, Manpower Command Strength (19 Oct 81).

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX F

Unit	OFF		WO		ENL		MIL TOTAL		DH CIV	
	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd
USA Systems Exploitation Detachment	9	10	1	0	4	4	14	14	1	1
USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity	2	1	0	0	29	31	31	32	38	42
641st Military Intelligence Detachment	19	15	15	12	39	6	73	33	0	0
902d Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	13	16	3	3	21	19	37	38	17	14
USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force	9	8	10	9	33	26	52	43	0	0
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Ft Houston	21	21	15	16	56	50	92	87	2	2
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco	20	19	22	17	42	35	84	71	2	2
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Ft Meade	34	31	34	36	103	84	171	151	6	3
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency	3	4	5	5	7	7	15	16	2	2
USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Ft Meade	21	19	17	18	49	40	85	77	26	22
SUBTOTAL CONUS	853	755	281	262	2,617	2,415	3,751	3,418	1,370	1,315
470th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	13	14	1	3	99	105	113	122	4	5
SUBTOTAL CARIBBEAN	13	14	1	3	99	105	113	122	4	5

\*Strength recorded for 470th Military Intelligence Group contains personnel for Detachment C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX F

Unit	OFF		WO		ENL		MIL TOTAL		DH CIV	
	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd
USA INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center- Pacific	8	8	4	4	37	36	49	48	3	4
USA Field Station, Okinawa	23	19	5	6	650	671	678	696	0	2
USA Field Station, Misawa	3	4	1	1	107	133	111	138	0	0
500th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	8	10	4	5	44	32	56	47	29	35
501st Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	24	26	3	4	149	148	176	178	0	2
181st Military Intelligence Detachment	2	2	4	5	13	12	19	19	2	2
209th Military Intelligence Detachment	7	5	5	3	79	66	91	74	0	0
USA Asian Study Detachment	1	1	0	0	8	5	9	6	9	9
USA Combined Research Detachment	3	3	3	2	45	42	51	47	1	0
USA Field Station, Korea	14	12	6	8	188	226	208	246	1	0
USA Security Detachment, Korea	1	1	0	0	8	7	9	8	0	0
146th Army Security Agency Company (Avn) (Fwd)	8	10	24	17	249	191	281	218	0	0
332d Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Fwd)	7	3	3	2	241	177	251	182	0	0
149th Military Intelligence Battalion	8	7	5	4	29	9	42	20	13	9
USA Field Station, Kunia	14	13	9	10	335	365	358	388	0	1
SUBTOTAL PACIFIC	131	124	76	71	2,182	2,120	2,389	2,315	58	64

136

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX F

Unit	OFF		WO		ENL		MIL TOTAL		DH CIV	
	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd
USA Cryptologic Support Group	2	2	4	4	11	11	17	17	0	0
USA Field Station, Berlin	31	32	16	20	716	812	763	864	4	4
USA Field Station, Augsburg	74	78	28	28	1,608	1,694	1,710	1,800	12	48
66th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	34	44	13	21	154	156	201	221	134	144
HHC, 502d Army Security Agency Group	12	20	2	2	127	193	141	215	11	0
5th Military Intelligence Company	3	3	3	3	46	51	52	57	0	0
201st Army Security Agency Company (Security)	11	2	4	0	103	48	118	50	0	0
328th Army Security Agency Company	6	6	3	2	131	112	140	120	0	0
409th Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Rear)	4	6	3	3	147	183	154	192	0	0
18th Military Intelligence Battalion	14	15	11	13	119	107	144	135	0	0
165th Military Intelligence Battalion	9	12	7	4	81	56	97	72	0	0
511th Military Intelligence Battalion	9	16	7	6	72	64	88	86	0	0
430th Military Intelligence Detachment	13	12	13	17	29	31	55	60	0	0
527th Military Intelligence Battalion	13	16	7	7	104	82	124	105	0	0
766th Military Intelligence Detachment	5	4	2	2	21	10	28	16	0	0
USA Field Station, Sinop	23	21	7	9	194	190	224	220	0	0
US Army Russian Institute	4	4	0	0	5	5	9	9	11	9
 SUBTOTAL EUROPE	 267	 293	 130	 141	 3,668	 3,805	 4,065	 4,239	 162	 205
 GRAND TOTAL	 1,265	 1,186	 488	 477	 8,566	 8,445	 10,318	 10,094	 1,594	 1,589

137

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX G

PROVISIONAL UNITS  
(As of 30 September 1981)

11th Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) (Provisional)  
146th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) (Provisional)  
209th Military Intelligence Battalion (Counterintelligence) (Provisional)  
430th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional)  
524th Military Intelligence Battalion (HUMINT) (Provisional)  
USA INSCOM Security Support Battalion (Provisional)

138

129

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX H

CHANGES IN STATUS OF PROVISIONAL UNITS

DISCONTINUED

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Eff Date</u>	<u>Authority</u>
1st Battalion (Support) (Provisional), USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (Provisional)	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Aug 81
2d Battalion (Operations) (Provisional), USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (Provisional)	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Aug 81
USA INSCOM Military Intelligence Battalion (Collection) (Provisional)	1 Oct 80	PO 72-1, HQ INSCOM, 21 Nov 80
USA INSCOM Military Intelligence Detachment (Counterintelligence) (Provisional)	1 Oct 80	PO 72-1, HQ INSCOM, 21 Nov 80
USA INSCOM Threat Intelligence Center- Pacific (Provisional)	1 Jan 81	PO 32-1, HQ INSCOM, 29 May 80
US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (Provisional)	1 Mar 80	DCSOPS History, FY 80, Chap. 1, pg. 7
66th Military Intelligence Group, Intelligence and Security (Provisional)	25 Aug 81	PO 44-1, HQ INSCOM, 25 Aug 81
USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (Provisional)	31 Mar 81	PO 40-1, HQ INSCOM, 7 Aug 81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX I

USA INSCOM KEY PERSONNEL\*

<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
COMMANDING GENERAL	
MG Albert N. Stubblebine III	7 May 81 - Present
BG John A. Smith	17 Mar 81 - 7 May 81
MG William I. Rolya	1 Sep 75 - 17 Mar 81
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE	
BG Thomas J. Flynn	31 Jul 79 - Present
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL, SUPPORT	
BG Sidney T. Weinstein	30 Jun 81 - Present
BG John A. Smith, Jr.	15 May 78 - 30 Jun 81
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR	
CSM Douglas B. Elam	1 Oct 79 - Present
CHIEF OF STAFF	
COL James W. Shufelt	1 Oct 80 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF	
LTC John R. Yates	24 Jul 80 - Present
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF	
LTC George J. Lordi, Jr.	15 Oct 80 - Present
MAJ John H. Prokopowicz	24 Jul 80 - 30 Sep 80
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF	
CPT Ruth A. Stevick	3 Aug 81 - Present
1LT Dorsey Jackson	24 Jul 80 - 31 Jul 81
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, FORSCOM	
LTC Raymond S. Olson	1 Jul 81 - Present
LTC Jimmy S. Hammett	8 Sep 80 - 14 Jun 81
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, DARCOM	
LTC Steven R. Harris	31 Jul 81 - Present
LTC Henry W. Areheart	8 Aug 78 - 31 Jul 81
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, TRADOC	
MAJ Walter G.B. Wright	23 Sep 80 - Present
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USAREUR	
LTC Raymond A. Tate	13 Jan 81 - Present

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX I

<u>Position/Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
USA INSCOM LIAISON OFFICE, USAICS MAJ John C. Davidson	3 Mar 81 - Present
SENIOR RESERVE COMPONENT ADVISOR COL Steven J. Luptak	27 Aug 81 - Present
CHIEF, INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IRMO) OFFICE Paul G. Penoy	24 Apr 81 - Present
CHIEF, ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS (OE) OFFICE MAJ James E. Tate, Jr.	1 Sep 81 - Present
INSPECTOR GENERAL COL Jack E. Baker	1 Sep 80 - Present
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE LTC Joseph S. Kieffer, III	14 Jan 80 - Present
STAFF ADVISOR FOR SCIENTIFIC AND CRYPTO AFFAIRS Mr. Edwin A. Speakman	12 Aug 68 - Present
CHIEF, MISSION ANALYSIS OFFICE COL Charles C. Partridge	4 Aug 80 - Present
CHIEF, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS Mrs. Roberta J. Herman (Acting)	3 Aug 80 - Present
COMMAND CHAPLAIN COL John J. Cunniffe	14 Mar 80 - Present
CHIEF, OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY Mr. Brady C. Jones Mr. Carl P. Thorpe	26 Jul 81 - Present 5 Feb 79 - Jul 81
SPECIAL DISPURRING OFFICER Mr. Autmer Ackley	10 Jul 78 - Present
COMMAND PSYCHOLOGIST LTC Richard E. Hartzell	17 Sep 79 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL COL Robert A. Wolters COL Richard J. Powers, Jr.	1 Jul 81 - Present 5 May 80 - 30 Jun 81

141

132

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX I

Position/Name

Dates Served

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS  
COL Charles F. Scanlon

29 Sep 79 - Present

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, LOGISTICS  
COL Robert G. Haltiner  
COL Harold D. Yawberg

31 May 81 - Present  
14 Jul 78 - 31 May 81

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
COL Lawrence H. Whitt *COL John A. Coatt*

*19 Aug 81 - Present*  
1 Feb 78 - ~~Present~~ *19 Jul 81*

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, FORCE MODERNIZATION  
Mr. George A. Harvey, Jr. (Acting)

3 Jan 78 - Present

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, AUTOMATION  
COL Joseph J. Megna *COL Jerome P. Simlin*

*17 Aug 81 - Present*  
29 Sep 79 - ~~Present~~ *17 Aug 81*

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
COL Daniel R. Leonard  
COL Clarence A. Trowbridge

15 Mar 81 - Present  
28 Jun 77 - 15 Mar 81

CHIEF, COMMAND SECURITY OFFICE  
Mr. Lloyd A. Martin, II *Mr. Stephen M. Earle*

*31 Aug 81 - Present*  
7 Nov 79 - ~~Present~~ *3 Aug 81*

Unit/Commander

66th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
COL Dudley J. Gordon *COL J. Barrie Williams*

*30 Jul 81 - Present*  
15 Jul 80 - ~~Present~~ *30 Jul 81*

470th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
LTC Harry E. Cryblskey  
LTC Jack L. Brunson

17 Jul 81 - Present  
29 Jun 79 - 17 Jul 81

500th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
COL Stanley H. Hyman

16 Jul 81 - Present

HHC, 501st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
COL Richard J. Powers  
COL William D. Fritts

9 Jul 81 - Present  
20 Jul 79 - 9 Jul 81

HHC, 502d ARMY SECURITY AGENCY GROUP  
LTC James P. Brown

1 Oct 80 - Present

902d MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
COL Robert B. McCue

9 Jul 80 - Present

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX I

<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
USA INSCOM CONUS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP (SIGINT/EW) COL Richard W. Mock	10 Jul 79 - Present
US ARMY OPERATIONAL GROUP LTC John L. Greife	12 Jun 80 - Present
USA SPECIAL SECURITY GROUP COL David T. Hottel	1 Oct 80 - Present
US ARMY CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP LTC James T. Reilly	8 Aug 79 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION, AUGSBURG COL Michael M. Schneider COL Seab W. McKinney	11 Sep 81 - Present 11 Jul 80 - 11 Sep 80
US ARMY FIELD STATION, BERLIN COL Louis D. Kirk	7 Jul 80 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION, KEY WEST CPT Wayne F. Petersen	20 Dec 79 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION, KUNIA COL James W. Hunt	1 Oct 80 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION, KOREA LTC William H. Campbell	18 Jun 80 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION, MISAWA LTC Gloria D. Redman LTC Ralph P. Stevens	22 Nov 80 - Present 29 Nov 78 - 22 Nov 80
US ARMY FIELD STATION, OKINAWA COL Ira C. Owens	5 Aug 80 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION, SAN ANTONIO LTC Willard T. Carter LTC Russell E. Miller	17 Jul 81 - Present 15 Aug 79 - 16 Jul 81
US ARMY FIELD STATION, SINOP COL Francis X. Toomey COL Franklin S. Parker, Jr.	21 Aug 81 - Present 2 Sep 80 - 20 Aug 81
18th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Wade J. Williams	8 Jul 80 - Present

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX I

<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
165th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Thomas K. Newell LTC Arleigh D. Waterman	23 Jun 81 - Present 11 Dec 78 - 23 Jun 81
HHC, 511th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Paul R. Zingle	25 Jun 80 - Present
HHC, 527th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION LTC Frances P. Keough	9 Jul 80 - Present
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT MEADE LTC David W. Tellman LTC Robert M. Bowe	21 Jul 81 - Present 17 Mar 80 - 21 Jul 81
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT SAM HOUSTON LTC William P. Johnson, Jr.	12 Aug 80 - Present
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO LTC Donald W. Atcheson, Jr. LTC Dennis S. Langley	17 Jun 81 - Present 22 Jun 79 - 17 Jun 81
5th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY MAJ Roy E. Peterson MAJ Marilyn E. Klubek	1 Jul 81 - Present 28 Mar 80 - 1 Jul 80
11th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE) LTC John H. Prokopowicz LTC James A. Bartlett	12 Dec 80 - Present Feb 80 - 12 Dec 80
146th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (AERIAL EXPLOITATION) (PROVISIONAL) LTC Ballard M. Barker LTC Henry Brummett MAJ Thomas Kells, Jr.	6 Aug 81 - Present 9 Oct 80 - 5 Aug 81 8 Oct 79 - 8 Oct 80
201st ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY (SECURITY) CPT William D. Howlett	1 Oct 80 - Present
328th ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY CPT Phillip G. Basinger CPT Daniel S. Puckett	17 Jun 81 - Present 1 Oct 80 - 17 Jun 81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX I

<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
332d ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY, OPERATIONS (FWD)	
CPT Thomas Schmit	17 Jul 81 - Present
CPT James T. Faust	15 Dec 80 - 17 Jul 81
CPT Thomas G. Corcoran	Feb 80 - 15 Dec 80
409th ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY, OPERATIONS (REAR)	
CPT M.C. Pitts	Nov 80 - Present
CPT John B. Grunden	1 Oct 80 - Nov 80
149th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC Ray S. Yoshida	1 Oct 80 - Present
181st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC Henry M. Robertson	31 Jul 81 - Present
LTC Richard Perry	1 Oct 80 - 8 Jun 81
209th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
MAJ(P) David W. Clark	Aug 81 - Present
LTC Jimmy Paul Ashworth	Jul 80 - Aug 81
430th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC Charles J. Little	24 Apr 80 - Present
641st MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (COLL)	
LTC Laszlo P. Boesze	16 Sep 79 - Present
766th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC Timothy L. Felker	25 Jun 81 - Present
LTC Raymond S. Olson	19 Jun 79 - 24 Jun 81
US ARMY ASIAN STUDIES DETACHMENT	
Mr. Leo M. Stein	10 Sep 80 - 15 Jun 81
USA INSCOM CI DETACHMENT, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY	
LTC Lawrence N. Reiman, Jr.	8 Aug 80 - Present
US ARMY SYSTEMS EXPLOITATION DETACHMENT (C)	
LTC J. Douglas Mistler	1 Oct 78 - Present
USA INSCOM SECURITY SUPPORT DETACHMENT, FORT MEADE	
LTC James R. Linnen	May 80 - Present

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX I

<u>Unit/Commander</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
US ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS DETACHMENT COL Chad B. White COL Robert G. Lunt	17 Aug 81 - Present 2 Jun 80 - 17 Aug 81
US ARMY ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY DETACHMENT LTC Harry L. Boyce COL Richard F. Judge	<del>24 Nov 80</del> <del>30 Jul 80</del> - Present 25 Apr 77 - <del>30 Jul 80</del> 24 Nov 80
USA INSCOM THEATER INTELLIGENCE CENTER - PACIFIC COL Allan R. Stern	29 Sep 80 - Present
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER COL Arion N. Pattakos	28 Jul 80 - Present
USA INSCOM PENTAGON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FORCE LTC Morton S. Cohen	27 Jun 80 - Present
USA INSCOM ADMINISTRATIVE/AUDIOVISUAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY Mr. David Stein	30 Nov 78 - Present
USA INSCOM FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING ACTIVITY MAJ William E. Daniels <i>May T.E. Hargis</i>	<del>29 Jun 81</del> - Present 13 Aug 79 - <del>Present</del> 29 Jun 81
USA INSCOM ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE ACTIVITY COL Robert G. Haltiner COL Harold D. Yawberg	31 May 81 - Present 8 Mar 79 - 31 May 81
US ARMY CENTRAL SECURITY FACILITY COL Ernest H. Fountain, Jr.	12 Sep 79 - Present
US ARMY RUSSIAN INSTITUTE LTC Geoffrey H. Kleb LTC John G. Canyock	9 Jan 81 - Present Jun 79 - 9 Jan 81
US ARMY GARRISON, ARLINGTON HALL STATION LTC Joseph C. Liberti	1 Aug 80 - Present
US ARMY GARRISON, VINT HILL FARMS STATION COL John P. Brown	12 May 78 - Present

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX J

TRAVIS TROPHY WINNERS

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

138 147

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX K  
DIRECTOR'S TROPHY\*

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Winner</u>
1979	Staff Commander Middle East Force, Jufair, Bahrain [ARMY NOMINEE: 193d Brigade Support Company, Ft Amador, Panama]
1980	6916 Electronic Security Squadron <del>Athens, Greece</del> <i>Hellenikon Air Base, Athens, Greece</i> [ARMY NOMINEE: 372d ASA Co, 25th Inf Div, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii]

\*Beginning in 1979, Vice Admiral B.R. Inman, Director, National Security Agency/Central Security Service, established a new award which will recognize significant contribution in the fields of operations, management, administration, or suggestions by mobile SIGINT elements. This will be known as the Director's Trophy Award. The Travis Trophy will continue to be awarded for the most outstanding performance by a fixed field station.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GLOSSARY

AAH . . . . .	advanced attack helicopter
AAR . . . . .	access amendment refusal
AARCS . . . . .	Automated Agent Radio Communications System
AB . . . . .	air base
AC . . . . .	active component
ACofS . . . . .	Assistant Chief of Staff
ACSI . . . . .	Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
ACSTEL . . . . .	Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications
act . . . . .	actual
actv . . . . .	activity
ADA . . . . .	air defense artillery
ADCSLOG . . . . .	Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
ADCSOPS . . . . .	Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
adj . . . . .	adjustment
admin . . . . .	administration
ADP . . . . .	automatic data processing
ADPSSP . . . . .	Automated Data Processing Systems Security Program
AEB . . . . .	Aerial Exploitation Battalion
AEWIBWC . . . . .	Army Electronic Warfare and Intelligence Board Working Committee
AFCENT . . . . .	Allied Forces, Central Europe
AFEES . . . . .	Armed Forces Entry and Examination Station
AFB . . . . .	Air Force Base
AFP . . . . .	approved funding program
AGAS . . . . .	Advanced GOODKIN Acquisition System
AGI . . . . .	annual general inspection
AGTELIS . . . . .	Automatic Ground Transportable Emitter Location and Identification System
AHR . . . . .	annual historical report
AHS . . . . .	Arlington Hall Station
AI . . . . .	Area Intelligence
AICP . . . . .	alternate intercept coverage plan
AIG . . . . .	acting inspector(s) general
AIM . . . . .	Army Intelligence Management
AIMAA . . . . .	Armor, Infantry, Mechanized, Airmobile, and Airborne
AIS . . . . .	Army Intelligence Survey
AIT . . . . .	advanced individual training; American Institute on Taiwan
allow . . . . .	allowance
AMHA . . . . .	Army Management, Headquarters Activity
AMO . . . . .	Automation Management Office
AR . . . . .	Army regulation
AROF . . . . .	A Group Remote Operating Facility
art . . . . .	article
ARTEP . . . . .	Army Training and Evaluation Program
ASA . . . . .	Army Security Agency; Automated Systems Activity
ASD . . . . .	(US Army) Administrative Survey Detachment; Asian Studies Detachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASD (MRA&L) . . . . . Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve  
Affairs and Logistics)  
ASI . . . . . additional skill identifier  
ATC . . . . . Army Training Center  
ATIPS . . . . . Army Threat and Intelligence Production System  
auth . . . . . authorized  
auto . . . . . automated; automobile  
AUTODIN . . . . . automatic digital network  
avn . . . . . aviation  
AWOL . . . . . absence without leave

BFF . . . . . Bendestelle Fur Fermildsteatistik  
BG . . . . . brigadier general  
BIIB . . . . . Basic Imagery Interpretation Brief  
BIIR . . . . . Basic Imagery Interpretation Report  
bldg . . . . . building  
BMEWS . . . . . Ballistic Missile Early Warning Systems  
bn . . . . . battalion  
BND . . . . . Bundesnachrichtendienst  
BOS . . . . . base operations support  
BRA . . . . . Border Reporting Activity  
BRO . . . . . Broder Resident Office  
BRT . . . . . Border Reporting Teams

CA . . . . . civil affairs; combat assault; combined arms;  
cost account  
CBR . . . . . chemical, biological, and radiological  
CCF . . . . . US Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility  
CCM . . . . . counter-countermeasures  
CCO . . . . . controlled/clandestine collection objective  
CCP . . . . . Consolidated Cryptologic Program  
CDAA . . . . . circular disposed antenna array  
CDIP . . . . . Consolidated Defense Intelligence Program  
cdr . . . . . commander  
C-E . . . . . communications-electronics  
CEEIA . . . . . Communications Electronics Engineering Installation  
Agency  
CENTAG . . . . . Central Army Group Central Europe  
CERCOM . . . . . US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel  
Readiness Command  
CETA . . . . . Comprehensive Employment and Training Act  
CEWI . . . . . combat electronic warfare intelligence  
CFC . . . . . Combined Federal Campaign  
CFE . . . . . contractor furnished equipment  
CG&CS . . . . . US Army Command and General Staff College  
CGG . . . . . Combined Group Germany  
chap . . . . . chapter  
CHCSS . . . . . Chief, Central Security Service  
CI . . . . . counterintelligence  
CIA . . . . . Central Intelligence Agency

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CID . . . . .	Counterintelligence Detachment
CI&IA . . . . .	counterintelligence and investigative activities
CINC . . . . .	Commander in Chief
CINCPAC . . . . .	Commander in Chief, Pacific
CINCUSAREUR . . . . .	Commander in Chief, US Army Europe
CI/OPSEC . . . . .	counterintelligence/operations security
CIR . . . . .	continuous intelligence requirements
CITA . . . . .	Commercial Industrial Type Activities
civ . . . . .	civilian
CIVPER . . . . .	civilian personnel
C&J . . . . .	Collection and Jamming
class . . . . .	classified/classification
CM . . . . .	countermeasures
CMA . . . . .	Collection Management Authority
CMAO . . . . .	Chief, Mission Analysis Office
CMF . . . . .	Career Management Field
COB . . . . .	command operating budget
COF . . . . .	central operating facility
CofS . . . . .	Chief of Staff
COL . . . . .	colonel
COMFAC . . . . .	communications facility
compl . . . . .	complete/completion
comm . . . . .	communication(s)
COMSEC . . . . .	communications security
CONARC . . . . .	US Continental Army Command
contr . . . . .	contract
CONUS . . . . .	Continental United States
COOP . . . . .	Cooperative (Education Program)
COPES . . . . .	Collection by Objective Priority Evaluation System
CP . . . . .	command psychologist
CPAR . . . . .	collection, processing, analysis, and reporting
CPX . . . . .	command post exercise
CRITICOMM . . . . .	critical intelligence communications
CRP . . . . .	COMSEC Resource Program
CRT . . . . .	combat readiness training
CRYPTO . . . . .	cryptographic; cryptography
C/S . . . . .	contract specialist
CSA . . . . .	Chief of Staff, US Army
CSC . . . . .	Community Support Center
CSF . . . . .	(US Army) Central Security Facility
CSG . . . . .	cryptologic support group
CSJF . . . . .	case study and justification folder
CSM . . . . .	command sergeant major
CSO . . . . .	Command Security Office
CSS . . . . .	Central Security Service
CS&TA . . . . .	Combat Surveillance and Target Analysis
CTED . . . . .	Civilian Training, Education, and Development

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DA	Department of the Army
DACS	Department of the Army, Chief of Staff
DCD	domestic collection division
DARCOM	US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command
DCG	deputy commanding general
DCG-I	Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence
DCG-S	Deputy Commanding General, Support
DCG-SP	Deputy Commanding General, Security and Production
DCI	Director of Central Intelligence
DCII	Defense Central Index of Investigations
DCI/RM	Director of Central Intelligence for Resource Management
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff; Defense Communications System
DCSA	Deputy Chief of Staff, Army
DCSAUT	Deputy Chief of Staff, Automation
DCSCI	Deputy Chief of Staff, Counterintelligence
DCSFM	Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization
DCSI	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (US Army, Europe)
DCSITA	Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence and Threat Analysis
DCSLOG	Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
DCSPER	Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
DCSPLANS	Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans
DCSR&D	Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development
DCSRM	Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management
DCSS	Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems
DCSSCS	Defense Special Security Communication System
DEFCON	defense readiness condition
det	detachment
DF	direction-finding
DFAE	Director of Facilities Engineering
DHFN	direct hire foreign nationals

(b)(3) 10 USC 424 Per DIA

DIRC	Director, Counterintelligence
DIRITA	Director, Intelligence & Threat Analysis
DIRNSA	Director, National Security Agency
DIROPS	Director, Operations
DIS	Defense Investigative Service
disab.	disability
disob.	disobedience
DITB	Digital Imagery Test Bed
DLPT	Defense Language Proficiency Tests
DMA	Directorate Management Analyst
DMZ	demilitarized zone
DOA	direction-of-arrival
DOD	Department of Defense

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DPA . . . . .	Data Processing Activities
DSA . . . . .	Defense Security Agency (Korean)
DSIIB . . . . .	Direct Support Imagery Interpretation Brief
DSIIR . . . . .	Direct Support Imagery Interpretation Report
DTOA . . . . .	differential time of arrival
EAC . . . . .	echelon above corps
EAD . . . . .	echelon above division
ECAS . . . . .	ELSEC Collection and Analysis System
ECB . . . . .	Echelon Corps and Below
ECI . . . . .	ECI Division/E Systems Incorporated
ECOM . . . . .	US Army Electronics Command
ECON . . . . .	emergency condition
educ . . . . .	education
EEl . . . . .	essential elements of information
EEO . . . . .	equal employment opportunity
EEOO . . . . .	equal employment opportunity officer
e.g. . . . .	for example
ELI . . . . .	emitter location and identification
ELINT . . . . .	electronic intelligence
ELSEC . . . . .	electronic security
EMI . . . . .	electromagnetic interference/electromagnetic intelligence
EMRA . . . . .	US Army Electronic Materiel Readiness Activity
E-O . . . . .	electro-optics
EO . . . . .	Executive Order; equal opportunity
equip. . . . .	equipment
ERADCOM . . . . .	US Army Electronics Research and Development Command
ES . . . . .	end strength
ESC . . . . .	USAF Electronic Security Command
ESI . . . . .	Electronic Space Incorporated
ESL . . . . .	Electronic Systems Laboratory
etc. . . . .	et cetera
ETEC . . . . .	Electronics and Telecommunications Evaluation Center
ETL . . . . .	Engineer Topographic Laboratory
EUSA . . . . .	Eighth US Army
EW . . . . .	electronic warfare
EW/GCI . . . . .	Early Warning/Ground Control Intercept
exec. . . . .	executive
fac . . . . .	facility
FAST . . . . .	Field Assistance Support Teams
FBI . . . . .	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCI . . . . .	Foreign Counterintelligence
FDM . . . . .	frequency division multiplex
FEORP . . . . .	Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program
FGGM . . . . .	Fort George G. Meade
FGH . . . . .	Research Institute for High Voltage and High Current Techniques
FGR . . . . .	Federal Republic of Germany
FLEXD . . . . .	Foreign Language Exploitation Detachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 14 SEP 2018  
BY USA NSC/NL FORPA

153

150

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared
FMOD	Federal Ministry of Defense (German)
fnd	fund
FOA	Field Operating Agency
FOCP	Foreign Officer Combat Program
FOIP	Foreign Officer Information Program
FORMICA	foreign military intelligence collection activities
FORSCOM	US Army Forces Command
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FS	field station
FSA	Field Station Augsburg; Field Station San Antonio
FSTC	Foreign Science and Technology Center
Ft	fort
FTR	failure to repair
FVP	Field Visitation Program
FWPM	Federal Women's Program Manager
FY	fiscal year
FYDP	Fiscal Year Defense Plan
GCHQ	Government Communications Headquarters
GDIP	General Defense Intelligence Program
GDR	German Democratic Republic
gen	general
GHz	gigahertz
GO	general officer; general order
govt.	government
gp	group
GFE	government furnished equipment
GPF	ground processing facility
GS	General Schedule-Civilian Employees
HAC	Health Appropriation Committee
HBC	Historically Black Colleges
HCP	HUMINT Collection Plan
HDL	Harry Diamond Laboratories
HF	high frequency
HFDF	high frequency direction-finding
HFDF-R	High Frequency Direction-Finding Rear System
HMF	Handbook of Military Forces
Hon	honorable
Hq/HQ	headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HQUSAREUR	Headquarters, US Army Europe
HSC	Health Services Command
HUMINT	human intelligence
IA	inter-agency
IAW	in accordance with
IC	Intelligence Community
ICF	installation confinement facility

14 SEP 2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ICR . . . . .	intelligence collection requirement
IDA . . . . .	initial denial authority
IDF . . . . .	Israeli Defense Force
IDHS . . . . .	Intelligence Data Handling System
i.e. . . . .	that is
IG . . . . .	inspector general
IGAR . . . . .	inspector general action requests
IHFN . . . . .	indirect hire foreign nationals
IIPD . . . . .	Imagery Interpretation Production Division
IIR . . . . .	Intelligence Information Report
ILS . . . . .	Integrated Logistics Support
IMDSO . . . . .	Intelligence Material Development & Support Office
IMFRA . . . . .	Inter-Agency Minority and Female Recruiters Association
IMINT . . . . .	imagery intelligence
INTA . . . . .	intelligence activity
inc . . . . .	increase
INS . . . . .	Immigration and Naturalization Service
INSCOM . . . . .	(US Army) Intelligence and Security Command
INSCOMFEST . . . . .	Intelligence and Security Command Festival
intel . . . . .	intelligence
IOC . . . . .	initial operational capability
IOH . . . . .	imminence of hostilities
IOSP . . . . .	INSCOM OPSEC Support Procedures Manual
IOSS . . . . .	Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study
IPF . . . . .	initial production facilities
IPR . . . . .	In-Process Review
IR . . . . .	instrument reading/infra-red
IRM . . . . .	Information Resource Management
IRMO . . . . .	Information Resource Management Office
IRR . . . . .	Investigative Records Repository
I&S . . . . .	Intelligence & Security
ISCRO . . . . .	Industrial Security Review Office
ISE . . . . .	intelligence, security, and electronic warfare
ISEW . . . . .	Intelligence/Security/Electronic Warfare
ISSE . . . . .	Intelligence Staff Support Element
ISTA . . . . .	Intelligence Surveillance and Target Acquisition
ITAC . . . . .	Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center
ITDB . . . . .	Intercept Tasking Data Base
ITEP . . . . .	Interim Tactical ELINT Processor
ITIC . . . . .	INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center
ITIC-PAC . . . . .	INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center, Pacific
inves. . . . .	investigate/investigative
I&W . . . . .	indications and warning
JCS . . . . .	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JSIS . . . . .	Joint Service Intelligence Staff
JTF . . . . .	Joint Task Force
JWG . . . . .	Joint Working Group

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KB	knowledgeability briefs
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometer(s)
KW	kilowatt
LEEP	Latin Emigre Exploitation Program (C)
LET	live environment training
LFV	LAFaire VITE
LHTA	Letzlinger-Heide Training Area
LIDS	laser identification and detection system
LIMDIS	limited distribution
LITES	laser intercept and technical exploitation system
LLTV	low light level television
LnO	Liaison Officer
LO	local oscillator
LOB	line of bearing
LRIRSS	Long Range Infra Red Surveillance System
Ltd	limited
LTG	lieutenant general
MACOM	major Army command
MAGIIC	Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center
MAJ	major
maint	maintenance
MAO	Mission Analysis Office
MB	megabytes
MBO	Management by Objectives
MCA	Military Construction, Army
MCC	Multidiscipline Coordination Center
MCS	Mission Control System
MDS	maintenance data system
MENA	Middle Eastern/North African
MENS	mission element need statement
M&F	Missions & Functions
MG	major general
mgt	management
MHz	megahertz
MI	military intelligence
MIA	missing in action
MIIA	Medical Intelligence and Information Agency
MILPERCEN	US Army Military Personnel Center
MIPS	Management Information Planning System
MM	millimeter
MMW	millimeter wave
MOB	mobilization
MOBDES	mobilization designee
MOBTDA	mobilization tables of distribution and allowances
MOBSTATS	Mobilization Stations
MOD	moderate/modify/modulator
MOS	military occupational specialty

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MOSS . . . . .	Multidisciplinary Counterintelligence OPSEC Support System; Multidiscipline Operations Security Support
MOU . . . . .	Memorandum of Understanding
MP . . . . .	military police
MPRB . . . . .	Merit Pay Review Board
MTOE . . . . .	Modification Table of Organization and Equipment
MTT . . . . .	Mobile Training Teams
NATO . . . . .	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCEUR . . . . .	NSACSS Representative, Europe
NCO . . . . .	noncommissioned officer
NSC . . . . .	net control station
Nd . . . . .	neodymium
NEO . . . . .	noncombatant evacuation order
NET . . . . .	New Equipment Training
NFAC . . . . .	National Foreign Assessment Center
NFIB . . . . .	National Foreign Intelligence Board
NFIP . . . . .	National Foreign Intelligence Program
NLT . . . . .	no later than
NOFORN . . . . .	not releasable to foreign nationals
NORTHAG . . . . .	Northern Army Group, Northern Europe
NPIC . . . . .	National Photographic Interpretation Center
NSA . . . . .	National Security Agency
NSACSS . . . . .	National Security Agency/Central Security Agency
NSG . . . . .	US Naval Security Group
NSGA . . . . .	Naval Security Group Activity
NSGAH . . . . .	Naval Security Group Activity Homestead
NSWC . . . . .	Naval Surface Weapons Center
NV&EOL . . . . .	Night Vision and Electro-Optics Laboratory
NVL . . . . .	Night Vision Laboratory
OACSI . . . . .	Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
OADCOPS . . . . .	Office, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
OB . . . . .	Order of Battle
OCA . . . . .	Office of Controlled Activity
OCAR . . . . .	Office of the Chief, Army Reserve
OCONUS . . . . .	outside of Continental United States
ODCSCI . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Counterintelligence
ODCSFM . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization
ODCSI . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence
ODCSITA . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence and Threat Analysis
ODCSLOG . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
ODCSMAT . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel
ODCSOPS . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
ODCSPER . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
ODCSRM . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management
ODCSS . . . . .	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems
OE . . . . .	organizational effectiveness
OENCO . . . . .	Organizational Effectiveness Non-Commissioned Officers

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OES . . . . .	Operational Evaluation System
OFCO . . . . .	offensive counterintelligence operations
OIG . . . . .	Office of Inspector General
OMA . . . . .	Operation and Maintenance, Army
OM&F . . . . .	Operations, Missions, and Functions
O&O . . . . .	organizational and operational
OPA . . . . .	other procurement, Army
OPCON . . . . .	operational control
OPFOR . . . . .	Army Opposing Force
OPI . . . . .	office of primary interest
OPLAN . . . . .	operation plan
OPMS . . . . .	Office Personnel Management System
opnl . . . . .	operational
opns . . . . .	operations
OPSCOMM . . . . .	operations communication
OPSEC . . . . .	operations security
ORD . . . . .	Operational Readiness Demonstration
ORR . . . . .	Operational Readiness Report
OSD . . . . .	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSD(A) . . . . .	Office of the Secretary of Defense for Administration
OSE . . . . .	operations security evaluation
OSUT . . . . .	on-site user test
OTD . . . . .	Office of Test Directorate
OVOP . . . . .	Overt Operational Proposal
PA . . . . .	Privacy Act
PAC . . . . .	Pacific
PACAF . . . . .	Pacific Air Force
PACOM . . . . .	Pacific Command
PAO . . . . .	Public Affairs Office
PBG . . . . .	Program Budget Guidance
PCAC . . . . .	Primary Control and Analysis Center
PCD . . . . .	Program Change Decision
PCB . . . . .	Project Control Board
PCF . . . . .	Pentagon Counterintelligence Force
PCO . . . . .	Principal Contact Office
PCP . . . . .	Pentagon Counterintelligence Program
PCS . . . . .	permanent change of station
PDIP . . . . .	Program Decision Issue Paper
PDSC . . . . .	Pacific Command Data Services Center
PE . . . . .	program element
pers . . . . .	personnel
PHOTINT . . . . .	photographic intelligence
PI . . . . .	Philippine Islands
PO . . . . .	Privacy Office; permanent orders
POH . . . . .	permanent overhire
POL . . . . .	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POPS . . . . .	Passive Optics Phenomena Study
POW . . . . .	prisoner of war

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRC . . . . .	People's Republic of China
prod . . . . .	production
prog . . . . .	program(med)
PSI . . . . .	personnel security investigative
PSSI . . . . .	Personnel Security Screening Interviews
PSSIP . . . . .	Personnel Security Screening Interview Program
PSSP . . . . .	Personnel Security Screening Program
PU . . . . .	Peacetime Utilization
pvt . . . . .	private
QBE . . . . .	Query-by-Example
QRC . . . . .	quick reaction capability
QRT . . . . .	Quick Reaction Team
qtr/qtrly . . . . .	quarter(ly)
RA . . . . .	regional appraisal
RAC . . . . .	Research Analyses Corporation
RAF . . . . .	Royal Air Force
RAP . . . . .	Regional Appraisal Program
RC . . . . .	Reserve Component
RCF . . . . .	remote collection facility
RCP . . . . .	Resource Change Proposal
R&D . . . . .	research and development
RDA . . . . .	Research, Development, and Acquisition
RDF . . . . .	Rapid Deployment Force
RDF-A . . . . .	Rapid Deployment Force-Alpha
RDJTF . . . . .	Rapid Development Joint Task Force
RDT&E . . . . .	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
red . . . . .	reduction/reduce
REDCON . . . . .	Readiness Condition
REDTRAIN . . . . .	Readiness Training for US Army Intelligence Resources
recon . . . . .	reconnaissance
rehab . . . . .	rehabilitation
REP . . . . .	Reserve Exploitation Program
REPC . . . . .	REDTRAIN Executive Planning Committee
rept . . . . .	report
RF . . . . .	radio frequency
RFI . . . . .	radio frequency interference
RJE . . . . .	Remote Job Entry
RMS . . . . .	Remote Master Stations
RO . . . . .	resident office(s)
ROC . . . . .	Republic of China
ROF . . . . .	Remote Operations Facility
ROK . . . . .	Republic of Korea
RPMA . . . . .	Real Property Manning Account/Real Property Maintenance Activity
RRFS . . . . .	Radio Research Field Station
RSS . . . . .	Remote Slave Stations
RT . . . . .	REDTRAIN
RWE . . . . .	Rheinisch Westfaelische Elektrizitetswerke

14 SEP 2018

156

159

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAEDA . . . . .	Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the Army
SAMOD . . . . .	Secretary of the Army's Mobility, Opportunity and Development (Program)
SAO . . . . .	Special Activities Office
SAT . . . . .	Security Assistance Teams
SAVE . . . . .	sensitive activity vulnerability estimate
SCA . . . . .	Service Cryptologic Agency
SCCS-R . . . . .	Single Channel Collection System-Rear
SCE . . . . .	Service Cryptologic Element
SCF . . . . .	Secure Communication Facilities
SCI . . . . .	sensitive compartmented intelligence
SCIF . . . . .	secure compartmented information facility
SCIPMIS . . . . .	Standard Civilian Personnel Management Information System
SCP . . . . .	system concept paper
scty . . . . .	security
SDO . . . . .	Special Disbursing Officer
SE . . . . .	subelement
SEI . . . . .	Specific Emitter Identification
SEIT . . . . .	Specific Emitter Identification Techniques
sep . . . . .	separate
SESO . . . . .	Sensitive Source
SETAF . . . . .	Southern European Task Force
SGS . . . . .	Secretary of the General Staff
SHARP . . . . .	Severly Handicapped Recruitment Program
SID . . . . .	special intelligence detachment
SIGAD . . . . .	SIGINT Activity Designator
SIGINT . . . . .	signal intelligence
SIGSEC . . . . .	signal security
SIS . . . . .	Showa Information Service (Japan)
SITS . . . . .	Strategic Intelligence Training School
SJA . . . . .	Staff Judge Advocate
SLAR . . . . .	side looking airborne radar
SMIO . . . . .	Special Military Intelligence Office
SNUTR . . . . .	SIGINT Numerical Tasking Register
SOD . . . . .	Special Operations Division
SOP . . . . .	Security Operating Procedures
SOT . . . . .	specialized operational training
SOT/LET . . . . .	Specialized Operational Training/Live Environment Training
sp . . . . .	special
spec . . . . .	specialist
SPESM . . . . .	Special Purpose Electronic Warfare Support Measures
SPMS . . . . .	Special Purpose Mobile Signals Surveillance System
spt . . . . .	support
SSAS . . . . .	Special Signal Analysis Systems
SSG . . . . .	staff sergeant
SSL . . . . .	Signal Station Locator
SSM . . . . .	Surface-to-Surface Missile
SSO . . . . .	Special Security Office/Officer
S&T . . . . .	science and technology

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STARS . . . . .	staring TV atmospheric recording sensor
S&TI . . . . .	Scientific and Technical Intelligence
stk . . . . .	stock
STRATMID . . . . .	strategic military intelligence detachment
subj . . . . .	subject
surv . . . . .	surveillance
SVA . . . . .	security vulnerability analysis
svc . . . . .	service
SWL . . . . .	US Army Signals Warfare Laboratory
SWRI . . . . .	Southwest Research Institute
sys . . . . .	system
TAA . . . . .	Total Army Analysis
TACCTA . . . . .	Tactical Commander's Terrain Analysis
TACELIS . . . . .	Tactical Automated Communications Emitter Location and Identification System
TAIC . . . . .	Theater Army Intelligence Command
TAREX . . . . .	target exploitation
TB . . . . .	technical bulletin
TCP . . . . .	Tactical Cryptologic Program
TD . . . . .	table(s) of distribution; transmitter distributor
TDA . . . . .	tables of distribution and allowances
TDAS . . . . .	Training Diagnostic Assessment System
TDY . . . . .	temporary duty
TEATAC . . . . .	Technical Evaluation of Army Tactical
tech . . . . .	technical
TECRAS . . . . .	Technical Reconnaissance and Surveillance
TENCAP . . . . .	tactical exploitation of national capabilities
TMD . . . . .	TAREX Management Division
TOAD . . . . .	Tobyhanna Army Depot
TOE . . . . .	table(s) of organization and equipment
TP . . . . .	technical publication; troop program
TR . . . . .	TAREX Representatives
TRADOC . . . . .	US Army Training and Doctrine Command
trans . . . . .	transportation
TR&PD . . . . .	Technical Requirements and Purchasing Division
TSA . . . . .	TSCM Special Agent
TSCM . . . . .	Technical Surveillance Countermeasure
TSG . . . . .	The Surgeon General
TSP . . . . .	Training Support Package
TUT . . . . .	Tactical Users Terminals
UDC . . . . .	US Army Document Center (Pacific)
UFD . . . . .	unintentional frequency deviation
UHF . . . . .	ultra high frequency
UK . . . . .	United Kingdom
undtd . . . . .	undated
UPS . . . . .	uninterruptible power supply
US . . . . .	United States

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

USA . . . . .	United States Army; United States Air (Force)
USACARO . . . . .	US Army Complaint Appellate Review Office
USACC . . . . .	US Army Communications Command
USAF . . . . .	United States Air Force
USAFAC . . . . .	US Army Field Activities Command
USAFESG . . . . .	US Air Force Electronic Security Command
USAFS . . . . .	US Army Field Station
USAG . . . . .	US Army Garrison
USAGO . . . . .	US Army Garrison, Okinawa
USAICS . . . . .	US Army Intelligence Center and School
USAINA . . . . .	US Army Intelligence Agency
USAINSCOM . . . . .	US Army Intelligence and Security Command
USAITAC . . . . .	US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center
USANVEOL . . . . .	USA Night Vision Electro Optic Laboratory
USAOG . . . . .	US Army Operational Group
USAR . . . . .	US Army Reserve
USAREC . . . . .	US Army Recruiting Command
USAREUR . . . . .	US Army, Europe
USARI . . . . .	US Army Russian Institute
USARJ . . . . .	US Army, Japan
USARPAC . . . . .	US Army, Pacific
USARSA . . . . .	US Army School of the Americas
USASA . . . . .	US Army Security Agency
USASSA . . . . .	US Army SIGSEC Activity
USASSG . . . . .	US Army Special Security Group
USATSA . . . . .	US Army Technical Support Activity
USCOB . . . . .	US Commander, Berlin

(b)(3) 10 USC 424 Per DIA

USEUCOM . . . . .	US European Command
USFK . . . . .	US Forces, Korea
USI . . . . .	US Intelligence
USM . . . . .	United States Military
USMC . . . . .	United States Marine Corps
USMLM . . . . .	US Military Liaison Mission
USN . . . . .	United States Navy
USNSGA . . . . .	US Navy Security Group Activity
USSID . . . . .	United States Signal Intelligence Directive
USSR . . . . .	United Soviet Socialist Republic
USSS . . . . .	United States SIGINT System
UTIC . . . . .	USAREUR Theater Intelligence Center
util . . . . .	utilities
VCSA . . . . .	Vice Chief of Staff, US Army
VEEP . . . . .	Vietnamese Emigre Exploitation Program
VFT . . . . .	voice frequency telegraph
VHF . . . . .	very high frequency
VHFS . . . . .	Vint Hill Farms Station

14 SEP 2018

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAFB . . . . . Wheeler Air Force Base  
WESTCOM . . . . . US Army Western Command  
WNINTEL . . . . . Warning Notice-sensitive Intelligence Sources and  
Methods Involved  
WNY . . . . . Washington Navy Yard  
WO . . . . . warrant officer

14 SEP 2018