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# 1985 COMMAND HISTORY

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UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND  
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33608-7001



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16 DEC 1987

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3. This annual history was prepared by consolidating inputs from the USCENTCOM staff. Editorial work and formatting were accomplished (b)(6) (b)(6) with the able assistance of YN2 (b)(6) who truly performed yeoman service in complex word processing.

(b)(6)

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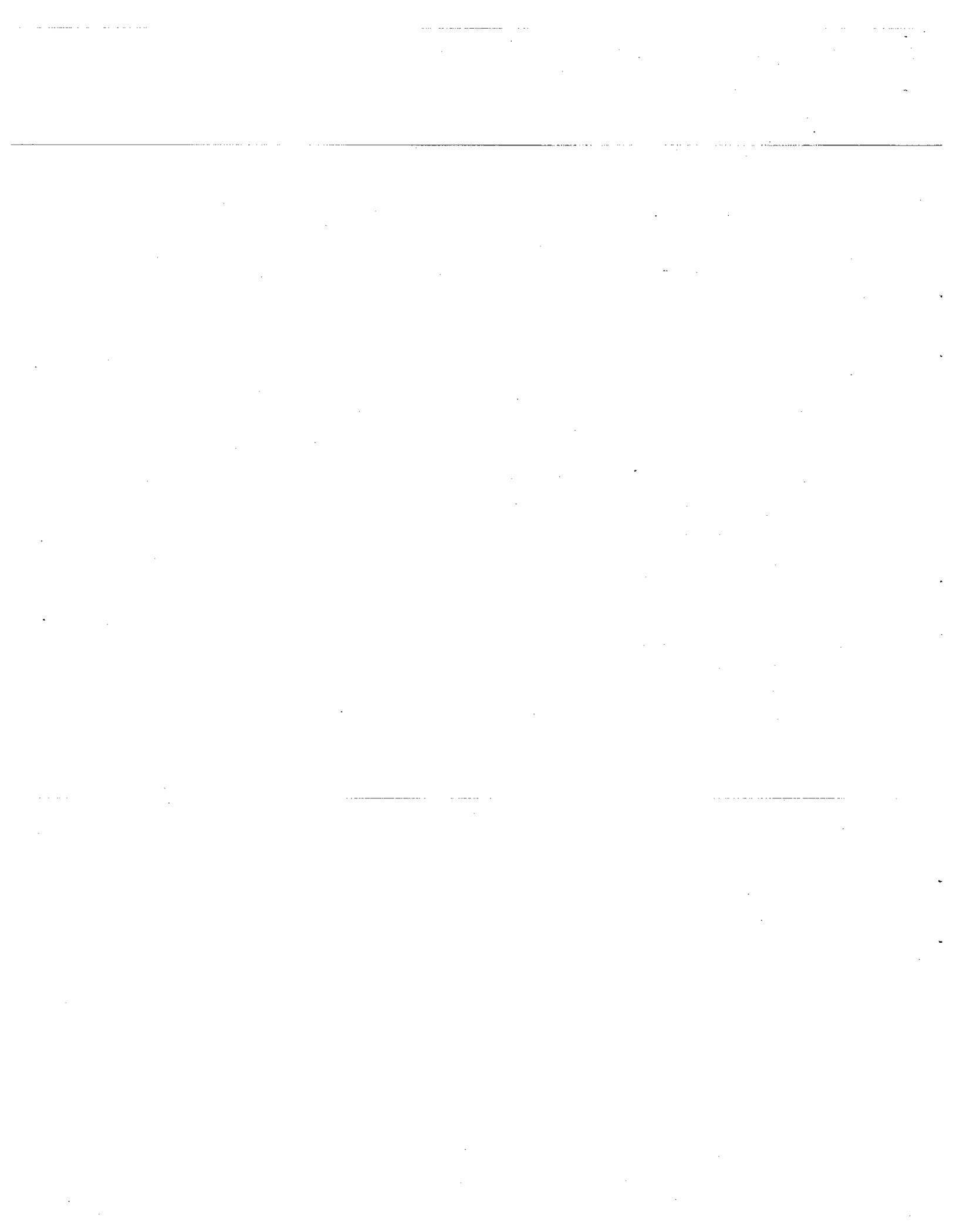
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## PERSONNEL DIRECTORATE

1. The Personnel Directorate provides USCENTCOM with manpower control and organizational management, personnel support and formulates/monitors general military and civilian personnel policy.

2. In a sense, this directorate acts as caretaker of approved Joint Manpower Program (JMP) authorizations within the headquarters, headquarters support elements and security assistance organizations. Under this umbrella of responsibility, the directorate is involved in a myriad of issues, both in CONUS and OCONUS as outlined in USCENTCOM Regulation 10-2, the Organization and Functions Manual.

3. Figure 1 shows the organizational structure of the Personnel Directorate (CCJ1).

4. Figure 2 shows the Headquarters, US Central Command and supporting elements' manpower status as of 31 December 1985.

a. This graph shows a total of 868 assigned personnel against a total authorized strength of 833 personnel.

b. The number of approved JMP authorizations within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility (AOR) total 255 for security assistance organizations and 26 special activity billets.

5. Year end strength figures for the J1 Directorate stand at 48 authorized military and civilian billets.

6. Eight major personnel changes at the director and division chief level were made during the year. The incumbent director, Colonel (b)(6) assumed duties as CCJ1 in June 1985 and by year end, three of four divisions and the Deputy Director changed leaders. Changes included Deputy Director, COL (b)(6) (b)(6) (from Plans/Manpower Division); Plans/Manpower Division, LTC (b)(6) Policy Division, MAJ (b)(6) and Personnel Services Division, LCDR (b)(6) (Acting). Civilian Personnel Division retained incumbent Mr. (b)(6)

7. A total of eight command post (CPX) and field training (FTX) exercises involved PM Division Plans Branch personnel. Figure 3 gives a brief outline of each exercise. In addition to exercise participation, Plans Branch personnel were involved in numerous other planning conferences and training evolutions.

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8. In June 1985, the approved FY86 Joint Manpower Program (JMP) was received. Authorizations included 751 billets for the headquarters, 63 for the Computer Systems Support Element (CSSE), 19 for the Intelligence Production Element (IPE) and 26 approved authorizations for the Special Activities (SA).

9. A total of six manpower surveys were conducted in USCENTCOM's AOR during the year. Sites surveyed included the African horn countries of Djibouti, Somalia and Kenya; and Arab countries Yemen, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait. The survey in Djibouti assisted in the validation of an SAO position which later lead to the establishment of a security assistance organization in that country.

10. Nine Joint Manpower Programs (JMPs) (four headquarters/headquarters support elements and five SAOs) were submitted during the year. The headquarters/headquarters support elements JMPs submitted in September 1985 requested a total of 908 authorizations for FY87, with the most significant change involving the IPE billets.

11. Two new SAOs were formed during the year. These were Bahrain (24 June 1985) and Djibouti (31 December 1985), each with one approved authorization.

12. Part III of the Headquarters JMP submission addresses the Joint Mobilization Augmentees (JMAs) of which Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) are a part. The approved FY86 JMA for the Headquarters consists of 479 JMAs of which 258 are IMAs. The FY87 submission requested 625 JMA billets of which 328 would be IMAs. This represents a significant increase in the number of mobilization billets from past submissions.

13. Figure 4 shows the combined FY86 JMA billets by service.

14. In July 1985, the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force (Reserve Affairs) approved the establishment of an Air Force O4 billet in the Reserve Affairs Branch. This billet, though approved, will not become effective until FY88.

15. The Special Operations Command Central (SOCCENT) is a sub-Unified Command which is serviced by the Personnel Directorate. The approved SOCCENT FY86 JMP was received in June 1985 with 23 billets authorized. Additionally, Part III of the SOCCENT JMP authorized 30 JMA billets. The FY87 submission requested 390 new JMA billets of which 198 are IMAs. This represents a quantum jump from the number of mobilization billets requested in past submissions.

16. Figure 5 shows the SOCCENT FY86 JMA billets by service.

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17. The Policy Branch personnel augmented the USCENTCOM Inspector General (IG) as the Personnel Directorate representative for the Command Inspection of the Security Assistance Organizations (SAO) in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility (AOR). Under Manpower and Personnel, eight major areas were inspected in the North African and Arabian Peninsula countries of Egypt, Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia.
18. Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) personnel conducted successful USCENTCOM Sports Day activities in April and November 1985. Over 700 personnel participated in April and November 1985. Over 700 personnel participated in each Sports Day, with 16 sporting events offered. Team number one won the overall trophy both times with the competition being extremely close.
19. During BRIGHT STAR 85, MWR offered leisure time activities (board games, sporting events, championship contests, library materials, etc.) for USCENTCOM personnel from 0730-2300 hours daily for most of the exercise. In addition, MWR conducted tours to the Pyramids/Sphinx, Cairo Museum, and the Sound and Light Show at the Sphinx with 8086 personnel going on these orientation and training trips. Likewise, an average of eight 16mm films were shown each day through most of the exercise.
20. On 31 Oct - 4 Nov 86, Policy Division was the OPR for the 65 students and 35 wives for the NATO Defense War College visit. The group received briefings from USREDCOM, 21TTW and USCENTCOM, as well as tours to the Kennedy Space Center and Disney World/EPCOT Center. Some of the support requirements were: welcome packages, agenda, wives breakfast, cocktail party, luncheon, visitor badges, BX privileges, bookings of the Main Conference Room, preparing opening speech for the CINC, nametags for the group, clearance requests, baggage detail, and room assignments. Comments from Col (b)(6) the NATO Tour Guide, indicated that they want to make this an annual event.
21. Awards and Decorations personnel had the oversight for the nearly 600 awards received by command personnel. Figure 6 shows meritorious service and achievement awards received during the year.
22. The Awards and Decorations Branch was the OPR for the HQ USCENTCOM and the Overseas Combined Federal Campaigns. The HQ USCENTCOM CFC drive collected \$34,711, 145% of the goal as shown in Figure 7. The Overseas CFC drive collected \$28,256, 160% of the goal as shown in Figure 8.
23. The Policy Division personnel were involved in numerous activities during the year to include temporary duty in the

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USCENTCOM AOR, as a member of the Inspector General (IG) Team visit to Saudi Arabia.

24. Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) personnel were responsible for the USCENTCOM Sports Day activities held in April and November 1985, as well as involvement in command related intramural contests throughout the year.

25. Awards and Decorations personnel had the oversight for the nearly 600 awards received by command personnel. Figure 6 shows meritorious service and achievement awards received during the year.

26. In 1985, the Personnel Services Division of the Personnel Directorate, among other activities, processed 916 travel requests for travel to the AOR (213 O6 and above and 703 O5 and below). The USMC section/USMC Administrative Detachment completed a Headquarters, USMC Inspector General Inspection on 21 November 1985. No major discrepancies were noted during the inspection.

27. In summary, overall strength figures for HQ USCENTCOM, and its support elements are as shown in Figure 2. A total of 781 personnel were assigned to HQ USCENTCOM and 87 personnel were assigned to support elements for a grand total of 868 personnel at the end of the year.

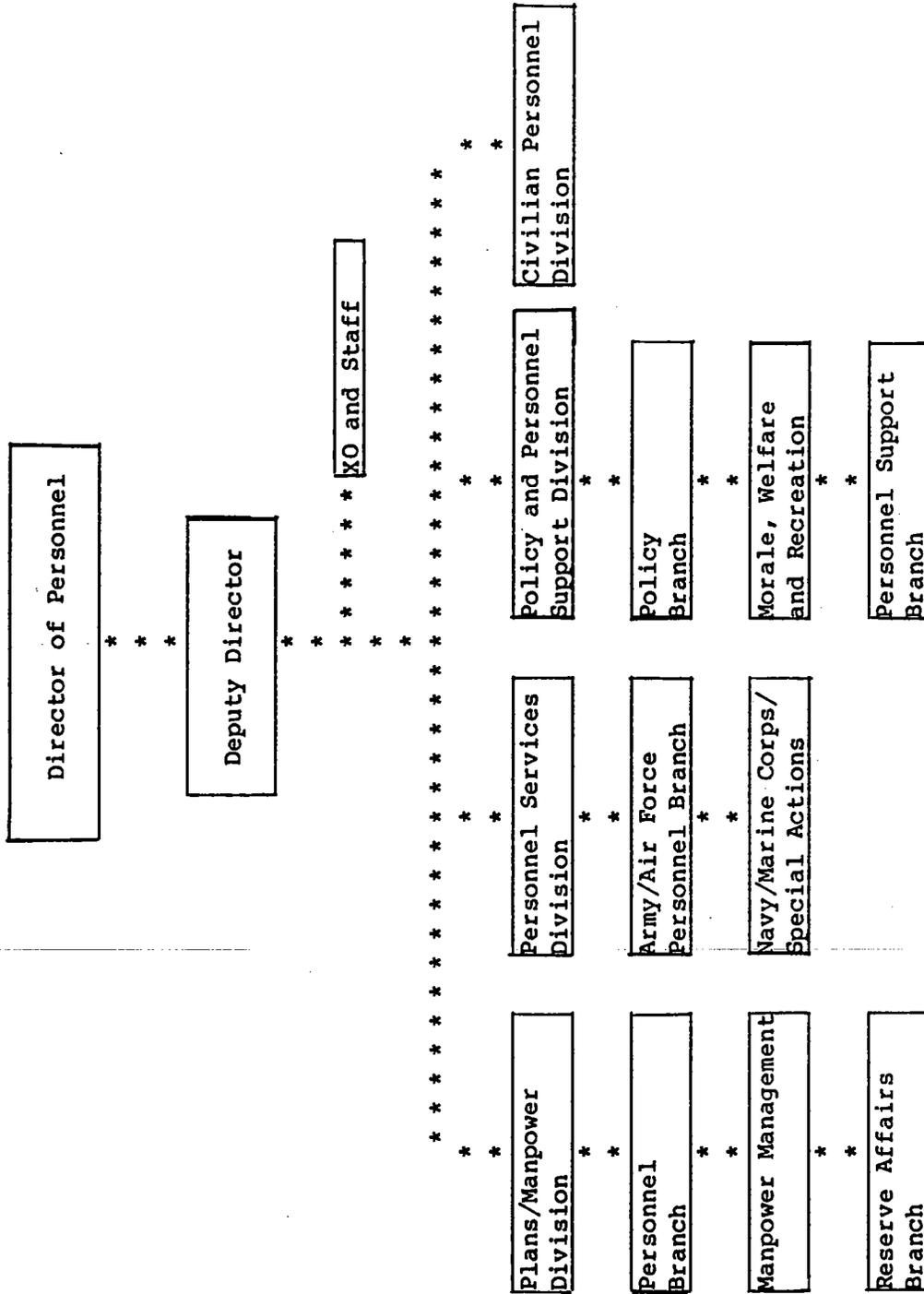


FIGURE 1

HEADQUARTERS, US CENTRAL COMMAND  
(751 AUTHORIZED)

	ARMY		NAVY		USAF		USMC		TOTAL		CIVILIAN		TOTAL	
	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN
ARMY	255	271												
			118	115	244	255	112	121	729	762	22	19	751	781

SUPPORT ELEMENTS, UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND  
(82 AUTHORIZED)

	ARMY		NAVY		USAF		USMC		TOTAL		MILITARY		CIVILIAN		TOTAL	
	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN
ARMY	23	28	9	10	24	24	7	10	63	72	0	0	63	72		
CSSE	4	3	0	0	15	12	0	0	19	15	0	0	19	15		
IPE	27	31	0	10	39	36	7	10	82	87	0	0	82	87		
TOTAL																

RECAPITULATION, HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT ELEMENTS  
UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND  
(833 AUTHORIZED)

	ARMY		NAVY		USAF		USMC		TOTAL		MILITARY		CIVILIAN		TOTAL	
	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN	AUTH	ASGN
ARMY	282	302	127	125	283	291	119	131	811	849	22	19	833	868		

FIGURE 2

**EXERCISES**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>J1 ROLE</u>
WINTEX-CIMEX	CPX	20 FEB - 12 MAR 85	MONITOR
BORDER STAR 85	CPX/FTX	18 MAR - 26 MAR 85	PARTICIPANT
EAGLE CLAW 85	SO/FTX	12 MAR - 03 APR 85	MONITOR
SHADOW HAWK 85	FTX	01 JUL - 15 JUL 85	PARTICIPANT
IRON COBRA 85	FTX/CPX	18 JUL - 23 JUL 85	PARTICIPANT
BRIGHT STAR 85	FTX	27 JUL - 19 AUG 85	PARTICIPANT
PORT CALL 86	CTX	12 NOV - 22 NOV 85	PARTICIPANT
NATURAL RIVER 85	SO/FTX	01 NOV - 26 NOV 85	MONITOR

**FIGURE 3**

COMBINED FY86 JMA BY SERVICE  
AS OF 12 FEB 86

SERVICE	FY86 AUTH JMA	IMA AUTH	IMA ASGN	PROJECTED
ARMY	195	123	80	4
NAVY	57	34	20	2
AIR FORCE	188	99	40	4
MARINE CORPS	41	24	13	1
TOTAL	481	280	153	11

PERCENT ARMY IMA FILLED = 65%

PERCENT NAVY IMA FILLED = 59%

PERCENT AIR FORCE IMA FILLED = 40%

PERCENT MARINE CORPS IMA FILLED = 54%

TOTAL PERCENT IMA FILLED = 55%

FIGURE 4

SOCCENT FY86 JMA BY SERVICE  
AS OF 12 FEB 86

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>FY86 AUTH JMA</u>	<u>IMA AUTH</u>	<u>IMA ASGN</u>
ARMY	22	22	11
NAVY	2	2	1
AIR FORCE	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	30	30	14

PERCENT ARMY IMA FILLED = 50%

PERCENT NAVY IMA FILLED = 50%

PERCENT AIR FORCE IMA FILLED = 33%

TOTAL PERCENT IMA FILLED = 47%

FIGURE 5

MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARDS  
CALENDAR YEAR 1985

	JOINT					SERVICE			
	<u>DDSM</u>	<u>DSSM</u>	<u>DMSM</u>	<u>JSCM</u>	<u>JSAM</u>	<u>CERT</u>	<u>LOM</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
RET	1	14	29	1			7	4	56
PCS	4	22	214	138	22	2		6	408
TDY									
ETS/EAS			4	17					21
TOTAL	5	36	247	156	22	2	7	10	485

MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS  
CALENDAR YEAR 1985

	JOINT				SERVICE			
	<u>DMSM</u>	<u>JSCM</u>	<u>JSAM</u>	<u>CERT</u>	<u>NMCM</u>	<u>MSM</u>	<u>COM</u>	<u>ACH</u>
	16	22	64		1	1	4	2

FIGURE 6

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INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE

(U) The Directorate of Intelligence (CCJ2) is responsible for all intelligence and counterintelligence (CI) matters in support of the command, including overall responsibility for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence necessary to support the command's mission. The Directorate is also responsible for the management of all assigned intelligence resources. The Directorate of Intelligence consists of five divisions: Intelligence Operations, Resources Management, Targets, Production/Collection and Intelligence Assessments. The Special Security Office (SSO) and Cryptologic Support Group (CSG) are special staff offices. In addition, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) has a liaison office within the Directorate of Intelligence.

(U) On 31 October 1985, The Directorate was reorganized in an effort to improve operational functions. The Intelligence Operations Division (I-Division) was redesignated as the Intelligence Assessments Division. I-Division's former Intel Operations "Branch" was simultaneously upgraded to the "Division" level. The Collection Division was given responsibility for the newly formed Production Branch -- the Production/Collection Division was established.

(U) The Director of Intelligence through 1985 was Brigadier General Charles B. Eichelberger, USA.

(U) The Intelligence Operations Division is responsible for directing, coordinating and accomplishing specific planning and actions necessary to ensure that intelligence support is provided during the development and execution of command operations plans, contingency operations and the command exercise program.

(U) The Plans Branch is responsible for directing and coordinating the preparation of intelligence portions of operations plans and concept plans under the Joint Operations Planning System as well as coordinating the intelligence input to command doctrinal publications and standing operating procedures.

(U) The Support Branch is responsible for planning the movement of personnel and equipment in support of exercises and contingencies as well as managing the Directorate's personnel participation in various school and training programs.

(U) The Exercise Branch is responsible for developing and coordinating all aspects of intelligence related activities in support of joint exercises to include exercise objectives, base support, scenarios, OPLANS and after-action reports.

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~~U (C)~~ The Resources Management Division manages directorate input to the Plans, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) and policy guidance, directs the theater intelligence architecture planning effort, develops intelligence support systems and Intelligence Data Handling Systems (IDHS) for the command, and provides counterintelligence support for the CINC.

~~U (C)~~ Program Development Branch (RP) of the Resources Management Division directs the command's Theater Intelligence Architecture Planning (TIAP) effort; develops command intelligence investment strategy; and prepares, submits and defends intelligence programs for inclusion in the Joint Manpower Program (JMP), Program Objective Memorandum (POM), General Defense Intelligence Plan (GDIP), CINC Command and Control Initiatives Fund, Integrated Priority List (IPL) and Master Priorities List (MPL). The RP Branch also prepares PPBS (Planning, Programming, and Budgeting Systems) -related plans including the DWIP (Defense Wide Intelligence Plan), Defense Guidance, MPS (Military Posture Statement) and the PMGM (Program Management Guidance Memorandum).

(U) The IDHS Systems Branch (RS) of the Resources Management Division administers development of Intelligence Data Handling Systems (IDHS) plans for USCENTCOM Headquarters and its components. It evaluates IDHS system proposals; tracks service/component intelligence capabilities and planned upgrades. In addition, the Branch conducts concept demonstrations; develops and exercises prototype systems; identifies, articulates, and defends USCENTCOM requests for improved intelligence system support; prepares IDHS inputs; manages contractor studies addressing USCENTCOM IDHS support; and serves as USCENTCOM system coordinator for the IDHS operations and maintenance support for intelligence operations.

~~U (S)~~ The Counterintelligence/Security Branch (RC) provides counterintelligence (CI) support to USCINCCENT; prepares CI annexes to OPLANs and OPORDs; coordinates with national intelligence and local law enforcement agencies; and monitors component CI assets to ensure full CI coverage of USCENTCOM's geographic area of responsibility. RC also coordinates physical security matters, document control and accountability; creates and ensures compliance with headquarters security procedures; and monitors component command procedures.

(U) The Targets Division is responsible for development and management of all command targeting programs and Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy (MC&G) programs.

(U) The Targets Development Branch formulates and publishes USCINCCENT targeting guidance and objectives; coordinates, validates, and produces joint targets lists; nominates and

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develops targets for sensitive contingency operations; manages target materials production requirements for the command, and develops tailored targeting products to support USCENTCOM special operations forces; manages the USCENTCOM installation data base; and serves as Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for the USCENTCOM Joint Targets Coordination Board.

(U) The Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy Branch is responsible for the compilation of production requirements for command-wide aeronautical, topographic and hydrographic products, tactical target materials and terrain analysis products, including the validation of special purpose requirements for MC&G support. In addition, the Branch provides direct MC&G support to Headquarters, US Central Command.

(U) The dynamic nature of intelligence collection and the increased responsibility of the CCJ2 necessitated a reorganization which directly affected this Division. At the direction of JCS, and after unsuccessful negotiations to create a separate, dedicated intelligence center at MacDill AFB (to support both USCENTCOM and USREDCOM), USCENTCOM established the Intelligence Production Element (IPE) within CCJ2 with some additional manpower. Collection Division was given functional and management responsibility for the IPE Branch and thus changed the division name to Production/Collection (PC) Division to more accurately reflect our mission.

(U) The Collection Branch provides a centralized collection managing authority in support of the headquarters and component/supporting forces to ensure that the optimum use is made of intelligence collection resources and to ensure that all collection requirements are satisfied in a timely manner.

(U) The Branch consists of the Human Intelligence (HUMINT), Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) and Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) Sections.

(U) The Production Branch or Intelligence Production Element (IPE) produces timely tailored intelligence which supports: indications and warning; imagery exploitation, contingency, planning and execution; nuclear warfighting capability; and time-dominant decision-making.

(U) Short-term Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) were negotiated with DIA and the 480th RTG/TAC for increased intelligence production support for USCENTCOM. These MOAs provided for: nine imagery interpreters, three continuous photographic processing technicians, ten DIA all-source analysts, and two DIA foreign counterintelligence analysts to be assigned to the IPE at USCENTCOM. Twenty-two current intelligence analysts (with 22 to

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follow) are to be located at the 480th RTG to support USCENTCOM. Additionally, an unspecified level of effort at DIA will be allocated to produce intelligence products beyond the capability of the IPE and 480th RTG. USCENTCOM will evaluate the sufficiency of the IPE/480th RTG/DIA arrangement after a period of operational experience and provide the results to the JCS.

(U) This Division is responsible for Indications and Warning (I&W), analysis, SIGINT analysis, and briefing preparation/presentation. It provides near-real-time, all-source intelligence information, and ensures that intelligence support is provided to the National Command Authority (NCA), as well as USCINCCENT, USCENTCOM component commands and the USCENTCOM staff. This Division is responsible for the USCENTCOM I&W Center operation, provides mission support to USCENTCOM Joint Reconnaissance Center (JRC), and prepares special intelligence products to support the command mission. ORCON (originator controlled) dissemination management is also performed by Intelligence Assessments for the command.

(U) The Analysis Branch performs analyses of political, social, economic, and military activities and events in the USCENTCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR). It provides input to intelligence annexes for OPLANS/OPORDs and conducts liaison with component and national level intelligence agencies.

(U) The Signals Intelligence Branch provides Communications Intelligence (COMINT) and Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) support to the Intelligence Assessments Division. The Branch maintains a tailored ELINT Order-of-Battle file on countries within the USCENTCOM AOR. SIGINT Branch personnel are responsible for reviewing and integrating COMINT and ELINT information into the overall intelligence plan. The Branch also maintains the capability to access national data bases in support of the USCENTCOM intelligence mission. SIGINT Branch personnel also assist in the development of intelligence handling and data base systems. The Branch provides input for the SIGINT annex to OPLANS and intelligence estimates.

(U) The Indications and Warning Branch operates the USCENTCOM I&W Center to support and direct the command mission in accordance with DOD directives. It also provides mission support to the USCENTCOM Joint Reconnaissance Center.

(U) The SSO provides local management of compartmented security access programs as directed by national, DOD, and command policies. The SSO establishes and operates SCI facilities, in-garrison or deployed, for the receipt, storage and dissemination of SCI material. Other functions include: administration of the command SCI billet management program; operation of the Defense

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Special Security Communications System facility; establishment and operation of Tactical SSO Communications network, when deployed; and provides recommendations on all facets of Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) program management.

U ~~(S)~~ The Cryptologic Support Group (CSG) US Central Command is an extension of the National SIGINT Operations Center (NSOC) at the National Security Agency (NSA), Fort George G. Meade, MD. During exercises, contingencies and deployments, the CSG provides the CINC, the J-2 and component commanders with time-sensitive, threat warning, SIGINT-derived information and access to SIGINT data exchange with the NSA through the Mobile Cryptologic Support Facility (MCSF) and/or through the UHF SATCOM Tributary Package. In-garrison, the CSG supplements existing information systems with advice and assistance, as required.

(U) A Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) representative is assigned to CCJ2 to ensure effective and responsive defense intelligence support to the command group and staff of the US Central Command, and to serve as the principal defense intelligence advisor to the CINC through the Director of Intelligence.

U ~~(S)~~ The Intelligence Operations Division conducted annual and six month reviews of eight USCENTCOM OPLANS and CONPLANS; the major effort being the development and submission of OPLAN 1008 to JCS. A rewrite of USCENTCOM R525-13, Deployment Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) was accomplished to include completion of Appendix 10 to Annex K which outlined CCJ2 Intelligence Communications Connectivity. The CCJ2's Light Reaction Communications System (LRCS) became a Division responsibility. An operator training program was developed and the system was used for the first time during BRIGHT STAR 85. During CY 85, the CCJ2 exercised its ability to perform its mission during numerous CONUS and OCONUS exercises. The CCJ2 participated in various capacities in the following exercises:

U ~~(S)~~ WINTEX-CIMEX 85 (February - March 85) and PORT CALL 85 (November 85) were worldwide procedural Command Post Exercises (CPX) sponsored by the JCS. The CCJ2 participated as part of a USCENTCOM Crisis Action Team (CAT) located at MacDill AFB, Florida. The CCJ2 mission was to provide the CAT with exercise indications and warning and threat intelligence.

U ~~(S)~~ EAGLE CLAW 85 (March - April 85) conducted in Kenya and NATURAL RIVER 85 (October - November 85) conducted in Jordan were joint and combined special operations Field Training Exercises (FTX). The CCJ2 participated as part of a deployed exercise headquarters. The CCJ2 mission involved scenario development and providing the exercise headquarters with real-world current

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intelligence and threat warning.

U ~~(S)~~ SHADOW HAWK 85 (July 85) was a joint and combined crisis resupply and air defense exercise conducted in Jordan. The CCJ2, in conjunction with Jordanian counterparts, developed a threat scenario and performed intelligence operations functions during the exercise as part of a combined joint task force staff. The deployed CCJ2 was also responsible for providing the HQ USCENTCOM (Forward) with current real-world intelligence and threat warning.

U ~~(S)~~ BRIGHT STAR 85 (July - August 85) was a joint and combined FTX conducted in Egypt, Jordan, Oman, Somalia and Sudan. CCJ2 participated as part of a deployed headquarters at Cairo West Air Base. CCJ2 personnel, in addition to providing real-world intelligence support to USCINCENT, developed a threat scenario with Egyptian planners and participated on a combined headquarters staff. CCJ2 personnel also coordinated and executed the first US-Egyptian intelligence exchange/training event during BRIGHT STAR by providing to the Egyptian Director of Military Intelligence (DMI) a series of classes addressing the Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) Concept. LRCS was used for the first time and proved to be a very effective means of passing SCI voice and data traffic from a deployed location to USCENTCOM Rear.

(U) The USCENTCOM Theater Intelligence Architecture Program (TIAP) began on 16 July 1985. TIAP is directed by OSD/C<sup>3</sup>I and is under the auspices of DIA/DP-1. This effort will be accomplished in four distinct phases to: (1) describe baseline functions, requirements and capabilities; (2) develop an objective architecture; (3) assess current capabilities against the objective; and (4) formulate an implementation plan to correct near-term and future shortfalls. A kick-off meeting for the command was held on 6 August 1985. The first deliverable provided by the contractor was a work plan which specified how the work was to be conducted and the major milestones with respect to written deliverables. The first document was the Draft Intelligence Baseline Overview which was delivered to the command and subsequently to the components on 16 December 1985.

U ~~(S)~~ The Programming Section submitted initiatives for the FY 88-92 General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) and the FY 88-92 Program Objective Memorandum (POM). The GDIP submission included five baseline programs: MARBLEWOOD, IDHS Manpower, MITRE Support, the Intelligence Production Element (IPE), and CCJ2 Program Support. One on-going program, the Defense Dissemination System/Receive Location (DDS/RL), was also submitted in the GDIP. The remaining three new initiatives in the GDIP include an IPE Military Construction Package, SSO Support, and Collection

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Requirement Management Architecture (CRMA) Support. The FY 88-92 POM submission included two baseline programs: the Deployable Intelligence Data Handling System (DIDHS), and the Tactical ELINT Processor/Enhanced Tactical User's Terminal (TEP/ETUT). The one new POM initiative was the DIDHS Modification scheduled in 1990-91. The Programming Section hosted two semi-annual CINC Intelligence Reviews (CIR) in conjunction with the CCJ2 Senior Intelligence Officer (SIO) Conference. The first CIR/SIO Conference accomplished a coordinated review of command and component policy direction and program status.

(U) The USCENTCOM SIGINT Architecture was drafted in October 1985 and staffed with the component commands, the Cryptologic Support Group and Defense Intelligence Agency. This architecture will be published in early 1986 as an appendix to the USCENTCOM Intelligence Concept of Operations. It describes USCENTCOM's architecture for the exchange of SIGINT products for in-garrison and deployed environments. For both of the environments, it identifies USCENTCOM's concept for SIGINT support in the environment. It highlights SIGINT needs, collection management, current collection and processing capabilities, and dissemination for Headquarters USCENTCOM, component headquarters, and subcomponent and lateral headquarters.

(U) Other major accomplishments of the Program Development Branch during 1985 include the following:

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~~U (S)~~ MARBLEWOOD: Project MARBLEWOOD8 is the code name for the USCENTCOM secure communication network that will provide USCENTCOM and its components with highly reliable, nonpreemptible, near-real-time intelligence communications. During 1985, MARBLEWOOD circuits were utilized to provide the following additional capabilities: Digital Imagery Transmission System (DITS), CENTCOM Imagery Transmission System (CITS), DESIST

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and USARCENT Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS). Additionally, initial programming was initiated to accommodate FLASHBOARD. The MARBLEWOOD circuits were expanded from 56 KBPS to 65 KBPS in April 1985.

- U ~~(S)~~ Light Reaction Communication Systems (LRCS): A light reaction communications capability was fielded during 1985 and successfully employed during BRIGHT STAR 85. This system, developed by the Rome Air Development Center (RADC) and funded through USCINCCENT FY 84 Initiative Funds, provided basic capabilities between NSA, DIA, HQ USCENTCOM and J2 USCENTCOM deployed.
- U ~~(S)~~ INCA Study: USCENTCOM participated in the development of a Defense Intelligence Agency Intelligence Communications Architecture (INCA) initiative to identify problems in communications to support intelligence to tactical commanders. The USCENTCOM Phase One Report (Problem Definition 1985-1990's), completed 25 October 1985, will serve as the basis for INCA Phase 2, Problem Assessment, which will prioritize the problems identified in the Phase One Report and provide proposed solutions.
- U ~~(C)~~ USCENTCOM Imagery Transmission System (CITS): CITS reached IOC during 1985 with system operating responsibility transferred to the Intelligence Operations Division in the 2nd Qtr, 1985. Initially, the system was linked to USARCENT via MARBLEWOOD and USCENTAF by 4-wire AUTOVON. A continuing TEMPEST problem, however, has limited use of the USCENTAF CITS terminal. FOC is anticipated in the 3rd Qtr, FY 86 when connectivity is established with CITS terminals at USMARCENT and USNAVCENT.
- U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Digital Imagery Transmission System (DITS): DITS achieved IOC during the 3rd Qtr, 1985 with system operating responsibility initially transferred to the Targets Division. With IOC, USCENTCOM had access to interpretable quality, near-real-time national imagery, significantly enhancing its operational capability. Funds were programmed for a second DITS at USCENTCOM in 1987 for deployment operations, in accordance with the command's imagery CONOPS.
- U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Defense Dissemination System-Receive Location (DDS-RL): USCENTCOM continued its efforts to acquire a DDS-RL through various channels during 1985. The DDS-RL was identified as a Defense Resources Board (DRB) issue. As a result of DRB guidance, the Air Force was directed to program for a DDS-RL capability for USCENTCOM in FY 88. Funds for the DDS-RL have been identified in the GDIP beginning in FY 88. A draft DDS-RL Required Operational Capability (ROC), validating the requirement, was staffed as part of the acquisitions effort.

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U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Computer-Aided Tactical Information System (CATIS): In an ongoing effort to acquire a CATIS capability for USCENTCOM, an Information System's Requirement Document (ISRD) was developed and validated by the command ISRD review board. The validated ISRD, with supporting exhibits, has been turned over to USREDCOM for budgeting and procurement.

(U) The major accomplishments of the Systems Development Branch during 1985 include the following:

(U) En Route Automated Intelligence Support: The GRID microcomputer system software was completed and tested using floppy diskettes for data base storage, and this approach was found to be unacceptable. Dual hard disk drives and 5MB hard disks were installed, and programmers started modifying the software to accommodate the incoming hardware. The new hardware/software package will go into testing in early 1986.

(U) USCENTCOM command-wide in-garrison Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS): The Definition and Design contract with Planning Research Corporation continued with a number of requirements being delivered. The updated Functional Description was published in Jan 1985 to further document the requirements of the system. The Software Catalog was published in March 1985; it outlined the data collected against validated functional requirements. The draft System Specification was published in July 1985 and provided a detailed definition of system functions and details of ongoing analysis, and defined the interfaces with other systems and subsystems. Finally, the command-wide IDHS architecture was published in Nov 1985 to provide the basic functional operations of the IDHS segments and technical description of their interactions. The acquisition of hardware for the command-wide system, to include component packages, through the Tactical Host Upgrade effort was highlighted by the release of the Request for Proposal in September 1985. The GDIP funds to handle the effort were forwarded to RADC from Air Staff. Headquarters USARCENT became the first component to be connected to the command-wide IDHS network in September 1985. The connectivity provides USARCENT with national level access, a message handling capability and analyst-to-analyst communications.

U ~~(S)~~ Deployable Intelligence Data Handling System (DIDHS): The DIDHS, consisting solely of the Terminal Processing Shelter (TPS), was deployed to Fort Meade in Feb 1985 for field testing with the Mobile Cryptological Support Facility. Interfacing was successful and the concept was employed at BRIGHT STAR 85 (BS-85). DIDHS (TPS) operations at this exercise underscored its limitations, i.e., a single processor, and dependency on a Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) SSO van. While the TPS was

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deployed at BS-85, the Intelligence Communications Processing Shelter (ICPS) arrived at USCENTCOM from Tobyhanna Army Depot where it had been recently constructed. This hardware completed the prototype DIDHS and provides the DIDHS improved, limited automated message handling support. System testing was completed in December 1985, and accreditation of the ICPS Communications Support Processor (CSP) is scheduled for January 1986. Interface with national level data bases (I-2 connectivity) requires separate accreditation and is scheduled for the spring of 1986. DIDHS software enhancements during 1985 included the capability to perform a limited reading of JINTACCS messages.

U ~~(S)~~ In-Garrison Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS)-Modular Architecture for the Exchange of Intelligence (MAXI): Due to various facility modifications at USREDCOM where the MAXI is located, and enhancements to the communications path between USREDCOM and USCENTCOM, MAXI reliability was increased during 1985. System availability stabilized in the low 90% levels. Significant hardware changes were implemented by introducing Delta Data terminals (CRT's) to ultimately replace the current Sperry Rand Univac 1652 CRT's. These Delta Data CRT's are now being watched closely to improve their performance. Additional CRT's were added during 1985 and have almost exhausted the communications path, preventing the installation of more than two or three CRT's in the future. MAXI software enhancements included the BUILD-SEND capability, which provides user-friendly format to facilitate complete message construction and transmission. MAXI connectivity to USARCENT at Ft McPherson, Georgia was partially established in October, but MAXI software and communication path problems prevented reliable service. Engineering support from the Engineering Installation Division (EID), Tinker AFB resolved most of the communications problems by late December 1985 and error-free data transmission is anticipated in early January 1986. MAXI software modifications should be implemented in February 1986 to provide USARCENT with access to national level data bases.

(U) In May 1985, at the request of the Chief of Staff, the Counterintelligence (CI) Branch instituted a security action plan to improve the security posture of USCENTCOM. The security action plan included the following: quarterly security manager meetings, announced and unannounced security inspections, spot checks of packages leaving the headquarters, security reminders in the Weekly Bulletin, and a monthly report of command security violations to the Chief of Staff. There was a 15% reduction in the number of security violations.

(U) The CI Branch produced the following command regulations during 1985: 380-5 (Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments and International

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Organizations), 380-6 (Document Security Aboard USCINCCENT Aircraft), and 380-7 (Conduct of Meetings Involving Access to Classified Information).

(U) The responsibility for providing USCENTCOM personnel with terrorist threat briefings was transferred from the CI Branch to the Intelligence Assessment Division. The CI Branch will continue to brief USCENTCOM personnel on the hostile intelligence threat. In late 1985, the CI Branch picked up the command function for management of the DOD Industrial Security Program. The management of the DOD Industrial Security Program represents a significant responsibility involving the oversight of classified DOD contracts within USCENTCOM Headquarters and in the AOR.

(U) As initial Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for the Digital Imagery Transmission System (DITS), the Targets Division accepted delivery of the system, obtained supplies, trained the operators, established liaison with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) OPR, created operational instructions and generally integrated the system into the Intelligence Directorate. In addition, the Targets Division assumed initial responsibility for the development of an in-house imagery interpretation capability to include survey for and procurement of temporary photo processing vans, procurement of light tables and related hardware for imagery interpretation, and supervisory responsibility for ten additional personnel.

(U) The Targets Division conducted two in-garrison Joint Targets Coordination Board (JTCB) meetings in 1985 - one in February and one in December. The (JTCB) is the primary means for drawing all USCENTCOM component and supporting forces together to discuss targeting issues and to clarify joint targeting procedures.

(U) The Division worked closely with Planning Research Corporation (PRC) personnel to document final targeting and MC&G subsystem specifications for the USCENTCOM Intelligence Data Handling System.

(U) Division personnel participated in Exercises BLUE FLAG, PORT CALL, and BRIGHT STAR and also in an intelligence survey visit to the Royal Jordanian Air Force (RJAF). The survey visit, a first, was particularly noteworthy --the Targets representative's recommendations to the Jordanians were so well received that the Jordanians have requested additional visits to include a target intelligence orientation course tailored to the RJAF's particular needs.

(U) Targets Development Branch personnel wrote, coordinated, and published USCENTCOM Regulation 381-4 which outlines command

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targeting responsibilities, tasks, and procedures.

(U) Targets Development personnel identified key targets production requirements for fulfillment by the 480th Reconnaissance Technical Group (RTG) under the USCENCOM/480th RTG Memorandum of Agreement. Production requirements include target folder development for 100 high priority targets, and the creation of intelligence town plans for 19 specified cities in the AOR.

(U) The Branch reviewed the final drafts of DIA's Geographic Installation Intelligence Specifications (GIPS) document for the USCENCOM AOR. The document, which will serve as a prototype for production of similar documents for other commands, will govern national intelligence data base content, to include type of information and level of coverage. Targets Development personnel were able to incorporate several modifications to the draft to ensure optimum data base support. Of particular interest was DIA's concurrence on the inclusion of no-strike target categories in the GIPS.

(U) The Branch validated component target nominations for OPLANS 1002, 1004, and 1005, and revised and expanded the format for all Joint Targets Lists (JTLs). Final drafts of JTLs 1002 and 1005 and an updated JTL 1004 will be published early in 1986.

~~U (S)~~ In close coordination with CCJ3-X, the Targets Development Branch played an active role in creating the command's first nuclear and chemical targets lists.

(U) With regard to special operations support, the Targets Development Branch identified the first group of Special Operations targets for full target folder development by SOF components. The Branch also procured funding for research and development of a Special Application Sniper Rifle (SASR) and various categories of 50 caliber ammunition for the weapon.

(U) The Branch created an installation data base of over 7000 records and 300-plus generic target descriptions for automated Tactical Simulator (TACSIM) support for Exercise GALLANT KNIGHT 86. This represents the first time that the Branch has accepted total responsibility for development of a TACSIM data base. Previous TACSIM data base support for USCENCOM exercises was accomplished by USREDCOM.

~~U (S)~~ The MC&G Branch intensified efforts to satisfy beddown airfield geodetic survey requirements needed by USCENAF to support fighter aircraft equipped with inertial navigation systems. Although the requirements were validated by the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) in January 1984, host country political

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constraints denied access by DMA survey teams. To overcome this serious deficiency, the Branch initiated the first ever deployment and employment of US Army and DMA geodetic survey teams during a major exercise (BRIGHT STAR 85) in the AOR. The DMA team provided validation of the concept for DMA Quick Response Survey Teams (QRST) for use in contingencies and war plans.

U ~~(C)~~ Responding during non-duty hours to a JCS Warning Order for airlift support to famine relief operations in Sudan (EASTERN VENTURE), the Branch requested DMA produce, in accordance with crisis action procedures, 29 map sheets (in quantities of 500 each) and four LANDSAT images as substitute products for standard DMA products which did not exist. The products were shipped to 11 addressees within four days of notification, including the Exercise BRIGHT STAR Forward Headquarters Element.

U ~~(S)~~ The ability to execute OPLANS, especially 1002/1003/1004, is contingent upon having an operational USCENCOM map/chart depot in the AOR. Pre-positioning of War Reserve Stock (WRS) map/charts in the AOR has encountered difficulty due to host country political instability. Per CINC guidance, map/chart shipments to Port Sudan were suspended, and the pre-positioning site now contains approximately one-half of the required (and currently published) stocks. The MC&G Branch prepared the CCJ2 request to CCJ4/7 to obtain another storage site.

(U) The Branch continued to review MC&G annexes (Annex M) for USCINCENT plans and component supporting plans. Major plans reviewed included USCINCENT OPLANS 1002 and 1008, USNAVCENT 1002, USARCENT 1002 and CG I MAF 1002. The initial draft Annex M for USCINCENT CONPLAN 1103 (Naval Omnibus Plan) was completed.

(U) The Branch provided DMA with updated specifications and airfields to use in revising the RDJTF Special Flight Information Publication (FLIP) published in 1982. Approximately 6000 copies of the first edition of the USCENCOM Flight Document were distributed to 105 Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine addressees. The document contains Instrument Approach Procedures (IAP) on 51 airfields in the USCENCOM AOR and is intended for use only in contingency situations. The new document will be revised and republished in its entirety every six months. The DMA Aerospace Center will add IAP during normal revision cycles until the total requirement for 96 airfields is complete.

(U) The MC&G Branch also provided DMA with tailored data requirements for portrayal on a special map product focusing on the USCENCOM AOR. The final color-proof was received and, after review and approval, 5000 copies were printed, of which approximately 2000 copies have been distributed to HQ USCENCOM

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and its components. The USCENTCOM Graphic, although unique in character, is now a standard DMA product available to all DOD requisitioners.

(U) During 1985, eight of nine imagery interpreters and the three authorized photographic processing technicians arrived on station. A photo processing and interpretation facility was installed adjacent to the headquarters building to provide hardcopy prints in support of the IPE (Intelligence Production Element). Additionally, Armed Forces Courier Service (ARFCOS) service to meet intelligence requirements of USCENTCOM was established to provide timely receipt of Washington originated imagery. This provided USCENTCOM the ability to locally exploit available imagery in support of the USCINCCENT.

(U) Installation of the Digital Imagery Transmission System (DITS) was completed in June 85. The DITS provides USCENTCOM with the capability to receive low-volume magazine quality imagery, on a near-real-time basis from DIA/DB-5F in the Pentagon. A formal Memorandum of Agreement on DITS operations was signed with DIA in Jun 85. The DITS has since become an integral and essential tool to current intelligence support issues. Responsibility for DITS operation passed to the IMINT Branch from Targets Division in Dec 85.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ The IMINT Branch participated in BRIGHT STAR 85, with one representative in Egypt, at Cairo West, and one providing imagery interpretation support from 497th RTG, Schierstein, Germany. IMINT personnel also participated in Exercise BOLD EAGLE 85 at Elgin AFB. BOLD EAGLE 85 (OCT 85) was a CPX to exercise JTF-7 at Elgin AFB. The CPX was designed to exercise a

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provided three representatives to the Joint Exercise Control Group (JECG) supported CINC cell, with one augmentee from the 513th MI GP.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ The SIGINT Branch helped initiate and coordinate Peacetime Aerial Reconnaissance Program (PARPRO) missions in the Persian Gulf area. Aircraft were flown round-robin from Athens, Greece. Both the IMINT and SIGINT Branches provided collection and exploitation support to Exercise BRIGHT STAR 85 and numerous compartmented contingency plans.

(U) During 1985 the HUMINT Branch continued HUMINT collection management through the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Collection Operation Management System (COMS) in support of USCENTCOM operational planning and exercises. The HUMINT Branch continued development of a detailed Human Resource Collection and Operations Architecture to support USCENTCOM and its service

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components in the event of crisis/contingency deployments. Development of this architecture was highlighted by CCJ2 approval of the Action Coordination Center (ACC) concept and its integration into USCENTCOM crisis/contingency deployment planning.

U ~~(C)~~ The purpose of the ACC is to provide components and support forces, USCENTCOM staffs and national agencies a single point of contact in the Joint Intelligence Center (JIC) for liaison, cross cueing and coordination concerning all-source collection requirements and collection operations, Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI) and security operations, and intelligence operations support and oversight for tactical deception.

(U) The Joint Interrogation Facility (JIF) is included in the ACC and is the agency responsible for the planning and conduct of interrogation operations for the exploitation of high level Enemy Prisoners of War (EPW) and theater level exploitation of Captured Enemy Documents (CED). In conjunction with an annual United States Army Reserve (USAR) Military Police (MP) EPW Field Training Exercise (FTX) USARCENT, at the direction of USCENTCOM, planned and conducted JIFEX-85, from 14-20 Apr 85 at Ft McClellan, AL. JIFEX-85 provided Air Force Special Activities Center (AFSAC) and US Army Echelons Above Corps (EAC) MP and intelligence units joint training in EAC EPW operations.

(U) JIFEX-85 was an invaluable experience which set the precedent for establishing a series of such exercises to be conducted under the auspices of the US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS). The exercise resulted in identification of shortfalls in doctrine and training programs, and the ultimate development of a JCS-approved joint doctrine for JIF operations.

(U) The Joint Captured Material Exploitation Center (JCMEC) is the ACC agency responsible for the planning and conduct of technical intelligence operations. Development of the JCMEC was initiated in 1985. Continued planning and exercise of the ACC, JIF and JCMEC will continue into 1986.

U ~~(C)~~ The Analysis Branch of the Intelligence Assessments Division continued to provide a heavy commitment of intelligence support to the CINC's daily intelligence briefing and briefing cable, USCENTCOM OPLANS and CONPLANS, contingency deployments and exercises. This support consisted of providing enemy threat data; economic, political, and installation analysis; and technical data for use by all major staff sections and USCENTCOM component forces. The Analysis Branch also provided primary manning for deployments and exercises. The Presentations Section presented the Daily Intelligence Briefing (DIB) to the CINC,

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principal deputies and special staff officers. In addition, the CCJ2 Intelligence Threat Assessment Brief for the USCENTCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR) was presented to numerous visitors including AOR heads of state and high level dignitaries, congressional staffers, flag officers and community leaders.

(U) The Counterterrorism (CT) Section maintained a permanent seat on USCENTCOM's Terrorism Steering Committee in a consultative capacity, and also assumed the responsibility of briefing all command OCONUS travelers on terrorist threats in and en route to their TDY destinations. Additionally, the CT Section continued to maintain a warning/advisory function for terrorist threats to all US forces in the AOR.

- U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ In January 1985, the Decision Support and Information System for Terrorism (DESIST) became operational. This system, controlled by the CIA, is a terrorist message handling system with data bases available for research. USCENTCOM is one of only two subscribers outside the Washington D.C. community.
- U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Final approval was granted to USCENTCOM by the CIA in November 1985, for installation of the "Flashboard" system. This system provides dedicated communications connectivity between CCJ2 terrorism analysts and twenty-five other terrorism analysts throughout the intelligence community.
- U ~~(S)~~ The SIGINT Analysis Branch continued to operate the Threadway terminal, which provided the only near-real-time ELINT processing and display available to the command. Using the Threadway system, USCENTCOM J-2 was able to tip off the national community to a Soviet Field Training Exercise (FTX)/Command Post Exercise (CPX) in the Transcaucasus Military District. The SIGINT Branch also managed and coordinated preparations for installing the Enhanced Tactical User's Terminal (ETUT). Using the Exercise BRIGHT STAR scenario, the Branch tested a new computer program developed by the Planning Research Corporation. This program processes and stores formatted TACELINT reports in a data base for later analyses, and will function as a final processor for ELINT sent from the ETUT. Throughout the year, the Branch provided support to area analysts with retrievals from national data bases at DIA, NSA, CIA, and NPIC.
- U ~~(C)~~ I&W Branch is responsible for managing the USCENTCOM Warning Center and reporting to the DOD I&W System on one standing and three temporary warning problems. Watch teams provided in-depth warning and intelligence support to all of the USCENTCOM OCONUS deployments as well as real world support to exercises BRIGHT STAR and GALLANT EAGLE. Representatives from the Branch participated in the DOD I&W Policy Council meeting in May 1985, and the DOD I&W Planning Group Conference in October 1985.

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(U) Significant events for 1985 within the SSO Division include a complete changeover in management, with a new SSO arriving in May, and new assistant SSO in June. Responsibilities were also realigned so that the SSO billet would be held by an Army O-5, with the assistant SSO a USAF O-4.

U ~~(S/NF)~~ Equipment upgrades for SSO in 1985 included integration of the LRCS (Light Reaction Communication System) into the tactical Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) package for deployment, enabling point to point communications between NSA, USCENTCOM Headquarters, and the deployed elements at Cairo West for Exercise BRIGHT STAR 85. The intelligence communications processing shelter (ICPS) van was also acquired from Rome Air Development Center in Fall 1985 to be tested and integrated into tactical SSO deployed communications support for 1986. The SSO Defense Special Security Communications System facility was completely moved from collocation with the I&W Center to a separate facility within the headquarters building in October 1985. This allowed for expansion of facilities for SSO communications administration and training, and assumption of physical custodianship of COMSEC equipment formerly controlled by the 1928th Communications Group. Finally, the billet system for the command was automated via the use of a Delta Data computer effective October 1985, which greatly improved command ability to ascertain individual status and accesses, and provided rosters to Security Police and other personnel as required. The number of billets at the end of year was 570.

U ~~(C)~~ In addition to BRIGHT STAR 85, the SSO Division participated in a joint exercise with Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) - BRONZE PLATE 85. The SSO was also instrumental in responding to contingency evacuation plans during Hurricane Elena in September 1985, with a recall of key personnel who remained on-post for almost 48 hours.

(U) DIA/OS-4 conducted an annual staff assistance visit of the SSO during 3-4 September which resulted in a favorable after-action report. A specific recommendation adopted by CCJ2 as a result was a change of rating scheme placing the SSO directly under the CCJ2, vice the Deputy CCJ2, for reporting purposes.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ EAGLE CLAW-85, one officer/two enlisted and one NSA augmentee, deployed with SOCCENT personnel to Jordan, March 1985. The CSG transported a UHF Tributary Package to provide available time-sensitive threat warning information to cognizant exercise personnel at the Forward Operating Base (FOB) location.

U ~~(C)~~ SOLID SHIELD-85, one enlisted with NSA augmentees, deployed to Hurlburt Field, FL, April 1985. CSG personnel operated a MINI-MCSF and provided SIGINT interpretation, advice and

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assistance to COMSOLANT and subordinate elements during the CPX/FTX.

U ~~(S)~~ BRIGHT STAR-85, two officers/one enlisted with NSA augmentees, deployed to Cairo, Egypt, July 1985. The CSG provided timely, real-world threat warning information to USCINCCENT and component commanders via the Mobile Cryptologic Support Facility (MCSF) and MINI-MCSF equipment.

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OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE

(U) The organizational highlight of the year was the reorganization of the Operations Directorate, a carefully considered action based on command experiences to-date, designed to apply lessons learned during exercises, real-world contingencies and peacetime planning with the objectives of maximizing effectiveness of operations staff interface and combining associated functions in a manner which would enhance future operations. The new organization is a deviation from the standard structure, but one which has been designed to accommodate the way the Directorate actually operates.

(U) The Director of Operations was Brig Gen Robert C. Beyer, Jr., USAF. His deputy was COL [redacted] (b)(6) USA. Initially, the Divisions were headed by:

Current Operations - COL [redacted] (b)(6) USMC

Special Operations - COL [redacted] (b)(6) USA

Exercise Plans - Col [redacted] (b)(6) USAF

Command and Control - Col [redacted] (b)(6) USAF

NBC Defense - CAPT [redacted] (b)(6) USN

Weather - Col [redacted] (b)(6) USAF

(U) The initial staff study which resulted in the reorganization was begun in the Fall of 1984 as a result of observations that the current structure was being overloaded because of overlapping responsibilities in the areas of planning and crisis action system (CAS) implementations. The ultimate solution to this was establishment of a plans branch within the newly created Operations Plans Division. The Plans Branch became the Operations Directorate's focal point for plans and provided an active interface with J-5 on the development and review of all JCS approved USCINCCENT plans, and plans for the supporting annexes. The operational annexes are Annex C (operations), Annex H (environmental services), Annex L (OPSEC), and Annex Q (reports). The Plans Branch was also made a member of the CAS planning group for contingency planning purposes.

(U) There was also a recognition that USCINCCENT's Joint Deployment System (JDS) responsibilities could be more effectively met by merging the deliberate planning system (JOPS) with the execution system (JDS). The increasing scope of the JCS

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system designed to combine JOPS and JDS into an enhanced user system, known as the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES), was the precursor of a planned automated decision-making system for high level decision makers. Rationale for a JOPES branch centered around a highly complex system of ADP hardware and software programs designed to support planning and execution functions that involve staff interactions with other directorates and special staff functions. USCINCCENT's decision to create a JOPES function was implemented on 15 June 1985.

(U) The C3CM/EW Branch was moved from the Current Operations Division into the Plans Division and was renamed the C3CM/Special Support Branch. This move had no direct effect on the functions and responsibilities of the Branch. Two major changes occurred which were unrelated to the reorganization. First, an Air Force Electronic Warfare Officer position was deleted by the JCS Manpower Survey Team. This will have a significant impact on the Branch since this billet was in the process of being redesignated the Command Tactical Deception Officer, a duty already being carried out by the incumbent. The second major change was the transfer of the Command Psychological Operations (PSYOP) Officer billet to the branch from Special Operations Division. The Marine SIGINT/EW Officer billet was also changed to the Command OPSEC Officer, with a concomittent change of MOS to unrestricted officer (9910). In addition, the Branch drafted, in conjunction with the Joint Electronic Warfare Center, two new regulations: Electronic Warfare (R-525-18) and Command, Control and Communications Countermeasures (R-525-19)

(U) The functions of the Command and se com Division were melded into the Current Operations Division and that division's Joint Reconnaissance Branch was added to the new Operations Plans Division, which was then rounded out with the JOPES, C3CM/Special Support and Plans Branches.

(U) The directorate reorganization, which was effective 10 September 1985, was carefully timed to avoid interrupting the busy Summer exercise schedule, and also to coincide with the maximum number of personnel rotations. Not all of the following personnel changes were accomplished as a result of the reorganization, however the division chiefs at year's end were:

Current Operations - COL [redacted] (b)(6) USMC

Special Operations - COL [redacted] (b)(6) USA

Exercise - Col [redacted] (b)(6) USAF

Operations Plans - Col [redacted] (b)(6) USAF

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NBC Defense - CAPT [redacted] (b)(6) USN

Weather - Col [redacted] (b)(6) USAF

~~U(S)~~ In addition, the subordinate unified command Special Operations Command Central (SOCCENT) was activated on 1 October with an authorized strength of 18 officers and five enlisted personnel. COL [redacted] (b)(6) USA, assumed command by order of USCINCCENT.

EXERCISES

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(U) The overall exercise purpose was to maximize regional involvement in pursuit of improved security and defensive capability of participating nations. The five major objectives, with subobjectives were:

- Conduct joint/combined operations.
  - Demonstrate rapid deployability, mobility and combat readiness.
  - Exercise combined operations planning (exercise related) and combined force operations with host nations.
  - Exercise combined command, control, and communications countermeasures/electronic warfare (C3CM/EW) operations.
- Conduct sustainment operations.

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(U) The majority of exercise equipment was transported to the AOR by sea due to distance and cost considerations. Activity began in the first week of July as three Military Sealift Command ships: MV CYGNUS, GTS ADMIRAL WM. A. CALLAGHAN and MS AMERICAN EAGLE, began onloading at ports in the Gulf of Mexico and along the eastern seaboard. These ships onloaded at four CONUS sites and offloaded at three ports in the AOR. Cargo moved included approximately 1,200 vehicles, 632 MILVANS, 145 pieces of general cargo, 59 helicopters, and 23 CONEXs.

(U) An effective addition this year was use of a maritime prepositioning ship, 2LT JOHN P. BOBO, to reduce overall strategic lift requirements. Exercise participants offloaded 96 vehicles from the BOBO, prepared them for use and heavily

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employed 27 vehicles while in the region. After use, all vehicles were returned to storage condition and replaced aboard ship, thus substantiating the concept of using prepositioned assets afloat in the region.

(U) Airlift use increased over BS83 with the operation of 182 MAC and MAC contracted commercial missions. These flights brought over 9,800 passengers and 2,850 short tons of cargo into the exercise area. A highlight this year was the successful exercise of access and transit rights through Morocco. Coordination with USEUCOM facilitated this routing as well as those using Spanish, German, and Italian airfields for enroute stops. In addition to MAC missions, 63 aircraft and related personnel were self deployed for USARCENT, USCENTAF, AND I MAF use.

(U) The following is a review of exercise activity by country since, by design, the various operations were not interrelated.

(U) Egypt. Activities in Egypt constituted the majority of events of BS85. The scope of activities was significantly greater than BS83, with several major firsts accomplished.

(U) Building on lessons learned in BS83, this year marked a major milestone in combined/joint headquarters (CJHQ) operations. A Coordination Center was formed shortly after the arrival of the US ADVON team, and it effectively resolved numerous problems related to the reception and beddown of deploying forces. Although all forces remained under national control, the full CJHQ worked very effectively in coordinating national issues related to combined operations. The spirit of cooperation and sense of mission accomplishment which marked this year's CJHQ staff laid a firm foundation for operations in the future.

(U) Ground operations used the building block approach: individual training, followed by small unit training and finally a major field training (FTX) and live fire exercise. During the lead-in period, numerous combined air assault and airborne operations were conducted. These included seven jumps involving over 2,500 US and Egyptian troops. The major events for ground forces began with a US Marine Corps amphibious landing on Egypt's Mediterranean coast near El Hamman. This was repeated the following day by an Egyptian amphibious landing from USN ships. Shortly after the US landing, US Army forces were strategically inserted via long range airdrop directly from CONUS and conducted a link-up with US Marine forces moving inland from the beach area. Following the link-up of US forces, exercise activity shifted south with a combined Egyptian/United States four day FTX conducted near Gebel Hamza. The forces consisted of over 3,000

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for US aircrews to operate against. Realistic EW training in an electronic countermeasure (ECM) environment was provided to both aircrew and air defense forces. A second major first was integration of ground EW play into the field maneuver force. Not only did the US and Egyptian EW units directly support the field commanders, but they established a combined headquarters to coordinate the employment of both nation's EW assets.

(U) Jordan. This was the first time Jordan participated in a BRIGHT STAR exercise. This expansion is significant as it demonstrates widened support by nations in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. The scale of activities was modest, however it must be understood that Jordan had just completed exercise SHADOW HAWK 85 two weeks prior to this time.

(U) US engineers combined with Jordanian engineers to build a target range which was utilized for exercise activities. A United States/Jordan attack helicopter task force consisting of 19 aircraft conducted combined individual and team helicopter operations and flew approximately 610 hours. During the four day FTX, deep attack techniques were practiced against static and moving targets, and counter attack techniques against two Jordanian tank battalions. A combined live fire exercise on the newly built range wrapped up the FTX.

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(U) Two teams of USAF technicians worked with RJAF counterparts on combined rapid runway repair and aircraft battle damage repair exercises. A Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Group (MIUWG) element and two US Coast Guard boat crews conducted combined port security and harbor defense operations with Jordanian counterparts. These activities were highlighted by high speed sonobouy drops, patrol boat intercepts, attack formations, and simulated attack runs.

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(U) USCENTCOM used the Crisis Action System, trained new personnel, and made needed adjustments to on-the-shelf OPLANs. Although never involved in the employment of forces, since force deployment into the region was still ongoing at ENDEX, the lessons learned in planning, CAT organization, deployment and other operational issues, were invaluable.

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**OPERATIONS**

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USS BROOKE (FFG-1), 5 Jul-4 Sep  
USS JARRETT (FFG-33), 4 Sep-6 Nov  
USS LYNDE MCCORMICK (DDG-8), 4 Sep-6 Nov  
USS CONOLLY (DD-979), 28 Oct-31 Dec  
USS TATTNALL (DDG-19), 28 Oct-31 Dec  
USS GALLERY (FFG-26), 28 Oct-31 Dec  
USS BOONE (FFG-28), 28 Oct-31 Dec

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~~U (S)~~ Additionally, USCENTCOM completed an air defense survey/assistance visit to Pakistan 22 July to 6 August 1985. The mission of this visit was to recommend improvements to current and projected Pakistani air defense doctrine, forces, and equipment, to include concepts for deployment, C3, maintenance, training, and support.

(U) United States ground forces continued to support the Multinational Force and Observer element (MFO). Ground force elements which participated in support of the MFO throughout the year included:

1/508, 82nd Airborne Division  
3/502, 101st Airborne Division (AASLT)  
3/60, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized)

Of significant note was the airline tragedy occurring on 12 December. While transporting the second of three increments of ground forces back to CONUS, a civilian chartered airplane crashed at Gander, Newfoundland. This tragedy took the lives of 248 soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division, including the battalion commander and the majority of his staff. This event was the worst accident ever involving MFO forces.

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## LOGISTICS AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE DIRECTORATE

### 1. (U) Logistics and Security Assistance.

a. (U) During 1985, the Directorate of Logistics and Security Assistance continued to develop and implement programs in support of the rapid growth of this command. MG David E. Watts remained Director, with Col (b)(6) Deputy -J4 and Col (b)(6) Deputy - J7.

b. (U) MG Watts' chaired two logistics conferences during 1985. Attendees included key logistics personnel from component commands, services, and logistics agencies. The first conference was held at the Naval Station, Treasure Island, CA in May and the second conference at Headquarters, 377th Theater Army Area Command, New Orleans, LA in November. This forum will continue to be used to identify and resolve the eleven most challenging logistics issues facing the command. These issues are identified as follows:

- (1) (U) Strategic En route Bunkering
- (2) (U) Strategic Airlift En route Support
- (3) (U) Intratheater Airlift Requirements
- (4) (U) Intratheater Sealift Requirements
- (5) (U) Fast Sealift Ships (FSS) AOR Berthing
- (6) (U) Realistic Logistics Play in Exercises
- (7) (U) Acquisition from Foreign Governments
- (8) (U) Access Initiatives
- (9) (U) Alternatives to AOR Pre-positioning
- (10) (U) Facility Programs in the AOR
- (11) (U) Logistics Support for Special Operations

#### Forces

c. (U) Bright Star 85 highlighted our exercise participation in 1985. Support provided is summarized below.

(1) (U) Executed a variety of engineer operations in BS 85 including well drilling, target range construction and rapid runway repairs. Engineer joint training operations were

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accomplished by the Army, Air Force, and Navy throughout Egypt and Jordan.

(2) (U) A major improvement was realized in obtaining host nation support during Bright Star 85. Component requirements were consolidated into a single contract and timely reimbursements to the host nation were made.

(3) (U) Airlift required for deployment/redeployment of forces participating in Bright Star 85 involved 363 missions, which airlifted 19,900 troops and 5,890 S/Tons of cargo.

d. (U) 1985 began with the US Government considering DOD assistance in the famine relief effort taking place in a number of African countries. Two of the hardest hit countries were Sudan and Ethiopia in the USCENTCOM AOR. While the primary effort was handled by the UN High Commission for Refugees and other international organizations, JCS tasked USCENTCOM to provide membership on an Interagency Task Force Assessment Team in February. The mission of the team was to assess health, nutrition, sanitation, shelter and water problems at selected refugee camps in Eastern Sudan. An expedient potable water distribution system was actually established as an emergency life-saving measure at one of the camps. However, the results of the assessment were that neither DOD personnel nor support was required. In addition, operation Eastern Venture tasked the command in August to assess the need for DOD personnel and helicopters to support famine relief efforts in the Western Sudan. Once again, DOD support was not required; however, the assessment provided by the team that helicopters were required was fulfilled utilizing civilian assets.

2. U (S) Exercises. During 1985, J4/7 participated in a number of command post exercises (CPX) to include: WINTEX 85, BORDER STAR 85, BLUE FLAG 85, BOLD EAGLE 86, PORT CALL 86. CCJ4/7 was also involved in a number of field training exercises (FTX) to include: EAGLE CLAW 85 and SHADOW HAWK 85 in Jordan, IRON COBRA 85 in Egypt and BRIGHT STAR 85 in USCENTCOM AOR. The exercise scheduled is fully addressed in the CCJ3 section of this history and in exercise after action reports.

3. (U) Engineering and Military Construction.

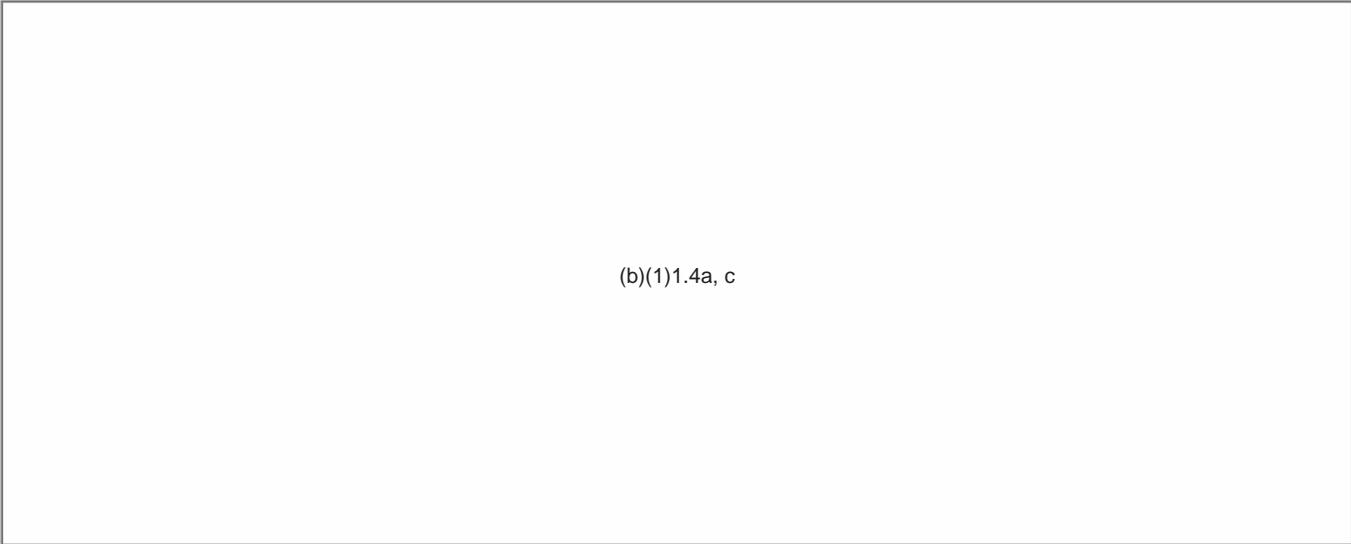
a. (U) Current Programs:

(1) (U) Congress approved \$8.4M in the FY 86 Military Construction Program. Counting CINCPAC initiatives at Diego Garcia and CINCMAC support at Lajes as USCENTCOM requirements, the House Appropriations Committee (HAC) stated they had: "...provided \$52,730,000 of the \$76,365,000 in fiscal year 1986.

This completes all major requirements in this region. The Committee views the Persian Gulf facility program as virtually complete in that no new major projects or sites are envisioned."

(2) (U) In light of waning Congressional support of our facility requirements, the Logistics Directorate investigated numerous approaches to improve available infrastructure. Alternate approaches to obtain support facilities in the AOR ranged from active participation by host countries through security assistance construction programs to actively seeking greater contributions from NATO and Japan.

b. (U) Facilities under Construction/Completed.



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(a) (U) Projects completed at Khasab include: a 1500 meter realigned asphalt runway and parking apron.

(b) (U) Projects completed at Masirah include: runways, taxiways, aircraft parking aprons with refueling hydrants, munitions storage and maintenance facilities, POL storage tanks, air cargo terminal, general purpose and WRM warehouses, power plant, desalination water plant, aircraft shelters, dormitories, dining hall and administration building. Projects under construction are: a new POL offload pier, troop field accommodation site, ILS communication/air traffic control support facilities, and a new base security fence.

(c) (U) Projects completed in Seeb include: a cross wind runway, POL storage (126K B&LS), ammo storage and maintenance facilities, aircraft parking ramp with hydrant refueling system, power plant, water supply and distribution, general purpose and WRM warehouse, and four portomods. Projects under construction are: environmental controlled warehouse for

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hospital storage, LOX cart maintenance facility, access roads, and supporting utilities.

(d) (U) Projects completed at Thumrait include: aircraft parking ramp with hydrant refueling, POL storage (126K BBLs), ammo storage maintenance facilities, power plant, vehicle maintenance shop, general purpose/WRM/environmental controlled warehouses, water plant and distribution, communication/aircraft traffic control support shelters, security fencing, and supporting utilities/roads.

U(2) ~~(C)~~ Morocco MILCON. Construction started under the contract management of the Navy Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC) Rabat, MO to provide 1.2M BBLs of jet fuel storage through phased FY 84-87 programs. Site surveys have been completed with the FY 84/85 program designs packaged for a Spring, 1986, award. A FY 84 contract to evaluate the condition of tanks at Sidi Slimane airbase has determined the 31 small tanks located adjacent to the aprons are unusable. Thus, new POL tanks will be built in the FY 85 and 87 programs.

(3) (U) Diego Garcia MILCON. Construction continued under the contract management of the Navy's ROICC - Diego Garcia. The FY 83 program to build additional support and operational facilities finished the year at 92% complete. The FY 84 program to upgrade/extend the runway, add to the waterfront facilities, and upgrade personnel support facilities finished at 98% complete. The FY 85 program for munitions storage and water distribution system improvements proceeded quickly and finished 1985 at 90% complete. The estimated completion date for the FY 83/84/85 programs is February 1986. Facilities completed include harbor/pier dredging, power plant, airfield pavements, personnel billeting, POL storage, C<sup>3</sup> facilities, and aircraft/ship maintenance facilities. Future MILCON includes storage, a field accommodation site, and a vehicle maintenance facility.

(4) (U) Lajes MILCON. Construction continued on the FY 81 and FY 82 MILCON Programs. The FY 81 program to improve water and power utilities, a fire station, as well as POL storage additions finished the year at 30% complete. The FY 82 enhancements of the POL system were 9% constructed. Both are scheduled to be completed in September 1988. Congress authorized but did not appropriate funds (\$19.4M) for the FY 86 POL storage addition.

(5) (U) Somalia MILCON. Construction continued under the contract management of the Navy ROICC Somalia. Construction at the Berbera airfield and harbor complex was completed with the exception of a future project to rehabilitate the original quay. That work is planned for an August 1986 start. Construction at

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the Mogadishu airport is over 70% complete. The remaining effort, airfield lighting and an aircraft refueling system, was awarded September 1985 and is scheduled for completion in November 1986.

(6) (U) Kenya MILCON (Mombasa). Under the contract management of the ROICC Kenya, the FY 83 projects were completed, culminating the development of Kenyan facilities to support USCENTCOM. Facilities completed include a pyrotechnic magazine, GSE/MHE maintenance facility, HELO pad, aircraft maintenance building, a warehouse, access road, harbor dredging, fleet landing, and supporting utilities.

c. (U) Exercise Engineer Participation

(1) (U) BRIGHT STAR 85

(a) (U) This exercise provided the first opportunity for the components to perform engineer projects in the USCENTCOM AOR. Each of the components performed a well drilling project which served as excellent training. Deploying the engineer units, performing engineer tasks in the AOR, and redeployment served as a stern test for our units.

(b) (U) Rapid runway repair activities demonstrated the capability to repair damaged runway surfaces without extensive delays in flight operations. In Egypt, actual night-time expedient runway patch repairs were accomplished in order to execute aircraft arresting operations the following day. In Jordan, joint training and operations for rapid runway repairs were successfully conducted between the U.S. Air Force and Royal Jordanian Air Force engineers.

(2) (U) Engineer support was also provided for several command post exercises, such as PORT CALL 86, and field training exercises such as Iron Cobra. These exercises serve to enhance our ability to respond to contingency situations.

d. (U) Water Sourcing. Many advances have been made in accumulating data on water resource availability in the AOR, particularly for underground water. Close to 300 ground water overlays have been produced to date. A program to provide a computer based textual backup system has also been initiated by the COE. Procurement actions for Army well drilling systems were halted when one of the bidders on the system protested the contract award. The Army is working on a new solicitation which will prevent protests on the new contract which is now projected to be let in late FY 86.

4. (U) Host Nation Support and Acquisition.

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a. (U) The Joint Acquisition Coordinating Board obtained Class Deviation from the regulatory provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) on 28 June 85. This deviation simplified acquisition procedures when obtaining goods and services from agencies of host nations within the USCENTCOM AOR for exercises, contingencies, and pre-positioning projects. This unique accomplishment culminated two years of staffing by USCENTCOM and components.

b. (U) Host Nation Support became a reality during Bright Star 85. Component requirements were consolidated and a single contract was written with each Host Nation, allowing for timely payment for the goods and services provided by that Host Nation in support of our forces. This was a major milestone in our objective to adapt and standardize U.S. acquisition policies and procedures to MID-EAST political, cultural, and business norms.

c. (U) Briefings to the Southwest Asia Advisory Group (SWAG) and numerous joint and service headquarter's established an awareness of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) shortcomings when dealing with agencies of friendly governments. These briefings were the foundation for the current General Counsel proposed legislation entitled "Foreign Mutual Support Act" which expands the NATO Mutual Support Act to other friendly and allied non-NATO countries. This proposed legislation will allow contracting activities to waive certain FAR requirements when contracting with agencies of foreign governments. By waiving these unnecessary requirements, contracting will be streamlined and consistent with prevailing law.

d. (U) In January 1985, two USCENTCOM regulations were published that represented the collective effort of USCENTCOM and its components. Regulation 15-6 formally established the Joint Acquisition Coordinating Board (JACB) and defined its responsibilities, operating procedures, and relationships with other agencies and component commands. The second regulation, R70-4, USCENTCOM Coordinated Acquisition Program, was written to enhance interservice coordination and promote acquisition efficiency and economy within the USCENTCOM AOR for the acquisition of materiel and services from host nation resources. It contains an appendix of coordinated acquisition assignments for peacetime use, by location, for USCENAF, USARCENT, and USNAVCENT.

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5. (U) Mobility.

a. ~~(S)~~ (U) During this period, several strategic and intratheater mobility issues continued to improve lift capabilities. In the area of sealift, three additional Fast Sealift Ships (FSS) came on line, raising the total available to seven. The eighth FSS is due in March 1986. The Heavy Lift Pre-positioning Ship (HLPS) was outloaded with approximately 8,000 S/T of Army watercraft and port discharge equipment. The Navy continued to strengthen the Ready Reserve Force (RRF), thus increasing strategic sealift capability. At present, 72 ships are in the RRF with a goal of 116 ships by 1991. Maritime Pre-positioning Ship Squadron 2, comprising five ships with equipment to support one Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB) arrived Diego Garcia and became part of the Pre-positioning Force. In order to verify intratheater surface capabilities, the Military Sealift Command instituted a survey to determine the availability of militarily useful shipping to support this effort. Study results indicated sufficient shipping should be available for our AOR. Airlift improvements continued, with continued procurement of KC10 and C5B aircraft and the C17 acquisition continues on schedule (initial IOC 1992).

b. (U) Refinement of the Joint Movement Center (JMC) continued. Bright Star 85 validated JMC procedures, and provided necessary training to personnel.

6. (U) Plans and Policies

a. (U) In response to an urgent request from the Somali Ministry of Health (MOH) for assistance with a cholera epidemic in Hargeysa, JCS directed the deployment of a six-member Environmental Preventive Medicine Team (EPMT) to Somalia. USCINCCENT was tasked to assume OPCON of the team upon arrival in Somalia. The team performed microbiology testing of water and food supplies in Hargeysa and refugee camps in the vicinity, performed serology for identification of potential cholera carriers, provided hands-on expertise to assist the Somali MOH with Hargeysa laboratory management/operations, and offered assistance/technical advice to MOH officials based on observed field conditions. Team members were from the Naval Environmental

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Health Center, Norfolk, VA, and NAVENPVNTMEU SEVEN, Naples, Italy. The team returned to their respective home stations in mid-May after successfully completing the mission.

b. (U) In March, USCINCCENT OPLAN 1011 was the subject of the first effort at plan maintenance by teleconference. Also, during this month, J4/7 planners began work on a rewrite of Annex D to USCINCCENT OPLAN 1006. The plan was published in June and, for the first time for any USCINCCENT OPLAN, contained a security assistance appendix.

U c. ~~(S)~~ USCENCOM J4/7 planners participated in a USCENCOM/USEUCOM Planners' Conference in May. This conference was a follow-on to initiatives from the previous year concerning USEUCOM support for basing requirements, reception, supply, transit/throughput, COMMZ medical and communications for USCINCCENT OPLAN 1008.

U d. ~~(S)~~ In 1985, USCENCOM personnel conducted crisis resupply CPX's during exercises Shadow Hawk and Iron Cobra. These highly valuable exercises enhanced the ability of the participating countries to react to an international emergency in the future. 1986 may be expanded to include Oman in crisis resupply CPX's.

U e. ~~(S)~~ Phase I and Phase II refinement conferences for USCINCCENT OPLAN 1002-84 were conducted during 1985. The plan has been determined to be transportationally feasible and is now in the plan maintenance cycle. Following the Phase II conference in August, USCENCOM J4/7 planners began work on an update of OPLAN 1002 Annex D. This plan was submitted to JCS for approval as OPLAN 1002-86 on 31 December 1985.

U f. ~~(S)~~ Since mid-1985, USCENCOM planners have been busy with an initiative involving bilateral cooperation in the USCENCOM AOR between the US and some of its European allies and Japan. Construction and other support and services sponsored by these allies would contribute to deterrence and would serve the best interests of all concerned.

U g. ~~(S)~~ In October, the J4/7 Plans Branch completed a review of JSCP Annex B (Logistics). A comprehensive package of recommended changes, representing a compilation of comments from USCENCOM and the components, was forwarded to JCS.

U h. ~~(S)~~ A Joint Logistics Techniques and Procedures Board (JLTPB) was formed in 1985 and met for the first time in October at Fort Lee, Virginia. MG Watts and other J4/7 personnel attended the meeting. The JLTPB's purpose will be to enhance the warfighting capabilities of the CINC's by developing sound

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logistic support doctrine and to resolve joint retail logistic deficiencies being experienced by the CINC's.

U i. ~~(S)~~ Planners met at USREDCOM in October for the Phase II TPFDD Refinement Conference for USCINCCENT OPLAN 1008-86. The plan was declared to be transportationally feasible, although there were some areas of concern with both airlift and sealift. A major issue is still the need for increased containerization of unit equipment.

U j. ~~(S)~~ The J4/7 Plans section continued throughout 1985 to refine and expand the Logistics Intelligence Data Base. These data packages, which pinpoint key host nation capabilities in the USCENTCOM AOR, are now being used by all of the components in developing their supporting plans and by defense contractors in support of their studies.

7. (U) Pre-positioning.

a. (U) PRE-PO CONFERENCES

(1) (U) Two pre-positioning conferences were conducted during 1985. The First, 25-26 February, was hosted by USCENAF at Shaw AFB, SC. The primary emphasis was issues impacting pre-positioning afloat and ashore including the Master Storage Plan, MPS/Pre-po ships, MILCON projects, caretaker contracts and security. The second conference was hosted by USCINCCENT at Tampa FL. Discussions continued on topics introduced during the February conference and expanded to include the water production requirement, airfield funding priorities, heavy lift pre-positioning ship (HLPS), Med Littoral pre-positioning and pre-positioning of ROWPU Barges.

(2) (U) The conferences were highly successful in directing exchanges of ideas, prioritizing issues, establishing required action, and designating action officers/commands.

U b. ~~(C)~~ KENYA BARGE ACCESS

U (1) ~~(C)~~ On 13 November 1985 USCINCCENT was notified that the government of Kenya had approved our 8 August 1985 request to store a barge mounted Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU) in Mombasa.

U (2) ~~(C)~~ Kenya was selected as an alternate site for storage of the barge pending access to the Persian Gulf. The barge is one of three required in the AOR to meet water requirements of early arriving USCENTCOM forces. Each barge is capable of purifying 300,000 gallons of water per day and the three barges are vital to meet water needs during early stages of

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a major conflict in the AOR.

c. (U) MPS-2 REPLACES MARINE CORPS NTPF SHIPS. By December 1985 USMC NTPF ships were relieved by five Maritime Pre-positioning Ships (MPS). The MPS represent a significant new dimension in mobility, readiness enhancement and global response. The ships are loaded with combat equipment and supplies and staged to support a Fly-In Echelon of 16,500 Marines comprising a Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB). The MAB can be combat capable and ready to move to an objective within ten days. It can operate for 30 days using the supplies in these ships.

d. (U) SECOND YEAR REVISION OF THE MASTER PRIORITIES LIST (MPL). On 20 November 1985 the revised edition of the MPL was published which included a significantly refined approach to pre-positioning and sustainment. The MPL compiles all component command and supporting command requirements associated with the accomplishment of the USCENTCOM mission. It provides the vehicle for the CINC's direct involvement in the PPBS cycle and communicates USCENTCOM mission priorities to the supporting services.

- U 8. ~~(S)~~ Petroleum Support. Outstanding progress was made in obtaining additional pre-positioned POL. A 32% increase was achieved, which was enhanced by the first SWAPDOP equipment arriving at CONUS Depots for supporting inland distribution requirements. A successful demonstration of the offshore petroleum distribution system was also conducted during October 1986, adding another needed dimension to the POL distribution picture.
- U 9. ~~(S)~~ Water Management. Significant successes in the water program were attained in 1985, starting with the departure of the MORMAC STAR water tanker from the Pre-positioning force, construction and testing of Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU) Barges and Kenya's approval to pre-position one barge in Mombasa. By mid December 1985, three ROWPU Barge crews were trained. This year also saw the demonstration of the water system during Bright Star 85.
- U 10. ~~(S)~~ Ammunition. The Army developed updated wartime requirements for ammunition and materiel in Southwest Asia. The update incorporated new weapons systems such as the M1 tank and the Blackhawk helicopter, together with updated ammunition such as laser guided artillery projectiles. The new rates use the FY91 force posture, to include two light Divisions. In addition, the pre-positioned ammunition afloat posture was significantly improved by consolidating Army ammunition into three ships to facilitate access and ease of discharge. The Air Force improved their posture through an increase in laser bomb kits and initial

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stockage of special operations air ammo aboard pre-positioned ships.

- U 11. ~~(S)~~ Deployable Field Headquarters. During CY 85 Hq USCENTCOM and Hq SOCCENT continued to build toward a viable Deployable Field Headquarters (DFH) capability. Hq USCENAF, as the procuring and storing agent for the DFH, continued to accumulate those assets necessary to build the DFH. With the

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12. (U) Security Assistance

U a. ~~(S)~~ During 1985, J4/7-S undertook numerous planning initiatives to develop wartime security assistance policies and procedures within DOD as well as USCENTCOM. USCENTCOM representatives participated in drafting DOD and JCS guidance on the provision of wartime security assistance. Security assistance appendices were integrated into the Logistics Annexes of USCENTCOM OPLANS 1004 and 1008, as well as CONPLANS 1006 and 1007. Wartime security assistance guidance and procedures were detailed in USCENTCOM Regulation 700-1, "Logistics Planning and Policy Guidance." The USCENTCOM Security Assistance Review Board (SARB) was formalized in CCR 525-1 to assess and prioritize wartime Foreign Military Sales (FMS) requirements. USCENTCOM conducted combined crisis resupply command post exercises during SHADOW HAWK 85 and IRON COBRA 85, and tested joint wartime procedures during JCS Exercise PORT CALL 86. Extensive coordination throughout the security assistance and joint logistics community, to include briefing the Joint Logistics Techniques and Procedures Board (JLTPB), sensitized DOD and other unified commands to the need for improved long-range security assistance contingency planning. Increased emphasis was placed on US bilateral security assistance planning and cooperation. Security assistance program requirements and regional priorities were identified in the USCENTCOM multinational strategy and included in initial coalition warfare planning.

b. (U) From 20 February thru 1 March 1985, USCENTCOM hosted the second annual Security Assistance Training Workshop, with representatives from all posts and CONUS training agencies. They programmed over 2,300 foreign students on a line-by-line basis into over 5,300 CONUS courses. USCINCCENT hosted the second annual Security Assistance Conference from 9 to 17 May 1985. Attendees represented 11 Security Assistance Organizations and 8 Embassies in the USCENTCOM AOR plus DOD, DOS, JCS, the Military Departments and the unified commands. The theme of the conference, "Security Assistance Crisis Action Planning", focused the attention of the security assistance community on this

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problem; the groundwork was laid for further study and continuing action.

c. (U) HQ USAF, as USCENTCOM Administration Agent has designated Warner Robins Air Logistic Center (WR-ALC), Robins AFB, GA as the Logistic Support Depot for USCENTCOM SAOs. In this capacity WR-ALC in conjunction with J4/7-SPS visited all SAOs during the period of May 85 - September 85. The purpose of the SAO visits were to:

(1) (U) Convert Property Accountability Procedures from Army to Air Force.

(2) (U) Establish a base line for developing a SAO Table of Allowance.

(3) (U) Train SAO Equipment Custodians.

The new Air Force logistic procedures have been well received in the field since they simplified SAO requirements and provided the guidance and reference to cover virtually every aspect of SAO supply operations.

d. (U) COUNTRY SPECIFICS:

(1) (U) BAHRAIN: Security Assistance Office (SAO) Bahrain was established August 1985 in support of new FMS programs. These programs provided for purchase of 12 F-5 fighter aircraft by Bahrain. 1st SAO Chief is Lt Col (b)(6) USAF.

(2) (U) DJIBOUTI: During CY85, Djibouti received the first four pieces of their 14-piece Engineering Company, and a Cessna 402 utility aircraft, all via FMS/MAP. These are the first major items received by Djibouti since beginning our SA relationship with them. Also significant, JCS approved a one-man SAO for Djibouti to be filled in May 1986.

U (3) ~~(C)~~ EGYPT: On 26 November 1985, Egyptian Minister of Defense requested expedited delivery of critical parts for Egyptian Air Force's F-4, F-16, and C-130 aircraft in order to return them to a combat ready status. USCINCCENT concurred in and supported an upgrade to the Egyptian Air Force Activity Designator which resulted in USAF granting the upgrade for thirty days. Of the items identified by the EAF, practically all F-16 items and more than half of F-4 and C-130 items were delivered. This Force Activity Designator upgrade and the expeditious handling of the parts strengthened the GOE at a moment of a perceived threat from Libya in the December hijacking of the Egyptian airliner to Malta.

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(5) (U) KENYA: Kenya is embarking on a new security assistance program to upgrade the military engineering capability to perform civic action programs. The initial focus will be on well drilling to improve the water distribution throughout the country. The helicopter and F-5 programs continue to meet valid Kenyan defense needs.

U (6) ~~(S)~~ PAKISTAN: A USCENTCOM-led Air Defense Survey and Assistance Team visited Pakistan from 22 July thru 6 August 1985. The primary objective of this team's efforts was to develop recommendations on means to integrate and effectively employ air defense weapons which would enhance the capability to deter or counter western border incursions. The final report included 77 recommendations, which if implemented, will provide continuity of future planning efforts for Pakistan's air defense modernization and reflect a "total package" approach.

U (7) (C) SAUDI ARABIA: During 1985, Saudi budget reductions had direct impact on USMTM. The FMS case which funds USMTM was reduced by over \$6 million from 1984 level (\$32 to \$26 million). As a result, USMTM was forced to reduce the number of assigned personnel by 23. Also, as a cost saving measure, eight AF officer positions were deleted and 16 local hire civilian positions were added. Modernization of SAAF continued through various purchases of US equipment. Major equipment deliveries included 100 M60A3 tanks and 10 RF-5E AC. However, Saudi request to purchase 48 F-15 AC and various airborne munitions has not yet been forwarded for Congressional review.

(8) (U) SOMALIA: The most significant security assistance event for CY85 in Somalia was the expedited delivery of 6 M198 howitzers, 6 M813 5-ton trucks, 6,000 pairs of combat boots, and 50,000 yards of Battle Dress Uniform (BDU) material in time for the Somalis' 21 October Revolution Day ceremonies.

(9) (U) SUDAN: The Security Assistance Program in Sudan is proceeding normally after a bloodless coup in April 1985. The new government in Khartoum is continuing previously initiated plans and programs.

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~~U~~ (10) ~~(S)~~ UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Government of UAE initiated a request that will culminate in the first joint US/UAE exercise to be held in August 1986. Exercise will be a COMEX using Troposcatter Radar systems.

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## PLANS, POLICY, AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

1. (U) GENERAL. During Calendar Year (CY) 1985, the primary focus of this Directorate was to provide the plans, policies and programs required of a unified command. Directorate manning, as well as the respective division functions and significant accomplishments, are addressed below.

2. (U) MANPOWER.

a. (U) The approved Joint Table of Distribution (JTD) for FY86 authorized CCJ5 67 manpower spaces. Personnel manning for each division follows:

	<u>FY86 STAFFING:</u>
(U) Plans, Policy and Program Directorate	(3 OFF/1 ENL)
- Administrative Office	(4 ENL)
(U) Plans Division	(1-OFF)
- Administrative Office	(5 ENL)
- Operations Plans Branch	(5 OFF)
- Concept Plans Branch	(7-OFF)
- Long Range Plans Branch	(4 OFF)
- Time Phased Force Deployment Data	
- Development Branch	(4 OFF/2 ENL)
(U) Politico-Military Division	(1-OFF)
- Administrative Office	(3 ENL)
- Near East Branch	(3-OFF)
- Africa Branch	(3-OFF)
- South Asia Branch	(2-OFF)
- Civil Affairs Branch	(1-OFF)
(U) Policy/Strategy Division	(1-OFF)
- Administrative Office	(2-ENL)
- Policy Branch	(4-OFF)
- Strategy Branch	(3-OFF)
(U) Programs Division	(1-OFF)
- Administrative Office	(2-ENL)
- Programs Branch	(5-OFF)
Total:	67 (48 OFF, 19 ENL)

b. (U) On 10 May the J3 briefed the CINC on the JCS concept to merge the deliberate planning system (JOPS), a J5 responsibility, with the Joint Deployment System (JDS), a J3

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responsibility, into an enhanced user system known as the Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES). JOPES consists of a highly complex system of ADP hardware and software programs designed to support planning and execution functions that involve staff interactions with most of the other directorates and special staff sections. Such high level interest made it imperative that USCINCCENT, as a warfighting CINC, reorganize to improve the future utility of JOPES.

c. (U) On 14 May the CINC approved the recommendation to establish a JOPES section in the J3 directorate as soon as possible. Such a reorganization required the transfer of the Time Phased Force Deployment Data Development Branch (TPFDD) of the J5 Plans Division to the J3 directorate.

d. (U) On 3 October the transfer of the six personnel from the TPFDD branch was accomplished, leaving the J5 directorate with a revised manning level of 61. (44 officers and 17 enlisted)

e. (U) A listing of individuals assigned to major billets during CY84 are as follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BILLET</u>	<u>TENURE</u>
Commodore J. M. Gleim (USN)	Director, Plans, Policy and Programs (CCJ5)	Jan-Feb
RADM H. J. BERNSEN (USN)		Mar-Dec
Colonel [redacted] (USAF)	Deputy Director	Jan-Apr
Colonel [redacted] (USAF)		May-Dec
Colonel [redacted] (USA)	Chief of Plans	Jan-Dec
Colonel [redacted] (USA)	Chief of Politico- Military Division	Jan-Dec
Colonel [redacted] (USMC)	Chief of Policy/ Strategy Division	Jan-Jun
COLONEL [redacted]		Jul-Dec
Colonel [redacted]	Chief of Programs	Jan-Dec

(USAF)

Division

3. (U) Functions

a. (U) The Plans, Policy and Programs Directorate is comprised of four divisions: Plans; Policy/Strategy; Politico-Military; and Programs. A detailed description of each division and the division tasks are found below:

(1) (U) Plans Division. Plans Division is responsible for preparing, coordinating and maintaining operations plans to include Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) and concept plans in accordance with the Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS). It also develops strategies and concepts of operations to support future operational planning, and provides liaison to components and in-support-of headquarters when deployed. The Plans Division was reorganized into four branches in June 1984 as follows:

(a) (U) Operations Plans Branch. Prepares operations plans and other plans. Assists in the preparation of operations orders as required. Reviews supporting plans written by the component commands, supporting commands, and agencies. Prepares noncombatant protection and evacuation plans, and reviews emergency actions plans for foreign service posts to include on-site visits.

(b) (U) Concept Plans Branch. Prepares CONPLANS, compartmented, and other plans. Reviews supporting plans. Assists in the development of concepts and wargames. Monitors the JCS Joint Exercise Program to insure exercises are consistent with OPLANS. Provides plans expertise for joint exercises and participates in crisis action operations.

(c) (U) Long Range Plans/Analysis Branch. Develops objectives and concepts to support planning and programming for USCENTCOM. Analyzes and provides impact of all political and military planning factors for the area of responsibility (AOR). Develops and provides plans input to all national policy directives, the Defense Guidance (DG), the Joint Strategic Planning Document (JSPD) and the Defense Resources Board (DRB). Provides plans inputs for planning and programming actions which impact a future joint service force of over 500,000 persons. Develops and presents US military positions and objectives for sensitive negotiations with regional nations. Provides planning assistance on a military-to-military basis with allies and nations in our

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AOR.

(d) (U) Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) Development Branch. Prepares, reviews, and coordinates TPFDD data to support OPLANS. Reviews component deployment data, develops force flow projections, and structures forces for deployment, support, and redeployment. Coordinates with the Joint Deployment Agency (JDA) on TPFDD development and refinement.

(U) Political-Military Division. The Political-Military Division assures command-wide cognizance of the geostrategic/political aspects of South and Southwest Asia. It insures that USCENTCOM military strategies and operating plans and programs are intergrated with and meet national security objectives. Through the USCENTCOM Multinational Strategy and inputs to National Security Decision Directives the Division insures interagency, understanding and acceptance, of command goals and objectives in its AOR. The Division provides USCINCCENT with trip preparation books, international security policy reviews, and all other matters pertaining to development of strategy, plans and programs which impact on US international relations. To provide the Commander with timely and sound politico-military assessments, the Division is organized into functional branches staffed by officers with area expertise who closely monitor developments within a defined geographical area. The Division also assumes responsibility for Civil Affairs planning through periodic augmentation by US Army Reservists from the 352nd Civil Affairs Command, Riverdale, Maryland. This Division is divided into the following four branches:

a. (U) Near East Branch. Conducts plans, programs, and policy reviews and prepares politico-military assessments of Near-East countries in the AOR.

b. (U) Africa Branch. Conducts plans, programs and policy reviews and prepares politico-military assessments of African countries in the AOR.

c. (U) South Asia Branch. Conducts plans, programs and policy reviews and prepares politico-military assessments of South Asian countries in the AOR.

d. (U) Civil Affairs Branch. Responsible for plans and policy relating to the conduct of Civil Affairs in support of US Central Command Operational Plans.

(C) In early 1985 and again in the summer, assessments were made regarding US military assistance to famine relief efforts in

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Sudan. In both cases the eventual US military involvement was limited to airlift support; however, continuous monitoring of the situation continued into 1986.

(3) (U) Policy Division. The Division is responsible for development of both the CINC's nation building infrastructure strategies and warfighting strategies that will achieve national objectives. Establishes milestones to enable assessment of all nation building and warfighting strategies. Coordinates continuously with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the State Department and Department of Defense and other government agencies to ensure consistency of effort in strategy development. Assesses equipment, personnel, training and warfighting capabilities within the USCENTCOM AOR. Monitors current regional issues and develops strategies in accordance with JCS PUB 2, Crisis Management. Develops Command Arrangement Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding with other unified and specified commands. Develops Terms of Reference and the Rules of Engagement for the USCENTCOM AOR as appropriate. Develops, prepares, and publishes responses to questions that are relevant to the following requirements, for which the Division has primary responsibility: OSD Military Posture Statement, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (Volume I and II), Unified Command Plan, CINC's Quarterly Report to the SECDEF, Joint Strategic Planning Document, J5 Command Visists, Development of trip books when designated, Commander's Policy and Strategy Books, Coordination Planning Group, Conference on Disarmament in Europe, J5-B Joint Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis Review, Drug Interdiction Policy, Arms Transfer Policy, Minimum Risk Force Analysis, Defense Guidance Input, Command Relationships (ANNEX J) for Plans, CONPLANS and OPLANS, Terms of Reference, Presenting Executive Summary and Newcomers Briefings, Preparation of J5 Weekly Staff Update, Component Commanders Conference, Preparation of J5 Command History, US Gulf Fighter Policy, Gulf Air Defense (RIADS), Gulf Air Defense (C<sup>3</sup>), CJCS CINC Conference, Worldwide Planners Conference, J5 Strategy Review and the development of speeches and slides for use by the Command Group and J5 directorate. Additionally, as the J5 point of contact, the Division responds to and develops input for taskings on these requirements: Naval Activities in the Indian Ocean, Naval Air (P3) Activity, Command Readiness SOP, Forward Headquarters Element Policy, Inspector General Matters, MOP 39 Matters and the Command Security Assistance Conference.

(a) ~~(S)~~ Policy Branch. Develops and coordinates Command Policy. Prepares Command input on policy matters between this Headquarters, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS),

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US Military Commands, regional organizations and other US government agencies. Prepares policy inputs to the Joint Strategic Planning Document. Develops/proposes Command positions on national/international negotiations, including JCS, the National Security Council and US government papers and reports. Writes and presents the J5 Executive Summary Brief. Is the OPR for the following: Commander's Policy and Strategy Book, CINC's Component Commanders Conference, Command's Bi-Weekly Situation Report, Unified Command Plan, Military Posture Statement, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, Command's Weekly Significant Activities Report, Saudi Arabia Coordination Planning Group matters, Command Readiness Standard Operating Procedures, JCS MOP 39 matters, Conference on Disarmament in Europe, and USCENTCOM Representatives in Foreign Country matters.

(b) (U) Strategy Branch. Develops both the nation building infrastructure strategies and the warfighting strategies to achieve national objectives. Establishes milestones to enable assessment of all nation building and warfighting strategies. Coordinates continuously with JCS, State Department and DOD to ensure consistency of effort in strategy development. Prepares recommendations, comments or inputs to JCS and other US Government agencies on incoming reports and studies pertaining to strategy. Develops/proposes command positions related to other US agency strategy papers as they impact on national/international negotiations, including JCS/NSC/USG papers/studies/reports. Assesses equipment, personnel, training, and warfighting capabilities within the USCENTCOM AOR. Monitors current regional issues and develops strategies in accordance with JCS PUB 2, Crisis Management. Develops MOA's and MOU's with other unified and specified commands. Establishes USCENTCOM Command Relationships for OPLANs/CONPLANS/EXPLANS. Develops TOR's. Is the OPR for Command visits as assigned. Compiles and writes the CINC's Quarterly Report to the Secretary of Defense. Compiles and writes the annual CINC's presentation to the Senate Armed Services Committee. Develops speeches and slides for presentation by the Command Group, J5 directorate, and other ranking USCENTCOM personnel.

(4) (U) Programs Division.

(a) (U) The Programs Division monitors and coordinates all aspects of the DOD Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) for USCINCCENT and is integrally involved with the unified command PPBS system

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and all programmatic requirements of USCENTCOM.

(b) (U) The Programs Division coordinates and develops all PPBS planning and programming matters in support of USCINCCENT. Major actions include: (1) preparing the CINC for presentations to the Defense Resources Board (DRB); (2) coordinating USCENTCOM interaction in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) cycle by providing guidance to components for program development and prioritization; (3) submitting the Headquarters USCENTCOM POM to the Air Staff, and advocating USCENTCOM programs in the Air Staff Board Structure; (4) providing command inputs to the Joint Strategic Planning Document and Supporting Analysis (JSPDSA), Defense Guidance (DG), Joint Program Assessment Memorandum (JPAM), (5) developing and submitting the CINC Integrated Priority List (IPL) and the individual Service Programming Priority Lists; and OSD Program Issue Books; and (6) developing and updating the USCENTCOM Master Priorities List (MPL).

4. (U) SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

a. (U) Plans Division (CCJ5-P).

U (1) ~~(S)~~ USCENTCOM's planning efforts have expanded four-fold. Overall, this additional planning has provided an enhanced, in-depth look at the region and possible threats. It has improved our capability to assist friendly regional states in their own defense, and perform other missions, such as non-combatant evacuation and humanitarian missions. Our broader range of plans has enhanced our ability and credibility to respond to events in the region, e.g., Operation INTENSE LOOK. The thrust of our planning continues to emphasize the four-phase strategy of assist, deter, defend and if necessary, defeat the threat. We continued to work closely with our components to refine our deployment and employment capabilities in order to respond to the full spectrum of potential threats in the USCENTCOM AOR.

U (2) ~~(S)~~ During the period, both JSCP FY 84 and FY 85 planning tasks were on-going. Specific actions by the Plans Division follow:

(b)(1)1.4a

The Phase II TPFDD conference was held 6-10 August 1984. The OPLAN was submitted to JCS for approval on 28 September 1984. The command relationship issue was resolved.

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(b)(1)1.4a

U 1983. Change 1, incorporating the JCS comments was published on 1 September 1983. In view of intent to incorporate this plan into OPLAN 1008, JCS authorized cancellation of FY 84 submission requirement.

(b)(1)1.4a

On

U 15 March 1983, JCS approved 1004-82 for continued planning on several unresolved logistic issues. Work began immediately to update and to resolve the logistics issues. A pre-TPFDD conference was held at MacDill on 16-17 August 1983. The Phase II TPFDD conference was held from 29 May to 1 June 1984. OPLAN 1004-84 was submitted to JCS on 14 June 1984. Approval expected in January 1985. This plan will also be incorporated in OPLAN 1008.

(b)(1)1.4a, c

U ~~(S)~~. Work continued to update the plan to 1984 planning factors. Submitted to JCS March 1984, CONPLAN 1005-84 was approved on 20 July 1984. Annual review ongoing.

(b)(1)1.4a

U Vol I, CONPLAN 1006 was completed during CY 84. JCS approved the plan on 10 July 1984.

(b)(1)1.4a

U ~~JSCP Vol I, CONPLAN 1007 is similar in strategy and concept of operations to CONPLAN 1006. CONPLAN 1007 was submitted to JCS in July 1984. JCS approval is expected in early 1985.~~

(b)(1)1.4a

U Tasking to develop this plan originated in the FY 85 JSCP. This plan will incorporate applicable portions of OPLANS 1003 and 1004.

U (h) ~~(S)~~ OPLAN 1009-85. Tasking to develop this plan originated in the FY 85 JSCP. As the result of an exhaustive USCENTCOM staff study, JCS approved a USCINCENT request to cancel this OPLAN tasking and

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incorporate the mission in OPLAN 1008-85.

(b)(1)1.4a

A

U new plan, tasked by the FY 84 JSCP, CONPLAN 1010 was approved by JCS on 7 August 1984. Annual review and revision underway.

(b)(1)1.4a

U I and Phase II TPFDD conferences were held via teleconferences 25-29 June 1984 and 13-16 November 1984. The OPLAN was submitted to JCS in December 1984.

(b)(1)1.4a

U throughout CY 85. Plan 1100 was reviewed and updated in November/December with submission to JCS scheduled for January 1985.

(b)(1)1.4a

U by the JCS on 15 September 1983.

(b)(1)1.4a

on 23 February 1984.

(b)(1)1.4a

U USCINCCENT on 31 January 1984.

(b)(1)1.4a

U 1983. It provides for the deployment of a battalion size force with or without a supporting tactical air squadron.

(b)(1)1.4a

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~~U (q) (S)~~ Compartmented plans or projects increased from six to nine.

~~U (r) (S)~~ In coordination with JCS, planning to counter the threat to Persian Gulf oil posed by the expansion of the on-going Iran-Iraq war continued. JSCP 85 Vol I, subsequently tasked USCENTCOM to develop a plan within the deliberate planning system. CONPLAN 1012 is under development with target completion scheduled for mid 1985.

~~U (3) (S)~~ USCINCCENT's Concept of Operations (1990) was further refined and updated in 1984. Subsequent to the briefing to the JCS (28 Oct 83), JCS provided staff and service comments in January 1984. On 16 January 1984, JCS provided a prioritization of current JSCP tasks to use for infrastructure development. With the new 86-90 DG and the above, Plans led a staff effort to refine the Concept of Operations updated to 1990. USCENTCOM components provided comments and revised factors for the update. The document was published on 31 August 1984. In late December 1984, JCS directed a relook at the Concept of Operations as an off-shoot of the developing USCENTCOM strategy. Concept and strategy will be developed concurrently during CY 85.

~~U (4) (S/NOFORN)~~ During 1984, one planner assisted the Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) in continued negotiations with the Egyptian Minister of Defense (MOD) concerning contingency support.

~~U (5) (S/NOFORN)~~ During 1984 the Long Range Plans (LRP) Branch continued the dialogue with the UK MOD established in 1983. Three separate Military-to-Military talks were held and culminated with a US/UK Conceptual Arrangement for Arabian Gulf Defense which addresses issues of mutual interest and concern. LRP also conducted Mil-to-Mil talks with Oman, Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain in an effort to improve the collective defense of the GCC.

~~U (6) (C)~~ During 1984, a series of conferences were held to support planning efforts. USCENTCOM Planners Conferences were held 5-7 June 1984 at New Orleans, LA and 12-14 December 1984 at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, CA. A USEUCOM/USCENTCOM planners conference was held at Vahingen, Germany from 16-18 August 1984.

(7) (U) In October 1984 the first biannual USCENTCOM Plan Directory was published.

b. (U) Politico-Military Division (CCJ5-M).

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(1) (U) Throughout 1984 the Division continued to monitor the international relations aspects of command strategy, plans, policies and actions. This was especially critical through the command's second year as a unified command. This second year was characterized by a process of maturation; developing and refining strategies, plans and programs for the AOR and, equally important, establishing its credibility both at home and abroad. It was in this area that the Politico-Military Division focused its energies in 1984, further refining and integrating the overall goals and objectives of the command. Key to this effort was the development of the Multinational Strategy (MNS) in synchronization with other key USCINCCENT documents, the Strategic Assessment, and the Concept of Operations. Coordination of routine and daily actions with other national agencies; development and coordination of a viable regional travel/visit program; allied cooperation; and command information/education have been other areas in which the Division has concentrated its efforts.

(2) (U) As an integral step in providing the strategic and operational direction for USCENTCOM, a draft Multinational Strategy (MNS) was further developed to set forth USCINCCENT goals and objectives for the countries of the area of responsibility. These command goals and objectives, woven into overall national policy, will serve as primary guidance for USCENTCOM in developing consistency in all initiatives, actions, plans, and programs in its relations with individual countries and the region over the mid (86-90) and long (91-96) term periods. Country-specific annexes have been completed for each country of the AOR. Parts of these annexes were submitted to JCS as a portion of the USCENTCOM JSPDSA FY 85-92 input and received favorable acceptance/comment.

(3) (U) In its role as the focal point for interaction with the Department of State, the Division was involved in a continuous formalized program of scheduled quarterly visits to Washington, D.C. for each of the regionally-oriented action officers. This program ensures that each action officer maintains a face to face relationship with his counterparts at DOS as well as within DOD and JCS. The Division also hosted a USCENTCOM visit by Lt Gen Chain, USAF, Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State that has led to on-going discussions with State and other Washington Agencies about USCENTCOM AOR specific problems.

(4) (U) The Division functioned as the OPR for three major OCONUS USCINCCENT trips in 1984. The preparation for

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and execution of the travel involved development of itineraries and agendas; tasking of all staff elements for contributing actions; building of trip books; and accompanying the CINC as a member of the official party. In July the CINC circumnavigated the globe. He travelled to Hawaii for policy and strategy discussions with USCINCPAC and to pick up the Commander, US Naval Forces Pacific who was to accompany him during a visit to Pakistan. From Hawaii, the CINC travelled to the Phillipines and Diego Garcia to hold discussions with commanders and personnel responsible for maintaining the Near Term Pre-positioning Force (NTPF). The CINC's next stop was a visit to Pakistan, important because it constituted a significant concession on the part of Pakistan and was the first for a USCINCCENT. In Pakistan the CINC held discussions with senior military and civil officials, to include President Zia-ul-Haq. The CINC also visited Jordan and Morocco en route home.

U (5) ~~(C)~~ During the period 24 March - 2 April 1984, USCINCCENT visited Oman, Bahrain, Djibouti, and Egypt. Trip was begun at Cairo West where LTG Kingston had an office call with the base commander MGen Amouzis and received an Operation EAGLE LOOK update from the in-country USCENCOM staff. At the next stop, Oman, the CINC received MILCON briefings and held meetings with the Ambassador and his country team on Exercise ACCURATE TEST. In Bahrain, the CINC received a comprehensive intelligence/situation update from CMEF staff and visited the USS LUCE (DDG-37). In Djibouti the CINC toured the country by helicopter and received a threat briefing from GROD Chief of Staff Wais. The CINC also called on President Gouled; the French Ambassador, Pierre Garreau; and the French Forces Commander, LTG Failler. En route to CONUS, the CINC again stopped in Cairo where he had discussions with the MOD and Armed Forces Chief of Staff. The Egyptian Army Ranger Command gave a series of demonstrations of training and operational capabilities.

U (6) ~~(C)~~ Additionally, the CINC traveled to Saudi Arabia and Egypt (during the period 26-29 August 1984). The purpose of the travel was to meet with Host Nation Government/Armed Forces officials and to observe Operation INTENSE LOOK.

(7) (U) As a result of both USG and Oman initiatives, the first of what is envisioned to be a series of political and politico-military discussions between the two countries was held 8-9 October 1984. Pol-Mil Division lead the preparation for USCINCCENT's participation as the senior USCENCOM representative.

U (8) ~~(S)~~ As a follow-on to country-to-country political

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consultations held at the end of 1983, a CCJ5 led military-to-military team conducted briefings and discussions in January 1984 with host nation military leaders in Kuwait, Qatar, and the UAE. Pol-Mil Division also lead in the preparation of background material for the team and drafted negotiating points keyed to each individual Gulf State which were used to supplement the TOR for the discussions. The Division also developed a USCENTCOM priority list for Egypt and Oman. The purpose was to provide DOS/Ambassadors with a prioritized list of USCENTCOM needs in the AOR. It participated in Operation EAGLE LOOK in 1984, and served as J5 Pol-Mil representative to USCENTCOM Forward.

(9) (U) Division officers provided politico-military expertise to the USCENTCOM staff for Exercises GALLANT KNIGHT and POWDER RIVER in 1984. Major contributions, both in exercise objective development and during the play of the exercises came from the Civil Affairs Branch of the Politico-Military Division. One major innovation of the Division was in developing effective command and control of multinational operations in countries with which the US has no formal treaties or alliances. The concept of the Military Coordinating Committee was first tried in Exercise GALLANT KNIGHT 84 and, for the first time, injected into a major joint exercise, POWDER RIVER 85 (conducted in 1984). The GALLANT KNIGHT exercise provided the opportunity to exercise a large share of the reserve component Civil Affairs (CA) units that support USCENTCOM. The CA branch, supported by augmentation from the 352d CA Command, was heavily involved in the planning, execution and control of the exercises.

U (10) ~~(S)~~ Revision of Civil Affairs annexes to several OPLANs was completed, and work on OPLAN 1008 began. A major review of CA structure and doctrine was undertaken by the Department of the Army. The CA branch was a participant in several of the meetings and workshops. A result of this effort was an increase of CA assets allocated to USCENTCOM and the beginnings of a more carefully thought-out concept of employment. A major project to provide a detailed report of US government support to countries in the AOR provided by non-DOD agencies was undertaken by the 352d CA Cmd. Egypt was completed during 1984, and the rest of the countries are scheduled for completion in 1985. Based on the experiences in Exercise BRIGHT STAR 83, a new concept for CA involvement was developed in 1984 that calls for CA officers to be deployed to each embassy in countries participating in Exercise BRIGHT STAR 85. That concept will be tested in BRIGHT STAR 85.

(11) (U) To provide the USCENTCOM Command Group with a

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single source document for unclassified data on the countries of the AOR, the Division produced Country Books. These books contain an overview of the history, people, military, and various geopolitical aspects of the individual countries. Country Books for all nineteen countries had been completed in 1983 and are revised and updated on a periodic basis. Egypt, Djibouti, Kuwait, Jordan and Saudi Arabia were updated in 1984.

(12) (U) During 1984 efforts continued to explore and document the possibilities of allied cooperation to offset shortfalls within the USCENTCOM AOR. Recognizing that some allied countries conduct operations in the USCENTCOM AOR and that congressional pressure for increased allied country burden sharing will not diminish, incorporation of a plan to obtain this cooperation in the USCENTCOM planning process was a logical step to take. Therefore, it was decided to incorporate country strategies for obtaining allied cooperation into the command strategies. Each country strategy will include objectives, capabilities and a plan for increasing contributions of each country identified.

(13) (U) The major problem experienced by the Division in 1984, which will continue into 1985, was manning. Planned/projected action officer manning for the Division was eleven; actual manning was nine. Exacerbating the problem were two factors: the lack of naval interservice expertise caused by the Navy's policy not to formally train Foreign Area Specialists; and the shortage of administrative and clerical support. The Division normally should function as a reserve of personnel with area experience and expertise who are available to accomplish long range analytical studies; devise workable strategies and tactics to implement plans, policies and programs; and to advise the Command decision makers about the political-military realities of the world. The continued manpower shortages have made the Division fall increasingly behind in its long range work. The Division was basically reacting instead of anticipating and providing timely, in depth analytical assessments.

c. (U) Policy Division (CCJ5-O). During CY85, the division accomplished the following significant activities:

(a) (U) OPR for the following 12 official visits to this headquarters:

1 (U)

2 (U)

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(b) (U) Prepared 14 speeches with accompanying slides  
for the CINC and other Command representatives as listed  
below:

<u>Representative</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Audience/Location</u>
(U) Gen Kingston (CCCC)	11 January	US Students at the Air War College, Maxwell, Alabama
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	22 February	US Students at the Army War College Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	12 March	Air Power Symposium, Air War College, Maxwell, Alabama
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	25 March	US Students at the National War College, Washington, DC
(U) Gen Kingston (CCCC)	16 April	US Students at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island
(U) MajGen Moore (CCCS)	8 May	US Students at the Command and Staff College, Quantico, Virginia
(U) COMO Bernsen (CCJ5)	17 July	Students at the Corresponding Studies Class, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
(U) Gen Kingston (CCCC)	11 September	Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
(U) Colonel <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(b)(6)</span> (CCJ5)	30 October	Air Force Planners Conference, Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	12 November	Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California
(U) RADM Bernsen (CCJ5)	13 November	J5 Worldwide Planners Conference, Pentagon, Washington, D. C.
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	12 December	UK Joint Warfare Staff's Senior Officers' Joint Warfare Course, RM Poole, Dorset, England
(U) RADM Bernsen (CCJ5)	4 December	Tampa Bay Area Committee on Foreign Relations MacDill AFB,

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(U) BG Eichelberger (CCJ2) 19 December

Florida  
 Joint Service Defense  
 College, Greenwich,  
 Southeast London,  
 United Kingdom

(c) (U) The division, in conjunction with the Combat Analysis Group and CCJ2, initiated a war game that was run by JCS/Joint Analysis Directorate in Washington, D.C.. The objective of the wargame provided substantiation for the Minimum Risk Force (MRF) that is to be submitted to JCS as part of the Joint Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis (JSPDSA). This is the first time any CINC has wargamed a MRF. The wargame considered all restriction and directions applied by various JCS documents, was run using the current Defense Guidance and followed the worse case scenario established under USCINCENT OPLAN 1004/1008. Analysis of the results showed a MRF requirement in excess of previously submitted JSPDSA MRF.

U(d) ~~(S)~~ In September, 1984, both USCINCEUR and USCINCENT directed components to review the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Command Arrangements Agreement (CAA). USEUCOM proposed, and USCINCENT concurred, that a single document could replace the existing CAA and MOU. Development of the USCINCEUR-USCINCENT Command Arrangement and Support Agreement began in late CY84. Following a number of revisions, the proposed Command Arrangement and Support Agreement was approved by USCINCENT on 24 September. After informal review by the EUCOM staff, an updated agreement was sent to USCINCEUR for review and approval on 12 November. Once USCINCEUR approval is obtained, two originals will be signed by USCINCENT and forwarded to USCINCEUR for his signature. A signed document, representing an amalgamation of the CAA and MOU, is expected early in CY86.

d. (U) Programs Division (CCJ5-B)

(1) (U) The Programs Division was OPR for command efforts throughout the Department of Defense (DOD) Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) process.

(a) (U) Increased CINC involvement in the PPBS, initiated by DEPSECDEF in November 1984, continued to evolve during 1985. The initial USCINCENT Integrated Priority List (IPL), submitted 28 December 1984, was used as the baseline document throughout the FY87-91 POM development and review process. Additionally, the CINC provided specific comments and recommendations to SECDEF

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on how to further improve CINC involvement in the PPBS. Specifics on what transpired during the individual phases of the PPBS are covered in subsequent subparagraphs.

(b) (U) In the planning phase of PPBS, the Defense Guidance (DG) review was conducted in the April through November timeframe. The DG analysis was completed in two phases. Review of sections I-III commenced in April, followed by submission of formal comments in August and concluding in September with a Defense Resources Board (DRB) appearance by the CINC. Sections IV-V were initially worked in August with final comments provided in early November; immediately followed by a DRB which USCINCCENT attended.

(c) (U) In the programming phase, the FY 87-91 IPL and the individual Service programming priority lists were used to assist in the development of the FY87-91 Services POMS in the January through April timeframe. USCENTCOM requirements were initiated at the Headquarters and by the component commands and funneled into the respective Service programming channels. USNAVCENT, as a newly designated Navy echelon two command, input directly to CNO, while Forces Command (FORSCOM) and Tactical Air Command (TAC), were the component spokesmen for matters relating to USCENTCOMs Army and Air Force programmatic requirements. During POM development the Army and Air Force provided feedback briefings through FORSCOM and TAC. USNAVCENT provided its feedback by message.

The HQ USCENTCOM FY87-91 Program Objective Memorandum (POM) was presented to the Panel and Committee structure of the Air Staff Board in January and February for funding consideration of thirteen programs. Ten of these were accepted for inclusion and funding or partial funding in the Air Force POM. Program development review and prioritization for the HQ USCENTCOM FY88-92 POM took place in the August to December timeframe.

Once the Service POMS were published in May, USCENTCOM provided a Joint Program Assessment Memorandum (JPAM) input to JCS and began preparation for the OSD Issue Book cycle. As a result of CINC involvement in the PPBS initiative, the command drafted issue outlines for the first time and participated in the drafting of ten issue papers as members of the issue team. CINC's comments on additional POM issues of concern in each of the eight OSD issue books were dispatched by message in July.

Concurrently, J5B prepared USCINCCENT to discuss issues of concern before the DRB in July. At the July DRB, USCINCCENT reported to the DRB that the Services had provided adequate

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funding for 22 of the 28 priority requirements identified in the IPL. During the DRB process, the CINC presented his rationale for the funding of the remaining requirements. As a result, the DRB directed the Services to provide additional money for en route support, facilities for pre-positioning, Diego Garcia, munitions, caretaker facilities and to make arrangements for near-real-time intelligence support to the command.

The analysis of the Program Decision Memorandums (PDMs) which reflected the decisions of the DRB, concluded the command's involvement in the programming phase.

(d) (U) In the budgeting phase, the command reviewed all OSD Program Budget Decisions, and monitored programs affecting the USCENTCOM area of responsibility (AOR).

(e) (U) Command involvement in identifying component and HQ programming priorities for FY88-92 commenced in July. Preparation of the CINC's Integrated Priority List (IPL) began in July with a request for component and staff input. A "strawman" was developed and reviewed during a September 85 IPL/MPL conference. Based on discussions surfaced during this conference, Service peculiar IPLs were drafted and submitted to USCENTCOM's responsible agents for the respective Service POMs. This edition of the MPL was reformatted to include requirement validation and to encompass the IPL, as well as all remaining unprioritized requirements of concern to USCENTCOM. The IPL was submitted to SECDEF on 22 November and the MPL was published and distributed in the same timeframe.

(2) (U) In February J5-B prepared USCINCCENT testimony given by the CINC to the Senate Armed Services Committee. The CINC's presentation on the status of the command was well received. He answered numerous questions concerning the AOR and the USCENTCOM approach to resolving problems in the area.

(3) (U) The programs Division served as the OPR for the following official visits to this headquarters:

- (U) Mr. (b)(6) Dep Asst Sec Army, 10 Jan 1985.
- (U) MajGen McPeak, HQ TAC, 21 Jan 1985.
- (U) Mr. (b)(6) and Ms. (b)(6) OSD/PA&E, 22 Jan 1985.
- (U) Mr. (b)(6) and Capt (b)(6) ISA & NSC, 18-20 Feb 1985.
- (U) Maj Gen McPeak, HQ TAC, 5 Apr 1985.
- (U) COL (b)(6) and Mr. (b)(6) FORSCOM, 11 Sep 1985.
- (U) Dr. (b)(6) OSD/ISA, 24 Sep 1985.

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(U) MG Olson, JCS/SPRAA, 26 Nov 1985.

(U) BG Hagwood, FORSCOM, 3 Dec 1985.

## Speeches/Presentations Prepared by the J5 Directorate for Calendar Year 1985

<u>Representative</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Audience/Location</u>
(U) Gen Kingston (CCCC)	11 January	US Students at the Air War College, Maxwell, Alabama
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	22 February	US Students at the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	12 March	Air Power Symposium, Air War College, Maxwell, Alabama
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	25 March	US Students at the National War College, Washington, DC
(U) Gen Kingston (CCCC)	16 April	US Students at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island
(U) MajGen Moore (CCCS)	8 May	US Students at the Command and Staff College, Quantico, Virginia
(U) COMO Bernsen (CCJ5)	17 July	Students at the Corresponding Studies Class, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
(U) Gen Kingston (CCCC)	11 September	Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
(U) Colonel <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">(b)(6)</span> (CCJ5)	30 October	Air Force Planners Conference, Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	12 November	Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California
(U) RADM Bernsen (CCJ5)	13 November	J5 Worldwide Planners Conference, Pentagon, Washington, D. C.
(U) Maj Gen Rohr (CCDC)	12 December	UK Joint Warfare Staff's Senior Officers' Joint Warfare Course, RM Poole, Dorset, England
(U) RADM Bernsen (CCJ5)	4 December	Tampa Bay Area

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(U) BG Eichelberger (CCJ2) 19 December

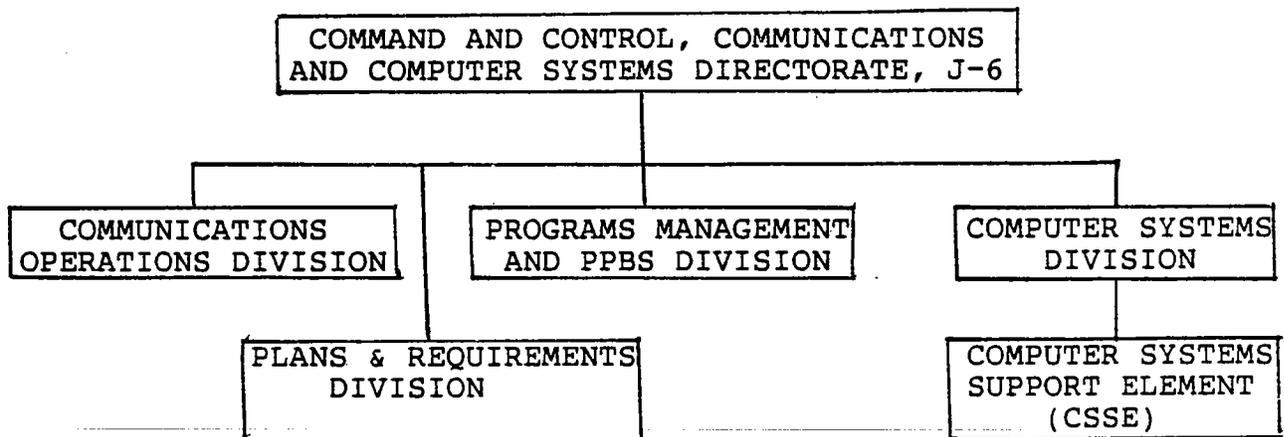
Committee on Foreign  
Relations MacDill AFB,  
Florida  
Joint Service Defense  
College, Greenwich,  
Southeast London,  
United Kingdom

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COMMAND AND CONTROL,  
COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTER SYSTEMS  
DIRECTORATE

GENERAL

(U) The J6 directorate had overall staff responsibility for the development of communications (C-E) and automatic data processing (ADP) policies, plans, budgets, and programs for the command. The directorate ensured C4 support for the command; supervised the development, acquisition, and operation of communications and computer facilities and equipment; served as the USCENTCOM focal point for Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) matters; and was responsible for coordination with the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), Defense Communications Agency (DCA), and National Command Authority (NCA) for technical matters during peacetime and for supervision and implementation of those agencies management policies during contingencies. Internally, the directorate was organized into four divisions and a support element as shown below.



(U) Under the FY 86 Joint Manpower Program (JMP), the J6 was authorized a staff of 36 officers and 25 enlisted personnel with an additional 10 officers and 53 enlisted personnel in the Computer Systems Support Element. This JMP represents the reorganization of the directorate to include a Programs Management and PPBS Division and to redesignate the Current Plans and Operations Division, the Communications Operations Division. It also reflects an active duty manpower decrease of one officer and one enlisted in the staff. In addition, one officer was gained in the CSSE, but five enlisted billets were lost. The

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~~organization and function of each division along with significant events and actions are described in the following paragraphs.~~

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## J6 DIRECTORATE

### GENERAL

(U) In June 1985, Brig Gen Samuel J. Greene was transferred to the position of Commander, European Communications Division, Air Force Communications Command and was succeeded by Brig Gen Wayne E. Schramm as Director J6, USCENCOM. Brig Gen Schramm holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering Physics from South Dakota State College and a Master's Degree in Aerospace Management from the University of California. After being commissioned through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Program, Brig Gen Schramm served in numerous assignments in the Phillippines, Japan, Thailand, Germany, Hawaii, and the Continental U.S. to include Commander, 506th Tactical Control Maintenance Squadron, Commander, Detachment 5, Air Force Communications Service, Commander, 1945th Communications Group, Commander, Pacific Information Systems Division, and key positions with Headquarters, Air Force. His military decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters and the Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters. He assumed the grade of Brigadier General on 29 May 85.

### PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND PPBS DIVISION

#### GENERAL

(U) The Program Management and PPBS Division managed USCENCOM Headquarters Command, Control, and Communications (C3) Systems enhancements; tasked and coordinated with base communications activities to install approved HQ C3, tasked and provided oversight of service and contractor engineering/installation teams; and consolidated inputs for the USCENCOM Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) submissions. The division managed the Southwest Asia (SWA) infrastructure C3 Program, it prepared and presented briefings on SWA C3 infrastructure and USCENCOM airborne C3 systems, provided representation and direction to special study working groups, provided membership to working groups with Department of State on SWA infrastructure, and provided inputs for National Security Decision Directive Programs for the USCENCOM area of responsibility (AOR). The division monitored Service C3 procurement programs by investigating, evaluating, and maintaining data on applicable communications equipment. The Program Management and PPBS Division was the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for the Defense Communications System (DCS) Five Year Program. The division coordinated with and provided inputs to Defense Communications Agency (DCA) for plans and policies; prepared and presented briefings on current and planned

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DCS programs; reviewed engineering studies and provided user inputs for trade-off analysis; and monitored DCS and TRI-TAC Programs to ensure interoperability. The division monitored planned Service C3 Programs in the USCENCOM AOR and managed interim C3 capability development; served as OPR for Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) modernization/enhancement; coordinated with JCSE concerning development of programmed equipment replacement to ensure interoperability; and prepared and presented briefings on existing and planned JCSE C3 capability. The division conducted generalized comparative analysis (Cost/benefits) of alternate systems design concepts for satisfying C3 systems operation concepts and requirements and developed policy and systems concepts/plans for the enhancement of Theater Telecommunication Systems. The Program Management and PPBS Division also allocated satellite space segments, consolidated requirements, managed USCINCENT Command and Control Initiative Funds, managed the CCJ6 budget, and reviewed and commented on the draft Defense Guidance.

## USCINCENT COMMAND AND CONTROL AIRCRAFT

(U) During August 1985, HQ USAF provided USCINCENT with a second dedicated command and control, communications aircraft. The aircraft was turned over to E-Systems, Greenville, TX, to undergo extensive modifications. These modifications will include a complete communications suite to support USCINCENT and his battle staff. The communications suite will include UHF satellite, UHF/VHF amplitude and frequency modulation, and high frequency (HF) communications. These systems will allow USCINCENT and his battle staff to pass secure and nonsecure, record or voice traffic to HQ USCENCOM and the National Command Authority.

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVE MEMORANDUM (POM)

(U) During the FY87 POM Cycle, USCENCOM received funds for five of nine Program Decision Packages (PDPs) submitted by CCJ6. Funds were approved and entered into the Five Year Defense Program for the upgrade of Emergency Action Center Consoles, procurement of a Quick Reaction SSO Communications Systems, procurement of a Joint WWMCCS Information System (WIS), follow-on operations and maintenance for the Nuclear Planning and Execution System (NPES) and Modern Aids to Planning (MAPS). Adjustments in funding for a Theater Communications Capability continue to be worked through service repricing exercises and quarterly in-progress reviews. Requests for resources to provide tactical communications capability and transportable WIS have been resubmitted in the USCENCOM FY88 POM. A request for additional manpower to support the Deployable Intelligence Data Handling System (DIDHS) and the WWMCCS transportable host computer are

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also included in the FY88 POM.

### USCENTCOM HEADQUARTERS C3

(U) During 1985, this Directorate submitted a total of twenty-two Information Systems Requirement Documents (ISRDs), in addition to those for telephone service, to the base programming function for submission through Air Force channels. All of these requirements were approved; however, two were withdrawn due to technical infeasibility. The most significant ISRDs being those associated with the relocation of USSOCENT, identification of STU-II Secure Telephone Unit requirements for USCENTCOM, and installation of antennas supporting the Light Reaction Communication System (LRCS).

(U) Air Force Communications Command (AFCC) Engineering and Installation (E&I) teams completed seven communications-electronics schemes. These schemes included installation of LRCS antennas, installation of the CINC STU-II NET, and WWMCCS cable to CCJ3 Navy Operations. Also installed were distribution cable to support the Nuclear Planning Execution System (NPES) and the Modern Aids to Planning Systems (MAPS).

U ~~(C)~~ The implementation of the CINC STU-II Net, in July, provided USCINCENT and his component commanders with an additional means of secure voice communications. This equipment provides secure voice connectivity via autovon or commercial direct dial in the event of AUTOSEVOCOM failure.

### THEATER COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY

U ~~(S/NF)~~ In late January 1985 a DOD team consisting of a JCS/CCJ5 representative and three members of USCENTCOM CCJ6, including the Director, traveled to the AOR and provided detailed communications briefings to the ambassador and country team in Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. Purpose of the briefings were to provide the overall concept, as well as an incremental approach, to aid in the negotiation process. The ambassadors responded by message but said the time was not right to approach the host nation. USCENTCOM utilized the State Department DOD Roundtable meetings to address communications issues and continually press for access.

(U) The total theater communications concept was validated with the publication of the JCS Service Memo in April 1985 for two major nodes, ROC 1-83 and ROC 3-83, and in May 1985 for one minor node, ROC 4-83. USCENTCOM began hosting and chairing an In-Progress Review Committee (IPR) in August 1985 to discuss implementation plans with the Army and Air Force representatives at staff and component levels. The IPRs will convene four times

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yearly to address implementation issues until the theater system is successfully installed and operational in the AOR.

#### SATELLITE ACTIONS

~~(S)~~ U The key issue for USCENTCOM satellite actions continued to be the heavy reliance on satellite systems for the majority of communications links both to/from and within the AOR. Related issues were limited space segment capacity and the acquisition, availability, and interoperability of ground segment terminals. As a result of a meeting at USCENTCOM, a Minimum Essential Circuits List (MECL) was developed for the Headquarters and components. Utilizing this MECL and the satellite planning capacity provided by JCS, a planning allocation of the available space segment was developed and promulgated to the components. Included in this plan were the UHF and SHF space segment allocations for near, mid and far-team use. Acquisition of Ground Mobile Forces (GMF) satellite terminals by the components continued with identification of the low rate multiplexer and bulk encryption device as solutions for interoperability problems between Army and Air Force GMF terminals. Planning and development of circuit requirements for USCENTCOM and components of the future Military Strategic and Tactical Relay (MILSTAR) UHF satellite system was completed and provided for validation and inclusion into the system architecture. Inclusion of new circuit requirements into the User Requirements Data Base (URDB) continued while JCS validation of previously submitted URDB circuitry was completed.

#### CINC C2 INITIATIVE FUNDS

(U) The CINC C2 Initiative Program had a stormy year in 1985. A large number of projects were approved for funding using the \$1.5M allocated to USCINCCENT. During 1985, for the first time, all the components as well as the HQ staff submitted projects which met the basic criteria for funding using CINC C2 funds. The first half of 1985 was busy ensuring that all the appropriate military interdepartmental purchase requests (MIPR) were issued to move funds from the programs fund manager (DCA) to the vendor or agencies which would provide the goods or services approved for purpose. Following is a list of the projects approved and funded using FY85 funds:

JRC Communications Network

Decision Support and Information System for Terrorism (DESIST)

SAO Communications for Security

IDA Communications Study (Phase III)

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## WWMCCS Graphics Terminal

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Treadway

Deployable UHF Satellite Communications System

First In/Last Out Battle Area Reliable, UHF Tactical Satellite Communications Package (AN/PSC-3)

Secure Teletype Message Terminal

Automatic Message Handling thru WWMCCS

Integration of Simulation Models on C2 ADF

Repeater Station for Motorola MS-300 Radios

Base Station for Motorola MX-300 Radios

Vehicle Converter for Motorola MX-300 Radios

Brick Radios

Executive Presentation System (Intelligence System)

Three Facsimile Terminals

Maintenance for Facsimile Terminals

Two Rockwell Collins HF 380 Transceivers with Accessories

AN/TSC-96 Enhancement

Back-up Printer for Fleet Imagery Support Terminal

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Deployable Microcomputer Facsimile Support

Deployable WWMCCS Terminal Support

Secure Mobile Unit (SMU) KY-76

Expansion of the Deployable Intelligence Data Handling System (DIDHS) Magnetic Media Library

Portable HF-SSB (Ambassador) Transceiver System

(U) The transfer of responsibility between action officers occurred in August 1985 when FY86 projects were being prepared

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for submission to the OJCS for approval. USCINCCENT approved the projects recommended by the staff and realigned the project priorities. The initial projects approved for FY86 funding were (in priority order) as follows:

(1) KY-77 (STU) for the CINC Portable Communications Package.

(2) Two AN/PSC-3 UHF satellite radios for the CCJ3 to provide USCINCCENT UHF portable satellite communications during contingencies or exercises.

(3) Six AN/PSC-3 UHF satellite radios for USSOCCENT for issue to Special Operations Assessment Teams (SOAT).

(4) Improvement to the USCENTAF rear HQ SATCOM Terminal to allow receipt and transmission of message traffic thereby eliminating excessively long delivery times and trips.

(5) One AN/-PSC-3 radio and portable facsimile device for USNAVCENT to ensure COMIDEASTFOR has adequate communications while ashore in the AOR.

(6) Two remotely piloted aircraft for the I MAF to use in an airborne retransmission role. This marine airborne retransmission craft (MARC) will enable I MAF (MARCENT) HQ to maintain contact with the Marine Division(s) on their FM command nets.

(U) The projects were submitted to the OJCS in October. Meanwhile, the FY84 and FY85 projects were continuing to generate activity. The UHF SATCOM radios provided to I MAF, JRC and NAVCENT were provided antennas and batteries. The antennas purchased provided equivalent capabilities at approximately half the cost of the previously recommended vendor. Also the SAO communications packages were delivered and transhipped to the users.

(U) In November we were informed that the Senate and House Appropriations Committees had eliminated funding for the CINC C2 program. Immediate efforts were begun, as recommended by the JCS/C3S to rally support for refunding of this vital and productive program. After some delays, letters were written to certain key congressional leaders from USCINCCENT extolling the virtues and need for this program. The efforts of the combined CINCs were successful. The joint committee on the budget refunded the R&D and procurement portions of the program. USCINCCENT lost approximately \$300K, but retained in excess of \$850K for accomplishment of the approved projects. If all the projects use all the funds allocated to them, there will be \$12K

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left in procurement and \$110K in R&D. Prior to the end of 1985 there were recommendations for projects to use some of the R&D and all of the remaining procurement funds.

MILSTAR PROGRAM

U ~~(S)~~ 1985 was an auspicious year for the MILSTAR program. It was announced in October that the capacity to launch the improved, higher capacity satellites in the MILSTAR constellation will be extremely expensive and not physically possible before 1992. This revelation caused the MILSTAR project office to require all MILSTAR users to review their needs for access to this hardened, survivable system intended for tactical command essential communications. USCENCOM accomplished the requested review and submitted the requirements for the USCENCOM nets and the component nets.

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~~SECRET~~COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS DIVISIONGENERAL

(U) The Communications Operations Division was responsible for the management of existing C3 systems both in the USCENCOM area of responsibility (AOR) and at USCENCOM Headquarters, MacDill AFB, Florida. The division was also responsible for the development of communications policies and operational procedures for current systems. The Communications Operations Division was the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for communications security (COMSEC), TEMPEST, telephone directories, requests for changes to existing communications, and radio frequency matters. The division also was responsible for exercise planning, contingency operations planning, and operation of a Joint Communications Control Center (JCCC) for both exercises and contingency operations; advised the Director of required augmentation for exercises or operations; prepared personnel deployment rosters for the directorate; monitored component unit readiness; assisted in the development of requirements; prepared satellite access and radio frequency requests to support the command; and was OPR for the communications portions of exercise plans. The Communications Operations Division was divided into four branches. These were the Exercise and Contingency Branch, Mission Support Branch, COMSEC Management Branch, and the Administrative Support Branch.

CONTINGENCIES

(U) Communications planning was done for several contingencies, but none were executed during 1985.

EXERCISES

- U ~~(C)~~ Exercise WINTEX-CIMEX 85 was a Joint Chiefs of Staff sponsored worldwide procedural general war command post exercise (CPX) conducted 26 February - 13 March 1985. USCENCOM communications play was minimal with one on-call action officer participating.
- U ~~(C)~~ Exercise BLUE FLAG 85 was an Air Force sponsored tactical air command post exercise conducted 12-19 June 1985 at Hurlburt Field, Ft Walton, Florida. CCJ6 provided two communications officers to act as the higher headquarters in the Southwest Asia scenario. The communications emphasis was placed on frequency deconfliction, frequency protection, taboo lists, minimize and the actual interruption of telephone services to simulate communications outages.
- U ~~(S)~~ Exercise SHADOW HAWK 85 was a JCS directed, USCENCOM

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scheduled combined Jordan/US joint air defense field training and command post exercise conducted in Jordan 1-17 July 1985. JCSE, USARCENT, USCENTAF, and MAC provided U.S. communications. CCJ6 deployed two communications officers. UHF SATCOM provided the initial U.S. communications, later augmented by a JCSE SHF SATCOM system. Jordanian fixed plant terrestrial systems were used extensively, supplemented by U.S. tactical systems. Tactical Jordanian HF radio equipment was used to support the combined headquarters. Additional communications support over that provided in 1984 included a WIN terminal in the U.S. Embassy to support the crisis resupply portion of the exercise.

U ~~(S)~~ Exercise IRON COBRA 85 was a small-scale combined/joint logistical field training exercise conducted in Egypt 16-22 July 1985. CCJ6 deployed two communications officers. Communications were provided by JCSE UHF TACSAT and Egyptian HF radios secured by JCSE provided Parkhill COMSEC devices.

U ~~(S)~~ Exercise BRIGHT STAR 85 was a Joint Chiefs of Staff directed, USCENTCOM scheduled joint/combined field training exercise conducted 15 July to 26 August 1985. (b)(1)1.4a, c

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OCONUS deployment of TRI-TAC communications voice and message switches to date. In addition to integrating the switches with the Defense Communications System, the message switches were used to support both GENSER and SSO traffic for the first time in any exercise. The initial field instructions on "The Inter/Intra theater AN/TTC-39 Paired-Switch Key Concept" were tested at BRIGHT STAR 85 and forwarded to the National Security Agency for publication. Tactical AUTOVON area codes using AUTOVON interswitch trunks in accordance with interface control document (ICD-20) for AUTOVON/tactical interface were used for the first time. The WWMCCS Level 6 and DIDHS computer packages were deployed and used extensively during this exercise. Through intensive management and cooperation of all supporting communications units and personnel, the exercise was successful and provided the best ever communications for a major USCENTCOM OCONUS exercise.

U ~~(S)~~ Exercise VALIANT USHER 86 was a Joint Chiefs of Staff coordinated, USCINCCENT sponsored deployment and field training exercise conducted in the vicinity of Berbera, Somalia 1-7 November 1985. Communications for this short-notice exercise were very austere and consisted primarily of UHF TACSAT provided by JCSE, USARCENT and MAC. Ship-to-shore UHF and HF provided by a Marine Corps air-naval gunfire team from 2d ANGLICO; and existing Navy shipboard and aircraft radios.

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U (S) Exercise PORT CALL 86 was a Joint Chiefs of Staff sponsored command post exercise conducted 12-22 November 1985. USCENTCOM play was based on OPLAN 1011 with modifications caused by free play. The requirement for a theater communications capability in our AOR was again identified. The Annex K to OPLAN 1011 is now being rewritten to incorporate the communications lessons learned as a result of this exercise.

#### COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY

(U) Communications security equipment for the CINC's EC-135Y aircraft was acquired by this headquarters and transferred to Robins AFB for installation.

(U) KL-42's were received for use by SOCCENT. Ten of the KL-42's were upgraded to KL-43's.

#### MISSION SUPPORT

(U) The Mission Support Branch monitored the status of garrison telephone and radio systems as well as providing frequency management, circuit, and switching support for USCENTCOM exercises.

(U) The Electronic Compatibility Analysis Center (ECAC) completed a feasibility study on converting the IONCAP HF propagation prediction model for use on our micro computer. Software conversion should be completed during CY 1986.

(U) A new cellular telephone system was procured to replace the CINC's mobile radio telephone. The new system provides greater efficiency and reliability. Accessories were obtained to permit both mobile and portable use of the system.

(U) An Emergency Action Center (EAC) communications upgrade project was started. Upon the communications upgrade completion, the EAC will have greater flexibility, reliability, and operating efficiency.

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## COMPUTER SYSTEMS DIVISION/COMPUTER SYSTEMS SUPPORT ELEMENT

### GENERAL

(U) The Computer Systems Division (CCJ6-D)/Computer Systems Support Element (CSSE) was responsible for the planning, management, and operation the USCENTCOM fixed and deployable ADP systems. CCJ6-D is responsible for advising the CINC and his staff on the effective implementation and operation of the USCENTCOM ADP resources. The division provided specific technical assistance to CCJ2 for the planning and acquisition of the USCENTCOM intelligence ADP systems. The division also provided expertise in the implementation of a staff local area network (LAN) throughout the headquarters. The Computer Systems Division consists of the Division Chief and the ADP Plans and Programs Branch. The CSSE was responsible for the operation and maintenance of the ADP systems both in a garrison and a deployed environment. The CSSE consists of an Element Chief and four branches: Computer Security Division; Software Design, Development and Maintenance Division; Computer Operations Division; and the Administrative Support Division.

### DEPLOYABLE INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYSTEM

(U) The Deployable Intelligence Data Handling System (DIDHS) was deployed to Ft Meade, Maryland for interface testing with the National Security Agency (NSA) Mobile Cryptological Support Facility (MCSF) during February 1985. Subsequently, the mini-MCSF and the MCSF IIA deployed to MacDill AFB for the conclusion of the testing. These tests lead to the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between USCENTCOM and NSA establishing standard protocols for information transfer between the MCSF and the DIDHS. The MOU also contains provisions for periodic review and update of the protocols.

### COMPUTER CONTRACTS

(U) A five-year contract was awarded to Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), Comsystems Division, on 1 April for ADP general support services for the headquarters. Task orders were issued for development of a Computer Systems Master Plan, development of Test Plans for three-phase test and acceptance of the WWMCCS Transportable Host computer system, and for development of cargo containerization software and documentation. Fiscal year 1985 expenditures were \$103K. The contract was renewed for fiscal year 1986 in September and funded for \$995K. Task orders were issued for development of a functional description for a deployable local area network (LAN) to support the WWMCCS Transportable Host computer system, for the development and execution of microcomputer training courses, and

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for the development of engineering, security, installation, operational field test, and logistics plans to support fielding of the Transportable Host computer system. A task order was initiated to provide systematic requirements analysis support throughout the headquarters.

(U) A contract was awarded in September to GRID Systems Corporation for procurement and maintenance of fifteen TEMPEST GRID microcomputers with associated peripherals and software. The systems will provide a small, lightweight, portable capability to various staff elements with validated requirements. In addition to word processing, data base management, spreadsheet, and graphics functions, the systems will be capable of secure data transfer by satellite or telephone modem. Compatibility with Zenith and IBM desktop microcomputers is provided by internal dual operating systems, GRID to MS-DOS file conversion software, and floppy disk transfer. The majority of the equipment arrived during the last quarter of calendar year 1985. Acquisition cost was \$282K.

## NUCLEAR PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM

(U) The Nuclear Planning and Execution System (NPES), consisting of a Data General MV10000 CPU, two(2) 9-track tape drives, four(4) 277 MB disk drives, a 600 LPM band printer, and six(6) CRTs was installed in April. The NPES prototype software (a test version) was delivered in May. The system was designed to replace the version of NPES currently operating on the WWMCCS computer.

## SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT NOTIFICATION

(U) System Development Notification (SDN) CEN-011 was validated and approved by the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS) on 10 May 1985. It approved the purchase of Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Information Subsystem (WIS) IBM 4456 replacements for the Honeywell Information Systems (HIS) Visual Information Processor (VIP) 7705W and Systematic General T5140-W WWMCCS terminals.

(U) SDN CEN-013 was validated and approved by OJCS on 3 December 1985. It approved the connectivity of the USCENTCOM WWMCCS Transportable Host (T-Host) computer system to the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) in both CONUS and OCONUS environments.

(U) SDN CEN-012 was validated and approved by OJCS on 4 December 1985. It approved the purchase of remote computer peripherals to be used in the support of the USCENTCOM WWMCCS Transportable Host

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(T-Host) computer system. This equipment will allow the operation of the T-Host from the existing computer room in building 540.

## STAND-ALONE MICROCOMPUTERS

(U) Thirty-eight Zenith Z-150 stand-alone microcomputers were purchased via the Air Force/Navy requirements contract and installed throughout the headquarters in the May to June timeframe. These machines are 100% compatible with the IBM PC. The software that has been purchased for these systems includes word processing, electronic spreadsheet, data base management and graphics. Acquisition cost for the hardware and software exceeded \$320,000.

(U) Installation of the IBM 4456 WIS CUS workstations was begun in November. These systems were procured to be used either as WWMCCS terminals, replacing the VIP 7705W and T5140W terminals, or as stand-alone microcomputers. The software that was procured to support the WIS CUS terminals included spreadsheet, text processing, data management, business graphics, project charts, PC-DOS and basic programming language.

## WWMCCS TRANSPORTABLE HOST

(U) The USCENTCOM WWMCCS Transportable Host (T-Host) computer project was begun in July 1985 with the awarding of a contract to Honeywell Information Systems (HIS) to provide a DPS 8/49 host computer and associated automated data processing equipment (ADPE). Concurrently, Tobyhanna Army Depot (TOAD) awarded a contract to Gichner Mobile Systems to provide a customized, air-loadable shelter to house the system. The computer equipment is to be integrated into the shelter to provide stand alone host support to USCENTCOM. Delivery and acceptance testing of the ADPE was accomplished in October and November 1985. Integration of the ADPE into the shelter is scheduled for early 1986.

(U) The refurbishment project for a transportable Remote Network Processor (RNP) Shelter and the Communications Shelter was begun by Tobyhanna Army Depot in July and completed in December 1985. The replacement of certain items of equipment and the upgrade of the communication facilities was accomplished. The culmination of this project provides USCENTCOM, major components, and other users with minicomputer processing and communications capabilities during deployed operations.

## INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATIONS PROCESSING SHELTER

(U) The Intelligence Communications Processing Shelter (ICPS)

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was delivered to USCENTCOM in August 1985. The ICPS is the second shelter of the prototype DIDHS. The system was constructed by Tobyhanna Army Depot (TOAD) under the program management of Rome Air Development Center, Griffis AFB, New York. The ICPS received interim accreditation by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to process top secret sensitive compartmented information (TS SCI) data. The system was also given interim certification by the Defense Communication Agency (DCA) to process category III data. The additional capability of the ICPS provides the Intelligence Directorate (J2) with a fully functional message handling capability.

## MODERN AIDS TO PLANNING

(U) The Modern Aids to Planning (MAP) computer system was installed in December. The computer is a Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) Virtual Address Extension (VAX) 8600 Computer. The MAP computer system consists of four disk drives, two tape drives, and two line printers. Terminals and video equipment were installed in the CCCA area. The initial MAP application software will be the Joint Theater Level Simulation (JTLS), a computer-assisted war gaming system. The goal of the MAP effort is to improve the deliberate planning process, with JTLS being the initial product to support that process.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS DIVISIONGENERAL

(U) The Plans and Requirements Division provided policy guidance and direction regarding telecommunications requirements definition, planning, and programming. The division developed the communications portions of USCENTCOM war, disaster, and evacuation plans and orders. The division also provided technical assistance in the area of C-E developmental programs, reviewed and coordinated command and control program studies and analysis of the headquarters and Service components, and served as focal point for all future telecommunications enhancements. Based on recognized limitations, and in conjunction with users, the division developed statements of requirements for new telecommunications systems; developed communications systems concept plans for the enhancement of theater telecommunications system (fixed and tactical), networks, and facilities; and defined the communications needed to support future concepts of operation. The Plans and Requirements Division coordinated the long-term development of plans and procedures for the survivability of the theater telecommunications systems, to include physical security, alternate routing of critical circuits, mix-of-media, and use of Host Nation military and commercial systems; and coordinated supporting signal unit planning and programming. The division managed security assistance office communications improvements. The Plans and Requirements Division consisted of three branches. These were the Strategic Plans and Requirements Branch, The War Plans Branch, and the Administrative Support Branch.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATION (SAO) COMMUNICATIONS

- U ~~(C)~~ During 1985, a new security assistance office was established in Bahrain and in Djibouti. As both of these offices are one-man operations, there were no additional communications requirements. Both offices satellite operate off their respective embassy.
- U ~~(C)~~ The OMC Cairo has completed the installation of their extensive non-tactical radio network. Frequency problems associated with the relays are being worked with the host nation.
- U ~~(C)~~ MAP Jordan has completed installation of roof-mount antennas and now have sufficient coverage on non-tactical radio net.
- U ~~(C)~~ To fulfill a security requirement, the USLO Kuwait was provided a non-tactical radio system to interoperate with the local embassy net. The net was operational but needs some additional roof-mounted antennas to enhance coverage.

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(U) The non-tactical radio system for the OMC in Somalia was recrystallized to allow for interoperations with the local embassy net. OMC Somalia is awaiting negotiations for TUSA communications maintenance to assist in antenna installation.

U ~~(C)~~ A meteor burst communications systems was sent to OMC Khartoum. This system is to be used for communications between US personnel in country and the OMC. During delivery, one terminal was damaged and is awaiting repair.

U ~~(C)~~ In July the new OMC Chief for the United Arab Emirates requested assistance in establishing a communications exercise in the UAE. This exercise was approved by the CINC and funds are being sought.

U ~~(C)~~ The long awaited USCENTREP SATCOM terminals were received by USCENTCOM and shipped to OMC's. A training team is awaiting the receipt of these radios by the OMC's prior to deployment.

(U) Secure voice architectural change requirements necessitated by STU-IIM cancellation and STU-III procurement decision were submitted and incorporated into the Secure Voice System Goal Architecture.

#### REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES (ROCs)

(U) ROC 1-85 was submitted in January for a quick reaction SHF SATCOM capability for use by the SSO.

(U) ROC 2-85 was submitted in March for a USCENTCOM theater HF capability.

(U) ROC 3-85 was submitted on 10 May 85 for Meteor Burst communications capability.

(U) ROC 4-85 was submitted on 10 July 85 for an SHF Demand Assigned Multiple Access capability.

(U) During the year ROCs 2, 3, and 4-83 were validated for the USCENTCOM theater communications capability.

#### WAR/CONTINGENCY PLANS

(U) Major revisions were written to the communications/ADF annexes in USCINCENT CONPLANS 1006, 1007, and 1012 as well as OPLANS 1002 and 1008. These changes addressed new contingency options or the restructuring of US/friendly forces, and included more detailed communications/ADP system breakouts. A new annex to the USCINCENT Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) was drafted to provide the information systems support for additional

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intel and command and control requirements at the Emergency Relocation Site. With the creation of a new USCINCCENT CONPLAN 1103, CCJ6-PW developed the supporting Annex K. To aid DCA in preparing a supporting plan to CONPLAN 1103, Annex K included (for the first time in a CONPLAN) a breakout of the multichannel DCS entry requirements.

#### FIBER OPTICS INITIATIVE

(U) In August 1985, CCJ6-PR began investigating the feasibility of using fiber optic technology in the AOR. The primary applications envisioned are:

U 1. ~~(S/NF)~~ As alternate or redundant systems supplementing tropospheric radio links across the Arabian Gulf.

U 2. ~~(S/NF)~~ As pre-positioned systems for primary cross-Gulf communications.

3. (U) As support of replacement of long haul, terrestrial tropospheric and Line-of-Sight (LOS) systems.

U 4. ~~(S)~~ As replacement for conventional 26-pair and PCM cable, appreciably reducing the size and weight of equipment to be deployed.

(U) The concept has been staffed as ROC 1-86 and is to be submitted to OJCS during first quarter, CY 86.

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## INSPECTOR GENERAL

1. The Office of the Inspector General began its third year of operation 1 January 1985. This was a year of change. On 31 August, BGen John H. Gary, III, USMC, retired and was relieved by BGen James D. Beans, USMC. Also in August, CAPT (b)(6), (b)(6), USN, transferred to Kansas and was relieved by CAPT (b)(6), USN. BGen Beans, USMC; Col (b)(6), USAF, CAPT (b)(6), USN; and COL (b)(6), USA, were the key incumbents at years end.

2. USCENTCOM Regulations (CCR) 20-2, 20-3 and 20-5 were rewritten and a change 1 to CCR 20-1 was published. The new USCENTCOM Regulation 20-2 superseded CCR 20-6.

3. Major activities during the year included evaluation of selected exercise objectives during exercise BRIGHT STAR 85 and the inspection of ten Security Assistance Offices (SAOs) in our area of responsibility.

4. In January, command inspections of USOMC Cairo, Egypt, and USOMC Sanna, Yemen were conducted. In February, the ODRP Islamabad, Pakistan, and USLOK, Kuwait, were inspected. In March, command inspections of the Military Assistance Program in Jordan, and USLO, UAE, were conducted. In April, the command inspection of OMCs in Sudan and Oman were cancelled due to coup in Sudan. This completed the fiscal year 1985 inspection cycle and all SAO inspections were considered satisfactory.

5. In July, evaluations of airlift/sealift, communications interfaces, water distribution, well drilling, POL distribution, POL laboratory and munitions procedures were conducted during BRIGHT STAR 85, a joint/combined exercise conducted in Egypt and Jordan.

6. In June, ~~CCIG~~ conducted the USCENTCOM Internal Management Control (IMC) program inspection in preparation for a DOD IG IMC Inspection which was conducted in September.

7. Several coordination visits were conducted during 1985. In May 85, the Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General, and Assistant Inspector General conducted a coordination visit with USCENTAF/IG. The purpose of this visit was to accomplish necessary coordination/delineation of functions between CCIG and the component IGs for FY86. A visit for the same purposes was conducted with USARCEN/IG in July 1985. In addition, the Assistant Inspector General visited the JCS Deputy IG in October 1985 to discuss activities which affect all unified and specified commands.

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8. In October, the fiscal year 1986, command inspection cycle commenced with the inspection of USOMC, Oman. The final major activity of calendar year 1985 was the command inspection of MAP, Jordan; USLO, UAE; and USMTM, Saudi Arabia, in Nov-Dec 85. All of these SAO inspections were considered satisfactory.

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## ADJUTANT GENERAL

### 1. Manning and Organization.

a. During 1985 total authorizations for the Adjutant General was unchanged; remaining at 31 as of 31 Dec 85.

b. On 1 May 85, Major (b)(6) was assigned as Chief of the Services Division.

c. The FY 1985 Joint Manpower Program (JMP) approved realignment of several billets to improve utilization and productivity:

(1) One E-8 Admin Superintendant was realigned from the Adjutant General's Administrative Support Staff (Para 0800-03) to NCOIC of Services Division (Para 0830-02).

(2) One Admin Specialist (E4) was realigned from the Services Division (Para 0830-03) to the Adjutant Generals Administrative Support staff (Para 0800-03).

(3) One Admin Chief (E-7) was realigned from the Distribution Branch (Para 0831-02) to the Resources Branch as the Administrative Systems Project Manager.

(4) Two Admin Specialists (E5/E6) were realigned from the Document Control Branch (Para 0832-03/04) to the Distribution Branch.

d. Overall organization of the Adjutant General remained unchanged from 1984.

### 2. Functions.

a. General. During 1985, the Adjutant General's staff participated in two OCONUS Exercises. They were:

(1) Shadow Hawk - June and July 85.

(2) Bright Star - August 85.

### b. Publications/Graphics Division.

(1) In June 1985, the Publications Branch negotiated an agreement with the 56TTW Base Library to have the host base fund and purchase periodicals and books for the command. This action saved the command approximately \$7,800.00 in 1985.

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(2) In response to a CINC directive that CCAG maintain a microfilm record of all briefings given by the command, the Publishing Branch acquired a complete micrographics system, consisting of a Canon PC 70 Printer, 165 Wright Line Auto Processor, and a Canon Canofilmer No. Recorder. After installation in August, the complete backlog of briefings were inventoried, indexed and microfilmed. In addition to microfilming new briefings as they are developed, the system will also be used to microfilm prior year documentation holdings in the directorates, freeing up valuable space.

(3) In September 1985, the Graphics Branch personnel began training on the Xerox STAR consol, which has a variety of graphics capabilities. One function allows action officers to compose their textual viewgraphs on a Xerox 860 Word Processor; then transfer the text to the STAR where Graphics personnel compose and print it. This significantly reduces the time required to produce a finished viewgraph.

(4) In August 1985, Graphics replaced a 6500 Xerox Color Copier with a Pos 1 Color Camera. The Pos 1 can produce color slides, viewgraphs and colorprints, and reduced the annual cost for color reproduction by \$8,000.00.

## c. Services Division.

(1) The Message Distribution Branch workload continued its upward trend, averaging over 1000 incoming and 40 outgoing messages a day. Manning continued to be a critical problem with nine authorized personnel (11 assigned) having to keep up with a workload which has been validated as requiring 14. In November, the Division initiated an Information Systems Requirements Document (ISRD) to justify an Automated Message Processor to alleviate the extensive manual processing required.

(2) In Feb 85, the Reproduction Branch acquired a Xerox 9900 copier to replace the 9500. The new model gave the branch more versatility and cut turn around time in half.

(3) In July 1985, the Document Control Branch acquired a Zenith Z-150 Micro Computer to automate their Top Secret, Registered Mail and JCS accountable document records. The new program reduced processing time and significantly increased document accountability.

d. Resources/Administrative Systems Division. The Resources/Administrative System Division oversaw the installation of the Xerox ETHERNET LAN. By April 1985, all 48 860 Word Processors were connected to the LAN, along with ten

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multifunctional STAR work stations, two high speed laser printers and one 300 mb file server. In August 1985, CCJ6 approached CCAG with a request to test Zenith Z-150 Minicomputers on the LAN. Phast I was concluded in December 1985 and determined to be successful. Phase II began in December 1985 and is expected to be completed in July 1986. In August 1985, CCAG and CCJ6 negotiated an agreement to share responsibility for managing the LAN, with CCAG retaining responsibility for administrative users and CCJ6 assumming responsibility for computer applications.

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## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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(U) The Public Affairs Office maintains an active role in the command's activities. Public interest in USCENTCOM has remained at a stable level, with the more noteworthy events such as Bright Star 85 and the CINCCENT Change of Command receiving generally fair and accurate accounts in the media.

(U) A large number of personnel changes were realized during 1985. Changes were made in media, community relations & internal branches.

(U) This account describes the highlights of the year and offers samples of significant activities. It does not encompass the spectrum of day-to-day activities, but serves as a means of recognizing CCPA accomplishments, contributions & challenges during 1985.

(U) This history is divided into two parts highlighting the contributions of the different sections of the public affairs office.

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## POLICY & PLANS DIVISION

(U) The plans & policy division was involved in the planning process of every command exercise. Those exercises included:

Bright Star 85	Shadow Hawk 85
Iron Cobra 85	Natural River 86
Ellipse Foxtrot 86	Border Star 86
Eagle Claw 85	Powder River 85

Public affairs efforts for exercises are passive and low-key due to the concerns of host nation governments.

(U) The division is responsible for writing public affairs annexes to be part of command contingencies. The division works closely with DoD planners and the Joint Operation Planning System Volume I to ensure all USCENTCOM public affairs annexes conform to established guidelines.

(U) Plans and Policy Division is the public affairs point of contact for the command inspector general. Concerns of military missions on public affairs matters are reviewed and resolved. All newly assigned SAO chiefs of briefed by CCPA-P about public affairs policy and themes for their respective host nation.

(U) The division is responsible for implementing and working manning for the office. Reservist augmentees have been named to fill Individual Mobilization Augmentees positions. They are LTC

(b)(6) USAFR; CDR (b)(6) USNR; LCDR (b)(6)  
(b)(6) USNR; LCDR (b)(6) USNR; and YN1 (b)(6)

(U) During Bright Star, the office was supported by a number of reserve personnel. They included Maj (b)(6) USAR; Maj (b)(6) USMCR; Capt (b)(6) USMCR; 1LT (b)(6) and Captain (b)(6) USAR.

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## OPERATIONS

(U) The Operations Division focused on actions in media relations, audio-visual documentation, community relations, internal information and exercises during 1985. The specific details of those areas will be covered separately.

(U) Bright Star 85, a major OCONUS exercise which took place in the countries of Egypt, Somalia, Jordan and a classified location was the focal point of division activity in 1985. Several months of preliminary planning were involved. CCPA-P developed public affairs guidance and CCPA-OP finalized detailed planning, deployed personnel and coordinated the on-scene public affairs effort. Three major public affairs elements deployed for the exercise. Capt. (b)(6) USN, the Public Affairs Officer for the United States Central Command, and LTC (b)(6) USA, the Chief, Media Branch, CCPA-OP deployed as members of the Embassy Liaison Team for the exercise. They coordinated public affairs matters with the embassy's Press Officer and Egyptian government officials. The Chief, Operations Division, CCPA, LtCol (b)(6) (b)(6) USMC; the Media Assistant, Sgt (b)(6) USMC; and CCPA's Audio-visual Officer, Capt (b)(6) USAF, deployed to Cairo West airfield to man the Joint Public Affairs Office for the exercise. In addition, a four-service joint audio-visual team headed by Major (b)(6) USAF from the 1365 Audio-visual Squadron, Lackland AFB, Texas, deployed for the exercise. This multi-service team documented all facets of the operation. LtCol (b)(6) was also designated to participate as the USCENTCOM public affairs representative in the US-Egyptian Joint-Combined staff located at the USCENTCOM headquarters location at Cairo West. The Egyptian Ministry of Defense spokesman for the exercise, Col (b)(6) also served as a member of that headquarters. This facilitated coordination on public affairs matters.

(U) Several key personnel reassignments took place within the Operations Division during 1985. These changes are reflected at Enclosure 1.

### **MEDIA RELATIONS:**

(U) The media relations posture for 1985 was in accordance with the public affairs themes promulgated by the Departments of Defense and State for the command. Command activities were low-key and generally in response to media query. As a result, the media did not express undue interest in the command. The continued volatility in our area of responsibility and the major exercise Bright Star 85 did heighten media interest in command activities but when appropriate, media were directed to and handled by spokesmen at the OASD:PA level.

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(U) ~~Some of the key media interviews/events of 1985 are discussed in Enclosure 2. Those interviews were generated by each reporter's initiative and center on topics of his particular interest.~~

(U) Only one article was written/placed by the command in 1985 and a more detailed discussion of that article is in Enclosure 3.

(U) No general officer media training was conducted during 1985.

(U) The USCENTCOM change of command in Nov 85 was a major event for the command. Media interest and specifics are discussed in Enclosure 4.

(U) Additionally, several editorial boards were held with major newspapers around the country. Those editorial boards allowed the CINC and DCINC to brief key opinion leaders on the command and the situation in the Middle East in a background situation. A list of the editorial boards is contained at Enclosure 5.

(U) The command's low-key posture continued to make it imperative that careful attention be paid to detail in the formulation of public affairs guidance for exercise Bright Star 85. The effort expended paid dividends as the public affairs guidance was successfully executed. That exercise is discussed in Enclosure 6.

## AUDIO-VISUAL DOCUMENTATION:

(U) Audio-visual documentation played an important role in the command's public affairs efforts in 1985. Cpl [redacted] (b)(6) USMC, replaced Sgt [redacted] (b)(6) USMC, as Media Assistant in the Media Branch, and assumed the role of the command photographer. Public Affairs continued to support the command's requirement for photographic support. CCPA documented VIP visits, quickly processing the exposed film via a commercial contract, and forwarding the final products to the visitors via USCINCENT or his representative. In addition, CCPA coordinated photography for awards, promotions, and similar ceremonies. The majority of this work was accomplished by the 56th CSG.

(U) In August, several months of effort culminated in the successful documentation of Exercise Bright Star 85. Once again, the Air Force's Aerospace Audio-visual Service (AAVS) was the USCENTCOM executive agent. AAVS appointed Major [redacted] (b)(6) OIC, Television Center, 1365 Audio-visual Squadron, Lackland AFB, TX, as the OIC of a Joint Audio-visual Team (JAVT) which documented every aspect of the exercise. This exercise marked the first time audio-visual members of all four services worked

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together as a specified team as part of the USCENTCOM staff. The documentation effort resulted in a slide set of approximately 3000 slides and footage for an after-action videotape.

(U) General Robert C. Kingston, USA, retired in November and General George B. Crist, USMC, assumed command as USCINCCENT. A change of command ceremony took place in front of the headquarters building, with an audience consisting of many important visitors and dignitaries. A USAF videotape crew from Charleston AFB, SC, a photographer from CCPA, and a photographer from the 56th CSG covered the event. A series of photographs and a videotape were produced, for both public affairs and historical documentation purposes.

## COMMUNITY RELATIONS:

(U) Command community relations activity continued apace during 1985. Interest in the command prompted requests from local and area civic organizations for guest speakers, which are listed at Enclosures 7 and 8.

(U) A significant amount of time was spent by the Community Relations Officer in generating quality speaking platforms for the Commander in Chief. This effort involved contacting key organizations throughout the continental United States which do not ordinarily hear from a high level military speaker, then soliciting invitations for the CINC to speak. During the year, General Kingston spoke before many prestigious groups. During these trips, he also met with the editorial boards of the local newspapers (Enclosure 5). Due to operational and other conflicts of schedule, however, the CINC was not able to fulfill some speaking engagements generated by this community relations program and, instead, was represented by other general officers from the command. A listing of key speaking engagements by command general officers is shown at Enclosure 7.

(U) The USCENTCOM Joint Service Color Guard, which is made up of enlisted volunteers assigned to the command, was again popular in 1985. A listing of appearances by the USCENTCOM Joint Service Color Guard is at Enclosure 9.

(U) In December the command submitted names of eight nominees for the Department of Defense sponsored Joint Civilian Orientation Conference (JCOC), to be held in 1986. A list of nominees is at Enclosure 10. USCENTCOM component commanders were again invited to each nominate two local community leaders as representatives for consideration. Of the components' nominees submitted during 1984, three individuals were invited to attend JCOC '85: [redacted] (b)(6) Jr. (USARCENT), Dr. [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) (USCENTAF), Ms. [redacted] (b)(6) (CG I MAF).

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(U) ~~The Community Relations branch was responsible for arranging briefings to groups of civilians visiting the command. During the year, Air Force Civic Leader tours to MacDill AFB visited the headquarters and received the command briefing from a CCPA officer, then were shown the Bright Star 83 videotape. A list of groups briefed is at Enclosure 11.~~

(U) Continued good relations with the Tampa Chamber of Commerce were evident by the support of the USCENTCOM Servicemember of the Quarter and Servicemember of the Year program. Area businesses contributed to this program under the MacDill AFB Military Recognition Task Force Committee with donations of merchandise, free entertainment, savings bonds and gift certificates. General Kingston attended the 100th Annual Meeting of the Chamber this year and was seated at the head table.

(U) Tampa's first annual recognition of American Indo-China POWs and MIAs occurred on 19 July. The recognition was initiated through the efforts of the local POW/MIA Committee and supported by funding from the City of Tampa and Tampa Greater Chamber of Commerce. USCENTCOM supported the event by assisting in planning and by providing BG Eichelberger as a speaker for the ceremony which was held in downtown Tampa.

(U) The Tampa Bay Buccaneers joined with community organizations to salute the military on Veteran's Day, 10 Nov., at Tampa Bay Stadium. Representatives of each of the commands at MacDill AFB attended, along with the Servicemembers of the Quarter and Year, the REDCOM Honor Guard, and many other dignitaries. The 56th TTW provided a F-16 flyover and the entire event received considerable local publicity. Public Affairs staff from each of the commands were directly involved in planning and coordinating the event with the Bucs.

## INTERNAL INFORMATION:

(U) The efforts of the Internal Relations Section of the Community Relations branch were concentrated on assisting units in the AOR in their efforts to obtain AFRTS mini-television programming. Interest in mini-tv was active during 1985. Two units were established as sites, five units initiated efforts to become mini-tv sites and another four units made general inquiries. 1985 was also a year of major change as control of mini-tv in our AOR was transferred to the Air Force Service and Information Center from the Navy Broadcasting Service.

(U) The two units that became active mini-tv sites were peace vector II and ILS-PMO, both located in Cairo, Egypt. Their activation culminated a long and complicated process which required detailed coordination between services, theater commands

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and DOD.

(U) The process of obtaining approval to become mini-tv sites was started on a total of 5 units, one in Cairo, one in Jordan and three in Kenya. We anticipate that these units will become "on-line" sites within 2 to 6 months. Among the last actions taken by NBS was to realign the circuits. With the exception of MAP Jordan, all units actively requesting service were placed on circuits as projected sites. Another group of requests were received by NBS during 1985 from 4 units located in Khartoum, Sudan. Efforts on behalf of these units are in the initial stages at this time.

(U) Plans were made during 1985 for the Air Force to assume responsibility for mini-tv for all Army and land-based mini-tv sites in Europe, The Middle East and Africa. Actual transfer of responsibility was to be made on 1 January 1986. Accordingly, effective 1 January 1986, the Air Force European Broadcasting Squadron became the controlling agency for all units requesting mini-tv that are located within the USCENTCOM AOR.

(U) Prior to the actual transfer of responsibility to the Air Force, Capt. [REDACTED] (b)(6) USMC, Internal Relations Officer, visited the Navy Broadcasting Service Detachment in Los Angeles, Ca. The purpose of the trip was to receive briefings from the personnel who had an active role in the day-to-day workings of the circuits serving USCENTCOM units. Capt [REDACTED] (b)(6) followed this visit with a trip to the Air Force Services and Information Center in San Antonio, Texas. The purpose of this trip was to receive familiarization briefings from the Air Force concerning the manner in which the mini-tv programming would be conducted.

(U) The Internal Information Section also arranged for the European Stars and Stripes newspaper to be delivered to deployed forces during Bright Star 85.

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## PERSONNEL REASSIGNMENTS

1985

### Departures:

LTC [ (b)(6) ] USA, Chief, Media Branch

Maj [ (b)(6) ] USAF, Chief, Community Relations and Internal Branch

Capt [ (b)(6) ] USMC, Internal Information Officer

Sgt [ (b)(6) ] USMC, Media Assistant, Media Branch

### Arrivals:

GySgt [ (b)(6) ] USMC, NCOIC Operations Division

Capt [ (b)(6) ] USMC, Internal Information Officer

LTC [ (b)(6) ] USA, Chief, Media Branch

Maj [ (b)(6) ] USAF, Chief, Community Relations and Internal Branch

Cpl [ (b)(6) ] USMC, Media Assistant, Media Branch

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(U) Mary Jo Melone, ST. PETERSBURG TIMES reporter, interviewed General Kingston on 19 December 1984 with the resulting article published on 13 January 1985. (See Tab A).

(U) The benchmark article for the command was published on 12 February in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. (See Tab B) The article was written by Brad Knickerbocker following an interview conducted on 17 January in the Pentagon with General Kingston.

(U) The staff (no general officers) conducted background discussions with Girolano Mangano, foreign news editor of STAMPRIA SERA (Turin), Italy on 10 January. There was no directly related article published.

(U) The command hosted a rare visit/interview with a journalist from the AOR. Kuwaiti newspaper, AL-QABAS, correspondent Salih Khoraiibi, after background discussions with the staff, was granted a background interview with General Kingston on 24 September. The ground rules were that General Kingston could be quoted on two responses; (1) the reasons for the foundation of the command, and (2) the command mission. All other portions of the interview were "on background, not for attribution". The experience was less than satisfactory as Kharaiibi violated the "no-attribution" ground rule by quoting General Kingston liberally in the article. Further, the article was essentially an unauthorized republication of a July 1984 ARMED FORCES JOURNAL article/interview. (CCPA retains a copy of the translated article on file.)

(U) Another foreign journalist visited the headquarters on 21 October. Dr. Andreas Kohlschuetter, diplomatic correspondent for the German newspaper, DIE ZEIT, was granted background discussions with the staff and USCINCENT. (See Tab C)

(U) The only major command-developed article was authored by Maj. Gen Rohr and appeared in the 2 March issue of ROA NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT AND WAS TITLED, "U.S. Central Command Faces Challenges of Middle East and Southeast Asia". (See Tab A) PAO and J5 assisted the DCINC in developing the article.

(U) General George B. Crist, USMC, became the second CINC of USCENTCOM on 27 November. The ceremony was attended by Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., CJCS and numerous other military and civilian dignitaries. Although most local media attended, the only national organization present was a camera crew (contract) from NBC News. THE TAMPA TRIBUNE, THE ST. PETERSBURG TIMES and the four major local commercial television stations published/aired accounts (See Tabs A and B).

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## EDITORIAL BOARDS

### CINC

4 Mar Atlanta Constitution  
Atlanta Journal

22 May Dallas Morning News  
Dallas Times Herald

Jul Christian Science Monitor

### DCINC

1 Oct Tucson Sun

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(U) Exercise Bright Star 85 was conducted in Egypt, Jordan, Somalia and a classified location from 28 July to 11 August. From a media perspective, the following points are germane:

(U) The public affairs guidance developed by CCPA-P allowed a coordinated media effort. The most salient point was the continued success of the concept which places primary public responsibility on the respective U.S. Ambassador, with CCPA in a supporting, facilitative role.

(U) The following CCPA personnel deployed to Egypt for the exercise: Capt (b)(6), (b)(3) (USN), LtCol (b)(6), (b)(3) (USMC), LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) (USA), and Sgt (b)(6), (b)(3) (USMC). Capt (b)(6), (b)(3) and LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) operated in the embassy while LtCol (b)(6), (b)(3), Capt. (b)(6), (b)(3) and Sgt. (b)(6), (b)(3) located at USCENCOM forward at Cairo West Air Base.

(U) As coordinated through the embassy, the Egyptian Ministry of Defense was quite forthcoming in dealing with the press corps. They presented several press advisories, briefings, interviews opportunities and direct coverage of two major events --- the Egyptian amphibious landings and the combined/joint FTX/CALFEX. The activities were handled very effectively by all concerned (See Tab A).

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## USCENTCOM GENERAL OFFICERS SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS IN 1985

### DATE SPEAKER/EVENT OR GROUP/LOCATION

12 Feb Major General Rohr  
Los Angeles, Ca

4 Mar General Kingston  
Southern Center for International Studies  
Atlanta, Georgia

7 Mar Major General Rohr  
Retired Officers' Association  
Avon Park, Fl

12 Apr Brigadier General J. H. Gary, USMC, CCIG  
Virginia Military Institute Mess Night  
Lexington, Va

26 Apr Major General Rohr  
AF Association Meeting  
MacDill AFB, Fl

29 Apr General Kingston  
Suncoast Tiger Bay Club  
Clearwater, Fl

6 May Brigadier General J.H. Gary, USMC, CCIG  
Command and Staff College  
Quantico, Va

10 May General Kingston  
AUSA Florida State Executive Council Spring  
Leadership Council  
MacDill AFB, Fl

16 May Brig Gen Eichelberger  
Association of Former Intelligence Officers  
Tampa, Fl

16 May General Kingston  
National Aviation Club  
Arlington, Va

22 May General Kingston  
Houston Forum Club  
Houston, Tx

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28 Jun Major General Rohr  
~~Asheville Chamber of Commerce 87th Annual Dinner~~  
Asheville, North Carolina

9 Oct General Kingston  
Savannah World Affairs Council  
Savannah, Ga

15 Nov Major General Rohr  
Retired Officers Club

21 Nov BG Schramm  
Daytona Beach Navy League  
Daytona, Fl

21 Nov BG Schramm  
Kiwanis Club  
Daytona, Fl

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## USCENTCOM 1985 COMMUNITY RELATIONS SPEAKERS ACTIVITY

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SPEAKER/EVENT OR GROUP/LOCATION</u>
24 Feb	Colonel (b)(6), (b)(3) Lopez Elementary School Dedication Seffner, Fl
3 Mar	LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) USA China-Burma-India Veterans Association of Florida Valrico, Fl
29 Mar	BG Samuel J. Greene, USAF, CCJ6 American-Arab Affairs Council Washington, D.C.
1 May	Captain (b)(6), (b)(3) USN, CCHC Military Chaplains Association MacDill AFB, Fl
4 May	Colonel (b)(6), (b)(3) USMC VFW Post 4256 Madeira Beach, Fl
17 May	Colonel (b)(3), (b)(6) USMC Armed Forces Day Luncheon Defense Personnel Support Center Philadelphia, Penn
20 May	Col (b)(6), (b)(3) CCJ5 Selective Service Region II Annual Training Conference Orlando, Fl
25 May	Major (b)(6), (b)(3) CCJ3 Annual Florida State Convention of the Reserve Officers Association Tampa, Fl
28 May	LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) USA St. Petersburg Shrine Club St. Petersburg, Fl
6 June	LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) CCPM Tampa Chapter of the National Classification Management Society Clearwater, Fl Sarasota, Fl

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20 Sep Major [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) (CCHC)  
Shore Acres Elementary  
Tampa, Fl

25 Sep Captain [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USN, CCJ4/7-E  
Tampa Chapter of the Society of American Engineers  
Tampa, Fl

28 Sep Captain [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USN, CCJ4/7-E  
Florida Chapter of the American Society of Civil  
Engineers  
Cocoa Beach, Fl

17 Oct Major [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USAF, CCPA  
Florida State University ROTC  
Tallahassee, Fl

7 Nov Major [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USAF, CCPA  
University of South Florida ROTC  
Tampa, Fl

9 Nov Captain [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USN, CCJ4-PH  
Pinellas County VFW  
St. Petersburg, Fl

20 Nov Major [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USMC, CCPM  
Project Serve  
Tampa, Fl

20 March Captain [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USN, CCIG  
Sarasota-Manatee Council of the Navy League  
Sarasota, Fl

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## USCENTCOM JOINT COLOR GUARD ENGAGEMENTS IN 1985

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT/LOCATION</u>
16 Feb	Annual Illuminated Night Parade Knights of Sant' Yago Tampa, Fl
26 May	Memorial Day Service Cyprus Gardens Tampa, Fl
13 Jun	Annual Convention, Tampa Chapter of the Disabled American Veterans Tampa, Fl
16 Jul	FBI National Academy Training Program Tampa, Fl
17-18 Jul	FBI Academy 50th Anniversary Tampa, Fl
9 Aug	Southern Regional Little League, St. Petersburg, Fl
13 Sep	POW - MIA Ceremony Tampa, Fl
3 Nov	St. Petersburg Grand Prix
16 Nov	VFW Hospital Dedication St. Petersburg, Fl
27 Nov	CINC USCENTCOM Change of Command Ceremony MacDill AFB, Fl
10 Dec	7th Interservice/Industry Training Equip Conf Tampa, Fl

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## USCENTCOM 1985 JCOC NOMINEES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NOMINATED BY</u>
(b)(6)	IMAF
(b)(6)	IMAF
(b)(6)	IMAF
Stein, Kenneth Associate Professor, Emory University Dept of History Oxford St Emory University Atlanta, GA 30322	USARCENT
(b)(6)	USCENTAF
(b)(6)	USCENTAF
(b)(6)	USCENTCOM
(b)(6)	USCENTCOM

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## VISITORS TO USCENTCOM

<u>DATE</u>	<u>GROUP/LOCATION</u>
8 Jan	Military Affairs Committee, Brandon Chamber of Commerce
9 Jan	36th AFROTC Cadets, Univ. of Missouri
11 Jan	Civil Air Patrol Liaison Reserve Officers,
19 Feb	Civic Leader Tour, Peoria, Il.
7 Mar	Civic Leader Tour, Tampa, Fl.
13 Mar	Civic Leader Tour, Lubbock, Tx.
15 Mar	ROTC Cadets, Purdue University
19 Mar	DET 925, AFROTC Univ. of Wisconsin
5 Apr	Civic Leader Tour, Patrick, Fl.
25 Apr	Civic Leader Tour NY Employers of Guard & Reserve
26 Apr	Civic Leader Tour, NY State Committee for Employer Support of the Guard & Reserve
13 May	132 TFW Iowa Air National Guard
7,11,14 Jun	USAFA Students, Faculty
27 Jun	Civic Leader Tour, Langley AFB Tampa, Fl.
16,19 Jul	Civic Leader Tour, Langley AFB Tampa, Fl.
15 Nov	USAFA Students, Faculty.
6 Dec	Civic Leader Tour Pennsylvania Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve.
17 Dec	USAFA French Exchange Students 56 TTW

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## FOOTNOTES

1. "Master of MacDill Air Force Base" article by Mary Jo Melone, ST PETERSBURG TIMES, January 13, 1985 (Tab A to Enclosure 2).
2. "The Iran-Iraq War" article by Brad Knickerbocker, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, February 12, 1985. (Tab B to Enclosure 2).
3. AMEMBASSY KUWAIT MESSAGE 161235Z Oct 85, Confidential, (retained on file in the USCENTCOM Public Affairs Office) concerning "Al-Qabas: An Interview with General Kingston" article by Saleh Kharaibi, AL QABAS, October 6, 1985 .
4. "World Policeman on Tiptoe" article by Andreas Kohlschuetter, DIE ZEIT, November 29, 1985. (Tab C to Enclosure 2).
5. "U.S. Central Command faces Challenge of Middle East and Southeast Asia" article by Major General Davis C. Rohr, USAF, ROA NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT, March, 1985 (Tab A to Enclosure 3).
6. "General who advised Reagan on Grenada takes charge at MacDill" article by Mary Jo Melone, St.Petersburg Times, November 28, 1985 and "Marine General assumes command at MacDill" article by Donna Strom, The Tampa Tribune, November 28, 1985 (Tab A to Enclosure 4).
7. National and international coverage of Bright Star 85 (Tab A to Enclosure 6).

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## LEGAL

1. Many changes took place in the legal office during the past year. Our name was officially changed to "Staff Judge Advocate" and our office symbol is now CCJA. Major (b)(6), (b)(3) US Army, departed and was replaced by Major (b)(6), (b)(3) in August 1985. LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) Deputy Legal Advisor, departed and was replaced by Major (b)(6), (b)(3) Major (b)(6), (b)(3) USMC, exited the Service and was replaced by Major (b)(6), (b)(3) A GM-15 civilian position, Attorney Advisor, was approved and Mr. (b)(6) from EUCOM was hired to fill it.

2. COL (b)(6), (b)(3) SJA, and LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) Majors (b)(6), (b)(3) and (b)(6), (b)(3) all participated in Exercise BRIGHT STAR 85. Reserve Staff Judge Advocate, Colonel (b)(6), (b)(3) and augmentee intern LTJG (b)(6), (b)(3) also gained invaluable experience while in Egypt. Large numbers of active duty and reserve judge advocates deployed in support of BRIGHT STAR 85.

3. The legal office had a week long legal conference in November. Many high ranking legal officials attended and the conference received very favorable reports from the conferees. The conference was able to expand and amplify the legal community's knowledge of our mission and their contribution to it. The Services were represented by senior judge advocates who worked through an OPLAN and thereby were able to forecast legal support requirements for a USCENTCOM mission. This exercise had great impact on the planning process and made senior judge advocates aware of the scope of their contingency mission.

4. The office participated in several sensitive operations and was prepared to deploy in support of every contingency wherein legal support was required. LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) spent time in Khartoum, Sudan in support of Operation Eastern Venture, a real world mission, involving the potential use of US government helicopter to aid in food distribution to the starving draught victims.

5. Office equipment was updated during the year and new micro-cassette recorders for attorneys were received.

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## PROVOST MARSHAL

1. During 1985, the Office of the Provost Marshal continued to expand upon implied tasks and responsibilities assumed with Unified Command status. Antiterrorism surveys, participating in USCENTCOM efforts to develop plans to combat terrorism, military customs missions, protective service operations, and participating in numerous USCENTCOM exercises were the main significant contributions by CCPM during 1985.
2. In a continuing effort to conduct and update antiterrorism surveys of all USCENTCOM activities and facilities in the AOR, four regularly scheduled surveys were completed. A fifth survey was completed in the fall of 1985 at the special request of the USLO, Kuwait when their terrorist threat level was designated as high. Some of these surveys were conducted under the auspices of the Emergency Action Survey Teams (EAST) (recently renamed Regional Survey Teams (RST)) and others were conducted by Provost Marshal Antiterrorism teams.
3. The Provost Marshal continues to be an active participant in the European Commands Joint Antiterrorism Working Group (JAWG), attending conferences on a quarterly basis with the USCENTCOM Deputy Chief of Staff. The Provost Marshal, in conjunction with representatives from CCJ3 and the POLAD's office, briefed the Vice President's Commission on Combatting Terrorism on actions USCENTCOM was taking to combat terrorism.
4. Members from the Provost Marshal's office participated in SHADOW HAWK 85, IRON COBRA 85, and BRIGHT STAR 85. This was the first time the Provost Marshal's office had a Senior Military Customs Inspector/Advisor assigned to organize and oversee the Military Customs Inspection Program for BRIGHT STAR 85.
5. Throughout the year, a number of conferences and training programs were attended. These included: Antiterrorism Driving Course; Antiterrorism in Low Intensity Conflict Course; American Society of Industrial Security Conference; Headquarters, US Air Force Antiterrorism Conference; World Wide Military Customs Inspection Program Conference; US Army Proponency Conference; Dynamics of International Terrorism Course; Countering Terrorism on Military Installations Course; and Tactical Police Driving Course. Guest lectures were provided and presentations given at the University of South Florida, the 810th Military Police Company (Reserve) Headquarters, and at Robinson High School.
6. The FY86 authorized increase of one officer (O-5) to fill the Antiterrorism Officer slot will not be realized until March 1986. The authorized manning level at the close of 1985 was one E-4,

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two 0-4s, two 0-5s, and one 0-6. Actually assigned were: one E-5, one E-8, one 0-3, one 0-4, one 0-5, and one 0-6. YN2 (b)(6), (b)(3) came onboard in November to fill the E-4 slot after the loss of YN3 (b)(6), (b)(3) in July. SSgt (b)(6), (b)(3) departed the command in December. MSG (b)(6), (b)(3) continues to fill a critical position as the Provost Sergeant Major, currently a reassignable overstrength position. Maj (b)(6), (b)(3) was assigned in July as the Operations and Plans Officer, a newly authorized position. LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) replaced LTC (b)(6), (b)(3) as the Deputy Provost Marshal in July and the Provost Marshal, COL (b)(6), (b)(3) departed in June and was replaced by COL (b)(6), (b)(3) in July.

7. New initiatives included the publication of an Antiterrorism Regulation 190-2, and revision of an Antiterrorism Travel Tip booklet issued to all travelers going overseas. A new Military Customs Regulation, 600-10 is also nearing completion. The Provost Marshal's office also acquired for issue to members of the command 25 bullet resistant garments, bullet resistant brief case inserts, and other security devices which greatly enhance personal protection. We received a Zenith 150 computer which has proven to be an invaluable asset for tracking terrorist trends and antiterrorism countermeasures.

8. CCPM sponsored the visit of MG Eugene Cromartie, Commander, United States Army Criminal Investigation Command to USCENTCOM.

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## HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT

1. FUNCTIONAL STATEMENT. Headquarters Commandant Section provided base support to the USCENTCOM Headquarters during deployments, redeployment, and in garrison. This support included medical, administration, internal security, food service, transportation, engineering, supply, and facilities management. The Commandant functioned as the camp commander deployed and provided coordination with the host nation base commander.

2. EXERCISE PARTICIPATION. The Headquarters Commandant Section participated in the Joint Readiness Exercises of BRIGHT STAR '85, IRON COBRA '85, and SHADOW HAWK '85. The Headquarters Commandant Division supported a deployed field headquarters in excess of 600 personnel during the BRIGHT STAR '85 deployment.

3. FACILITY. The Facility Branch is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all USCENTCOM Facilities at MacDill AFB. This year the Facility Office was moved from the trailer complex to the main headquarters building (540). Manning consists of one civilian Facilities Officer and one military Facility Manager.

4. WORK PROCESSED AND MONITORED DURING FY 85.

- 170 routine, urgent, and emergency repair and maintenance work requests.
- Managerial services contracts totaling \$276,000.
- Facility construction projects totaling \$417,000.
  - Air conditioning upgrade for CCAG.
  - Construction of storage building for CCHC.
  - Upgrade of computer room for CCJ6.
  - Design and construction of JOPES Office for CCJ3.
  - Design and construction of IPE Mobile Van Site for CCJ2.
  - Electrical upgrade for CCCA.
  - Design and construction of 4,000 square foot warehouse.
  - Design and construction of SOCCENT Site.
  - Acquisition of trailers for SOCCENT.

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## COMPTROLLER

1. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS. No significant changes were made to the functional responsibilities of the Comptroller organization. Staffing remained at 15 individuals.

2. EXERCISES. The JCS exercise budget was \$1,116 million for FY85. Actual expenditures were \$1,075 million which resulted in a 96 percent obligation rate. The Operations Directorate became an active player in the budget formulation and execution phases, with the requirement to submit the FY86 Financial Plan and all Exercise Financial Operations Plans (FOPs) to CCJ3 prior to submission to the Comptroller.

a. The table below shows the FY85 expenditures for major FY85 exercises:

BRIGHT STAR 85	\$ 671K
SHADOW HAWK 85	178K
IRON COBRA 85	20K
NARROW PASSAGE 85	32K
EAGLE CLAW 85	48K
OTHER EXERCISES	126K
TOTAL	\$1,075K

b. BRIGHT STAR provided an opportunity for USCENTCOM as well as USARCENT, USCENAF, and USMARCENT to conduct financial operations in the AOR. Actual experiences with currency conversion, funds transfers, cross disbursing, and contracting support will prove invaluable in future developments to the AOR.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES.

a. FY85 and FY86 (1st Quarter) 1st Quarter Expenditures. Depicted below are cumulative quarterly obligations of the HQ USCENTCOM Operating Budget for 1985, showing all four quarters of Fiscal Year 1985 and the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1986 (October 1984 through December 1985).

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(1) Administrative program by directorate/office (\$ in thousands).

<u>Directorate</u>	----- FY85 (Cumulative) -----				FY86
	<u>1st Qtr</u>	<u>2nd Qtr</u>	<u>3rd Qtr</u>	<u>4th Qtr</u>	<u>1st Qtr</u>
CCJ1	23.9	41.7	50.7	83.6	13.4
CCJ2	135.9	234.3	312.8	385.3	129.7
CCJ3	168.4	338.5	436.9	529.9	166.8
CCJ3-S	12.0	51.6	85.4	114.8	50.7
CCJ4	105.9	217.2	310.3	356.9	97.0
CCJ5	74.0	188.4	248.0	299.0	76.5
CCJ6	58.9	256.7	359.1	478.7	148.9
CCHC	59.5	130.5	225.9	320.3	161.5
CCAG	296.6	593.0	619.7	637.5	371.7
CCCS	106.0	141.9	173.4	171.0	168.1
CCCO	2.4	4.0	14.5	20.6	2.1
CCJA	3.2	17.3	21.6	36.4	16.7
CCPA	9.0	18.0	25.6	31.3	10.0
CCCA	4.9	19.4	29.8	48.9	10.1
CCSG	43.3	63.1	74.2	86.0	12.6
CCPM	40.9	72.8	84.2	117.0	25.4
CCIG	3.7	10.0	11.5	17.5	59.3
CCFO	244.0	249.1	474.5	487.6	447.8
CCFC	77.7	96.3	153.1	187.6	76.5
Det 1, SACOS	1.9	7.4	12.5	17.0	1.9
AOR ACCOUNTS	52.8	105.6	158.4	211.0	50.0
EAGLE/INTENSE LOOK	4.9	39.4	45.0	55.2	-----
Inside Track	-----	5.7	21.7	21.7	-----
MISC	-----	-----	-----	25.3	39.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,529.8</b>	<b>2,901.9</b>	<b>3,948.8</b>	<b>4,740.1</b>	<b>2,135.9</b>

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(2) Administrative Program by Element of Expense (\$ in thousands).

<u>Element of Expense</u>	----- FY85 (Cumulative) -----				FY86
	<u>1st Qtr</u>	<u>2nd Qtr</u>	<u>3rd Qtr</u>	<u>4th Qtr</u>	<u>1st Qtr</u>
Civilian Pay	18.3	18.7	18.7	18.7	32.3
TDY	699.8	1,464.3	2,009.5	2,426.3	866.2
Airlift	-----	-----	2.6	2.6	-----
Rental Vehicles	2.7	12.9	11.9	20.0	2.7
Trans of Things	.4	2.1	4.4	5.0	.8
Leased Space	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-----
Equipment Rental	103.0	310.4	295.9	187.8	72.9
Communications	44.8	60.2	75.6	90.7	47.1
Printing & Repro	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	.2
Facilities Proj.	-----	5.5	216.9	229.8	193.3
Custodial Svcs	191.4	195.9	196.7	199.8	217.5
Continuing Ed	-----	2.1	4.2	4.2	2.9
Purch Maintenance	220.9	238.7	257.0	264.0	369.4
Other Purch Svcs	42.1	161.9	198.5	240.0	45.8
Supplies	169.0	349.6	553.7	856.4	252.9
Equipment	34.9	77.1	99.9	191.5	31.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,529.8</b>	<b>2,901.9</b>	<b>3,948.8</b>	<b>4,740.1</b>	<b>2,135.9</b>

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(3) Summary by Major Program (\$ in thousands).

	----- FY85 (Cumulative) -----				FY86
<u>Program</u>	<u>1st Qtr</u>	<u>2nd Qtr</u>	<u>3rd Qtr</u>	<u>4th Qtr</u>	<u>1st Qtr</u>
<b>MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM II</b>					
Administration	1,529.8	2,901.9	3,948.8	4,740.1	2,135.9
Exercises	<u>109.5</u>	<u>320.0</u>	<u>562.6</u>	<u>1,075.0</u>	<u>382.4</u>
<b>TOTAL MFP II</b>	<b>1,639.3</b>	<b>3,221.9</b>	<b>4,511.4</b>	<b>5,815.1</b>	<b>2,518.3</b>
 <b>MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM III</b>					
WWMCCS/ADP	<u>222.1</u>	<u>516.8</u>	<u>1,249.3</u>	<u>1,608.8</u>	<u>1,269.1</u>
<b>TOTAL MFP III</b>	<b>222.1</b>	<b>516.8</b>	<b>1,249.3</b>	<b>1,608.8</b>	<b>1,269.1</b>
 <b>MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM IX</b>					
Official Rep	<u>1.7</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>
<b>TOTAL MFP IX</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>TOTAL O&amp;M FUNDS</b>	<b>1,863.1</b>	<b>3,743.9</b>	<b>5,765.7</b>	<b>7,436.4</b>	<b>3,790.9</b>
 <b>Security Assistance</b>					
(SA) Program	<u>104.9</u>	<u>245.2</u>	<u>296.1</u>	<u>404.1</u>	<u>154.9</u>
<b>TOTAL SA PROGRAM</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>296.1</b>	<b>404.1</b>	<b>154.9</b>

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(4) In FY85 HQ USCENTCOM was able to obligate 99.6 percent of its funds. TDY remains the largest single line item in the command's budget at 30 percent of the total operating budget.

## b. Budget Submissions.

(1) FY 1987 Operating Budget.<sup>1</sup> This budget presents requirements totalling \$10,042 million. Funds to support as-yet-unresolved Program Objective Memorandum (POM) issues such as the USCENTCOM Forward Headquarters Element (FHE) were excluded. Also excluded were amounts for JCS Directed and Coordinated Exercises, traditionally a significant amount for this organization.

(2) FY 1986 Financial Plan.<sup>2</sup> The plan presents requirements totalling \$12,611 million. It includes funds to support the FHE afloat and activities in the USCENTCOM AOR. These activities, which include a Port Liaison Office in Nairobi, Kenya; a DOD position in the American Embassy in Djibouti; and a Contingency Planning Group, are estimated to cost \$226K. The funded figure in the Financial Plan of \$9.785 million (considering the withholding of JCS-Directed Exercise funding) would support minimum financial requirements of the Command in garrison but unfunded amounts were seen as necessary for USCENTCOM to successfully fulfill its total assigned mission.

## (3) MAP and MAAG Administrative and Overhead Support Budget FY1987.<sup>3</sup>

(a) The security assistance program budget for United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) provides DSAA/USAF with the budget requirement for operating costs of twelve Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) as well as for the headquarters MAP support costs. Estimates reflected expenses chargeable to Military Assistance Executive (MAE) funds for the USCENTCOM headquarters, the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Administrative account, embassy support, and host country Assistance-In-Kind (AIK) support. Accelerated FMS charges were also included for US personnel and flying hour costs.

(b) The estimated dollar resources required to perform the security assistance mission for USCENTCOM were presented as follows:

	<u>FY86</u>	<u>FY87</u>
MAAGs	\$17,781.9	\$18,304.8
Headquarters	<u>1,990.5</u>	<u>1,982.9</u>
TOTAL	\$19,772.4	\$20,287.7

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(c) The FY86 MAAG dollar resources shown above are \$2,885.6 (14.6%) higher than FY85 funding levels; FY87 figures project an increase of \$515.3 (2.5%) above this FY86 budget request. Already high operational support costs are compounded by projected increases for nearly all of the countries in the region as well as the establishment of a new SAO in Bahrain. Leased housing, utilities, transportation, and rapid wear-out of vehicles represent a high proportion of the support costs. In addition, protection of our people living and working in our area of responsibility is of utmost importance.

c. Finance Services. The Finance Services Branch provided financial support to all headquarters personnel as well as serving as a liaison for approximately one hundred forty Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force military personnel and thirty six civilians assigned throughout the USCENTCOM AOR. The command's participation in the direct deposit program has increased to include 96 percent of all headquarters personnel (100 percent participation for USMC).

d. Management. An Internal Management Control (IMC) Program was designed and implemented at HQ USCENTCOM and at the Security Assistance Offices throughout the AOR. IMC training was accomplished for SAOs in three locations in the AOR during July 1985. The IMC program is aimed at conserving valuable resources through reducing the possibilities of fraud, waste and abuse. The USCENTCOM IMC Program was inspected by the DOD IG in September 1985 and received very favorable comments.

## Footnotes.

1 HQ USCENTCOM OAC51 FY1987 Operating Budget RCS DD-COM(AR)1092, 18 Dec 85, pp i-ii.

2 HQ USCENTCOM OAC51, FY1986 Financial Plan RCS DD-COMP(AR)1092, 8 May 1984, Secret.

3 HQ USCENTCOM, Military Assistance Program (MAP) and MAAG Administrative and Overhead Budget FY 1987, 1 Jul 85, FOUO

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## COMMAND SURGEON

1. (U) During this period several personnel changes occurred. Captain (b)(3), (b)(6), USN, Medical Plans Officer transferred to the U.S. Navy Clinics Command in the Washington, DC area and was replaced by LCDR (b)(3), (b)(6). An exchange of administrative personnel also occurred with SGT (b)(3), (b)(6) moving to SJS and SSG (b)(3), (b)(6) joining the CCSG staff. Major (b)(3), (b)(6) (b)(3), (b)(6), (USA, MSC) IMA to USCENTCOM's Joint Medical Regulating Office (JMRO) for the past year received orders to return to active duty. He was replaced by Major (b)(3), (b)(6) (USA, MSC) who assumed duties as Chief, Joint Medical Regulating Office, in October 1985. CCSG now has three IMA positions filled. A high priority is given to filling these positions as a major part of our wartime mission (Medical Regulating and Blood Resupply) relies heavily on these IMAS.

2. (U) Ethiopian Refuge Relief Operations. The Preventive Medicine officer participated in a survey of Ethiopian refugee relief operations in eastern Sudan during January as a member of a U.S. Government Interagency Assessment Team. Other team members included a representative from the USCENTCOM Logistics and Security Assistance Directorate, two individuals from the Center for Disease Control, and a team coordinator from the Department of State. Specific issues addressed by USCENTCOM representatives were means to improve medical support and increase potable water supplies at the refugee reception centers throughout eastern Sudan. Team findings and recommendations were briefed to the U.S. Ambassador to Sudan prior to departure and to key agencies within the Department of Defense, Department of State, and the Agency for International Development after returning to the United States.

3. (U) Mass Casualty Planning Assistance Visits. The medical plans officer participated as a member of the USCENTCOM Anti-Terrorism Survey Team providing assistance to country teams in the USCENTCOM AOR in developing Mass Casualty Response Plans. 12 of 19 countries in the AOR were visited and an outline plan left for country team use in developing site specific plans. As a result of this action, the State Department is revising its Emergency Action Manuals to require inclusion of a medical annex. Several posts have already submitted draft plans for review and comment. This is now a review item for all IG inspections of SAO's.

4. (U) Briefing to JCS Medical Steering Committee. The Command Surgeon briefed the JCS Medical Steering Committee on 24 January 1985 on medical initiatives in the USCENTCOM AOR. The primary subjects of discussion were: Jordanian medical MOU's, medical

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pre-positioning, medical/dental funding and travel guidance to SAO's in AOR, and humanitarian/disaster relief. The Surgeon also visited Ambassador Oakley of Department of State with MASCAL planning in the AOR the main topic of discussion. Both meetings should open additional avenues of communication and interagency rapport and should prove useful.

## 5. (U) Meetings.

a. (U) The Surgeon and Deputy Surgeon attended several significant medical planning conferences/symposiums during the year.

b. (U) The USEUCOM Medical Planning Symposium conducted at GRAINAU-EIBSEE, Germany, 25-27 March 1985, enabled USEUCOM and their component medical planners to present the USEUCOM wartime medical concept of operations and allow an exchange of relevant information between attendees on wartime medical support issues pertaining to the European theater.

c. (U) The JCS sponsored Worldwide Medical Planning Conference held at Vandenberg AFB, CA during the 24-27 June 1985 time frame provided a forum for the Surgeon to make a formal 30 minute presentation to the entire assembly on USCENTCOM wartime medical support. In addition to attending general sessions both the Surgeon and Deputy Surgeon were active participants on individual committees which addressed the specific agenda items of "Assessment of supported and supporting CINC's overlapping medical requirements" and "Identification and assessment of medical staffing requirements".

6. (U) CENTCOM/SG Orientation. The CENTCOM Surgeon hosted a USCENTCOM Orientation conference on 22-23 April 1985, at MacDill AFB, for medical planners/action officers from the components, the Services, JCS and special operating agencies. Purpose of the orientation was to familiarize attendees with the role and mission of USCENTCOM and with the concept of operations for mutual support. The two day meeting provided an excellent vehicle for accomplishing this as well as enabling attendees to exchange information and ideas.

7. (U) USCENTCOM SURGEON'S CONFERENCE. The first USCENTCOM Surgeon's Conference, hosted by USNAVCENT in Honolulu, Hawaii, was held 29 April through 2 May 1985. Representatives from all USCENTCOM components and several supporting commands (USCINCMAC, USCINCPAC, CINCPACFLT, I MAF, 1st SOCOM) attended. The conference provided a forum for components and supporting commands to jointly discuss policy issues concerning USCENTCOM. Fourteen agenda items were discussed and several items were recommended for presentation at the JCS Medical Conference

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scheduled for June 1985. The conference proved successful in developing a concensus among key medical operators and planners on the best methodology to address difficult challenges. An additional benefit of the conference was the forum proved invaluable as an aid for educating high-level medical staff officers charged with providing essential medical support to USCENTCOM.

(b)(1)1.4a

9. (U) USCENTCOM/USEUCOM Planning Conference. USCENTCOM and USEUCOM medical planners met at USCENTCOM in May 1985 to discuss a number of issues surrounding USEUCOM support for USCENTCOM. Included were both peacetime (crisis response) and wartime OPLAN execution support. As a result of this conference USEUCOM has developed an omnibus support plan (4233) which is currently under review at USCENTCOM. Additionally, Annex F to USCINCCENT/USCINCEUR MOU was updated to include provisions for USEUCOM to medically support USCENTCOM in Mass Casualty incidents. The overall outcome of the conference was to enhance direct communication between the medical planning staffs of the two commands and develop mutual understanding of each others problems.

U 10. ~~(C)~~ SHADOW HAWK. Medical operations built on the previous year's exercise objectives and had an expanded role in SH 85. Medical expertise was expanded with fifty Royal Jordanian Medical Service (RJMS) personnel, Jordanian Special Forces (SF) nursing assistants, and selected American Embassy personnel receiving specialized Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) training which emphasized the care of patients during mass casualty situations. Valuable experience was also gained through several hands-on practical exercises that followed. Medical coverage during an airdrop was well planned and organized. Of particular note was the participation of airborne qualified SF nursing assistants in the mass airborne assault on the airfield. The RJMS also exercised the deployment of a field dressing station, tested mass casualty capability to provide emergency care to a large number of simulated casualties, and conducted a mass casualty aeromedical evacuation. The final medical operation exercised RJMS crisis resupply procedures through an actual movement of

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supplies.

U 11. ~~(S)~~ Exercise BRIGHT STAR 85.

U a. ~~(S)~~ Exercise BRIGHT STAR 85 (BS 85) was unquestionably the most successful of any previous USCENTCOM field training exercises (FTX). All five components provided medical support to deployed forces. In comparison to BS 83, the duration and the size of the medical support package were similar, but the number of ground forces supported was about 5,547 personnel larger during BS 85. BS 85 provided the opportunity to medically support concurrent exercises in Egypt, Jordan, Somalia, and (b)(1)1.4c. A joint medical headquarters was established and staffed by personnel from the 363rd TAC Hospital, the 341st Medical Group, and the 491st Clearing Co (-) at Cairo West. This headquarters controlled the preventive medicine assets, Problem Definition and Assessment Team, veterinary assets, and air ambulance assets. The strategic airborne operation in the coastal area was supported by medical assets from 1st Marine Amphibious Force (MAF) and one U.S. Army Forces Central Command (USARCENT) air ambulance. (b)(1)1.4c an Air Force Air Transportable Clinic provided joint medical support for all exercise participants in that country.

U b. ~~(S)~~ Routine and emergency medical support was provided to deployed units by organic medical assets. Hospitalization capability was provided by the 363rd TAC hospital augmented by the 491st (-) Army Clearing Station. Back-up support was provided by Host Nation (HN) hospitals. Treatment provided was limited to that essential for stabilization and preparation for evacuation with patients requiring treatment beyond the capabilities of deployed medical units evacuated to U.S. military hospitals in USEUCOM. Patients requiring evacuation from Jordan, Somalia, or Oman were evacuated to Cairo West. Emergency patients generated in the Egyptian coastal area were to be evacuated to the Iwo Jima, the Casualty Receiving and Treatment Ship (CRTS).

c. (U) The medical support package was developed to support forces engaged in infantry, mechanized, armor, air assault, airborne, air defense, and combat support operations in Egypt; air operations in all countries; special operations in all countries; amphibious operations in Egypt; combined Army CPX, artillery and engineer operations in Somalia; and naval operations in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean as well as port operations in Alexandria and Aqaba.

U d. ~~(S)~~ A total of (b)(1)1.4a participated in BS 85. The (b)(1)1.4a during the exercise represented an increase of 5,547 troops over BS 83. The

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remainder were Navy forces afloat. Between 13 July 85 and 26 August 85 a total of 3,605 outpatient visits were made to all exercise treatment facilities. 87 personnel were admitted to the 363rd TAC Hospital, and 27 patients were aeromedically evacuated to military hospitals in USEUCOM.

e. (U) BS 85 was the first USCENTCOM FTX in which major medical exercises were conducted. A whole blood resupply exercise demonstrated the capability to transport whole blood from CONUS and USEUCOM to Cairo West and subsequently to user medical treatment facilities. A Mass Casualty/Aeromedical Evacuation exercise conducted at Cairo West and in Jordan proved to be very successful and provided excellent training for all participants.

f. (U) All medical aspects of BS 85 were highly successful in providing participants with realistic training opportunities in a desert environment. BS 85 also proved the feasibility of adding medical exercise play to the normal support function that medical assets perform during such exercises. The degree of professionalism, expertise, and cooperation displayed by all participants was truly commendable and contributed greatly to the overall success of this exercise. It may be safely stated that BS 85 set a new standard of excellence that all future exercises must match.

12. (U) MPM Training. During the week of 15 October 1985, the first ever formal Medical Planning Module Training Course was hosted by the Command Surgeon at USCENTCOM. This training was attended by USCENTCOM and component medical planners plus medical planners from JCS, four other unified and specified commands and major command headquarters staff of all the services. As a result of this initiative, JCS (J-4) plans to continue these sessions on a periodic basis.

13. (U) Joint Military Commission Meeting. During a Joint Military Commission meeting in Washington, DC, in October 1985 Jordanian Armed Forces and U.S. Military medical representatives met to further develop medical issues. Areas discussed included training, equipment purchase, and exercise participation. Following the JMC meeting General Hanania and General Ajluni visited U.S. Central Command to receive Command Briefings. Additionally, they visited U.S. medical activities associated with Joint Military Commission topics of interest.

14. (U) EUCOM Trip. During December 1985, the Command Surgeon and medical plans officer traveled to USEUCOM to hold substantive discussions with the EUCOM Surgeon and component medical staffs on a number of Joint Medical Planning issues. As a result of these discussions, lines of communications between the two

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planning staff were enhanced and a number of issues were moved toward resolution. One tangible result of the meetings was agreement by USEUCOM and their component surgeons to participate in a mass casualty exercise in the USCENTCOM AOR. Also, procedures to request EUCOM support were developed which will be included in all Mass Casualty/Emergency Action Plans of Posts/Activities in the USCENTCOM AOR.

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## COMBAT CAPABILITIES ANALYSIS GROUP

### 1. (U) ORGANIZATION.

a. (U) On 1 July 1985, CCCA observed its fourth full year of activity as a special staff section of HQ USCENTCOM. Throughout 1985, CCCA remained subordinate to the Chief of Staff within the Headquarters' organization.

b. (U) The following personnel additions occurred in CCCA in 1985: Col [redacted] (b)(3), (b)(6) USAF, formerly Deputy Commander, Tactical Control Group, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska arrived and assumed the duties of Director, CCCA; MAJ [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USA, formerly a student at Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, arrived and assumed the duties of ground analyst; Maj [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USAF, formerly an exchange officer with the German Air Force, Bonn, W. Germany, arrived and assumed the duties of air analyst; Maj [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USAF, formerly a graduate student at the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio, arrived and assumed the duties of operations research analyst; CPT [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USA, formerly a graduate student at the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio, arrived and assumed the duties of operations research analyst; TSgt [redacted] (b)(6), (b)(3) USAF, formerly NCOIC SIOP Exercise Division, HQ SAC, Offutt AFB, Nebraska, arrived and assumed the duties of NCOIC.

### 2. (U) FUNCTIONS.

a. (U) During 1985, CCCA continued its coordination and liaison with academic and defense research analysis centers and with private contractors involved in studies relevant to USCENTCOM's area of operations. CCCA officers performed numerous TDY trips to various DOD agencies and senior service schools for conferences, wargaming research, and briefings to acquire and share information and study efforts.

b. (U) CCCA continued to produce studies and briefings to assist the command element of USCENTCOM. These products were in the areas of strategic studies, wargaming, planning, logistics analysis and issues raised by subordinate headquarters, USCENTCOM Directors and USCINCCENT. These studies normally involved a wide range of topics encompassing more than one staff section.

c. (U) During the latter half of 1985, CCCA, as the USCENTCOM proponent for computer assisted wargaming or Modern Aids to Planning (MAP), began placing emphasis on integrating this program into the staff's functional responsibilities. This included making preparations for and/or conducting the site

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survey, site preparation, delivery, installation and acceptance of the VAX 8600 computer system.

U 3. ~~(S/NF)~~ EXERCISES. In November one officer participated as an observer at Exercise INTREPID FALCON in Amman, Jordan. This exercise lasted for five days and involved a Rand-produced, seminar-type, political-military simulation developed for the Jordanian Armed Forces.

4. (U) SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES.

a. (U) During the latter part of 1985, CCCA shifted its emphasis from the types of analysis that had been conducted heretofore and began to concentrate on developing a program to commence computer assisted gaming and simulations. The Computer Analysis Division was officially formed in October with a nucleus of two officers. Delivery of the first USCENTCOM Modern Aids to Planning (MAP) computer system commenced in November; the mainframe VAX 8600 was installed in December.

b. (U) During 1985, CCCA personnel made numerous trips to the Washington, D.C. area to represent the command in wargames, wargaming coordination meetings, JCS conferences on Total Force Capability Analysis, Modern Aids to Planning meetings, National Defense University conferences, and discussions with CIA, DIA and State Department personnel.

c. (U) Other major CCCA activities included participating/attendance at the CINC's Conference wargame and the Total Force Capability Analysis wargame in Washington D.C.; and trips to the Warrior Preparation Center, Ensiedlerhof, Germany and the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA to validate revisions of the Joint Theater Level Simulation.

d. (U) During 1985, CCCA continued to produce analysis in direct support of USCINCCENT and component commander's missions plans and operations. That research produced the following studies and briefings:

- (U) A Brief History of Russian and Soviet Expansion to the South (Jun 85).
- (U) Treaty of Berlin (Jun 85).
- (U) World Islamic Fundamentalism: Threat Potential to US Interests (Aug 85).

U - ~~(S)~~ Iran Options (Sep 85).

e. (U) Significant Problems: As in 1984, the key problem

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facing CCCA is that of insufficient personnel. The addition of the computer analysis function, organized as a separate computer analysis division under the Director, CCCA, has served to exacerbate this problem. Between 1984 and 1991 a total of sixteen personnel have been requested for the Computer Analysis Division; however, only two officers were authorized by the end of 1985. A total of only three individuals are presently assigned to man a complete VAX 8600 system, which includes ten workstations, four graphics terminals, and six printers. Obviously, additional personnel are essential to operate the system and to provide USCINCCENT with the analytical capability he requires.

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## PROTOCOL

### JANUARY

2-4 VICE ADMIRAL HUNTINGTON HARDISTY  
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS J3/OJCS

8 BRANDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
[REDACTED] COL, USAF (RET.)

8 MR. [REDACTED]  
DEPUTY FOR ENVIROMENT AND SAFETY, OSAF

11-12 MR. [REDACTED]  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (READINESS,  
FORCE MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING)

12 CHARIMAN DAN DANIEL (D-VA)  
CHARIMAN OF HOUSE ARMED SERVICES/SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
READINESS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE MORALE, WELFARE AND  
RECREATION PANEL OF THE HASC SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
INVESTIGATIONS

14 THE U.S. ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE  
ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES GROUP (USACGSC)

14-15 LT GEN KENNETH L. PEEK, JR.  
COMMANDER, 8AF (SAC)

15 MESSRS. [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]  
HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

16 BRIG GEN ALBERT C. GUIDOTTI  
VICE COMMANDER, 21AF AND COMMANDER OF AIRLIFT  
FORCES (COMALF)

18 THE HONORABLE JOHN O. MARSH  
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

19-20 GENERAL JEROME F. O'MALLEY  
COMMANDER, TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

21 MAJ GEN MERRILL A. MCPEAK  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PLANS, HQ TAC

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21 REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH A. MCDONOUGH, JR.  
CHIEF, OFFICE OF READINESS AND RESERVE,  
COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS

22-23 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF THEATER  
ASSESSMENTS AND PLANNING  
AND  
MS. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
CHIEF OF PROJECTION FORCES AND ANALYTICAL  
SUPPORT, PROGRAMS ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

22-24 MAJ GEN LEROY N. SUDDATH, JR.  
COMMANDER, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

24 BRIG GEN CHARLES P. CABELL, JR.  
DEPUTY COMMANDER, AWACS PROGRAM OFFICE

28 BRIG GEN LARRY D. BUDGE  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS, READINESS AND  
MOBILIZATION, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF  
FOR OPERATIONS AND PLANS, USA  
AND  
BRIG GEN ROBERT D. WIEGAND  
COMMANDER, USAJFK SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER

FEBRUARY

1 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

4 LTG THEODORE G. JENES, JR.  
COMMANDER, U.S. ARMY FORCE CENTRAL COMMAND

5 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) JR.  
DIRECTOR, PROGRAM AND BUDGET STAFF, INTELLIGENCE  
COMMUNITY STAFF

5-8 COMO ALVIN S. NEWMAN  
COMMANDER, U.S. NAVAL FORCES, CENTRAL COMMAND

6-8 MAJ GEN RICHARD J. GEEHAN, JR.  
ASSISTANT TO COMMANDER AFCC FOR AIR NATIONAL GUARD  
AFFAIRS

7-9 REPRESENTATIVE IKE SKELTON (D-MO)  
MEMBER OF THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

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11 BRIG GEN FRED R. NELSON, USAF  
DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS, OPERATIONAL PLANS &  
CAPABILITIES, JCS

12 BRIGADIER RUDYARD LEWIS  
CHIEF OF STAFF, BARBADOS DEFENCE FORCE

19 GENERAL RICHARD L. LAWSON, USAF  
DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF,  
UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND

19 PEORIA, IL CIVIC LEADERS (24 MEMBERS)  
(THIS GROUP RECEIVED USCENTCOM BS 83 TAPE SHOWING)

19 AMBASSADOR WALTER L. CUTLER  
U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA

19 GENERAL HEINRICH SCHARFF  
GENERAL TROOP INSPECTOR,  
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, AUSTRIA

21 MG WILLIAM WARD, USA  
ADVISOR TO ARMY READINESS, FT. GORDON, GA  
(INDIVIDUAL JUST RECEIVED AN OFFICE CALL WITH  
CINC)

21 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) GS-15  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR INTERNATIONAL HEALTH,  
ASD:HA, WASH, D.C. (INDIVIDUAL VISITED WITH CCSG  
ONLY)

21-22 LTG CLARENCE E. MCKNIGHT, JR., USA  
DIRECTOR OF COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS  
OJCS

22 MAJ GEN JACK K. FARRIS, USAF  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS PLANS,  
HEADQUARTERS STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

MARCH

4 GENERAL NECDET URUG  
CHIEF, TURKISH GENERAL STAFF

4-7 AIR VICE MARSHAL [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
RAF, BRITISH DEFENCE STAFF

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5 MG EDWARD C. O'CONNOR  
CG, USA SECURITY ASSISTANCE CENTER  
DIRECTOR, SECURITY ASSISTANCE

13-15 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET, HQ USAF

18-19 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE SURVEY AND  
INVESTIGATIONS TEAM (HAC S&I)

22 CANADIAN NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE

24-26 RADM RICHARD L. SLATER, JAGC, USN  
DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, U.S. NAVY

## APRIL

2 LTG E.R. HEIBERG, III  
COMMANDER, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, (COE)  
AND  
BG FORREST T. GAY  
COMMANDER, SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, COE

3-4 THE USCINCCENT COMPONENT COMMANDER'S CONFERENCE

4-5 MAJ GEN MERRILL A. MCPEAK  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PLANS, HQ TAC

7-8 MG GARRISON RAPMUND  
COMMANDER, U.S. ARMY, MEDICAL RESEARCH AND  
DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

9-10 DR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
POLICY ANALYSIS  
AND  
MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
POLICY PLANNING

9-10 MAJ GEN M.P.C. CARNS  
DCS/PLANS, HQ PACIFIC AIR FORCES (PACAF)

9-10 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

11 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
PRESIDENT, ROCK-TENN COMPANY

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14-15 BG SALEM TURKI AL-FARAJ  
GHQ DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

18 MAJ GEN HANS NEIJ  
SWEDISH DEFENSE AND AIR ATTACHE

18 THE NAVAL RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

22-23 PAKISTANI NATIONAL DEFENSE COLLEGE (15)

23-24 FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE EXECUTIVE SEMINAR (33)

24 BG HOUSTON P. HOUSER, III  
CHIEF OF STAFF, THIRD U.S. ARMY

24-25 LTG SYED REFAQAT  
DIRECTOR GENERAL, JOINT STAFF HEADQUARTERS  
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

24-26 BG FRANCE F. JORDAN, USA  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
MEDICAL READINESS

25 NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY, GENERAL/FLAG  
OFFICER (CAPSTONE) COURSE (28)

## MAY

3 BG DENNIS A. WILKIE, USAR  
COMMANDER, 352ND CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMAND

10 MG EDWARD L. THROBAUGH  
COMMANDER, 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION

9-16 SECURITY ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE

14-15 VADM SIR JOHN WOODWARD, KCB  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF, (COMMITMENTS)  
AND  
AVM (b)(6) RAF  
HEAD BRITISH DEFENCE STAFF

15-16 BRIGADIER GENERAL ABDULHAMMED MOHAMMED AL-FARAIDI  
DIRECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT,  
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND AVIATION (MODA),  
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

15-18 MAJGEN RICHARD T. TRUNDY  
COMMANDING GENERAL, 4TH MAW

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20 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
LOCAL TAMPA BUSINESSMEN

22 LTG YUJI ARAKI  
CHIEF, J5 DIVISION, JOINT STAFF OFFICE  
JAPAN SELF DEFENSE FORCE

22-23 MG JACK O. BRADSHAW  
COMMANDING GENERAL, U.S. ARMY RECRUITING COMMAND

23 BG THOMAS B. ARWOOD  
COMMANDER, DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL SERVICES

23-24 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) SES-2  
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FOR WARNING

JUNE

3-4 MAJ GEN RUSSELL L. VIOLETT  
DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR AIR DEFENSE, HQ TAC

6 COMO THOMAS J. JOHNSON  
DIRECTOR, STRATEGY PLANS AND POLICY DIVISION, OP-60

10-11 DR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH  
AND ENGINEERING (TACTICAL WARFARE PROGRAMS)

10-11 VADM POWELL F. CARTER, JR.  
DIRECTOR OF THE JOINT STAFF (DESIGNATE),

11 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
LOCAL SCHOOL TEACHER

11-12 VADM PAUL A. YOST, JR.  
COMMANDER, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD  
ATLANTIC AREA  
AND  
VADM JOHN D. COSTELLO  
COMMANDER, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD  
PACIFIC AREA

19-21 BG PAUL HANRION  
CHIEF, CENTER FOR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE  
FRENCH JOINT STAFF  
AND  
BG DONALD C. HILBERT, USA  
USDATT TO FRANCE

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20-21 LTG BENJAMIN F. REGISTER, JR.  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS  
DEPT OF THE ARMY

21 AMB PETER S. BRIDGES  
U.S. AMB TO SOMALIA

24-27 COMO RONALD H. JESBERG  
COMUSNAVCENT

25 DR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
DIRECTOR OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS'  
STRATEGIC STUDIES GROUP

25-26 COL [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
DEFENSE ATTACHE, SULTANATE OF OMAN

25-26 MAJ GEN COMFORT (NEW COFS)  
COMO JESBERG (NEW COMUSNAVCENT)  
BRIG GEN SCHRAMM (NEW CCJ6)  
COL [REDACTED] (b)(3), (b)(6) (NEW CCJ1)

JULY

1-2 BRIG GEN DAVID S. WATROUS  
DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USPACOM

1-2 BRIG GEN DAVID S. WATROUS  
DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USPACOM

3 BRIG GEN JOHN E. GRIFFITH  
COMMANDER, DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER

8-9 AMB GEORGE C. MONTGOMERY  
U.S. AMBASSADOR DESIGNATE TO OMAN

9 COMO WILLIAM D. ZIRBEL  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR UNIFIED AND SPECIFIED  
COMMAND C3 SUPPORT, JCS

9-13 MAJ GEN STANTON R. MUSSER  
CHIEF, OMC CAIRO  
AND  
MG ROBERT D. WIEGAND  
CDR, USAJFK SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER, FORT BRAGG

12 DR. FRED C. IKLE  
UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY

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12-13 GENERAL KAHLID MAHMUD ARIF  
VICE CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF, PAKISTAN ARMY

18-19 LTG DALE A. VESSER  
JCS/J5 (DESIGNATE)

18-19 PROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

22-23 LTG THEODORE G. JENES  
COMUSARCENT

22-23 BG GEORGE M. BAXTER  
CHIEF, ODRP ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN (DESIGNATE)

22-23 BG ABDULAH I ALI OMAR  
DIR OF TRAINING. SOMALI MINISTRY OF DEFENSE  
AND  
BG HUSSEIN HASSAN ALI  
CHIEF OF MILITARY SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE  
SOMALI MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

25-26 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SECURITY ASSISTANCE,  
SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY

## JULY - AUGUST

30-1 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)

31-2 COMO RONALD H. JESBERG  
COMUSNAVCENT

## AUGUST

14-15 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)  
DCM, CAIRO (DESIGNEE)

19 HON IKE SKELTON  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (D-MO)

19-20 MAJ GEN SPENCE M. ARMSTRONG  
USMTM, SAUDI ARABIA

19-20 AMBASSADOR DAVID SCHNEIDER  
DOS CONTRACTED REPRESENTATIVE GK86

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25-27 MR. (b)(6)  
ASST DIRECTOR, POLICY & PLANS  
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

26 COMO ALAN D. BREED  
CHIEF, OFF OF READINESS & RESERVE, USCG

27-28 MG FRANCIS J. TONER  
DEPUTY DIR, STRATEGIC PLANS, OJCS-J4

27-28 BG EUGENE R. LANZILLO  
DEP DIR, FOR PLANNING & RESOURCES, J4/OTCS

SEPTEMBER

4-5 LT GEN ALFRED G. HANSEN  
DIRECTOR J4, OJCS

5-6 MR. JOHN FERRITER  
U.S. AMB (DESIGNEE) TO DJIBOUTI

21-25 BRIGADIER R.J.S. CORBETT  
CDR, 5TH AIRBORNE BRIGADE

25-26 MG JOHN T. MYERS  
CDR, HQ 7TH SIGNAL COMMAND

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER

30-2 BG TAHSEEN SHURDOM  
CDR, JORDANIAN SPECIAL FORCES

OCTOBER

3-4 MG JAMES D. SMITH  
VICE DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS, OJCS

3-4 GEN JOHN A. WICKHAM, JR.  
CHIEF OF STAFF, USA

10-11 LTG DALE A. VESSER  
DIRECTOR J5, OJCS

16-17 MG JOHN P. HYDE  
DEP DIRECTOR, C3, OJCS

17-18 DR. (b)(6)  
ASST UNDER SECRETARY OF DEF (POLICY PLANNING)

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22 GEN WILLIAM R. RICHARDSON  
CG, U.S. ARMY TRNG & DOCTRINE CMD

28-29 HON JAMES R. AMBROSE  
UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

29-30 LTG SABRI YIRMIBESOGLU  
CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, TURKISH GENERAL STAFF

OCTOBER - NOVEMBER

31-4 NATO DEFENSE COLLEGE

NOVEMBER

4 AMB JOHN R. COUNTRYMAN  
FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO OMAN

4-5 MG DAUOD A. HANANIA  
DIR, ROYAL JORDANIAN MEDICAL SVC  
AND  
BRIGADIER NAIL AJLUNI  
DEP DIR, ROYAL JORDANIAN MEDICAL SVC

5-6 MR. (b)(6)  
EXEC SEC, CRITICAL INTEL PROBLEMS COMMITTEE

6-7 MG ANTHONY H. CONRAD  
CDR, 377TH TAACOM

6-7 AMB C. WILLIAM KONTOS  
MEMBER POLICY PLANNING COUNCIL, STATE DEPT

6-8 MG WILLIAM K. SUTER  
ASST JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE ARMY

13-15 GEN RAHIM UDDIN KHAN  
CHAIRMAN, JCS COMMITTEE, ISLAMIC REP OF PAKISTAN

17-18 AMB JOSEPH GHOUGASSIAN  
NEW AMBASSADOR TO QATAR

17-18 REP IKE SKELTON  
MEMBER HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

18 MG EUGENE R. CROMARTIE  
CDR, U.S. ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION CMD

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18-19 MG HARDIN L. OLSON, JR.  
DIR, STRATEGIC PLANS & RESOURCE ANALYSIS AGENCY

25 SENATOR DAVE DURENBERGER  
CHAIRMAN, SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTEL

## DECEMBER

5 Dr. Fred C. Ikle  
Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

11-12 BG James W. Shufelt  
Vice Director for Operations, DIA  
and  
BG C.M. Brintnall  
Assistant Deputy Director for attache Affairs  
and Operations, DIA

11-12 AMB Robert H. Pelletreau  
Dep Asst Sec of Defense - Near East South Asia

12-13 General Muhammad Saleh Al-Hammad  
Chief of the General Staff, Saudi Arabian Armed  
Forces

12-13 LTG Theodore G. Jenes, Jr.  
COMUSARCENT  
and  
Lt Gen William L. Kirk  
COMUSCENTAF

19 MG G. Ronald Cheriton  
Canadian Defense Attache and Commander of  
Canadian Defense Liaison Staff Washington D.C.

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## SAC LIAISON OFFICE

(U) This a synopsis of significant events in calender year 1985 for the SAC Liaison Office, Det 1, SACOS. The events are divided into the following categories: exercises, OPLANS, contingencies, personnel actions, and other.

## 1. (U) EXERCISES.

U a. ~~(C)~~ The SAC liaison office was extensively involved with the planning and execution phases of Exercise Bright Star 85 (BS 85). In addition, SAC forces deployed to Cairo West, Egypt in support of this large scale OCONUS exercise. Two SACLNO officers deployed with the USCENTCOM staff to Cairo West and performed liaison functions with USCENTCOM, USCENAF, SAC ADVON, and the host country integrating force capabilities and mission requirements. SAC forces participating in BS 85 included: 3 B-52Hs, 2 KC-10s, 4 KC-135Es, and 1 EC-135Y. B-52s flew low level missions simulating airfield attacks while the tankers refueled US and Egyptian fighters participating in the exercise. The B-52 activity culminated in the CALFEX (combined arms live fire exercise) with two B-52s each dropping 51 M-117 750 lb bombs against simulated targets.

(b)(1)1.4a

15s. In addition, one SACLNO officer deployed to the exercise site with USCINCCENT via the USCENTCOM EC-135Y.

U c. ~~(C)~~ In command post exercises (CPXs) SACLNO assisted USCENTCOM in developing the level of command participation in exercise Port Call. During the actual exercise play, the SACLNO office operated in the USCENTCOM War Room and coordinated SAC force requirements with USCENTCOM, HQ SAC, and USCENAF.

d. (U) SACLNO officers have been heavily involved in planning future USCENTCOM exercises such as Accurate Test, Gallant Knight and Gallant Eagle. In each exercise SAC assets will provide support for USCENTCOM forces.

U 2. ~~(S)~~ OPLANS. SACLNO personnel assisted in the developement of USCENTCOM Contingency OPLAN 1008 with the office actively

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politically significant in that no longer would the execution of

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the OPLAN require the curtailment of commercial flight operations

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U 3. ~~(S)~~ CONTINGENCIES. Fortunately there were no contingency plans involving SAC forces executed in USCENTCOM's AOR in 1985. However, on several occasions SACLNO participated with USCENTCOM planning cells in developing various options or courses of action for a potential contingency or crisis situation. Instant Order and the USCENTCOM requirement to have forces arrive in the AOR within 48 hours after JCS notification is one example of such contingency planning.

4. (U) PERSONNEL ACTIONS. There were four (4) significant personnel actions in 1985. First, in Oct, the intelligence planner, Maj (b)(6), (b)(3) was notified of assignment to Andersen AFB, Guam reporting in Feb 86. Second, his replacement, Capt (b)(6), (b)(3) arrived in late Nov thus allowing adequate time for overlap and familiarization/job orientation concerning duties and job responsibilities. The third action involving personnel was the Dec PCS of SSgt (b)(6), (b)(3) the administrative specialist, via "Palace Chase". Finally, his replacement, SSgt (b)(6), (b)(3) arrived from HQ SAC in November 85, again allowing sufficient job overlap and smooth transition.

5. (U) OTHER.

U a. ~~(C)~~ The utilization of two KC-10s at Elf One continues to be an area of concern to HQ SAC. Historically air refueling requirements have not justified maintaining two additional aircraft at Riyadh SA. However, political considerations have outweighed the limited operational requirements. Recently, both MAC and the Navy have addressed the feasibility of using the Elf One KC-10s to support their air refueling requirements. The answer is political in that Saudi Arabia (SA) will have to approve using Saudi based aircraft to support other than a Saudi air refueling requirement.

b. (U) In 1985 the USCENTCOM EC-135Y, T/N 55-1325 based at Robins AFB, Ga underwent interior modification and upgrade of the communication's area and galley. All alterations were accomplished locally at Robins AFB. Specific missions supporting USCENTCOM should be included in the CCJ3 history.

U c. ~~(S/NE)~~ A significant milestone in reconnaissance operations in 1985 was accomplished with a 90 day test RC-135 PARPRO program in the Persian Gulf. SACLNO assisted JCS and USCENTCOM in planning, coordination and mission monitoring of these politically sensitive flights. Seven total missions were flown into the gulf from Sigonella AB, Italy between 12 Feb 85 and 24 Apr 85.

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d. (U) 1985 was a very productive year for both SACLNO and  
USCENTCOM.

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## CHAPLAIN

During 1985, several events occurred within the Command Chaplain's area of responsibility which have caused a very positive impact on the mission.

a. RESERVISTS JOIN THE CHAPLAIN STAFF - Chaplain (LTC) (b)(3), (b)(6), USAR and MSgt (b)(3), (b)(6), USAFR joined the chaplain staff during the first quarter of 1985. Both Reservists received hands on training and became operational qualified within minimum time.

b. CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE FULLY AUTOMATED - The Chief of the US Air Force Chaplains office presented to the Command Chaplain a Zenith 100 Microcomputer system to include a letter quality printer and various software packages. The computer system has enabled the administrative staff to increase work productivity and efficiency.

c. CHANGE OF COMMAND CHAPLAIN POSITION - May of 1985 brought about the PCS move of Chaplain (b)(3), (b)(6), CAPTAIN, USN, former USCENTCOM Command Chaplain, to the Chief of Navy Chaplains Office. Chaplain, Colonel, (b)(3), (b)(6), USAF assumed the duties and responsibilities of the Command Chaplain's office. Chaplain Jones came to USCENTCOM from the US Air Force Chief of Chaplains office where he was Chief of the Budget and Logistics Division. Chaplain (b)(3), (b)(6) is the first Air Force Chaplain to serve with the US Central Command.

d. BRIGHT STAR 85 EXERCISE - A total of 29 chaplains and enlisted religious specialists deployed on Bright Star 85. The value of chaplains' involvement during such exercises was demonstrated through "real-world" ministry as well as through simulated crisis ministry. In addition to providing emergency ministry and arranging emergency leaves for a number of persons whose family members died or became seriously ill, the chaplains led worship services and study groups, provided many hours of personal counselling, visited exercise participants at their duty stations, jumped with airborne troops, accompanied ground troops into the field and participated in a mass casualty exercise both as ministering chaplains and, in one instance, as an air-evacuated casualty. Bright Star 85 was an outstanding learning experience for our chaplains.

e. CHAPLAINS VISITS TO USCENTCOM AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY -The USCENTCOM Command Chaplain is obligated to assist personnel, assigned within the Area of Responsibility, in obtaining religious ministries and spiritual enhancement. One means of accomplishing this is through Chaplain visitation. During 1985, the Command Chaplain arranged chaplain visits to Bahrain, Egypt,

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~~Pakistan, and Yemen Arab Republic. American personnel assigned within these countries have expressed their appreciation for the visits.~~

f. USCENTCOM COMMAND CHAPLAIN ADDRESSES MACDILL AFB PERSONNEL - The July MacDill AFB Luncheon with the Chaplains program served as an excellent means for the newly assigned USCENTCOM Command Chaplain, Chaplain, Colonel, (b)(3), (b)(6), USAF to meet the people of MacDill AFB. He presented his views on "Personal and National Priorities."

g. USAF COMMAND AND SENIOR INSTALLATION STAFF CHAPLAINS CONFERENCE - In October 1985, Chaplain, Colonel, (b)(3), (b)(6) (b)(3), (b)(6) presented the USCENTCOM history to the Command and Senior Installation Staff Chaplains of the US Air Force. He was well received and feedback from the chaplains indicated a desire of many to learn more about the US Central Command.

h. US ARMY EUROPE COMMAND CHAPLAIN VISIT - December 1985, Chaplain (COL) (b)(3), (b)(6), Command Chaplain, USAREUR, visited USCENTCOM to research the background of the Command Chaplain's position at US Central command. Purpose of the research was to establish a chaplain position with the US European Command. Presently, there is no position. USCENTCOM has led the way among the Unified Commands by having the only chaplain assigned on a Commander in Chief's staff.

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## FORWARD HEADQUARTERS ELEMENT

(U) BGen John H. Gary, III, USMC, was relieved as Commander, Forward Headquarters Element (FHE) by BGen James D. Beans, USMC on 31 August 1985. On 10 September 1985, Col (b)(6), (b)(3) USAF, was assigned as Special Assistant to the Commander, FHE. This position had been vacant following the PCS reassignment of Col (b)(6), (b)(3) USAF, on 30 May 1985. It should be noted that this latter position is not authorized and filled by the USAF on an overage basis.

(U) Calendar year 1985 was the second year of operation of the FHE in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility (AOR). The FHE is collocated with Commander, Middle East Forces (COMIDEASTFOR) on board the USS LaSalle. Constrained by space limitations onboard COMIDEASTFOR's flag ship, the FHE was limited to four personnel: The Deputy Commander (O-6), representatives from CCJ3 and CCJ4 (O-3/4/5) and an administrative specialist (E-5/6). The Deputy Commander and administrative specialist positions were rotated throughout the staff. While USCENTCOM R525-17 prescribes a 120 day tour for FHE members, normal tour length for officers consisted of 60 days. Enlisted personnel switched on a 90 day basis.

(U) Taskings for FHE members are developed by each directorate prior to their member's departure from USCENTCOM and approved by the Commander, FHE and Chief of Staff. During 1985, the most meaningful taskings were for the CCJ4 representative to assist in the establishment of the Security Assistant Office in Bahrain commencing in July and still on-going, and the CCJ5 representative, as Deputy Commander, to travel extensively throughout the AOR and assist various embassies develop their plans for implementing the USCENTCOM Multi-National Strategy. The latter occurred in November through December 1985.

U ~~(S)~~ Following the initial briefings of the newly arrived USCINCCENT, General George B. Crist, USMC, on 29 November 1985, renewed interest has been kindled in making the FHE a dynamic representative of USCENTCOM. General Crist envisaged the FHE as the initial increment of the full USCENTCOM battlestaff - manned and equipped to do the job in peacetime and a crisis. This command direction led to the initial efforts to obtain a separate, dedicated ship to accommodate a Sea-Mobile Forward Headquarters - an alternative to the lack of a suitable site for a land-based Forward Headquarters, which had been unsuccessfully negotiated for several years. At year's end, the development of an operational concept for a Sea-Mobile Forward Headquarters was commended.

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## MAC LIAISON OFFICE

1. The basic USCENTCOM/MAC interface remained intact during 1985. Planning for peacetime operations, contingencies, and war still involve nearly complete reliance on the Transportation Operating Agencies to move forces and equipment to the Area of Responsibility (AOR).

2. MAC provides airlift and special operations (air) assets to support USCENTCOM:

a. On a regular basis in peacetime, MAC provides services.

b. MAC provided significant support for the following USCENTCOM exercises conducted during the year:

(1) EAGLE CLAW 85 (SOF and Airlift)

(2) ACCURATE TEST 85 (Airlift Only)

(3) SHADOW HAWK 85 (Airlift Only)

(4) IRON COBRA 85 (Airlift Only)

(5) BRIGHT STAR 85 (SOF & Airlift). I deployed with the USCENTCOM staff during this exercise.

(6) NATURAL RIVER 86 (SOF and Airlift)

c. In addition, MAC participated in Command Post Exercise PORT CALL 86 in direct interface with USCENTCOM.

d. During the year, MAC provided direct logistical support for OPERATION SHEBA, a classified evacuation from the USCENTCOM AOR.

e. Because of the high worldwide commitment rate of C-141 airframes, MAC continued to substitute C-5s, C-130s, and commercial carriers. In the USCENTCOM AOR, commercial carriers were used in three instances:

(1) Arrow Airlines flew a DC-8 on the weekly Norfolk-Diego Garcia channel mission.

(2) World Airways and several other carriers participated in BRIGHT STAR 85 deployment/redeployment. They carried passengers and baggage exclusively. They carried almost all of the Reserve Forces who participated in the exercise.

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(3) Varied carriers participated in the airlift of members of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force stationed in the Sinai Desert. Tragically, an Arrow Airliner DC-8 with 248 troops from the 101st Air Assault Division, crashed near Gander, Newfoundland in December 1985, killing all aboard. Arrow Airlines, while not under MAC contract on this mission, was suspended from further government contracts as in-depth investigations were started. As a result of this crash, an industry wide study of contract carriers was begun and DOD and MAC began to tighten up on safety, maintenance, and operation inspections.

3. I participated as an active member of the various groups which prepared inputs to the PPBS system, most notably the Integrated Priority List and the POM process.

4. I accompanied Maj Gen Watts and his staff on semi-annual Central Command Logistics Conferences held at Treasure Island, California in May and New Orleans, Louisiana in November 1985. I provided basic consultation and advice on MAC issues as they applied during the two conference sessions.

5. I served as MAC liaison to the USCENTCOM staff during contingency development of USCINCCENT OPLAN INSTANT ORDER and USCENAF Quick Deployment Plan 1304, later designated 1307. Two of the primary points established in the planning were agreement on launch times from CONUS and prioritization/closure of the prime forces and their "real required" support.

6. As a result of negotiations involving USCENTCOM, CENTAF, and MAC representatives at Shaw AFB, SC in December, a new C-141 channel was designed to provide service to contractor personnel in Oman who handled the prepositioned assets in that country. The new channel, which is tied in with the Khartoum, Sudan channel, is scheduled to begin in March 1986.

7. I participated in a number of MAC sponsored conferences during the year.

a. MAC/DCS Operations Conference at Pope AFB, NC in February.

b. MAC Annual Users Conference at Scott AFB, Illinois in June. At this conference, all the varied users of MAC airlift, JCS, Services, etc, receive updates of latest issues in the air transportation business.

c. MAC Liaison Conference at Scott AFB, Illinois in August. All MACLNOS from all the worldwide commands congregate for

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updates, discussions of problems, and presentations of their support activities. I presented USCENTCOM video tapes of Operation INTENSE LOOK and Exercise GALLANT EAGLE 84.

d. MAC/DCS Operations Conference at Scott AFB, Illinois in October.

8. During the year, I sponsored the visit of three senior MAC officers on visits to USCENTCOM.

a. January 1985: Brig Gen Al Guidotti, Vice Commander, 21st Air Force and designated Commander of Airlift Forces (COMALF) for USCENTCOM during deployments/exercises.

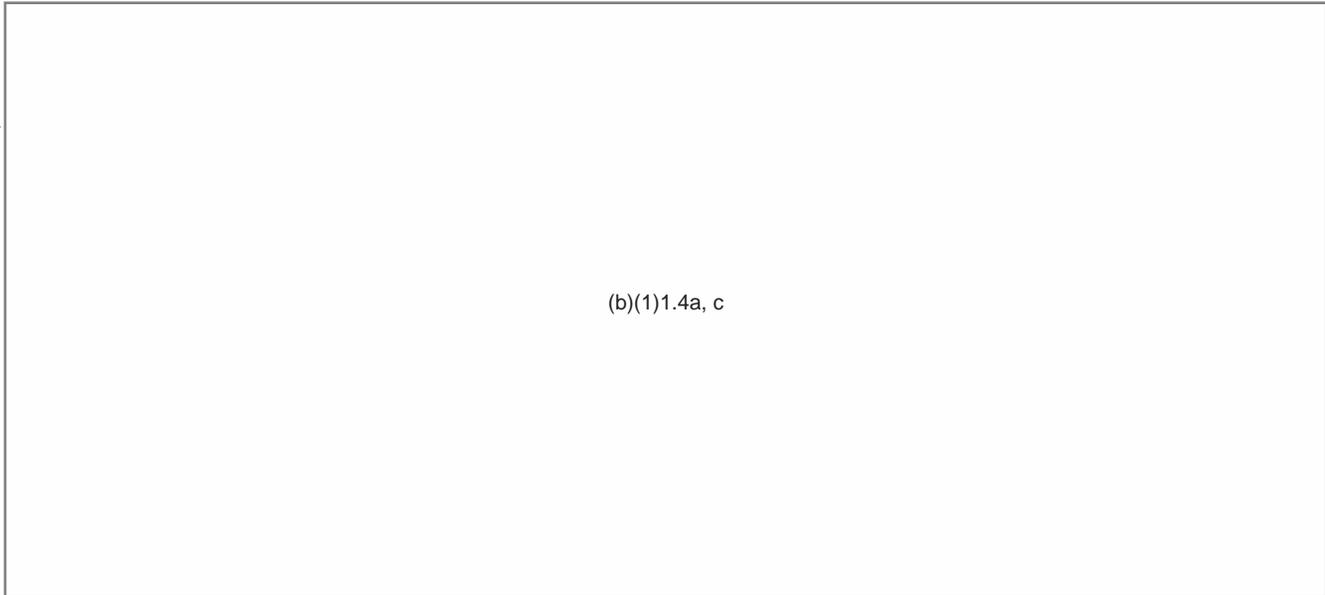
b. August 1985: Lt Gen Duane Cassidy, CINCMAC for the Change-of-Command between General Kingston and General Crist.

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## POLITICAL ADVISOR

Mr [redacted] (b)(6) State Department Counselor (FE-OC), occupied the position of Political Advisor (POLAD) to USCINCCENT through CY 1985. He accompanied USCINCCENT on all OCONUS trips, exercises and contingencies during the year. Countries visited were Germany, England, Bahrain, Kuwait, Somalia, Jordan and Oman.

Several presentations were made by the POLAD's office during the year on a variety of subject. Mr [redacted] (b)(6) addressed the Marine Corps Staff College on the mission of USCENTCOM and the role of the Political Advisor; the Crisis Response Management Course, Special Operations School on USCENTCOM's role in contingencies and contingency planning; the State Department Senior Executive Seminar on the role of the POLAD, and the Security Assistance Conference on the political implications of security assistance.

As Chairman of the Central Liaison Group, Mr [redacted] (b)(6) felt a greater coordinated effort was needed at USCENTCOM to bring together all staff functions dealing with terrorism. As a result of his initiative, the Terrorism Steering Committee was created to coordinate all counter and antiterror actions taken by the USCENTCOM staff.

The POLAD's office was OPR for visits from the State Department Senior Executive Seminar, and US Ambassadors to Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Pakistan, Oman, Djibouti and Qatar, as well as Under Secretary of State for Science and Technology, and several Deputy Chiefs of Mission.

The POLAD also arranged for USCINCCENT to address the Chiefs of Missions conferences for Near East and South Asia, as well as Africa Chiefs of Missions. These addresses and the subsequent consultations served to continue the strong relationship established between USCINCCENT and the AOR ambassadors.

By far the most important achievement of the Political Advisor's office in CY 1985 was the drafting, coordination and eventual release by Department of State of a cable to all AOR ambassadors entitled "Diplomatic Strategy to Achieve US National Security Objectives in Southwest Asia." This document, promulgated by State Department, enjoins the AOR embassies to develop a game plan, based on objectives outlined in the USCENTCOM Multinational Strategy, to achieve US security objectives in USCENTCOM's AOR in the two to five year timeframe. This document is the first long-term planning effort taken to coordinate a coherent political and military approach to US national policy direction in our AOR. Initial results are

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anticipated in the first quarter of CY 1986 and should have far-reaching consequences in development of access and planning goals in USCENTCOM's AOR.

Lieutenant Colonel (b)(6), (b)(3) continued as Deputy Political Advisor, contributed to development of the Diplomatic Strategy, and served as acting POLAD for a long period of two months in Mr (b)(6) absence. Lt Col (b)(6), (b)(3) addressed various fora on Islam and Islamic culture over the year, as well as developed a handout and two-hour presentation on the subject given to all USCENTCOM newcomer's. Lt Col (b)(6), (b)(3) attended and addressed the combined State Department-European Liaison Group meeting and presented USCENTCOM's Terrorism Steering Committee (TSC) concept. Lt Col (b)(6), (b)(3) also met with the Vice President's Task Force on Terrorism and explained the TSC, as well as the unique USCENTCOM-State Department relationship.

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## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The International Public Affairs Adviser to the CINC (United States Information Agency adviser) went to seven countries in the AOR (North Yemen, Oman, UAE, Qatar, Bahrein, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) to assess USIA support for the command in the Arab world and how it could be improved. He consulted with Ambassadors, Country Teams and USIA Public Affairs Officers. As a result of this trip and subsequent consultations in Washington, it was agreed to increase Voice of America broadcasting in Arabic by two hours a day to combat Soviet disinformation about the Command and US military activities near the AOR. The International Public Affairs Adviser, as a result of requests from the USIA PAOs in the AOR, arranged for USIA to translate the basic USCENTCOM information pamphlet into Arabic to be distributed throughout the Arab speaking world.

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## DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE (DIAREP)

The office of the Defense Intelligence Agency Representative (DIAREP) at MacDill Air Force Base was established on 23 August 1982. The authority for the assignment of a DIAREP to MacDill is derived from DOD Directive 5105.21, "Defense Intelligence Agency," which charges the Director, DIA, with ensuring "that adequate, timely, and reliable intelligence is available to the unified and specified commands" (paragraph C.3). The DIAREP position requires a US Army lieutenant colonel who has had extensive previous experience with DIA and is thoroughly knowledgeable of its organization, mission, and functions.

The DIAREP serves both USCENTCOM and USREDCOM with the duties of representing the Director, DIA, and DIA interests at MacDill and assisting the command group and staff of each command with DIA matters affecting them. He is accredited to the Commander-in-Chief of each command to serve as the principal Defense Intelligence advisor to the respective command group and staff operating through the Director of Intelligence.

During calendar year 1985, the activities and efforts of the DIAREP were focused on seeking further improvements in four major functional areas with regard to DIA support to the command:

- Sustaining and further improving relationships between the Director, DIA, and DIA functional managers and the Director of Intelligence as well as the working relationships among respective analysts, projects officers, and support personnel. Improved relationships were fostered through frequent DIAREP contacts with both DIA and command personnel to maintain currency on the issues; exchanges of telephone contact lists, trip reports, publications, and other reference materials; and arranging for increased participation by command analysts in the preparation of National and Special National Intelligence Estimates and other DIA intelligence studies and assessments. In addition, the DIAREP provided much support and advice to both DIA and command personnel on temporary duty assignments in coordinating their activities to make optimum use of available time.

- Advising and assisting the Director, DIA, and DIA functional managers and analysts/project officers in planning and programming improved means to ensure effective and responsive Defense Intelligence support. The principal vehicle through which the DIAREP contributes to this function is a quarterly letter report to the Director, DIA, which is widely disseminated within DIA. This report addresses the status of relationships, identifies "significant issues" related to DIA support,

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summarizes the status of actions taken or in progress, and makes recommendations. As the only forum which aggregates the full spectrum of the interactions between USCENTCOM and DIA, it provides DIA's senior managers with valuable "feedback" they need to measure the effectiveness of actions taken and gauge the scope of future actions and programs.

- Providing advice and assistance to staff members to obtain Defense Intelligence support, which is usually of a unique, non-routine nature or involves time-dominant responses. This often involves personal intercession by the DIAREP with DIA managers or analyst/action officers to coordinate support arrangements or obtain procedural advice. Specific issues on which the DIAREP has provided advice and assistance include the establishment of a DIA Intelligence Production Element at USCENTCOM, coordination of support for foreign intelligence exchanges and related foreign disclosure actions, elimination of unessential intelligence information report dissemination from DIA, focusing the support of DIA managers for a Defense Dissemination System-Receive Location terminal at MacDill and development of more HUMINT collection capabilities to cover the AOR, and monitoring the progress of the DIA Theater Intelligence Architecture Program development at USCENTCOM.

- Coordinating DIA assistance to command exercises. The focus of DIAREP activities is part of a continuing effort to improve exercise realism, the quality of DIA support (scenario coordination, provision of a scripting cell, and "real-world" current intelligence and counterintelligence threat assessments), and greater integration of strategic and tactical intelligence "play." Actions taken include dedication by DIA of an exercise plans officer to coordinate support to U&S exercises, earlier involvement of DIA in exercise development, and better orientation and preparation of DIA scripting cells to provide improved on-site support.

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## DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY FIELD OFFICE (DCAFO)

1. WWMCCS Transportable Host (T-Host): Technical and planning assistance was provided in such areas as obtaining JCS approval for the USCENTCOM T-host to be a part of the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN); engineering of the T-host WIN connectivity for both in-garrison and deployed modes of operation; development of hardware acceptance and integration test plans; coordination with DCA/JDSSC for on-site test support and USCENTCOM operator training.
2. Local Area Networking (LAN): Arranged for, and participated in, technical briefings and discussions on LAN technology in general, and the WIS Block A LAN specifically.
3. Exercise Support: Communications and ADP planning support for exercises and contingencies was provided by the DCA Field Office and the DCA Headquarters staff. Additionally, on-site technical assistance was provided during BRIGHT STAR '85 and GALLANT EAGLE '86.
4. Extension of the Defense Communications System (DCS) into the USCENTCOM AOR: The DCA Field Office was actively involved in the coordination of correspondence between the Director, DCA, and USCINCCENT regarding extension of the DCS into the USCENTCOM AOR. The Director, DCA, recommended that certain communications facilities and links which support USCINCCENT, when deployed, be identified as an extension of the DCS. This action would serve to more precisely define the command relationships and scope the responsibilities of USCENTCOM and DCA in providing DCS service and support in the USCENTCOM AOR. USCINCCENT concurred with this recommendation.
5. DCA Visitors to USCENTCOM: During 1985, the following DCA senior staff members visited USCENTCOM:

<u>Visitor/Grade</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Mr [ (b)(6) ] /SES-4	WWMCCS ADP/WIS Discussions
Mr [ (b)(6) ] /SES-4	WWMCCS ADP/WIS LAN Discussions
Mr [ (b)(6) ] /SES-5	Modular Building Block Briefing and Discussions

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Mr [redacted] /SES-4

Modular Building Block .  
Briefing and Discussions

Mr [redacted] /GM-15

WIS LAN Discussions