



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
U.S. ATLANTIC COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511-5100

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Ser J02P6/01219
11 JUL 1991

From: Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command
Subj: ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S.
ATLANTIC COMMAND FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1984
Ref: (a) USCINCLANT ltr 5720 Ser J019/80274 dtd 5 Jun 85

1. Reference (a) promulgated subject history report.
2. As the result of a recent Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the 1984 USCINCLANT command history, a declassification/release review was conducted. As a result, it was determined that certain information in the history should be classified. Accordingly, request all holders of subject history report classify paragraph 2.f. on page III-2 SECRET/NOFORN, vice unclassified.

Ray O'Mara
RAYMUND E. O'MARA
Major General, USAF
Deputy Commander in Chief

Distribution:
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CINCLANTFLT (2)
CINCARLANT (CDR FORSCOM) (1)
CINCAFLANT (COMTAC) (1)
USCENTCOM TAMPA FL (CCHO) (1)

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

U. S. ATLANTIC COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511

5720
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5 JUN 1985

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From: Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command

Subj: ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S.
ATLANTIC COMMAND FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1984 (U)

Ref: (a) JCS SM-481-82 of 2 Aug 1982

1. Subject report is submitted in accordance with reference (a).

2. This document, as a whole, is classified **SECRET-NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS**. Individual parts have been marked with the appropriate declassification schedule, and individual pages have been classified separately, according to the highest classification of their content.

K E Moranville

K. E. MORANVILLE
DEPUTY AND CHIEF OF STAFF

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ANNUAL HISTORICAL REPORT OF USCINCLANT
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1984

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Declassify in Part: X

Reason: § 3(b)(1)(S)(6) + 6.2(a) + 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5); 10 U.S.C. § 1906 + 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6) + 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5);

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50 U.S.C. § 3605 (Rev. L. 86-36, Section 6)

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PREFACE

U.S. ATLANTIC COMMAND (U)

1. (U) COMMAND ESTABLISHMENT

a. (U) The U.S. Atlantic Command (USLANTCOM) was established on 1 December 1947. JCS Message 91186 270010Z November 1947 advised that the Unified Command Plan (JCS 12569/27 of 11 December 1946), approved by the President and modified by JCS 1259/48 of 30 October 1947 established the U.S. Atlantic Command as of that date. Admiral William H. P. Blandy, Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, was designated Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command. The Chief of Naval Operations was appointed as Executive Agent for the JCS for the U.S. Atlantic Command.

b. (U) The above information is excerpted from the Historical Report of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command for calendar year 1959, dated 27 April 1960.

2. (U) GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

a. (U) The Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command's general geographic area of responsibility for the conduct of normal operations, less security assistance responsibilities for Iceland and Cape Verde, is the Atlantic Ocean west of 17 degrees east longitude, the Caribbean Sea, the Pacific Ocean east of 92 degrees west longitude, the Arctic Ocean east of 95 degrees west longitude and west of 100 degrees east longitude, Greenland, and other islands (less the United Kingdom and Ireland) and in all assigned water areas.

b. (U) The above information is excerpted from the Unified Command Plan SM-729-83 of 28 October 1983.

3. (U) ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA OBJECTIVES. Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan for Fiscal year 1985 (JSCP FY-85) is the source document for the following Atlantic Ocean area objectives:

a. (U) Defense of the air and sea approaches to the United States and Canada.

b. (U) Defense of the sea and air approaches to the Panama Canal.

c. (U) Protection and maintenance of essential sea and air lines of communication.

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d. (✓) Maintenance of the security of island bases and territories to include defense of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

e. (✓) Control and protection of U.S. and allied shipping in essential ocean areas.

f. (✓) Inhibit illegal entry of arms, materiel, and subversive personnel in Caribbean, Central and South American countries.

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COMMANDERS' AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY (U)



ALASKA, ANTARCTICA, CANADA, CONUS, AND MEXICO ARE NOT ASSIGNED FOR NORMAL OPERATIONS; USCINCRAD IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LAND DEFENSE OF CONUS & WHEN DIRECTED BY JCS, CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR UNASSIGNED AREAS; CINCLANTCOM IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AIR DEFENSE OF CONUS/ALASKA/CANADA, & MEXICO IAW APPROVED PLANS & AGREEMENTS; JCS HAS COGNIZANCE OVER USSR.

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PART I

CHRONOLOGY OF HIGHLIGHTS (U)

1. (U) EVENTS OF JANUARY 1984

b. (U) On 9 January the Assistant Chief of Staff for Command, Control, Communications and Information Systems was established.

2. (U) EVENTS OF FEBRUARY 1984

a. ~~(S)~~ Exercises included: READEX 1-84 in the Puerto Rican operating area, 1-21 February; UNITED EFFORT 84, which began 13 February; AHUAS TARA II, which ended in February; TEAMWORK 84, which began 28 February.

b. ~~(S)~~ Exercises included: TEAMWORK 84, which ended 22 March; ARCTIC SHAREM, which began 29 March in the vicinity of Iceland; UNITED EFFORT 84, which ended 4 March; ELLIPSE ALPHA 84 (CPX), which was conducted 20-22 March.

4. (U) EVENTS OF APRIL 1984

a. ~~(S)~~ Exercises included: BALTOPS 84 in the Baltic and approaches, which was conducted 2-17 April; COMPTUEX 2-84, which was conducted 4-20 April in the Puerto Rican operating area; JCS-CPX NIGHT TRAIN 84, which was conducted 5-13 April; ARCTIC SHAREM, which ended 7 April; OCEAN VENTURE 84, which began 23 April in the Western Atlantic and Caribbean; and OPEN GATE 84, which began 27 April in the vicinity of Gibraltar.

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b. (U) The Joint Planing Graphics Module (JPGM) was implemented at USLANTCOM on 4 April.

5. (U) EVENTS OF MAY 1984

b. (U) Exercises included: OCEAN VENTURE 84, which ended 5 May; and OPEN GATE 84, which ended 4 May.

6. (U) EVENTS OF JUNE 1984

a. (U) Exercises included: MARCOT 1-84, which was conducted 4-17 June in the Bermuda operating area; and UNITAS XXV/84, which began 14 June in the Roosevelt Roads operating area.

b. (U) A two-month JCS manpower survey of the U.S. Atlantic Command headquarters staff began.

7. (U) EVENTS OF JULY 1984

a. (U) Exercises included: COMPTUEX 3-84, which began 12 July in the Puerto Rican operating area; and AGILE STALLION, which began in July.

b. (U) USS LEWIS AND CLARK (SSBN 644) completed overhaul and deployed with the POSEIDON C-3 missile system on 2 July.

8. (U) EVENTS OF AUGUST 1984

a. (U) Exercises included: COMPTUEX 3-84, which ended on 1 August; READEX 2-84, which began 20 August in the Puerto Rican operating area; ALOUD ALFA COMDEX, which was conducted 20-23 August; ALOUD BRAVO COMDEX, which was conducted 28-29 August.

b. (U) Operation INTENSE LOOK began 9 August.

9. (U) EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 1984. Exercises included: READEX 2-84, which ended 13 September; and SAFE PASS 84, which was conducted in the WESTLANT area 10-21 September.

10. (U) EVENTS OF OCTOBER 1984

a. (U) USS GEORGE C. MARSHALL (SSBN 654) completed overhaul and deployed with the POSEIDON C-3 missile system on 15 October.

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b. ~~(S)~~ Exercises included: Operation INTENSE LOOK, which ended 16 October; and Operation ELBOW ROOM, which was conducted 7-22 October.

c. ~~(S)~~ JCS-CPX POWDER RIVER was conducted 15-26 October; ALOUD CHARLIE COMEX was conducted 23-26 October.

11. (U) EVENTS OF NOVEMBER 1984

a. (U) JCS Worldwide J3 conference was sponsored by USCINCLANT 14-16 November.

[REDACTED]

c. (U) UNITAS XXV/84 ended 21 November.

[REDACTED]

12. (U) EVENTS OF DECEMBER 1984

a. (U) USS MARIANO G. VALLEJO (SSBN 658) completed overhaul and deployed with the TRIDENT C-4 missile system on 15 December.

b. ~~(S)~~ Exercise AGILE STALLION ended in December.

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PART II

ADMINISTRATION

1. MAJOR CHANGES OF COMMAND WITHIN USCINCLANT

a. On 9 January 1984, the billet Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations Security was disestablished and reorganized as Operations Security under the Assistant Chief of Staff Command, Control, Communications and Information Systems. Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Baker, USA, was concurrently relieved by Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Parker, USA.

b. On 1 May 1984, the billet Special Assistant for Security Assistance was disestablished and reorganized as Strategy and Policy Security Assistant under the Assistant Chief of Staff Plans.

c. On 30 June 1984, Major General R. E. Moss, USMC, relieved Brigadier General W. D. Fillmore, USMC, as Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Policy and Joint Exercises.

d. On 1 July 1984, Colonel [REDACTED] USMC, relieved Colonel [REDACTED] USMC, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Joint Exercises.

e. On 3 August 1984, Captain [REDACTED] USN/1310, relieved Captain [REDACTED] USN/1110, as U.S. Representative to Sea Spray.

f. On 31 August 1984, [REDACTED] USN/1610, relieved [REDACTED] USN/1610, as NSA/CSS Representative.

g. On 28 September 1984, Commodore [REDACTED] USN/1310, relieved Commodore [REDACTED] USN/1310, as Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Command and Control.

h. On 30 September 1984, Captain [REDACTED] USN/1310, relieved Captain [REDACTED] USN/1310, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Current Operations.

i. On 15 October 1984, Captain [REDACTED] USN/1310, relieved Captain [REDACTED] USN/1310, as Assistant Chief of Staff, Ordnance, Logistics, and Readiness.

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Navy FOIA S U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 1506
NSA FOIA S U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 50 U.S.C. § 3605 (Pub. L. 86-36, Section 6)
OSD FOIA S U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 50 U.S.C. § 3605 (Pub. L. 86-36, Section 6)

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2. TOTAL PERSONNEL ALLOWANCE OF USCINCLANT STAFF

	<u>USN</u>	<u>USMC</u>	<u>USCG</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>USAF</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
OFFICER	109	13	1	35	36	194
ENLISTED	125	3	0	11	13	152
CIVILIAN	62	0	0	0	0	62
	<u>296</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>408</u>

3. KEY USCINCLANT STAFF PERSONNEL ON 31 DECEMBER 1984

Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command:
Admiral W. L. McDonald, USN/1310

Special Assistant for International Affairs to USCINCLANT:
Ambassador L. F. Lane, FSO-1

Advisor for Trident/Poseidon Operations:
Vice Admiral B. M. Kauderer, USN/1120

Deputy and Chief of Staff, USCINCLANT:
Vice Admiral K. M. Carr, USN/1120

NSA/CSS Representative:
[REDACTED] USN/1610

Public Affairs Officer:
Captain [REDACTED] USN/1650

Inspector General:
Rear Admiral H. N. Wellman, USN/1310

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Command and Control:
Commodore [REDACTED] USN/1310

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence:
Captain [REDACTED] USN/1630

Assistant Chief of Staff, Current Operations:
Captain [REDACTED] USN/1310

Assistant Chief of Staff, Nuclear Operations:
Captain [REDACTED] USN/1120

Deputy Chief of Staff, Readiness and Resources:
Rear Admiral F. W. Johnston, USN/1310

Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans, Policy and Joint Exercises:
Major General R. E. Moss, USMC

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NSA FOIA S U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 50 U.S.C. § 3605 (Pub. L. 86-36, Section 6)
OSD FOIA S U.S.C. § 552(b)(3); 50 U.S.C. § 3605 (Pub. L. 86-36, Section 6)

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Assistant Chief of Staff, Plans:

Captain [REDACTED] USN/1110

Assistant Chief of Staff, Joint Exercises:

Colonel [REDACTED] USMC

U.S. Representative to Sea Spray:

Captain [REDACTED] USN/1310

Assistant Chief of Staff, Joint Interoperability:

Captain [REDACTED] USN/1310

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics Readiness:

Rear Admiral N. P. Ferraro, SC, USN/3100

Assistant Chief of Staff, Supply Operations and Readiness:

Captain [REDACTED] USN/3100

Assistant Chief of Staff, Ordnance, Logistics and Readiness:

Captain [REDACTED] USN/1310

Military Airlift Command Liaison Officer:

Colonel G. D. Burgess, USAF

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PART III

INTELLIGENCE (U)

1. (U) ACOS INTELLIGENCE. The Seventh Inter-American Naval Intelligence Conference (INIC VII) sponsored by the Director of Naval Intelligence and hosted by USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT was held in Norfolk, 7-11 May 1984. Participants included the Directors Naval Intelligence from 16 South and Central American Countries, Canada (observer) and the United States (hosting principal). The purpose of INIC VII was to study common naval intelligence problems, stimulate permanent professional contacts, and exchange information regarding naval activities in the Western Hemisphere, thereby fostering cooperation between signatory navies.

2. (U) PLANS, POLICY AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BRANCH (J21)

a. (U) New intelligence production requirements were received and processed from subordinates for the production of general intelligence and counterintelligence CY 84.

b. (U) Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) was provided resource data to be used in preparing the 1986 Congressional Justification Book.

c. (U) The FY 86 Program Objective Memorandum (POM) submissions were coordinated from various program elements under the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP). The branch also coordinated the combined FY 85 Apportionment/FY 86 Comptroller of the Navy (NAVCOMPT) budget submission for Operations and Maintenance, Navy (O&MN) and the Intelligence Communications and Defense Special System Station (DSSS) Profiles.

d. (U) The U.S. Atlantic Command and the Atlantic Fleet budget pertaining to General Defense Intelligence Programs (GDIP) was prepared and forwarded.

e. (U) Scenarios and exercise documents were prepared for the following field training exercises, command post exercises and war games:

- (1) (U) POWDER RIVER 84 (JCS CPX) 15-26 Oct 1984
- (2) (U) TEAMWORK 84 (NATO FTX) 5-22 Mar 1984
- (3) (U) NIGHT TRAIN 84 (JCS FTX/CPX) 5-13 Apr 1984
- (4) (U) OCEAN VENTURE 84 (JCS FTX) 20 Apr-5 May 1984

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(5) (U) PRESSURE POINT 84 (JCS CPX) 16-22 Nov 1984

(6) (U) UNITED EFFORT 84 (FLT FTX) 13 Feb-5 Mar 1984

g. (U) Coordinated and obtained through DIA the use of the Secretary of the Air Force/DSPO EXCAP simulation trailer during joint exercise OCEAN VENTURE 84. Use of this special simulation trailer co-located with the Director Joint Control Group J2, allowed the first computerized management ground truth data during execution of a USLANTCOM Joint exercise. This initiative significantly increased the realism of the exercise and reduced the number of service augmentees required to script and control the exercise.

h. (U) Continued to review JCS, USCINCLANT, USCINCEUR, USCINCSO, NATO, CA-US and CINCLANTFLT plans and orders.

i. (U) On a continuing basis, reviewed and recommended revisions to NATO, JCS and DIA documents including NATO Defense Planning Questionnaire (DPQ), Joint Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis (JSPDSA), Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), Joint Operations Planning Documents (JOPS and JOPES) and the Defense-Wide Intelligence Plan (D-WIP).

j. (U) Prepared J2 input for USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT reports to higher headquarters including command SITREPS and Issues and Activities Reports. Significant Intelligence Planning issues addressed in these reports included:

(1) (~~S-NOFORN~~) CINCLANT/USCINCLANT initiative for adjusting disposition of Defense Support Program (DSP) Atlantic Satellite.

(2) (~~S-NOFORN~~) A review of National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1) [REDACTED]

(3) (~~S-NOFORN~~) New developments in the submarine launched missile threat within USLANTCOM AOR.

(4) (~~S-NOFORN~~) C3CM and Electronic Warfare Shortfalls.

(5) (~~S-NOFORN~~) Communications for Intelligence Architecture.

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k. (U) Continued to manage and coordinate the special counterintelligence (CI) programs and provide terrorist intelligence reporting to USLANTCOM.

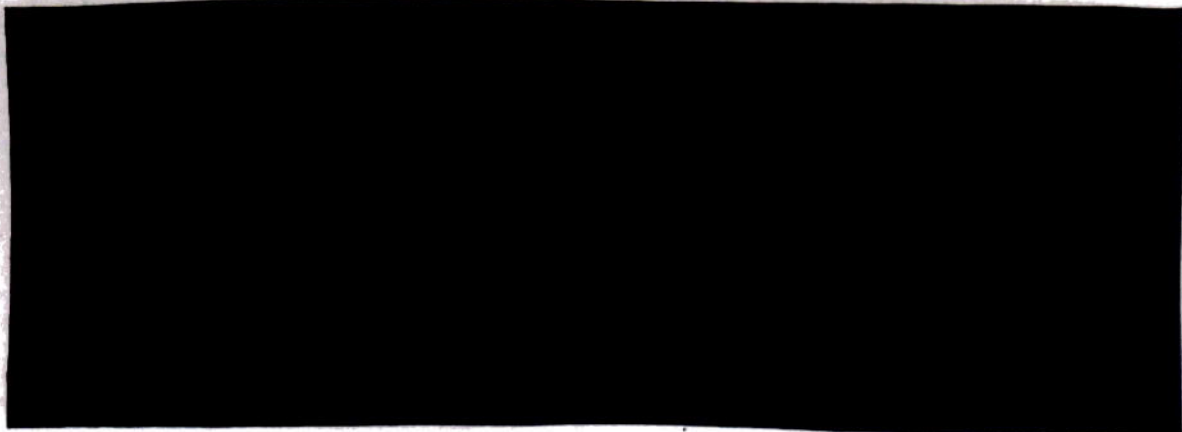
1. (U) Coordinated reserve intelligence personnel participation in USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT mini-MOBEX weekend 23-24 June 1984. Assigned units and branches supported are as follows:

USCINCLANT DET 206	J2, J22
USCINCLANT DET 309	J25, J28, J2A
USCINCLANT DET 413	J2, J21
USCINCLANT DET 106	N2
CINCLANTFLT DET 206	N27, N29
USCINCLANT INTEL 186	J25, N2
CINCLANTFLT INTEL 286	J22, J24, J25, J28
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The MOBEX tested and exercised assigned reservists to support the CINC in crisis situations. Training included a crisis action scenario, intelligence watch standing procedures, briefings and J-2 orientation.

3. (U) TARGET INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (J22)

a. (U) The branch continues to make strides in the area of intelligence support to special operations planners and operating forces. The scope of this effort has been enlarged to provide target intelligence materials production for other commands which are supported by USCINCLANT forces. The resulting studies and analyses have greatly increased the capabilities of special operations forces to accomplish their assigned missions.



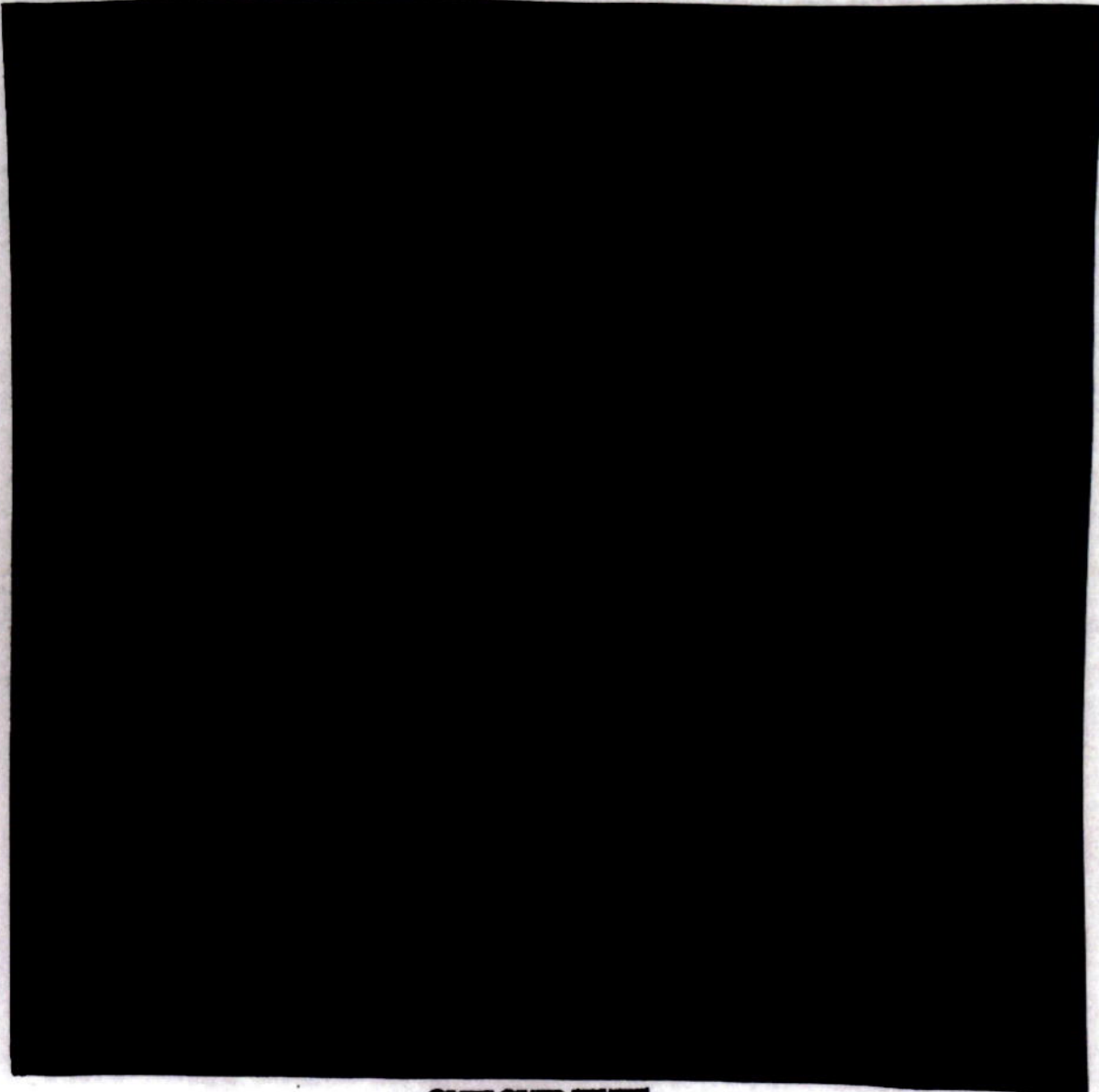
d. (U) The branch increased its level of support for USSOUTHCOM target planning, participated in its joint target

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board deliberations and levied extensive production requirements to the command's producers to support USSOUTHCOM's planning objectives.

e. ~~(S)~~ Under branch sponsorship, CINCLANTFLT Reserve Unit 206 completed a major research effort on Cuba to specifically support objectives of USCINCLANT OPLAN 2348. This product represents a qualitative improvement in the basic references for the command's target planning.



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f. ~~(S)~~ In conjunction with subordinate commands, developed concept of operations for Digital Imagery Transmission Systems in USLANTCOM.



h. ~~(S)~~ Provided comments and recommendations to DIA on proposed national military intelligence support terminal (NMIST) concept to provide dedicated all-source intelligence support to commanders and their deployed forces in crisis/contingency situations.



j. ~~(S)~~ Participated in several conferences pertaining to current and future developments in the Defense Dissemination System (DDS). Provided command inputs and requirements to planning staffs and engineering design organizations.



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m. ~~(S-NOFORN)~~ The improvement of collection support for contingency operations involved a major review of current collection capabilities and needs. This review was initiated by DIA in response to the findings of the Long Commission, which investigated the October 1983 bombing of Marine Headquarters, Beirut. Revised essential elements of information (EEI) for contingency operations in Caribbean were generated, and all-source collection strategies developed.

n. ~~(S-NOFORN)~~ Initiatives to improve intelligence support to tactical commanders included a proposed Memorandum of Understanding to obtain NASA-LANDSAT multi-spectral imagery for amphibious forces.

o. (U) Collection capabilities of USLANTCOM units in response to national requirements were identified. When operationally feasible USLANTCOM units were tasked with collection in response to national requirements.

p. ~~(S)~~ Throughout the year the collection management branch reviewed and provided inputs on U.S. command OPLANs/OPORDs and national collection plans.

q. ~~(S-NOFORN)~~ Imagery requirements in the USLANTCOM IROF were reviewed and updated.

r. (U) Consolidated comments/suggestions for revisions to DIAM 58-13, and DIAM 57-5 were provided.

5. (U) CURRENT ESTIMATES, INDICATIONS AND WARNING BRANCH (J25)

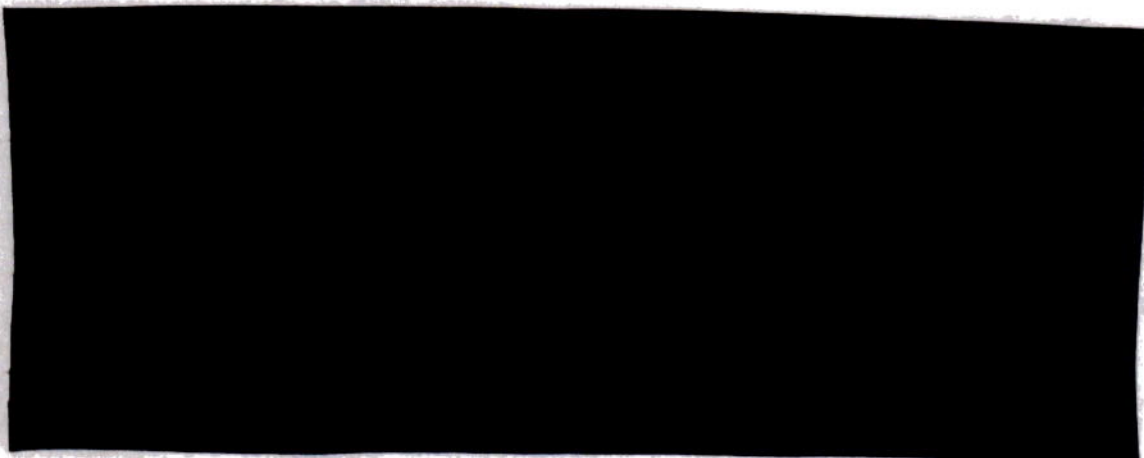
a. (U) The Current Estimates, Indications and Warning Branch (J25) improved Indications and Warning (I&W) management, analysis and current intelligence reporting throughout the year. These efforts resulted in increased support for the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command (USCINCLANT), his staff and USLANTCOM subordinate commands.

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d. (U) The USCINCLANT intelligence briefing team prepared and delivered daily all source current intelligence briefs to USCINCLANT and staff throughout the year. The briefing team also presented numerous special briefings and assisted the ACOS for intelligence in preparation for USCINCLANT General Boards and briefs to selected high level U.S. personnel such as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations. Assistance was also provided to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command in preparation of briefs he presented to the NATO military committee. In addition, the briefing team assisted members of the CINC's staff in preparation of presentations to Senate and House committees.

e. (U) The intelligence briefers continued support of the U.S. Atlantic Command Distinguished Visitors Program, updating the command brief and preparing new graphics. During 1984, they provided tailored briefings on the U.S. Atlantic Command missions and areas of concern to over 250 individuals and groups visiting the command. These visitors included U.S. congressmen and senators as well as congressional committees and their staffs, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, senior DIA and CIA analysts, senior U.S. and NATO military officers and civilian dignitaries, and ministers of defense/CNO/JCS equivalents of allied countries. Specially prepared brief items were also provided upon request with text and slides to numerous action officers for briefs to their respective commanders and staffs. Over 9,000 x 35 mm slides and over 340 viewgraphs were produced in support of daily, special, command and on-requests briefs.

f. (U) Support to subordinate/afloat commanders continued with the USCINCLANT Daily Special Intelligence Cable and selected specially prepared briefs with slides. The cable provided those topics briefed to the CINC plus intelligence items

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of general interest to the U.S. Atlantic Command as a whole. The cable traced the development of weapons systems and geopolitical events in the Soviet/Warsaw Pact, Latin America, NATO and Free World Areas.

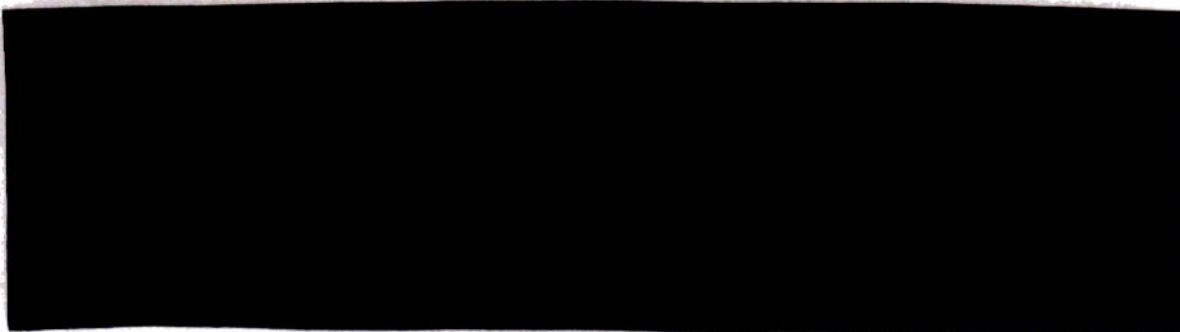
g. (U) Preparations for new electronic data processing equipment and administrative changes to message distribution were implemented to further enhance intelligence processing and dissemination.

(1) (U) A comprehensive review of message distribution to USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT subordinate units was accomplished. This review provided justification for a significant reduction of excessive/redundant intelligence messages previously received by subordinates. USCINCLANT intelligence reports, particularly the Daily Intelligence Cable and Daily Intelligence Summary, were modified to ensure dissemination of intelligence from messages no longer distributed below the joint command level.

(2) (U) J25, in conjunction with the Intelligence Data Handling Branch (J29), developed a plan to integrate personal, desk-top data processing terminals (IBM-PC) into intelligence data processing activities. First J25 IBM-PC were scheduled for placement in March 1985. The new equipment will further division-wide efforts to transition from a "paper" to "electronic" office operation and enhance individual terminal data access and processing capabilities.

h. (U) The Latin American/West African Panel continued to expand its composition and support intelligence efforts during the year. Highlights during the year included special intelligence support for USCINCLANT and various other dignitaries, USN presence off Central America (JITTERY PROP), the annual Latin American (UNITAS) and West African (WATC) training cruises, intelligence augmentation for exercises, the Tactical Command Readiness Program (TCRP) and the Area Specialist Team (AST).

1. (U) New or expanded taskings included:



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(5) (~~S-NOFORN~~) Initiated analyst-to-analyst visits to Defense Intelligence Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, National Photographic Interpretation Center and Central American Joint Intelligence Team, November 1984.

(6) (~~S-NOFORN~~) Expanded analytical scope of Daily Intelligence Summary (DIS) to support N-2 Second Fleet efforts to reduce volume of intelligence message traffic sent via the fleet broadcast.

(7) (~~S-NOFORN~~) Provided [REDACTED]

j. (U) The Latin American/West African Panel supported Tactical Command Readiness Program (TCRP) 29-30 April and in October 1984, with scenario development, analyst participation in planning and actual analyst exercise play. Extensive exercise scenarios were developed by panel members plus input provided during the exercise ensured realistic, detailed intelligence was utilized throughout the exercise.

k. (~~S-NOFORN~~) Provided intelligence/ADP support to the Caribbean Area Specialist Team (AST) Program in furtherance of Special Operations and Department of State's Caribbean Regional Security Office (RSO) requirements. Support included target identification, sources of information, availability of research facilities, briefings and discussions on the area, guidance on format design, production and dissemination and procurement/provision of word processing equipment.

6. (U) SPECIAL COMPARTMENTED INTELLIGENCE (SCI) BRANCH (SSO/SAO)

a. (U) Reviewed DOD draft "Security Policy Manual for SCI Control Systems", DOD Manual TS-5XXX.X - "The TK Manual", and DOD Manual S-5XXX.X - "The SI Manual".

b. (U) Continued to manage and coordinate SCI inspection and accreditation program with nine commands being inspected and seven new facilities being accredited. Accredited fifteen temporary afloat facilities for periods of deployment.

c. (U) Continued to manage and review the USLANTCOM/LANTFLT SCI billet access program. Growth rate was held to a 4.8 percent increase during CY 84.

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d. (U) Conducted security liaison and planning for major construction efforts at three senior commands, to include SCI preconstruction security criteria, and physical security requirements.

e. (U) Reinstated the Special Background Investigation Periodic Review Program within USLANTCOM/LANTFLT. Reviewed and submitted 278 sets of SBI-PR forms.

7. (U) CRUISE MISSILE THEATER MISSION PLANNING BRANCH (J27)

a. (U) The initial equipment for the USCINCLANT Cruise Missile Theater Mission Planning Center (TMPC) was installed at the Fleet Intelligence Center, Europe and Atlantic in April 1981. Additional equipment and software changes have continued to be received since that time. This planning center supports TOMAHAWK Land Attack Missile/Conventional/Nuclear (TLAM/C/N) planning for both USLANTCOM and USEUCOM areas of responsibility and receives tasking from the National Command Authority (NCA). Feasibility studies for USCENTCOM and USSOUTHCOM have been completed in anticipation of future tasking.

b. (U) The primary objective of TMPC operations in CY 84 has been to attain TLAM/N operational planning status for the Navy sublaunched TOMAHAWK Initial Operational Capability (IOC) of June 1984. TLAM/N missions in support of USCINCLANT OPLAN 2200 can now be regularly planned.

c. (U) USCINCLANT TMPC personnel hosted and participated in the Navy's Preoperational Safety Study (POSS) for the TOMAHAWK Land Attack Missile/Nuclear (TLAM/N) during January 1984.

d. (U) During CY 84, branch billets increased from 10 to 19 personnel. Eleven new personnel received more than three weeks each of off-site contractor training.

8. (U) THE MILITARY FORCES PANEL/STRATEGIC SUPPORT TEAM

a. (U) Throughout CY 84, the Soviet Military Forces Panel supported USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT staff elements with the production and dissemination of classified Soviet/NSWP threat assessments on geographical areas vital to the implementation of U.S. maritime strategy.

b. (U) In addition, the panel administered comprehensive briefings on the Soviet/NSWP threat to Greenland and Norway to officials from the Norwegian defense establishment and representatives from the Iceland Defense Planning committee.

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c. (U) In support of afloat intelligence units and command collection requirements, the panel produced a series of quarterly estimates intended to serve as a preliminary planning tool/advisory of anticipated Soviet and Cuban naval activities in USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT AOR.

d. (U) Additionally, the panel supported JCS-directed command exercises by providing analytical assessments on Soviet maritime strategy, force employment and weapons capabilities.

e. (U) This section produced and administered comprehensive training briefs on Soviet space developments to enhance the overall mission effectiveness of Fleet Ocean Surveillance Center personnel.

f. (U) In an effort to bring forth the most current intelligence assessments on Soviet technological developments, the Soviet panel sponsored and organized special interest briefings from National Intelligence authorities presented to USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT staff elements.

g. (U) The Soviet panel supported USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT by producing an unclassified Caribbean threat assessment for Admiral McDonald's signature for publication in a noted defense journal.

h. (U) Continuing support to Fleet operating units and subordinate staff elements was provided through panel inputs to the USCINCLANT Daily Intelligence Summary.

i. (U) The Strategic Support Team (SST). While organizationally part of the CINCLANTFLT staff, the SST shares personnel with the J28 Military Forces Branch, working closely with that branch to provide improved intelligence support to USCINCLANT and subordinate commanders. The SST is charged with maintaining cognizance over several sensitive sources of information dealing with Soviet doctrinal, strategy, technical and tactical developments. Via access to this information, and wide liaison with both intelligence and operational communities, the SST is able to produce net assessments on Soviet capabilities relative to those of US/NATO forces.

j. (~~S-NOFORN~~) Throughout CY 84, the SST continued its major role of education, presenting over 125 briefings on varied subjects concerning Soviet developments. Most presentations are scoped and tailored for operational personnel, to enhance threat awareness and provide in-depth treatment of Soviet doctrinal and tactical subjects. The SST continued to be supported by a USN

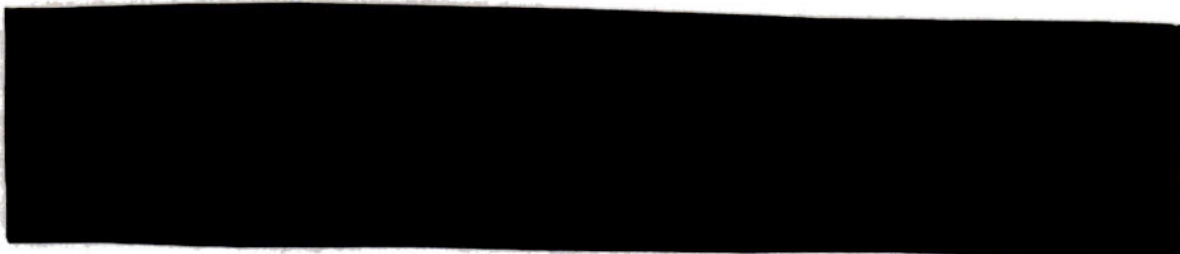
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(S-NOFORN) tactical aviator provided by Commander, Fighter Wing ONE, via Commander, Tactical Wings Atlantic and Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.



9. (U) INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYSTEM (IDHS)/AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING (ADP) OPERATIONS AND SYSTEMS BRANCH

a. (U) The USLANTCOM IDHS Modernization Program (LMP) was undertaken in response to the major upgrades of intelligence processing and reporting systems of the DOD Intelligence Information System (DODIIS) and the large increase in the volume of intelligence data resulting from new sensor systems. Major goals of the LMP are to provide more timely and convenient access to intelligence data, implement new computer-assisted applications, enhance computer-to-computer interoperability, and provide supporting telecommunications. Calendar Year 1984 marked the completion of Phase 4 of this program and the initiation of Phase 5. The following accomplishments were realized in support of the LMP goals:

(1) (U) The SSBN Indications and Warning Support System (SIS) became operational, providing analysts with on-line access to a positional data base composed of 57-5 messages received from a Computer Aided Tactical Information System (CATIS) and the Advanced Imagery Requirements and Exploitation System (AIRES) and Rainform messages received from the Ocean Surveillance Information System (OSIS). October 1983 marked the baseline date for the SIS system. Enhancements will be done during this and later phases.

(2) (U) The capabilities of the USLANTCOM Automated Message Handling System (AMHS) were upgraded with the incorporation of a new software release and the addition of terminals. Analyst CRT workfiles have been developed for many branches within the Intelligence Division. The profiling of message traffic has enabled the automatic routing of softcopy messages to the cognizant branch. New security software has enabled the security officer to provide passwords and user IDs to users of the system and to restrict their access to only certain subareas of the system. Users of this system have been expanded to include the

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Fleet Intelligence Center Europe and Atlantic (FICEURLANT) and the Atlantic Command Electronic Intelligence Center (LANTCOMELINTCEN). The system capabilities also include expanded on-line access to large intelligence data bases in the Washington, DC area.

(3) (U) The goal of improving computer-to-computer interoperability and enhancing communications was achieved in part through the installation of a high-speed, state-of-the-art fiber optic link between USCINCLANT IDHS, FICEURLANT, and LANTCOMELINTCEN computer centers. The installation was achieved during the summer of 1983 and became operational early in 1984. Implementation has enabled high speed processor communication among the three sites, thus enabling analysts to rapidly access data bases external to their site.

b. (U) LMP Phase 5 commenced in late 1984 and emphasized increased capabilities through software enhancements as well as the acquisition of new hardware. Early in calendar year 1985 a sophisticated color graphics capability will become operational in support of submarine threat analysis. A VAX 11/750 computer procured in 1984 serves as the host for the Graphics Support System (GSS). A GSS AED 512 color graphics terminal has been installed in POSIC DET CLF. In June 1984, a large IBM computer was installed in the IDHS computer center to serve as the host for a multi-year effort to develop an integrated Intelligence Data Base (IDB).

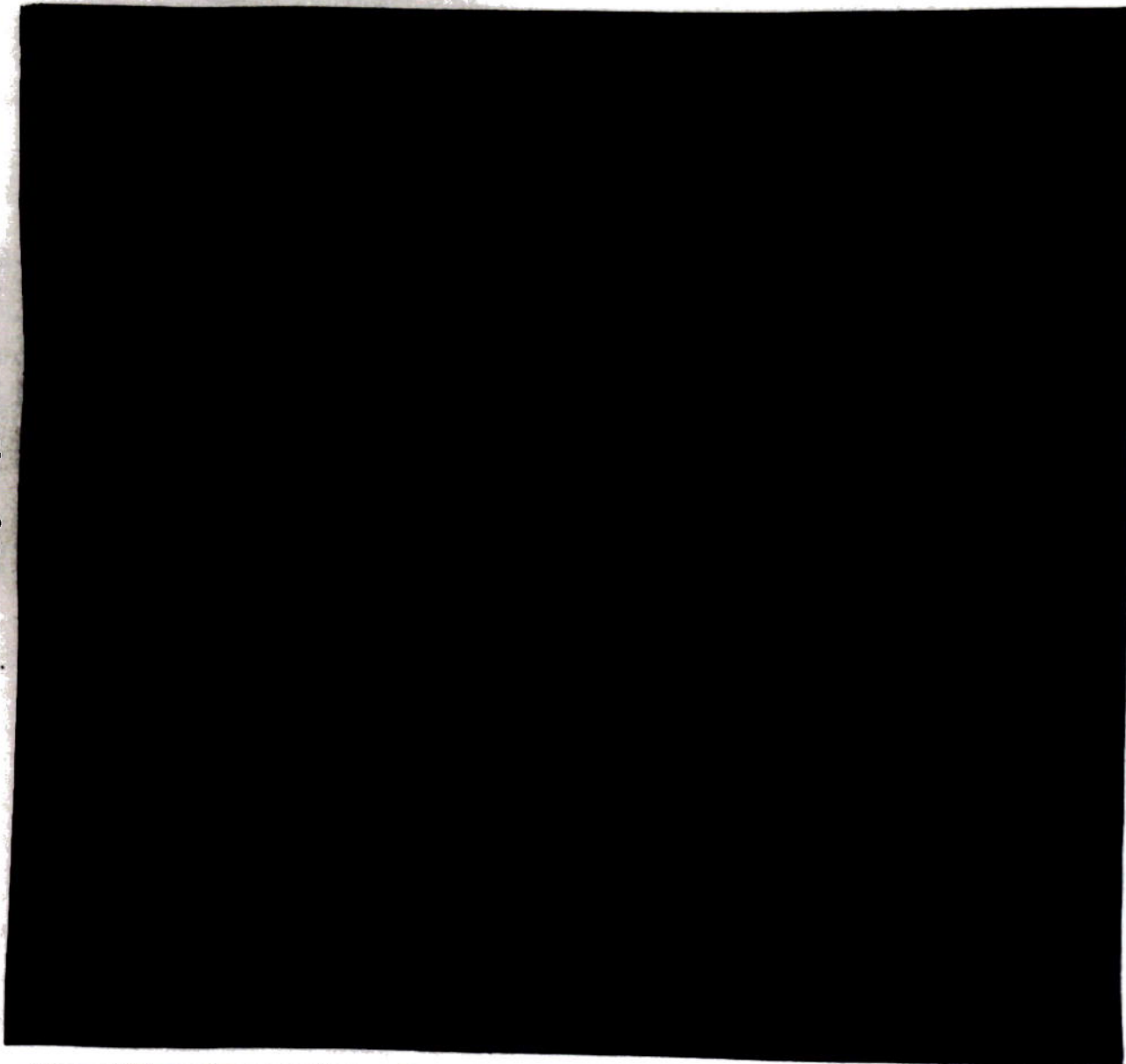
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PART IV
OPERATIONS (U)

1. (U) STRATEGIC OPERATIONS



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NAVY 3.3(b)(2)
OSD Section 6.2(a)

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d. (U) The SSBNs deployed from LANTFLT replenishment sites were being employed as follows as of 31 December 1984:

[REDACTED]

e. (U) The major events of the continuing FBM Weapon System Evaluation Program for 1984 are detailed below:

[REDACTED]

f. (U) Outlook for 1985

[REDACTED]

2. (U) RECONNAISSANCE

a. (U) General. Reconnaissance/surveillance missions were conducted in the USLANTCOM AOR throughout CY 84. These missions included:

[REDACTED]

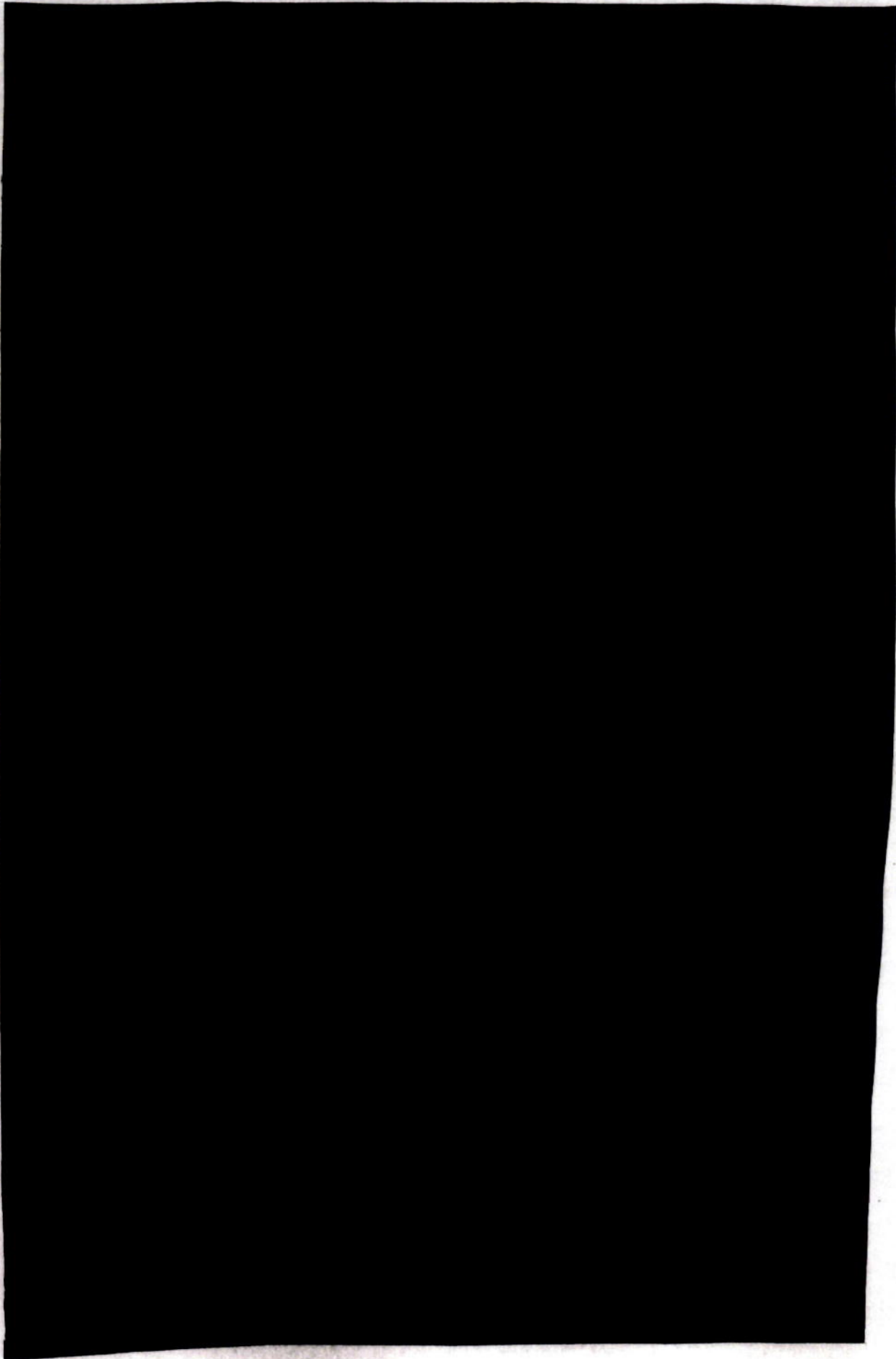
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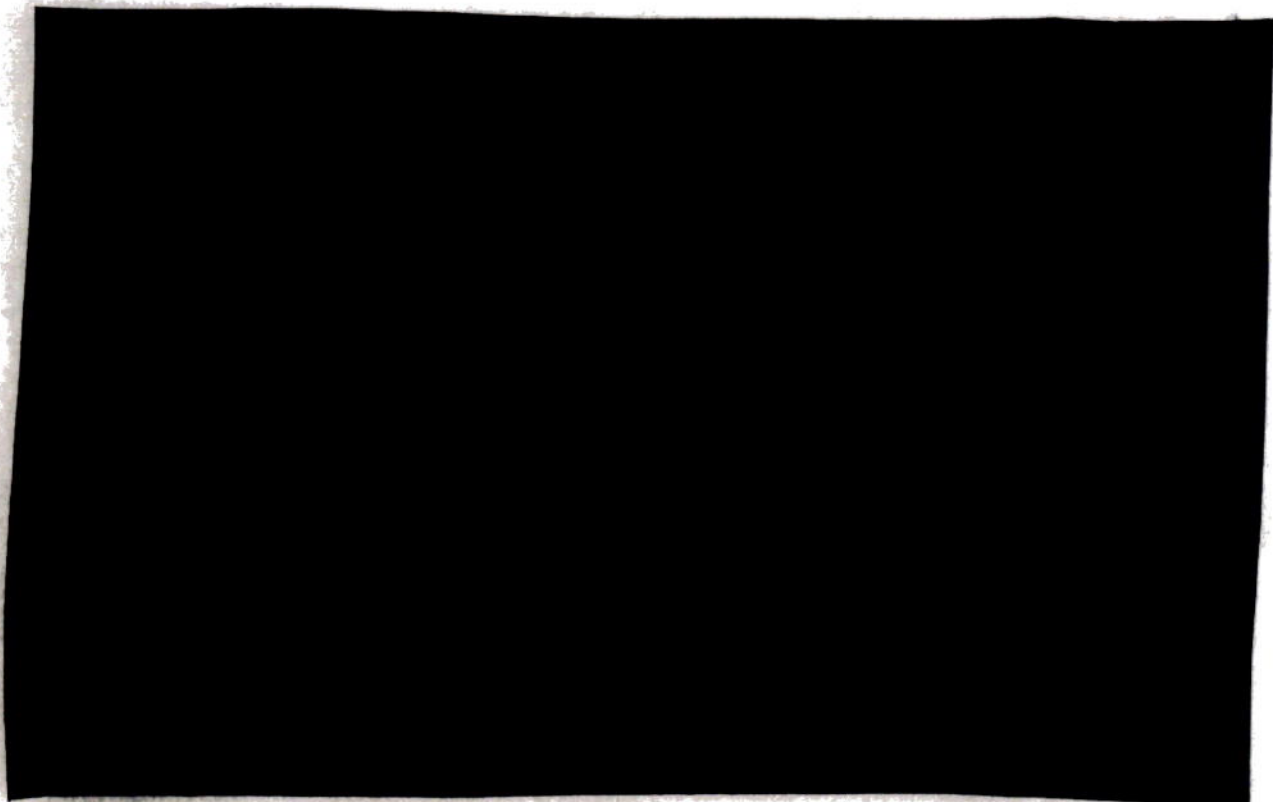
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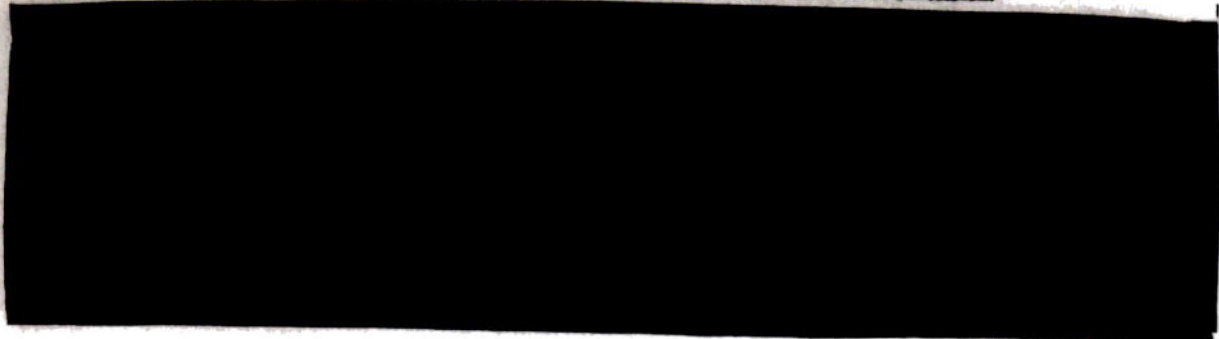


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d. (U) New Programs/Equipment Capability Upgrades



3. (U) CONVENTIONAL OPERATIONS

a. (U) General

(1) (U) USCINCLANT continued execution of JSCP-assigned conventional force tasks in the USLANTCOM area of responsibility, and deployment of forces for operations under other unified

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commands, including USCINCEUR, USCINCPAC, USCINCENT, and USCINCSO. A major effort was directed at increasing the visibility of LANTFLT forces in the Caribbean Sea and Central America through presence in the Caribbean Sea and Central America through presence operations, fleet training, joint and fleet exercises, and port visits.

(2) (U) During November 1984, USCINCLANT hosted a three-day meeting of operations directors of the unified and specified commands.

b. (U) Unique Operations. The following unique operations required the attention of the USCINCLANT operations staff:

(1) (U) Grenada Peacekeeping Operations

(a) ~~(S)~~ As Operation URGENT FURY terminated, Grenada Peacekeeping Operations began in earnest. USCINCLANT tasked COMUSFORCARIB to assume operational control of the U.S. Military Support Element (USMILSUPE) Grenada, supporting Naval and U.S. Coast Guard Forces and responsibility for U.S. military operations in Grenada. The USMILSUPE's mission encompassed: Supporting and augmenting Caribbean Peace Forces (CPF) in the conduct of security operations; supporting the interim Government of Grenada in fulfilling certain civil affairs and psychological operations until the Government of Grenada was prepared to assume responsibilities; and maintaining U.S. military presence in Grenada until directed to terminate operations and withdraw U.S. forces.

(b) ~~(S)~~ CPF Operations also continued in Grenada following Operation URGENT FURY. The CPF composition included forces from Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St Kitts, St Lucia and St Vincent. The Commander of the CPF was designated as the Senior Jamaican Defense Officer reporting directly to the Governor General of Grenada. He was charged with enforcing laws and maintaining peace, civil order and stability on the Island of Grenada until such time as the Government of Grenada and indigenous security forces were prepared to carry out that function.

(c) ~~(S)~~ An integral part of Peacekeeping Operations was the training provided to the newly instituted Royal Grenadian Police Force (RGPF). The training was organized into three phases, plus a separate Coast Guard training program.

1. ~~(S)~~ Phased training continues by Mobile Training Teams (MTT) to provide the following instruction:

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skills training. Phase I. U.S. Army MTT basic soldiering

Phase II. U.K. Police Advisor and U.K. Police MTT basic police and law enforcement training.

Phase III. U.S. Army MTT platoon sized paramilitary training for selected Phase I graduates.

2. (S) Coast Guard training began with basic seamanship skills conducted by a U.S. Coast Guard MTT. Upon the Government of Grenada's acquisition of a 106-foot Patrol Boat, GJCG Tyrell Bay, the U.S. Coast Guard provided a Technical Assistance Field Team to train Coast Guard recruits in 106 foot patrol boat operations and provide role model development for the Government of Grenada's Coast Guard.

(d) (S) During the latter half of the year, COMUSFORCARIB proposed to USCINCLANT a plan for the withdrawal of both U.S. Forces and the CPF. USCINCLANT staffed the proposal with CINCARLANT and Commandant Coast Guard and incorporated inputs for submission to JCS. Following the Government of Grenada elections on 3 December 1984 action began to solidify withdrawal planning.

(e) (S) The reporting period closed with intensive efforts continuing to complete the training of the RGPF.

(2) (U) Operation INTENSE LOOK

(a) (S) Operation INTENSE LOOK was a National Command Authority (NCA) directed operation conducted by the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) to locate and neutralize naval mines which posed a threat to safe passage of shipping through the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez. Several merchant vessels had sustained damage. On request of the governments of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, U.S. and Allied forces were deployed to conduct both surface and airborne mine countermeasures operations.

(b) (S) On 9 August 1984, USCINCLANT deployed HM-14 (-) (four RH-53D airborne mine countermeasures (AMCM) helicopters) by MAC C-5A airlift from Norfolk to Rota, Spain, where it embarked USS SHREVEPORT (LPD 12) for transit to and operations in the Gulf of Suez and northern Red Sea.

(c) (S) On 12 August 1984, the remaining detachment of HM-14 (Det 1, three RH-53D) was airlifted to Jidda, Saudi

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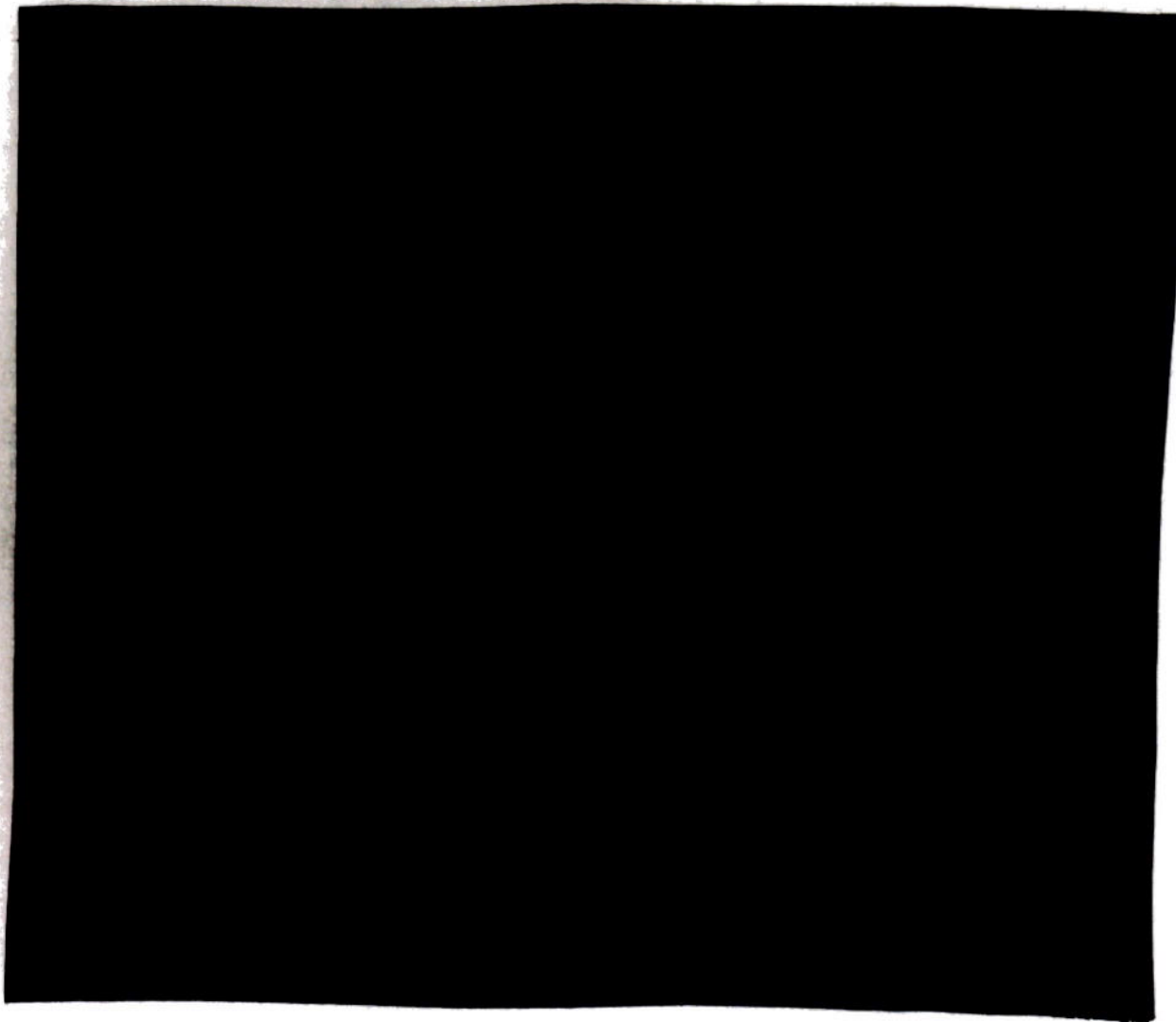
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~~(S)~~ Arabia, where it embarked USS LASALLE (AGF 3) for AMCM operations near the ports of Jidda and Yanbu and in the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait.

(d) ~~(S)~~ Operations in Egyptian waters ended about 16 September 1984, and in Saudi waters about 30 September 1984. The two elements of HM-14 returned to Norfolk during the period 1-16 October 1984.

(3) (U) Operation ELBOW ROOM



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(e) (U) Escort operations were flawlessly executed and uneventful.

(4) (U) SS Seaward Explorer Operations

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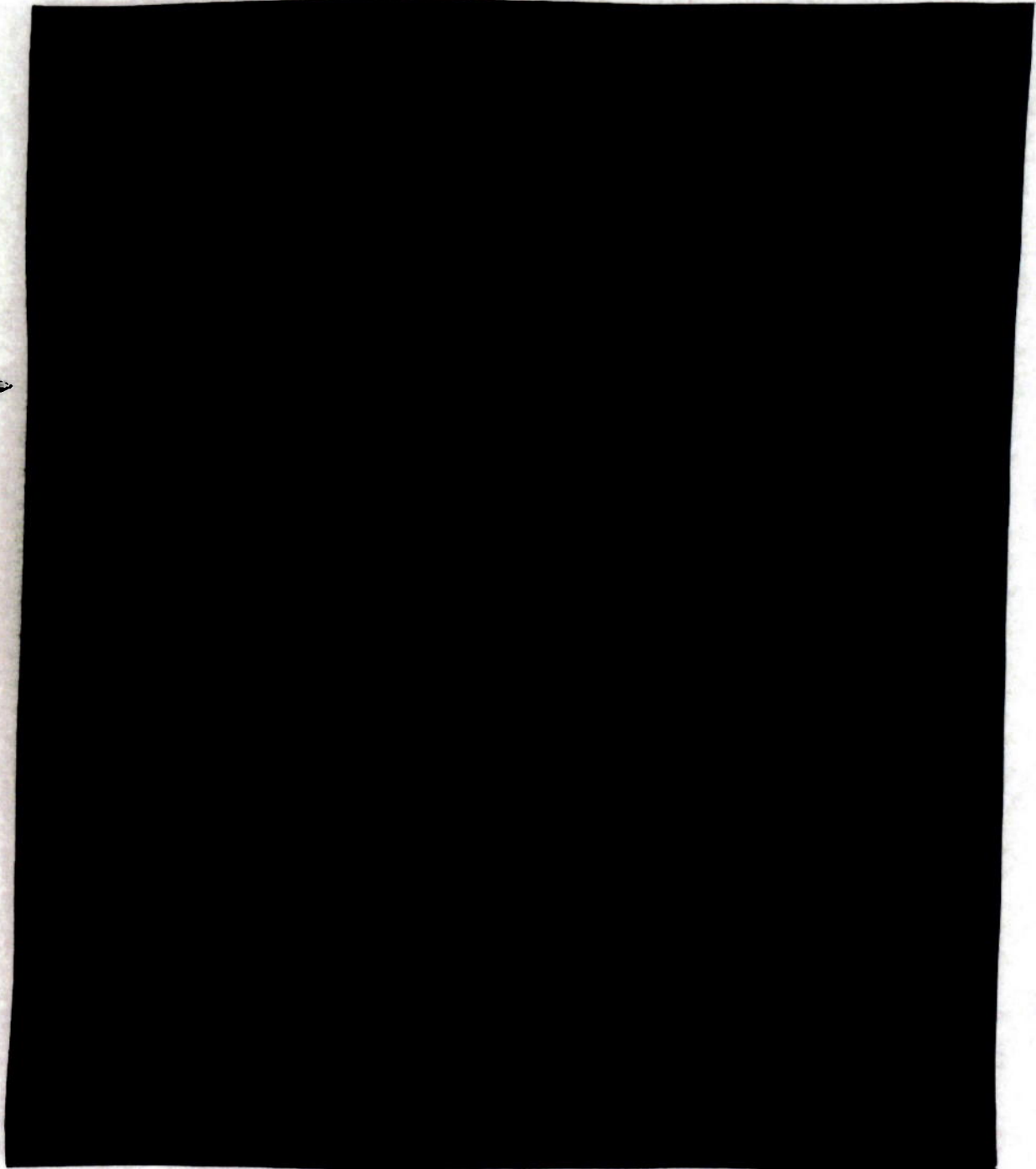
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(5) (U) MERSHIP Bakuriani Operations



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4. (U) GEOPHYSICS

a. (U) General

(1) (U) Support to the U.S. Atlantic Command, in the form of meteorological and oceanographic analyses, warnings and prediction services was supplied by Naval Oceanography Command activities and the Military Airlift Command through the Air Weather Service. Mapping, Charting and Geodesy (MC&G) support in the form of maps, charts, data bases and services was provided by elements of the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA).

(2) (U) Staff support involving coordination, product reviews, operational planning and management of oceanographic, meteorological and MC&G programs was provided to Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command, Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Commander in Chief, Western Atlantic, and Commander Ocean Sub-Area, Atlantic.

b. (U) Meteorology

(1) (U) Plans were developed for meteorological and oceanographic forecast support for Joint Exercise SOLID SHIELD 85. Joint Exercise OCEAN VENTURE 84 was conducted during the period 22 April-5 May 1984. Major MET/OCEANO support participants in OCEAN VENTURE 84 were CINCLANTFLT, CINCAFLANT, Naval Eastern Oceanography Center (NAVEASTOCEANCEN), Norfolk, VA, USS AMERICA (CV 66) Battle Group, COMPHIBRON EIGHT, various amphibious units, and the 5th Weather Wing (5WW), Langley Air Force Base, VA.

(2) (U) Units organic to the Service components of USCINCLANT provided specialized, tailored services to respective Service commands. The Air Weather Service also provided operational weather support to certain Army and joint force commands. The Naval Oceanography Command provided oceanographic services to units of all USCINCLANT components.

(3) (U) The Director for Geophysics represented USCINCLANT at the Annual Interdepartmental Hurricane conference at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, in January 1984.

(4) (U) Weather support to OCEAN VENTURE 84 was provided by the Joint Forecast Control Agency (JFCA) established at Naval Eastern Oceanography Center and manned by Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps personnel. The Marine Corps also furnished a van capable of receiving and processing information from Defense Meteorological Satellite Program satellites. Near realtime

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oceanographic and meteorological data was made available to the JFCA for use in producing the Joint Operations Area Forecast (JOAF) and various oceanographic meteorological products.

c. (U) Oceanography

(1) ~~(S)~~ Arctic oceanographic and meteorological satellite imagery were made available to USCINCLANT offices for the first time. This service is provided on a weekly basis and supplements digital summary products received from NAVPOLAROCEANCEN.

(2) ~~(S)~~ An expanded ocean thermal analysis was implemented to improve acoustic sonar range predictions in the Caribbean Sea and Florida Straits.

(3) ~~(S)~~ An oceanographer was assigned to a vessel from the Nuclear Operations division to evaluate the effects of anomalous oceanographic conditions.

(4) (U) Eleven new oceanographic requirements were developed with COMSECONDFLT, type commanders, and their subordinates.

d. (U) Mapping, Charting and Geodesy (MC&G)

(1) (U) The annual USCINCLANT MC&G area requirements review was conducted from January through June 1984 with Service component and Joint Subordinate Commands.

(2) (U) The fifth USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT MC&G Conference was hosted by USCINCLANT on 8-9 February 1984. Representatives attended from all USLANTCOM Service Components and Subordinate Unified Commands along with numerous Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) Headquarters and Production Center personnel. The conference was keynoted by RADM E. A. Wilkinson, Jr., USN, Director, DMA.

(3) (U) The USCINCLANT MC&G Staff represented the command at the annual DOD MC&G Conference in Washington, DC, in October 1984.

(4) (U) MC&G support was coordinated for Exercise SOLID SHIELD 85. Special products consisted of seven charts (one Jet Navigation Chart, two Operational Navigation Charts and four Tactical Pilotage Charts) overprinted with exercise boundaries.

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PART V

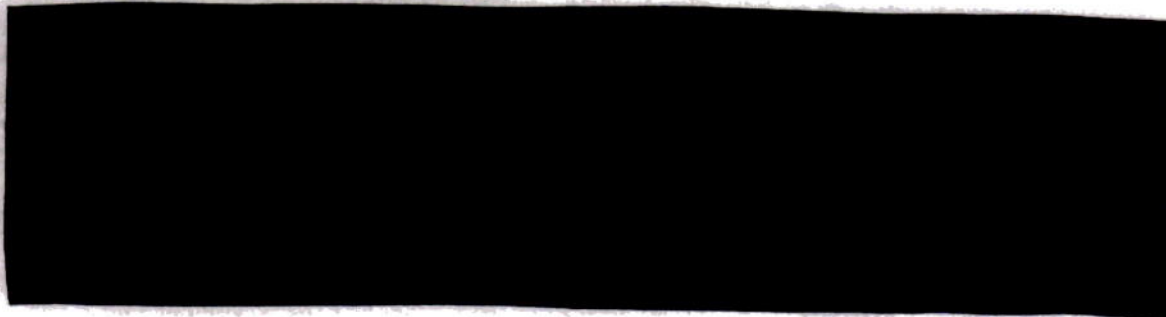
JOINT EXERCISES (U)

1. (U) OBJECTIVE

a. (U) The objective of the USCINCLANT Joint Exercise program is to improve combat readiness of the U.S. Atlantic Command through the conduct of training exercises in the USLANTCOM area of responsibility.

b. (U) To this end, USLANTCOM conducted one JCS-directed and three JCS-coordinated Field Training Exercises (FTX) during calendar year 1984. ELLIPSE ALPHA 83, a special operations (CPX) scheduled in addition to these exercises, was postponed to FY 84 due to OPTEMPO requirements in the Caribbean. USLANTCOM was also a player in two special JCS-sponsored CPXs, NIGHT TRAIN 84 and POWDER RIVER 85, and a principal participant in the USCINCSO-conducted exercise AHUAS TARA II. A Deployment Training Exercise (DTE), AGILE STALLION, was also conducted in Central America. Specific discussion follows.

2. (U) DIRECTED EXERCISES



b. (U) OCEAN VENTURE 84

(1) ~~187~~ Conducted 29 April-5 May 1984, OCEAN VENTURE 84 was a highly successful joint effort involving personnel from the four services and the U.S. Coast Guard. The overall objective of the exercise was to train USLANTCOM forces and Headquarters in the planning and execution of joint contingency operations in the USLANTCOM AOR. USLANTCOM forces conducted simulated mid-intensity non-nuclear operations in Southeastern CONUS and contiguous waters, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. FTX activities included mine countermeasures, port breakout ops, reinforcement of NAVSTA GTMO, NEO Ops, opposed transit by an amphibious task force and a carrier battle group, sea lane defense, SPECOPS and amphibious assault and airborne/air assault operations.

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(2) (U) Exercise objectives were achieved. USCINCLANT exercise After Action Report provided the Commander's assessment of achievements and problem areas, and was submitted by message to JCS on 13 June 1984.

3. (U) COORDINATED EXERCISES

a. ~~(S)~~ TEAMWORK 84. The largest of the NATO maritime exercises, TEAMWORK 84 was designed to demonstrate and improve the capability of the alliance to protect amphibious forces and reinforcement/resupply shipping in support of Europe in time of crisis and war. TEAMWORK 84 was structured to achieve two main objectives:

(1) ~~(S)~~ To test and evaluate the capability of the alliance to counter non-nuclear submarine opposition in the Iceland-Faeroes Gap prior to and during the passage of reinforcement and resupply shipping en route to the Northern European Command (NEC).

(2) ~~(S)~~ To exercise plans and agreements concerned with amphibious operations in the Norwegian Sea to provide external reinforcements to the NEC in winter conditions.

(3) ~~(S)~~ Exercise objectives were achieved during TEAMWORK 84. The exercise was conducted 28 February-22 March 1984 in three phases at sea and ashore in Northern Norway. Operations included convoy escort, ASW, MCM, AAW and combined amphibious operations involving UK, The Netherlands and USMC forces. For the first time USMC forces transported by air drew prepositioned equipment in the Trondheim area for use during the exercise. TEAMWORK 84 successfully demonstrated the ability of allied forces to reinforce NATO's northern flank under arctic conditions.

b. ~~(S)~~ ELLIPSE ALPHA 84. This small scale special operations Command Post Exercise was conducted at USCINCLANT headquarters 20-22 March 1984 to introduce and familiarize participants with their roles and functions under USCINCLANT CONPLAN 0300. Exercise objectives were met. Command relationships, manning and requirements for coordination with supporting commands and agencies were also evaluated. The Exercise introduced a scenario that will be built upon in a follow-on CPX in April 1985 and will culminate in an FTX during June 1985.

c. ~~(S)~~ OPEN GATE 84. A small scale NATO maritime exercise, OPEN GATE 84 was conducted in the IBERLANT, Gibraltar and Western Mediterranean areas during the period 27 April-4 May 1984. The purposes of OPEN GATE 84 were to exercise, demonstrate and improve the readiness of NATO forces to maintain control of the sea lines of communication in the IBERLANT/GIBMED areas in a

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~~(S)~~ multi-threat environment. These objectives were met. FTX operations included ASW, surveillance and convoy operations utilizing STANAVFORLANT and a Netherlands task group opposed by surface, sub-surface and air forces. Nations participating in a blue/orange role were the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

d. ~~(S)~~ UNITAS XXV/84. This CINCLANTFLT/USCOMSOLANT combined exercise began 11 June 1984 and concluded 15 November 1984. It was conducted in eight phases with naval and air forces of nine maritime LATAM countries. UNITAS XXV/84 provided U.S. naval and marine forces increased experience and training in U.S.-LATAM task group operations, including amphibious ops, AAW, ASW, SAR and communications. Participating LATAM nations during various phases of the exercise were Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay and Brazil. A major value of the UNITAS series continues to be LATAM Navy exposure to the USN and attendant contribution to Interamerican relations.

e. ~~(S)~~ AHUAS TARA II. Selected U.S. and Honduran forces participated in a series of combined/joint Command Post and Field Training Exercises spanning the period August 1983 through February 1984. USLANTCOM/LANTFLT participation included CBLANT activities at Puerto Castilla Airfield, a USMC radar detachment on Tigre Island, a combined PHIBLEX, and a naval interdiction CPX. Additionally, naval presence operations in support of the exercise were conducted by the USS RANGER and USS CORAL SEA Carrier Battle Groups and the USS NEW JERSEY and USS MISSISSIPPI Surface Action Groups. MPA flights in support of USCINCSO were also conducted as an adjunct to the exercise.

f. ~~(S)~~ POWDER RIVER 85. Exercise POWDER RIVER 85 conducted 15-26 October 1984 was one of a series of world crisis CPXs sponsored by the JCS. It exercised the OJCS, the Services, unified and specified commands and other participating organizations in crisis management procedures, including mobilization and deployment in support of conventional war plans in a multi-theater environment.

g. ~~(S)~~ AGILE STALLION. AGILE STALLION was a USCINCLANT-sponsored Deployment Training Exercise (DTE) conducted in support of a JCS-directed increase in U.S. military activities in Central America during the period July-December, 1984. A single service (USMC) exercise was conducted by elements of the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic, 6-14 October 1984. Four CH-53E helicopters of HMM-464, MAG-29 (MCAS New River, NC), supported by KC-130 refueler aircraft of VMGR-252, MAG-14 (MCAS Cherry Point, NC), deployed non-stop from NAS Key West, Florida to Palmerola Air Base, Honduras. The

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~~407~~ helicopters conducted three days of intensive flight operations in support of Joint Task Force Bravo before re-deploying non-stop via Key West to home station. The exercise successfully demonstrated the capability of CH-53Es to self-deploy for distant contingency operations.

h. ~~407~~ USCINCLANT JTX SOLID SHIELD 85 Planning Conferences. The Initial Planning Conference (IPC) for SOLID SHIELD 85 (30 April-16 May 1985) was held at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Norfolk, VA, 22-24 May 1984. The Mid Planning Conference was conducted at the same site 14-15 August 1984. Both conferences were well attended and the scenario and command arrangement, as well as problem areas and funding, were identified and developed. The Final Planning Conference was held 14-15 November 1984 with the EXOPLAN published in December 1984.

4. ~~407~~ CV 84 PROGRAM. The Calendar Year 84 Joint Exercise Program has contributed significantly to the command's preparedness to execute its wartime missions, particularly with respect to its responsibilities in the Caribbean and its support of NATO commitments.

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PART VI

JOINT INTEROPERABILITY

1. OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS DEMONSTRATION 1983 FINAL REPORT. The Final Report of the Operational Effectiveness Demonstration (OED) was submitted to JCS in March 1984. This OED included the Air Operations and Intelligence Functional Segments of the Program to achieve Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control Systems (JINTACCS).

2. TRAINING

a. JINTACCS Training Committee. This committee was formed under the chairmanship of USCINCRD to provide standardization and cooperation in the development of JINTACCS training materials and programs. Representatives attended the meetings which were held approximately every two months during 1984 and provided OED-related briefings on several occasions.

b. JINTACCS Training Baseline Materials. The main accomplishment of the JINTACCS Training Committee during 1984 was the development of a set of training baseline materials to be used by the services and agencies in development of their training programs. The training baseline materials consist of the following:

- (1) JINTACCS Introductory Briefing
- (2) JINTACCS Platform Training Course
- (3) Self-paced Training Module (JSTM)
- (4) JINTACCS User Handbook (JUH)
- (5) Joint Procedures Training Manual (JPTM)

c. Combined Functional Segments (CFS) OED 85 Training Assessment. JCS Message 291512Z DEC 83, which provided USCINCLANT revised guidance for OED 85, directed that a training assessment be conducted and a report be submitted by 1 August 1985. In order to conduct this assessment, a team from USCINCLANT and USCINCRD was formed to develop the data requirements and formulate the concept and methodology for the assessment. The team reviewed JINTACCS Training Baseline Materials, formulated a checklist, reviewed the documents and made individual comments. These comments were consolidated for incorporation into the Training Assessment Report.

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d. Training Objectives and Plans of Introduction (POI) for CFS OED 85 JINTACCS Training. JCS SW-748-82, dated 2 December 1982, tasked USCINCLANT to establish objectives and plans of Introduction for JINTACCS training conducted in preparation for OEDs. USCINCLANT promulgated these in a letter to the Services and Agencies dated 10 July 1984. They were again provided in the USCINCLANT CFS OED Plan dated 1 September 1984.

3. PARTICIPATION. USCINCLANT personnel were present for Combined Functional Segments Test (CFST)-02, 6-20 May 1984, both as observers and test participants. They also attended the subsequent Joint Analysis Review Panel (JARP), Configuration Management Analysis Group (CMAG), and Joint Interface Configuration Management Board (JICMB) in order to be up to date on any changes to the JINTACCS baseline which might affect the planning for or conduct of CFS OED 85.

4. VISITS. Members of the Joint Interoperability staff visited the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force Participating Test Units and the Joint Interface Test Center at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. In addition, selected staff personnel observed warfare tasks demonstrated during Joint Exercises UNIVERSAL TREK and OCEAN VENTURE 84. Selected staff members also participated in SOLID SHIELD 85 Exercise and communications planning conferences. These visitations were in preparation for the JINTACCS Combined Functions Segment (CFS) Operational Effectiveness Demonstration (OED) 1985.

5. JOINT PROCEDURES TRAINING MANUAL (JPTM) DEVELOPMENT. During 1984, the USCINCLANT Joint Interoperability staff developed Tactical Interface Operating Procedures (TIOP) for the five JINTACCS functional segments; Air Operations, Fire Support, Intelligence, Maritime Operations, and Operations Control. With the concurrence of JCS (JCS 211427Z SEP 84) the JPTM will be used in CFS OED 85 in lieu of the TIOP. All information formerly contained in the USCINCLANT TIOP was fully incorporated into the JPTM. A USCINCLANT/USCINCRD JPTM coordination conference convened 30-31 August 1984 (USCINCLANT 051856Z SEP 84). The two unified commands coordinated milestones concerning JPTM publications, distribution and use for CFS OED 85. USCINCRD incorporated JTC-7/JICMB recommended and known maritime functional segment changes into the JPTM and provided USLANTCOM two camera-ready copies and diskettes on 15 October 1984. USLANTCOM incorporated the final maritime functional segment changes into the JPTM and published and distributed the CFS OED 85 JPTM on 1 November 1984. USCINCLANT will incorporate post-CFS OED 85 recommended changes into the finalized review of the JPTM and submit to the JTC³A as directed by JCS 211427Z SEP 84.

6. LETTER OF INSTRUCTION (LOI)/EXERCISE OPERATION PLAN (EXOPLAN) 2085/SS-85 PLANNING CONFERENCE. Development of the LOI and EXOPLAN 2085 began on 2 March 1984. Follow-up memos in

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March 1984 and April 1984 helped solidify the requirements with the SOLID SHIELD 85 concept and scenario. A detailed brief on JINTACCS and the OED was delivered to the exercise planners at the Initial Planning Conference in May 1984 with a follow-on brief during the Mid Planning Conference in August 1984. Prior to promulgation of the SOLID SHIELD LOI in October 1984, the final draft was reviewed. Remaining JINTACCS issues were addressed during the Final Planning Conference in November 1984. A draft of Annex N to EXOPLAN 2085 was reviewed prior to release in December 1984.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF CFS OED 85 PLAN. Development of a basic outline for the CFS OED 85 Plan began in November 1983 when initial guidelines for OED 85 were promulgated and prior to completion of the OED 83 final report in March 1984. In April 1984, after completion of the OED 83 final reports, a plan preparation and assembly schedule was devised. During the May to July 1984 time period, various portions were written and initially reviewed. A first draft of the complete plan was put together in late July 1984 and forwarded to the components and JCS for review and comment. A final plan was signed out on 29 August 1984.

8. AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING

a. The JINTACCS Automation Working Group (JAWG) was convened on 6 March 1984 as a forum to address five issues. These issues were: (1) the exchange of information pertaining to JINTACCS automation; (2) JINTACCS software requirements; (3) JINTACCS automation; inconsistencies; (4) automated systems affected by JINTACCS character oriented message implementation; and (5) the exploitation of the automation potential of the JINTACCS architecture. The JAWG met twice as a body in 1984 and various working sub-groups met to address pertinent issues assigned to them.

b. In preparation for OED 85, USCINCLANT and the support contractor identified a need for utilizing the full capabilities of ADP for data input, report generation and analysis. This requirement came about in part because of the compressed time schedule between the end of the OED and the due date for reports. In discussions with the contractor, it was decided that USCINCLANT personnel could develop the required computer software quicker than the contractor and at less cost. Fourteen data input programs were identified, four daily management reports and five major analysis reports. The analysis reports were to contain enough information to "write the final report" and then to be provided as attachments to that final report. By the close of 1984, the programming effort for these ADP products was well under way.

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c. The J055 Management Information System is the name of the package being developed to support data input and report generation for OED 85. The software portion has already been addressed in paragraph b above. The hardware consists of a 256K WANG VS 2000. It is augmented with two 90MB disk drives (two 15MB removables), a tape drive, eight CRT ports, and two printers. During normal operations, four CRTs are utilized; during the OED, eight will be required. The hardware is maintained on a "normal duty hours" maintenance contract by the WANG corporation. The system has been very reliable.

9. FUTURE MISSION. March 1986 marks the end of J055's charter. Queries for a future mission for J055 have been made to the CINCs and services to determine whether or not a JCS Interoperability Assistance/Analysis Team should be formed to assist unified commands, their components, and the services in integrating JINTACCS message flow into selected exercises and analyzing the results; to assist in development of pre-exercise JINTACCS and joint staff training programs and to assist in the analysis of contingency and operation plans to specify the use of JINTACCS MTFs in place of existing report formats.

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PART VII

LOGISTICS (U)

1. (U) LOGISTICS PLANNING

a. (U) USCINCLANT OPLANs 2150 and 2348 were developed and forwarded for approval. OPLAN 2150 was approved in August 1984, OPLAN 2348 is pending approval. Both plans went through Phases I and II of the refinement process.

b. (U) USCINCLANT OPLAN 2200-84 underwent Phases I and II of the refinement process and was forwarded for approval. The prephase I conference for the 1985 version of the plan was held at USCINCLANT in September 1984.

c. (U) Logistics planners participated in the Joint Planning and Execution Conference in July 1984, the Modern Aids to Planning Conference in October 1984, and the SOUTHCOM Planning Conference in December 1984.

d. (U) Civil Engineering Support

(1) (U) During 1984 numerous military construction projects in Iceland were submitted to Congress for authorization and appropriation. The results were:

(a) (U) Fuel Facility Phase II approved (\$25M) as a FY 84 supplemental.

(b) (U) Terminal Equipment Building approved (\$2.6M).

(c) (U) Power plant addition approved (\$5.6M).

(d) (U) Fuel Facility Phase III approved (\$10.9M).

(e) (U) Combined Operations Center conjunction funding approved (\$4.0M).

(f) (U) Squadron Support Facility approved (\$3.2M).

(h) (U) Operational Trainer Facility denied.

(i) (U) UEPH approved (\$7.1M).

(2) (U) In addition, the USCINCLANT Operations Command Center addition at Norfolk was approved at \$25M.

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(3) (U) USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT continues sponsoring training of the 15-member CINCUSNAVEUR-assigned Naval Reserve Detachment Delta of the DCOS for Construction Management. The team has been provided the opportunity to obtain hands-on training in the Logistics Readiness Center. The detachment has developed and maintains automated status reports that benefit CINCUSNAVEUR and USCINCLANT.

e. (U) Facilities

(1) (U) The Seventh Annual USCINCLANT NATO Infrastructure Policy and Training Conference was held in Norfolk, 24-26 January 1984. Key representatives from OSD, USMISSION to NATO, JCS, SECSTATE, SACLANT and the NATO International Staff provided current information on status of the infrastructure program from their various perspectives.

(2) (C) CONUS infrastructure projects continue to receive low priorities in the SACLANT precedence listings. The sole project in Slice 35 (CY 84) was the first increment of the Satellite Ground Terminal Depot Test Equipment and Automatic Test Equipment Software at Yorktown, Virginia. NATO would fund \$2.6M of the total project cost of \$7.8M. (The second increment of this project was submitted in Slice 36.) The SACLANT Command Center Project at Norfolk, Virginia, was also submitted in Slice 36.

(3) (U) Construction continues on the following Iceland infrastructure projects:

(a) (C) Hardened Aircraft Shelters Phase I (estimated completion, Jun 85).

(b) (C) Fuel Facility Phase I (estimated completion Summer 85).

(c) (C) Ground Support Equipment Building.

(d) (C) Utility support.

(e) (C) Engine Inspection and Repair Shop and Aircraft Generation Facility.

Considerable effort has been expended seeking GOI approval of Iceland Air Defense System (IADS) Radar Program. As of December 1984, the Government of Iceland was still considering the project before approving it.

(4) (C) In 1984, NATO approved the following infrastructure projects at costs indicated:

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<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST (\$M)</u>
Machrihanish	Restore Taxiway and Taxitracks	3.2
Montijo	CGA Replacement	3.4
Ovar	Restore Airfield Lighting	0.7
Ovar	PAR Replacement	2.0
Stovenger	Improved ESM for FORACS Range	1.1
Broughton Moor	Restoration of Steam Boilers	0.4
Broughton Moor	Restoration of Explosives Maint Workshop Heating System	0.3
Glen Douglas	DELTA Road Repairs	0.1
Yorktown, VA	SGT Depot Test Equipment and ATE Software	7.8
Iceland	Fuel Facility Phase III	20.0
Iceland	Utility Support Facilities	0.8
Iceland	Protected Refueler Vehicle Shelter	1.1
Iceland	FOL/Divert Airfield Concept Study	0.3
Andoya	ASM-MPA Phase I	2.6
Machrihanish	ASUOC (Civil Works)	0.7
Ovar	Replace TACAN	0.6

f. (U) NATO Logistics. USCINCLANT provided U.S. interface with NATO for maritime logistic matters including representing USCINCLANT at the semiannual NATO Senior Logisticians Conference (SNLC) at NATO Headquarters. USCINCLANT (J0764) is also officially chartered by JCS as U.S. National Logistic Liaison Officer (NLLO) to SACLANT. In this capacity, he monitored U.S. support of NATO/SACLANT logistic initiatives and represented the U.S. and USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT at the semiannual ACLANT/ACCHAN Logistics Coordination Board (LCB). These NATO logistics forums discussed a wide variety of logistic problems and initiatives designed to improve the overall alliance logistic support posture.

2. (U) LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

a. (U) Fuel

(1) ~~LOT~~ JP4 to JP5 Conversion at NAVSTA Keflavik. U.S. Air Force concurrence was obtained on a USCINCLANT proposal to phase out JP4 from U.S. stocks in Iceland and to convert to JP5 use. This conversion will result in a significant sustainability increase.

(2) ~~LOT~~ NAS Key West Support. PHM refueling at NAS Key West was significantly improved by completion of a pipeline connection from bulk fuel storage to vessel berthing piers. DLA sponsorship of tankage construction at Key West was sought and obtained.

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(3) (C) Commercial Bunker Fuel Initiatives. Through close cooperation with operating forces, key ports were identified for concentrating efforts to obtain commercial bunker fuel contract support. These locations were identified to NAVPETOFF for DLA contract solicitation. The focus of attention is primarily in the Caribbean Sea and in Central and South American port locations.

(4) (C) NAVSTA Keflavik Fuel Logistics Conference. USCINCLANT sponsored a meeting between concerned parties regarding contingency fuel support requirements at NAVSTA Keflavik. Substantial progress was made in defining requirements, capabilities and limitations. A plan of action was developed and implemented, which will serve to enhance fuel capabilities in the event of contingency operations in Iceland.

(5) (U) Energy Conservation Awards. On 1 May 1984, the winners of the FY 83 Secretary of the Navy Energy Conservation Awards were announced. They were USS AMERICA (CV 66), large ship; USS OLIVER HAZARD PERRY (FFG 7), small ship; and Fleet Composite Squadron 8 (VC 8), aviation squadron. This is the second consecutive win for USS AMERICA and the fifth consecutive year LANTFLT has won the large ship category. Additionally, LANTFLT small ships have won six of seven times since the program's first award in FY 77. There were four Federal Energy Efficiency Awards, and the Atlantic Fleet won three to include USS OLIVER HAZARD PERRY (FFG 7) and additional awards to CAPT [REDACTED] USN (NAVSTA Norfolk) and CDR [REDACTED] USN (USS JOHN F. KENNEDY (CV 67)).

3. (C) WEAPONS LOGISTICS. The asset readiness posture of non-nuclear ordnance, particularly threat-oriented weapons and sonobuoys, continues to be unsatisfactory to support CINCLANTFLT OPLANS and Contingency Plans. Stocks of major items of ammunition, both threat-oriented and level of effort, are below levels necessary to satisfy shipfill, mission load, cargo load and Pre-positioned War Reserve Material Requirements (PWRMR). Close accountability and micro-management of assets continue to be the daily norm to ensure deploying units are combat loaded. Ships operating in WESTLANT with [REDACTED]

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PART VIII

PLANS (U)

1. (U) GENERAL

a. (U) USCINCLANT develops and maintains mid- and long-range basic war plans, contingency plans, special plans and studies. These plans and studies are prepared in accordance with directives from the Joint Chiefs of Staff or as may be required by the political/military situation within the area of responsibility of the U.S. Atlantic Command. Experience gained in exercises and the results of actual operations also provide the basis for updating and maintaining currency of USCINCLANT plans.

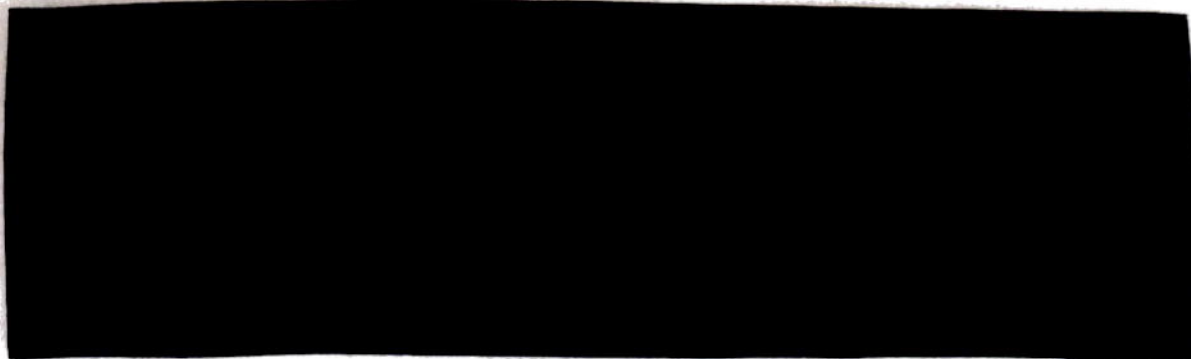
b. (U) This section covers significant planning activities during calendar year 1984.

c. (U) Throughout the year, USCINCLANT Operation Plans were reviewed, revised and refined to reflect latest JCS force allocation, mission, and planning requirements. Continued emphasis was placed upon refinement of existing plans to reflect format changes in accordance with the Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS).

d. (U) The JOPES ADP Support Group provided technical and analytical assistance to USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT staffs regarding JOPS, Joint Deployment System (JDS), and Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

2. (U) OPERATION PLANNING

a. (U) General War Planning



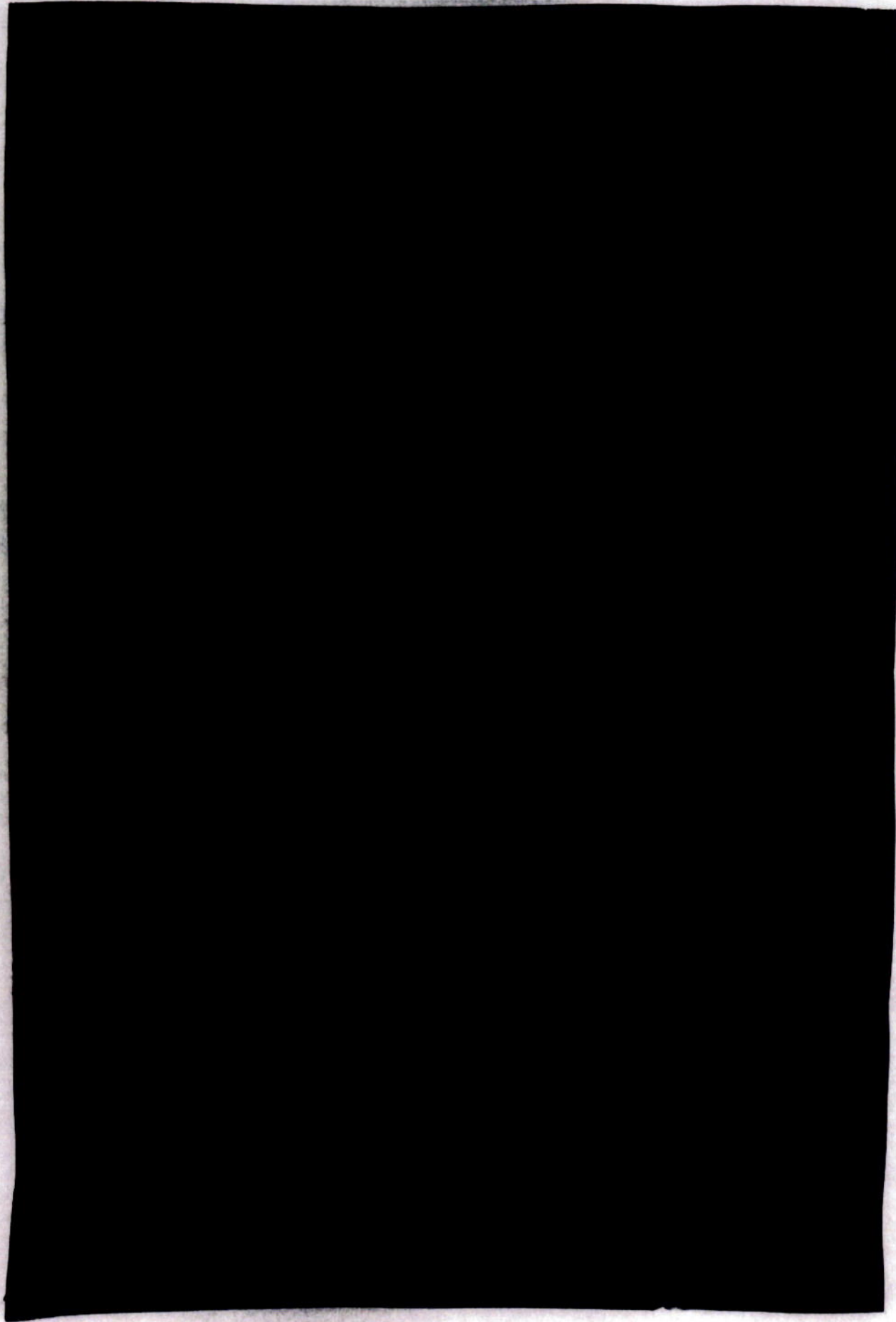
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(2) ~~JS~~ USCINCLANT CONPLAN 2347 provides for USCINCLANT support of U.S. Coast Guard fisheries enforcement operations and exclusive fishery management authority contingencies related to armed confrontation. Change 4 was published on 8 January 1982 and approved by JCS as valid for FY 84 on 21 May 1984.



3. (U) MISCELLANEOUS

a. ~~JS~~ USLANTCOM-USSOUTHCOM Command Level Coordination. J5 is USCINCLANT's coordinating agent for command level conferences. USCINCLANT hosted the first meeting in June 1981, and subsequent meetings have been held every six months. Conference objectives are to improve cooperation between the CINCs and to maintain a unified approach toward Latin America and the Caribbean. Agenda items include security assistance, training, supporting operations, and national policy.

b. (U) European Troop Strength (ETS) Management Plan. The draft of this plan was received from JCS. The plan provides for USLANTCOM and USEUCOM to manage troop strength (ashore) in NATO nations to meet a congressionally imposed ceiling. USCINCLANT comments were incorporated into the final version of the plan.

c. (U) The USLANTCOM Special Operations target planning instruction, USCINCLANTINST C3020.5, was revised and published on 26 December 1984.

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PART IX

PERSONNEL READINESS (U)

1. (U) CINCLANTFLT

a. ~~(S)~~ The combined sea and shore manning level of the Atlantic Fleet is 98 percent of allowance. Petty Officer manning decreased during the year from 103.2 percent to 99 percent. The Fleet has a shortage of 775 petty officers, an increase of 96 over the 679 shortage reported in September 1984.

b. ~~(S)~~ Manning in Atlantic Fleet shore activities increased during the year from 104.7 percent of allowance to 108.8 percent. The manning of Atlantic Fleet ships reflects a slight decrease from 96.7 percent of allowance to 94.5 percent.

c. (U) Personnel shortages in critical ratings continue to impact on the fleet's operational readiness. These shortages are often exacerbated by additional requirements to provide personnel to augment operating forces, exercise control groups and joint staffs in support of annual exercises.

d. (U) PCS fund shortages are impacting on fleet readiness through restrictions imposed on movement of personnel. The cumulative effects of the current shortage plus out-year predicted shortages may substantially degrade readiness of units homeported OUTCONUS and fleet-supported activities located in foreign countries.

e. ~~(S)~~ Marine Corps. FMFLANT officer strength at year end was 100 percent of wartime requirements while enlisted strength was 93 percent. Even though this equates to an overall C-1 personnel rating, rank and MOS imbalances degrade the rating to a high C-2. Forward deployed units continue to be maintained at a C-1P rating.

2. ~~(S)~~ CINCARLANT. Major unit overall NCO strength is 89 percent of authorized levels. Total enlisted operating strength is currently 93 percent.

3. ~~(S)~~ CINCAFLANT. Shortages in critical sortie generation skills due to unfunded authorizations are of major concern. Most critical is the munitions maintenance field, although workarounds are available to provide an interim capability to support initial high sortie surge operations. Intelligence support is becoming more difficult to obtain, as intelligence officer

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~~(S)~~ manning has slipped below 83 percent of authorization. Retention declines are also of major concern, as further declines are predicted for fiscal year 1985.

4. (U) SUBORDINATE UNIFIED COMMANDS

a. ~~(S)~~ COMICEDEFOR. Shortages in overall NAVCOMMSTA enlisted manning has the potential to adversely affect mission readiness. The LOX facility continues to have a critical shortage of machinist mate personnel with NEC 4283. The ABF Rate (NEC 9559) in the fuels division is inadequate for peacetime operations.

b. (U) COMUSFORAZ. There are no forces assigned.

c. ~~(S)~~ COMUSFORCARIB. The overall personnel status of service components is 102 percent. However, when activated as CJTF 140, the J-2 is unable to furnish sustained intelligence support without augmentation. Joint Manpower Program submissions designed to alleviate this condition warrant continued support.

d. ~~(S)~~ COMSOCLANT. Overall manning in SOCLANT is adequate to meet contingency tasks, although the Army SFG has a critical shortage of company grade officers and senior NCOs, with no improvement foreseen in the near term.



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PART X

COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS (U)

1. (U) PERSONNEL CHANGES

a. (U) Mr. [REDACTED] Civilian, Communications Specialist, GS-303-11, reported on 9 January 1984.

b. (U) Lieutenant Colonel [REDACTED] USMC, reported on 9 July 1984 as the current Communications-Electronics Plans and Policy Officer replacing Lieutenant Colonel John R. Moore, USMC.

c. (U) Lieutenant Colonel [REDACTED] USMC, was transferred to the 6th Marine Amphibious Brigade, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina on 1 July 1984.

d. (U) Colonel Samuel P. Stewart, USAF, Director, Joint Communications, retired on 24 August 1984.

e. (U) RMC [REDACTED] USN, was reassigned on 5 October 1984 from the Communications Support Area to the Joint Tactical Communications Branch.

f. (U) Colonel Darrell H. Walling, USAF, reported on 28 December 1984 and assumed duties as the Director, Joint Communications.

g. (U) Major Thomas F. Frost, USAF, reported on 5 March 1984 as the Strategic Operations Plans and Programs Officer replacing Major Ronald W. Fallness, USAF.

h. (U) Major Ronald W. Fallness, USAF, Strategic Operations Plans and Programs Officer retired on 30 April 1984.

2. (U) USLANTCOM WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (WWMCCS) COMPUTER CONFIGURATIONS

a. (U) GENSER System. During 1984, USCINCLANT made the following changes in this configuration:

(1) (U) Sixteen (purchased) Honeywell (MSU-451) mass storage disk drive units were installed on 2 June 1984 as replacement units. They offer a 2.1 capacity improvement over the aging 190A and 190B units which they replaced.

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(2) (U) Three Honeywell Microsystem 6/10 terminals were leased in June 1984 with an option to buy. They have been added to the configuration and are being used to emulate VIP07705W terminal functions.

(3) (U) Another Honeywell (DCU6661) datanet was added on to the four operational datanets on 1 August 1984. The added datanet is dedicated to WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) operations.

(4) (U) The Honeywell H6060 computer was replaced by a Honeywell DPS8/70 upgrade on 10 December 1984. CMO (OP-942) provided the \$1.5 million (out of FY 85) OPN funds required for this upgrade, after findings from a comprehensive study completed in January 1984 by the Joint Data System Support Center (JDSSC) basically concluded that there was no hope for performance improvement without the upgrade. Components in the upgrade included: four (CMM8020) MOS memory modules; two (CPK8131) processors; two (CPK8141) processors; four (MXK8006) system control units; one (MXK8004) input/output multiplexer; three (MXK8005) input/output multiplexers; and one (CSU6601) central system console. The upgrade provides 100 percent more memory (i.e., 2 megabytes) and 60 percent more processing capacity. In addition, USCINCLANT submitted a System Development Notification (SDN) on 23 October 1984 requesting approval to connect a Honeywell DPS 6/45 to the present configuration. Approval was received and the DPS 6/45 was installed at USLANTCOM in November 1984 to support the employment scheduling function for CINCLANTFLT.

b. (U) SIOP-Dedicated System. Concurrent with the GENSER system upgrade in December 1984, USCINCLANT selected units from those released to replace older units, or serve as backup units in the SIOP configurations.

3. (U) USLANTCOM WWMCCS REMOTE TERMINAL FACILITIES

a. (U) Upgrading or Existing Sites. USCINCLANT arranged for split terminal configurations at two existing sites to improve support for the Commander, Iceland Defense Force, Keflavik, IC and the Commander, U.S. Forces, Azores, Terceira, AZ. In these upgrades, that will become operational early in 1985, one Remote Line Printer (RLP) will be added at Keflavik while one Visual Information Projection (VIP) terminal and one RLP will be added at Terceira.

b. (U) Plans for Activation of Two New Sites. During 1984, USCINCLANT planned for and installed two new remote terminal facilities, but activation is held in abeyance is pending the acquisition of dedicated telecommunication lines. One is

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installed at Fort Bragg, NC, for use by the Special Operations Command Atlantic (SOCLANT) for contingency and mobilization planning of forces. It is to be configured with two VIPs and one TEMPEST teleprinter and one RLP. The other facility is to be activated at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA and will be used as an adjunct to the Command, Control and Communications staff and Operations Course offered there. It will be configured with three VIPs and one RLP.

c. (U) Plan for Contingency Communication Circuit. A Base Electronic System Engineering Plan (BESEP) for installing a contingency communications circuit between the WWMCCS computers at USLANTCOM and the Tactical Air Command (TAC), Langley Air Force Base, VA, was approved by USCINCLANT on 3 August 1984. The circuit is to be connected via the Airborne Command Post (ABNCP) Ground Alert Facility and the TAC Command Post. When activated, it will provide a WWMCCS backup for up to eight USLANTCOM staff members through separate connectivity to the WIN and the TAC WWMCCS computer. It can also serve as a redundant circuit for the ABNCP staff.

d. (U) Approval for Additional Remote Terminal Installations

(1) (U) At Kirtland Air Force Base, NM. The Commander, Field Command Defense Nuclear Agency (FCDNA) requested approval, on 9 February 1984, for a remote terminal connection to the USLANTCOM WWMCCS computer and an alternate WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) entry for the FCDNA WWMCCS computer via the USLANTCOM Input Message Processor (IMP). Approval has been granted and FCDNA is coordinating the engineering/installation at both commands. Since USLANTCOM is a major end user of the FCDNA Nuclear Weapons Reporting (NUREP) data base, this additional method of access will strengthen the ability of both organizations to accomplish their mission. Use of the FCDNA processor as an alternate entry into WIN by USLANTCOM is also under consideration. FCDNA has projected an operational date of 1 August 1985.

(2) (U) Camp Lejeune, NC. The Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic submitted an SDN, on 24 November 1984, requesting approval of a remote terminal connection with the USLANTCOM WWMCCS computer. This connection will enable the Second Marine Amphibious Force to use the Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS) and the Joint Deployment System (JDS). The activation of this connection is projected for early FY 86.

e. (U) Security Inspection of Areas with Terminals. To ensure compliance of USLANTCOM WWMCCS remote terminal sites with security requirements issued by JCS PUB 22, USCINCLANT conducted inspections at the following sites: Roosevelt Roads, PR, on 5 June 1984; Key West, FL, on 1 August 1984; Governors Island,

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NY, on 25 September 1984; and Brunswick, ME, on 7 November 1984. In addition, the command conducted a separate Security Test and Evaluation (ST&E) of the LANT host computer site during May 1984; all WWMCCS terminals located at the Headquarters were included as part of this ST&E.

4. (U) WWMCCS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WIS) PROGRAM

a. (U) Transition Planning. Throughout the year, USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT staffs continued to refine ongoing local planning efforts relevant to the modernization and replacement of existing ADP support for the WWMCCS under the WIS program. The WIS program will impact most of the USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT staffs as well as the staffs of components and subordinates. Planning documents completed during this year include: "Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command/Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT) C3 ADP Plan (1984-1993)" dated 1 April 1984 and the "USCINCLANT WIS Implementation Plan" dated December 1984. Keeping these transition planning documents current will require continuing ADP user and ADP technical staff involvement. The WIS management group, established locally in 1979, continues to serve as the main planning forum at USLANTCOM. As such, the locally developed "USCINCLANT WIS Implementation Plan," was especially designed to elevate visibility of the WIS program at USLANTCOM.

b. (U) Program Support. USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT staffs also provided support to the WIS program throughout the year. Functional as well as technical staffs reviewed the "WIS Requirements Analysis Report" for the WIS Joint Requirements Integration Manager and the "WIS ADP Security Strategy (Draft)" for the WIS Joint Program Management Office during February and March 1984. One technical staff member served on the Common User System (CUS) Source Selection Evaluation Board, 6-29 May 1984, and later participated in the CUS Contract System Design Review held 6-7 December 1984. Several technical staff members provided information on USLANTCOM WWMCCS ADP maintenance aspects to representatives from JDS&C and GTE Corporation during their visit to USLANTCOM, 22 May 1984, for use in developing WIS maintenance concepts. Two technical staff members participated in the WIS integration program during WIS programmatic and technical interchange meetings, held at Billerica, MA, 25-26 June 1984, 10-11 September 1984 and 8-9 November 1984. Participation at these meetings and other management briefings have not only provided an opportunity for voicing USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT requirements before final decisions are made, but also for obtaining advance information useful for local planning.

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5. (U) JOINT DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM (JDS)

a. (U) System Impacts. The JDS has significantly impacted resources at USLANTCOM. Prior to the GENSER configuration upgrade, even with the Multicopy Time Sharing Support Option, processing capacity and disc space of the system were not adequate to support requirements. Also, as functional and technical staff manpower to satisfy JDS requirements have not been increased, they are necessarily being absorbed by existing personnel. A conservative estimate is that the JDS uses 10 percent of the USLANTCOM computer resources. Overall 1984 operating expenses associated with JDS amounted to roughly \$90,000.

b. (U) Software Support. USLANTCOM installed the Joint Planning Graphics Module (JPGM) developed and maintained by the Joint Deployment Agency (JDA) on 4 April 1984. It has proven to be an excellent tool for analyzing time-phased force deployment data files and transportation feasibility estimator files. Changes to the software were developed locally to increase ease of use, i.e., permit use of only one terminal to operate the module and to generate graphic output automatically without any manual intervention. In addition, a special hardware cable was installed to connect a Tektronics copier to the WWMCCS Standard Graphics Terminal (WSGT) to provide for automatic printing of the graphs. USCINCLANT furnished the coding changes to JDA for incorporation into the master version, 7 November 1984, that will enable distribution of the capability to the other sites.

c. (U) Planned Support. The December 1984 upgrading of the USLANTCOM WWMCCS computer processor and memory will enable the command to participate in an Operations Test and Evaluation (OT&E) of the JDS Full Operational Capability (FOC) in CY 85. On 1 November 1984, USCINCLANT advised the JDA that the command can assume the roles of supported and supporting CINC, and the Navy Component Commander for the FOC OT&E.

6. (U) ADP SUPPORT IN JOINT EXERCISES

a. (U) Exercise NIGHT TRAIN 84. To support this joint exercise conducted 5-13 April 1984, both the GENSER and SIOP configurations of the USLANTCOM WWMCCS were required. WIN teleconferencing was the principal use made of the GENSER configuration, while nuclear operations monitoring was the principal function of the other configuration. The only major ADP problem occurred on 6 April 1984 when, because of a hardware problem, the GENSER configuration was inoperable for three hours and operated in a degraded mode for approximately seven hours.

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b. (U) Exercise POWDER RIVER 84. To support this command post exercise, conducted 15-26 October 1984, only the GENSER configuration of the USLANTCOM WWMCCS was required. A motor generator set that drives the main frame failed on 18 October 1984. As a result the Battle Staff was unable to access the WIN during two periods totaling more than nine hours. This incident supports ongoing efforts for a permanent alternate connection to the WIN via another host.

7. (U) LOCAL SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

a. (U) TACAMO Airborne Relay Analysis System (TARAS). This system assists in identifying changes required to meet JCS-established strategic connectivity. It enables evaluations of TACAMO radio relay reliability to be performed using factors such as aircraft performances, messages receipt/transmission statistics, and transmission mode. It was installed 30 January 1984 on the USLANTCOM WWMCCS computer.

b. (U) Graphics Display System (GRADIS). This project is for providing the USCINCLANT Command Center with a user-friendly, color graphics capability to display data retrieved from various existing, command and control data bases. Modifications and additions to the WSGT Intelligent Terminal System (WITS) software are critical to the satisfactory completion of this project: GRADIS development was curtailed in October 1984 because of the deficiencies in WITS. The continuation of this project with the WSGT depends on an expeditious solution of the deficiencies by JDSSC.

8. (U) WARNING DISPLAY TERMINAL (WDT) INSTALLATION

a. (U) Installation Events. Air Force System Integration Office representatives visited USLANTCOM on 25 September 1984 to validate site readiness and to brief staff personnel on matters pertaining to the installation/use of a WDT in the Command Center. Initial operator and maintenance training for the WDT, which is a TEMPEST-certified microcomputer with a cathode ray tube, floppy disk storage and printer, began on 4 October 1984. The USCINCLANT Command Center WDT entered operational verification 9 October 1984.

b. (U) Unique Requirements at USLANTCOM. The WDT satisfies the JCS objective of having a common capability for display of low-speed missile warning data in support of emergency conferencing. However, it does not fully replace the Threat Warning Information Display System (TWIDS) now in use because the WDT standard software does not include an automated message generation function required by USCINCLANT. As a result, a unique

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automated interface to the WDT must be developed locally. A second WDT is being procured by USCINCLANT to be used in developing the interface. It will serve as a backup to the primary WDT in the USCINCLANT Command Center.

9. (U) CINC C2 INITIATIVES PROGRAM

a. (U) FY 84 Projects and Expenditures. USCINCLANT implemented 14 projects under the FY 84 CINC C2 Initiatives Program, providing immediate solutions to near-term, urgent, low-cost C2 requirements. Total expenditures amounted to \$1,663,000: \$291,000 Research and Development funds; \$760,000 Procurement funds; and \$612,000 Operations and Maintenance funds. The projects encompassed the following:

(1) (U) Engineering Analysis of Near-Term C3 Systems for COMICDEFOR.

(2) (U) Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Communications Relay Pod.

(3) (U) Physical Security Upgrade at U.S. Forces Caribbean, NAS Key West, FL.

(4) (U) Interoperable Portable C3 Teletype (TTY) Packages.

(5) (U) Interoperable Portable C3 UHF Secure Voice Packages.

(6) (U) USCINCLANT Contingency UHF Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Capability at Stockton.

(7) (U) Improved Tactical Patrol Communications for Seal Team Operations.

(8) (U) Emergency Static Power System Upgrade, OPCOM Center, Bldg NH-95.

(9) (U) Strategic Connectivity Analysis.

(10) (U) C3 Systems Evaluation Support.

(11) (U) Air Defense Communications for Iceland.

(12) (U) WWMCCS ADP Capability for SOCLANT.

(13) (U) COMUSFORCARIB Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS).

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(14) (U) Warning Display Terminal for Continued Emergency Action Message (EAM) Generation.

b. (U) FY 85 Projects. USCINCLANT has thus far proposed 12 projects under the FYP 85 program. Funds for these are projected to be \$1,213,830: Research and Development - \$191,000; Procurement - \$659,330; and Operations and Maintenance - \$363,500.

10. (U) U.S. ATLANTIC COMMAND PUBLICATION 621-1. In September 1984, Volume I, "System Manual for Employing TRI-TAC Equipment in Joint Communications Systems" was published jointly by USCINCLANT, USCINCRD, U.S. Army TRADOC and Tactical Air Command. This manual, along with the USLANTCOM Joint communication plans, will be used as the primary planning references to assist USLANTCOM planners in the development of a Joint communications system, including the recently fielded TRI-TAC family of equipments. Effort continues in publishing Volumes II through VI of these series of publications.

11. (U) USLANTCOM C2 MASTER PLAN. The USLANTCOM C2 Master Plan was rewritten and published in December 1984. This plan is a major improvement in detail and organization over previous plans and establishes a solid foundation for USLANTCOM C3 Architectures for components and defense industry contractors.

12. ~~(U)~~ JOINT CRISIS MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY. The JCMC program continues to be delayed due to nonavailability of ANDVT and a standard DOD UHF SATCOM transceiver. These UHF SATCOM assets were used extensively during Grenada, and reenforced the urgent need for JCMC Level I Phase 2 equipment to augment USCINCLANT contingency/crisis communications.

13. (U) COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS. Communications support, both personnel and equipment, were provided by USLANTCOM units to various exercises conducted by other CINCs or USLANTCOM forces.

15. (U) URGENT FURY COMMUNICATIONS LESSONS LEARNED

a. (U) The Grenada Operation's communications briefing was given several times to USLANTCOM visitors and at the following locations/agencies:

(1) (U) Joint Tactical C3 Agency - Ft Monmouth, NJ.

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- (2) (U) Naval War College - Newport, RI.
- (3) (U) Armed Forces Staff College - Norfolk, VA.
- (4) (U) Communications Officers School - Quantico, VA.

b. ~~(S)~~ Corrective Actions. Many of the C-E deficiencies highlighted by lessons learned from URGENT FURY have received the requisite attention and the following corrective actions were initiated:

(1) ~~(S)~~ Joint communication plans were published or will be published.

(2) ~~(S)~~ ALOUD series of communication exercises were conducted and will continue to be exercised and efforts to resolve COMSEC fielding disparities are receiving high-level attention.

(3) ~~(S)~~ Distribution of COMSEC material for all of the forces was realigned.

(4) ~~(S)~~ Purchase of selected C-E items of equipment with CINCs initiative funds for selected forces was approved.

(5) ~~(S)~~ Positive exchange of information regarding ongoing corrective actions was conducted between USCINCLANT and component commanders.

(5) ~~(S)~~ Selected C-E interoperability topics were presented during all SOLID SHIELD 85 C-E planning conferences.

16. (U) COMMUNICATION TRAINING EXERCISES

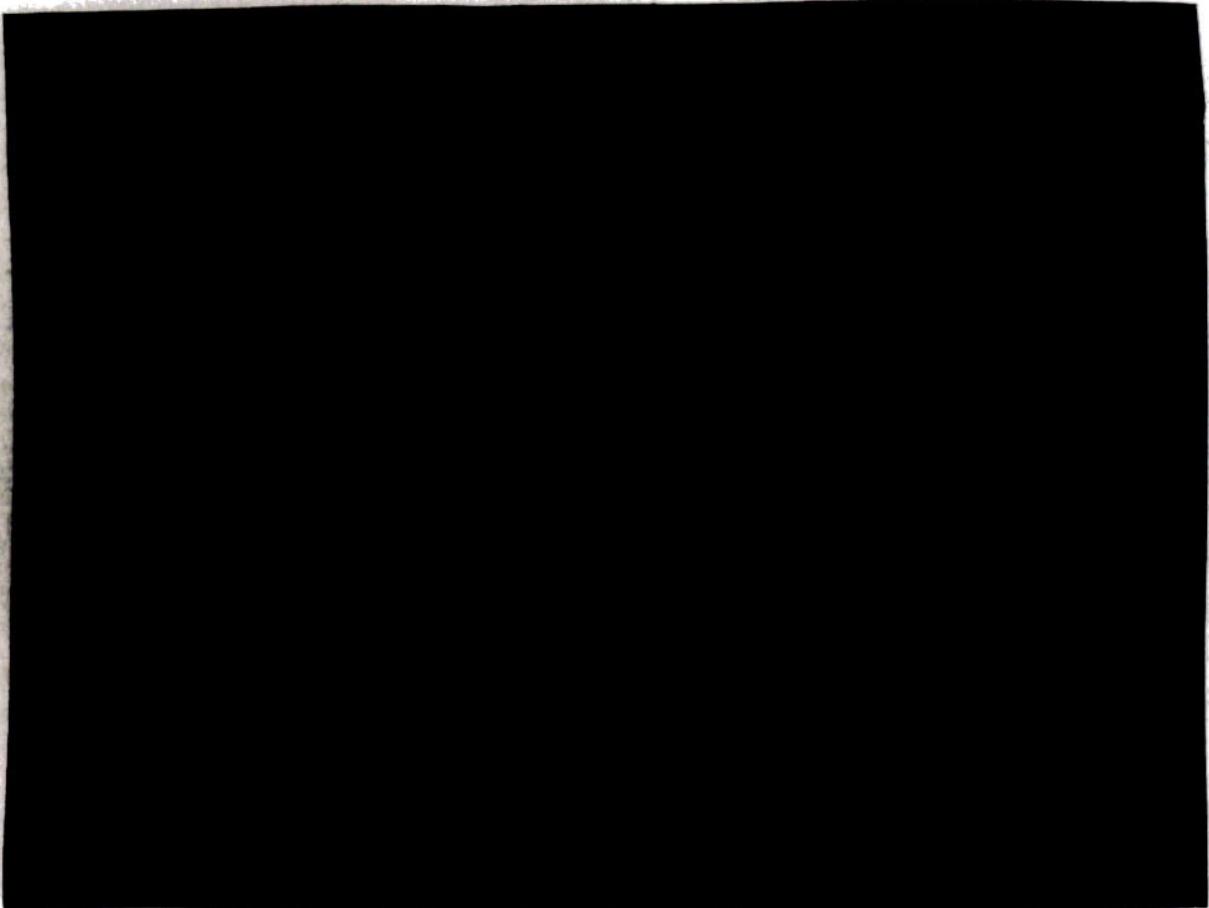
a. ~~(S)~~ ALOUD COMMEX. In addition to the two OCEAN VENTURE 84 ALOUD COMMEXs conducted by JUWTF (18 April 1984) and the JTF (20-21 April 1984), COMSECONDFLT/CJTF 120 conducted three additional ALOUD COMMEXs during 1984-ALOUD COMMEX ALFA (20-23 August 1984) and CHARLIE (23-26 October 1984). The objectives of these COMMEXs were to current Army/Navy interoperability deficiencies noted during "URGENT FURY". The goals have been realized and additional training exercises have been scheduled for CY 85 with expanded participation by other service components and COMUSFORCARIB.

b. (U) OCEAN VENTURE 84. This Exercise was conducted 17 April-5 May 1984 by COMUSFORCARIB and was supported by the deployment of an element of the JCS controlled Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE).

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c. ~~107~~ Exercise SMALL PIPE. Fleet High Frequency (HF) proficiency was exercised through continuation of the SMALL PIPE series. Two exercises were conducted during the year simulating degradations ranging from loss of a single satellite channel to loss of the entire satellite. During the second SMALL PIPE exercise, CNO imposed a LANTFLT MINIMIZE, however, it failed to keep message backlogs to a manageable level and a broadcast screening board was required to reduce backlogs on the fleet broadcast.



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PART XI

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1. EXERCISES

a. Exercise OCEAN VENTURE 84. The largest training exercise in the Caribbean in 1984 was conducted 20 April through 6 May 1984 in the United States, Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, Straits of Florida and the Atlantic Ocean. The exercise, involving over 30,000 U.S. military personnel, was designed to demonstrate and improve the capability of the U.S. to protect and maintain the free use of the Sea Lines of Communication in the Caribbean Basin and the Gulf of Mexico. A Joint Information Bureau was established in Puerto Rico by Joint Task Force 140/COMUSFORCARIB PAO to act as the public affairs focal point for media representatives to receive up-to-date information concerning the exercise. Public affairs activities included various surface ship media embarks, CV media embark, media visit to NAVBASE Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and extensive media coverage of the amphibious assault at Vieques Island.

b. CARIB OPS 84. In the fifth annual Caribbean Operation, the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command and U.S. Atlantic Fleet, visited the islands of Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and Barbados, 5-13 March 1984. USS JOSEPHUS DANIELS (CG 27) served as USCINCLANT flagship. The CARIB OPS series is designed to stress continuing dialogue with military and civilian leaders in the U.S. Atlantic Command's area of responsibility, as well as to enhance the spirit of cooperation between U.S. maritime forces and the island nations through a full range of professional and community relations activities.

c. Grenada. Public affairs guidance (PAG) was developed for redeployment of a detachment of 17 U.S. Army personnel, along with its 50 KW radio which returned to Ft. Bragg, NC, from Grenada in December 1984. The detachment had been providing AM radio broadcasting support to "Radio Grenada" at the request of the Interim Government of Grenada since the conclusion of Operation URGENT FURY in the fall of 1983.

2. PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONTINGENCY PLANNING. As a result of lessons learned from Operation URGENT FURY, the USCINCLANT Public Affairs Office re-evaluated current public affairs contingency planning activities and provided recommendations/comments to OASD(PA) for complete revision of their public affairs contingency planning. Used in conjunction with the results of the Sidle Panel recommendations, these recommendations will form the basis of DOD's revision to its crisis action public affairs plans.

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3. MEDIA

a. After-Action Report on Operation URGENT FURY. In February 1984 the After-Action Report on Operation URGENT FURY was sent to the JCS. Section 4A gave the background of the public affairs planning and actions in support of the Operation which were based on the need to protect U.S. forces as well as providing information to the American public. Section 4B described the implementation with the PAO entering the planning stages on 23 October 1983 and the JIB being established in Barbados on 27 October 1983. The report went on to say that the media was denied access to the operational area for the first two days which resulted in criticism of that policy. Section 4C outlined future considerations which included the following:

(1) JCS should consider involving selected PAOs at JCS, CINC and JTF levels early in the planning process to develop public affairs policy.

(2) A JIB in the vicinity of the operational area should be established as soon as possible with access to voice and hard copy communications, and daily operational situation reports from the tactical commanders.

(3) JCS should consider the development of a select, small pool of media that could be taken along with the initial forces at the operational areas with escorting PAOs.

b. A-7 Strafing Friendly Forces during Operation URGENT FURY. Due to a media request from Scott Minerbrook of "Newsday," high media attention was given to a strafing incident from a Navy A-7 aircraft which injured 16 U.S. Army personnel. In mid-July 1984 the media gave extensive coverage to the report which followed that media request. The report stated that the incident was incorrectly reported in November 1983 as a "hung bomb" from an A-7. An investigation of the incident revealed that the primary cause was a target mis-identification based on information passed between the Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (ANGLICO) and the lead A-7 pilot.

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PART XII

INSPECTIONS

1. **RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY.** The U.S. Atlantic Command Inspector General is assigned the additional duty as the Atlantic Fleet Inspector General. The responsibilities of the USLANTCOM and Atlantic Fleet Inspector General are set forth in the current USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT Staff Organization and Regulations Manual as follows:

a. Inquire into all matters of importance to the U.S. Atlantic Command with particular emphasis on command and control, operational readiness and operational security through formal inspections, informal visits, and independent studies and investigations. As an additional duty, inquire into any and all matters of importance to the Atlantic Fleet by means of a formal inspection program, informal visits to subordinate commands and independent studies and investigations, inquiring into command readiness and effectiveness, morale, welfare and discipline, and management practices including program development.

b. Take action for CINCLANTFLT and USCINCLANT in matters related to the OPNAV Command Inspection Program and the JCS Charter for Inspectors General in Unified/Specified commands, respectively. Prepare a plan of action for inspections to be made on subordinate commands; organize inspecting parties, coordinate the conduct of the inspections and submit a report of the results.

c. Review and take action on reports of command inspections and joint inspections conducted within the Fleet and U.S. Atlantic Command, respectively.

d. Conduct special studies and investigations as directed or as appropriate.

e. Coordinate all audit matters with the General Accounting Office (GAO), DOD Inspector General (DOD IG) and Naval Audit Service (NAVAUDSVC).

f. Act as the single point of contact for the Headquarters staff and subordinate commands for the management and administration of the Department of Defense and Department of the Navy Hotline Complaint Programs and congressional inquiries.

g. Manage the USCINCLANT and CINCLANTFLT Internal Control Program, establish policy, assign responsibility, perform analytical and evaluative research, and develop and maintain internal controls at the Headquarters staff and all subordinate commands.

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2. DIRECTIVES

a. JCS Memorandum SM-90-73 of 26 February 1973 directed that an office of Inspector General be established in all unified/specified commands. JCS Memorandum SM-254-82 of 22 April 1982 superseded the 1973 memorandum and expanded on the Inspector General activities. The U.S. Atlantic Command Inspector General responsibilities and authority are set forth in the USCINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT Staff Organization and Regulations Manual and are derived from the JCS charter.

b. The USCINCLANT command inspection program is delineated in USCINCLANTINST 5041.1C.

3. PERSONNEL ASSIGNED

a. Rear Admiral Harold N. Wellman, USN, occupied the billet of U.S. Atlantic Command Inspector General during the period 1 January-31 December 1984. He concurrently filled the billet as Fleet Inspector General.

b. Since the USCINCLANT and CINCLANTFLT staffs are integrated into one staff, personnel assigned to primary duty with CINCLANTFLT are also assigned additional duty to USCINCLANT. In addition to the Inspector General, the following personnel were assigned primary duty with USLANTCOM by a Joint Manpower Authorization.

(1) Deputy Inspector General	USN/06	CAPT [REDACTED] (1 JAN - 30 JUN 1984) CAPT [REDACTED] (30 JUN - 31 DEC 1984)
(2) Assistant for Command and Control	USAF/06	COL D. D. SMITH (1 JAN - 31 JUL 1984) COL B. H. CURRIE (16 JUL - 31 DEC 1984)
(3) Assistant for OPSEC	USA/05	LTC C. G. KAHARA (1 JAN - 31 DEC 1984)
(4) Inspection Coordinator	USMC/04	MAJ [REDACTED] (1 JAN - 31 DEC 1984)
(5) Audit Follow-up Coordinator	Civilian GS-5/7/9	Mr. C. G. CALANDRIA (1 JAN - 31 DEC 1984)

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(6) Secretary-Steno Civilian Ms. R. G. BUROW
GS-5 (1 JAN - 26 SEP 1984)
VACANT
(27 SEP - 4 NOV 1984)
Ms. T. A. McALLISTER
(5 NOV - 31 DEC 1984)

4. **MAJOR ACTIVITIES.** The U.S. Atlantic Command Inspector General discharged his responsibilities through a program of command inspections, orientation visits, and observations of exercises. Formal inspection reports, memoranda transmitting observations and visit reports were forwarded to USCINCLANT to appraise him of the status of his forces. A chronology of the major activities includes:

a. Command Inspection Program. Under the command inspection program, the following subordinate USCINCLANT commands were inspected:

(1) USCINCLANT Airborne Command Post, Langley AFB, Virginia, 12-14 June 1984.

(2) Commander Joint Task Force 120, Norfolk, Virginia, 20-22 August 1984.

b. Visits. Included in this category are liaison and orientation visits to various U.S. Atlantic Command activities:

(1) Commander Special Operations Command Atlantic, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 29 February 1984.

(2) Joint Air Reconnaissance Control Center, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 8 March 1984.

(3) Commander U.S. Forces Azores, Lajes, Terceira, Azores, 15 October 1984.

(4) TACAMO, Patuxent River, Maryland, 12-13 December 1984.

c. Exercise Participation/Observation

(1) On two occasions during 1984, the U.S. Atlantic Command Inspector General participated in mission training flights of the USCINCLANT Airborne Command Post.

(2) The Inspector General and an augmented staff evaluated six major functional areas during Exercise OCEAN VENTURE 84, 26 April-7 May 1984. Evaluators were located at Homestead AFB and Key West, FL; NAVSTA Roosevelt Roads, PR and NAVBASE Norfolk. The areas in which the evaluation effort concentrated

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were command and control, communications, airspace management, intelligence, mine warfare and medical play. Evaluation reports were provided to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command.

5. SUMMARY. During calendar year 1984, the U.S. Atlantic Command Inspector General's office remained staffed by members of all four services. A comprehensive program of inspections and orientation/familiarization visits, with resultant written reports, was carried out to apprise the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command of the status and readiness of his forces.

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PART XIII

PROTOCOL

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENTS</u>
9 January 1984	Ambassador Ray GONZALEZ, Mr. Tony KOCHANKE, Foreign Service Inspectors, U.S. Department of State visited USCINCLANT for briefings and discussions.
10 January 1984	Rear Admiral Charles F. HORNE, U.S. Navy, Commander Mine Warfare Command visited USCINCLANT for discussions.
17 - 19 January 1984	General Paul F. GORMAN, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. Southern Command visited USCINCLANT for discussions.
28 February - 2 March 1984	Rear Admiral Ralph R. HEDGES, USN, Commander U.S. Forces Caribbean, Commodore Peter SCHELKERS, Flag Office Netherlands Antilles visited USCINCLANT for discussions.
6 - 7 March 1984	The Honorable Anders THUNBORG, Minister of Defense, Sweden visited USCINCLANT for briefings.
14 March 1984	His Excellency Narciso SERRA, Minister of Defense, Spain visited USCINCLANT and area commands for briefings.
6 April 1984	Mr. Shepard C. LOWMAN, Deputy Chief of Mission, American Embassy, Tegucigalpa, Honduras visited USCINCLANT for briefings and discussions.
12 April 1984	U.S. - Chilean Joint Staff Talks Delegations visited USCINCLANT for briefings and tours.
2 - 3 May 1984	Inter American Defense Board visited USCINCLANT and area commands for briefings and tours.
14 - 16 June 1984	Mr. Arthur OLSEN, Personnel Evaluator, Department of State visited USCINCLANT for briefings and discussions.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENTS</u>
23 - 26 June 1984	General Paul F. GORMAN, U.S. Army, Commander in Chief, U.S. Southern Command visited USCINCLANT for discussions.
16 July 1984	General Robert SENNEWALD, U.S. Army, Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command visited USCINCLANT for discussions.
2 August 1984	Mr. Lew PATE, USIA Representative to USCINCLANT/USCINCSO visited USCINCLANT for briefings, tours and discussions.
8 - 9 August 1984	Brigadier General Donald A. RIGG, U.S. Air Force, COMUSFORAZ visited USCINCLANT for orientation, tours and discussions.
24 August 1984	Lieutenant General Clarence E. MCKNIGHT, U.S. Army, Director C3 Systems, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff visited USCINCLANT for briefings.
29 August 1984	Brigadier General William M. CONSTANTINE, U.S. Air Force, Deputy Director, Operations, Office of the Joint Chief of Staff visited USCINCLANT for briefs, tours and discussions.
19 September 1984	Rear Admiral Alejandro MARTINEZ, Peruvian Navy, Chief, Intelligence, Armed Forces, Peru visited USCINCLANT for briefs, tours and discussions.
25 September 1984	Mr. P.C. deMAN, Secretary General for the Ministry of Defense, The Netherlands, visited USCINCLANT for briefs, tours and discussions.
26-27 September 1984	His Excellency Yuko KURIHARA, Minister of Defense, Japan visited USCINCLANT for briefs, tours and discussions.
28 September 1984	Defense Committee, Spanish Parliament visited USCINCLANT for briefs.

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18-19 October 1984	Lieutenant General James A. WILLIAMS, U.S. Army, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency visited USCINCLANT for calls and briefs.
22 October 1984	LIVE OAK/SEA SPRAY Delegation visited USCINCLANT for discussions and tours.
1 November 1984	Major General Wesley H. RICE, U.S. Marine Corps, Director, Joint Special Operations Agency, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff visited USCINCLANT for briefs, tours and discussions.
4-5 November 1984	Admiral Theodorus DEYIANNIS, Hellenic Navy, Chief, Hellenic National Defense Force General Staff visited USCINCLANT for briefs and discussions.
5 November 1984	Vice Admiral Powell F. CARTER, U.S. Navy, Vice Director, Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff visited USCINCLANT to present brief.
13-14 November 1984	JCS Command and Control Working Group visited USCINCLANT for briefs and discussions.
15-16 November 1984	JCS World Wide J3 Conference visited USCINCLANT for briefs and discussions.
6 December 1984	Brigadier General Michael H. ALEXANDER, U.S. Air Force, Joint Program Manager for WIS (WWMCCS Information System) Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff visited USCINCLANT for briefs and discussions.
6 December 1984	Major General Leroy N. SUDDATH, U.S. Army, Commander 1st Special Operations Command/Special Operations Command Atlantic visited USCINCLANT for briefings and discussions.

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DATE

EVENTS

13 December 1984

Brigadier General Wayne O. JEFFERSON, Jr., U.S. Air Force, Deputy Director C35 (C3 Connectivity and Evaluation) Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff visited USCINCLANT for briefings.

18 December 1984

Admiral Angel LIBERAL Lucini, Spanish Navy, President of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Spain visited USCINCLANT for briefings and discussions.

19 December 1984

General Paul F. GORMAN, U.S. Army, Commander in Chief, U.S. Southern Command visited USCINCLANT for discussions.

20 December 1984

Major General Wesley H. RICE, U.S. Marine Corps, Director, Joint Special Operations Agency (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) visited USCINCLANT for briefings.

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PART XIV

SUBORDINATE UNIFIED COMMANDS (U)

1. (U) ICELAND DEFENSE FORCE (ICEDEFOR)

a. (U) Headquarters. Commander Iceland Defense Force, with headquarters at U.S. Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, is a subordinate unified commander under USCINCLANT.

b. (U) Commander. Rear Admiral Ronald E. Narmi, USN, is COMICEDEFOR and serves additional duty as Commander, Fleet Air Keflavik (COMFAIRKEF).

c. (U) Joint Manpower Program. The JMP for ICEDEFOR as approved by the JCS resulted in the following manpower authorization:

	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>U.S. Civilian</u>	<u>Foreign National</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ARMY	2	0	0	0	2
NAVY	13	23	6	3	45
AIR FORCE	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>
Totals	22	30	6	3	61

d. (U) Background Information*

(1) (U) Date of Establishment/1

(a) (U) The directive establishing the Iceland Defense Force was USCINCLANT ltr ser 00094 of 4 April 1951.

(b) (U) This directive also established the title and the basic tasks of COMICEDEFOR in April 1951.

(2) (U) Mission/2

(a) ~~(U)~~ Coordinate activities of U.S. forces in Iceland on all matters of joint concern and represent USCINCLANT in U.S. joint matters. These matters include but are not limited to:

* Reference Notes:

1. CINCLANT Annual Historical Report of CY 1959
2. USCINCLANT OPORD 2000-YR

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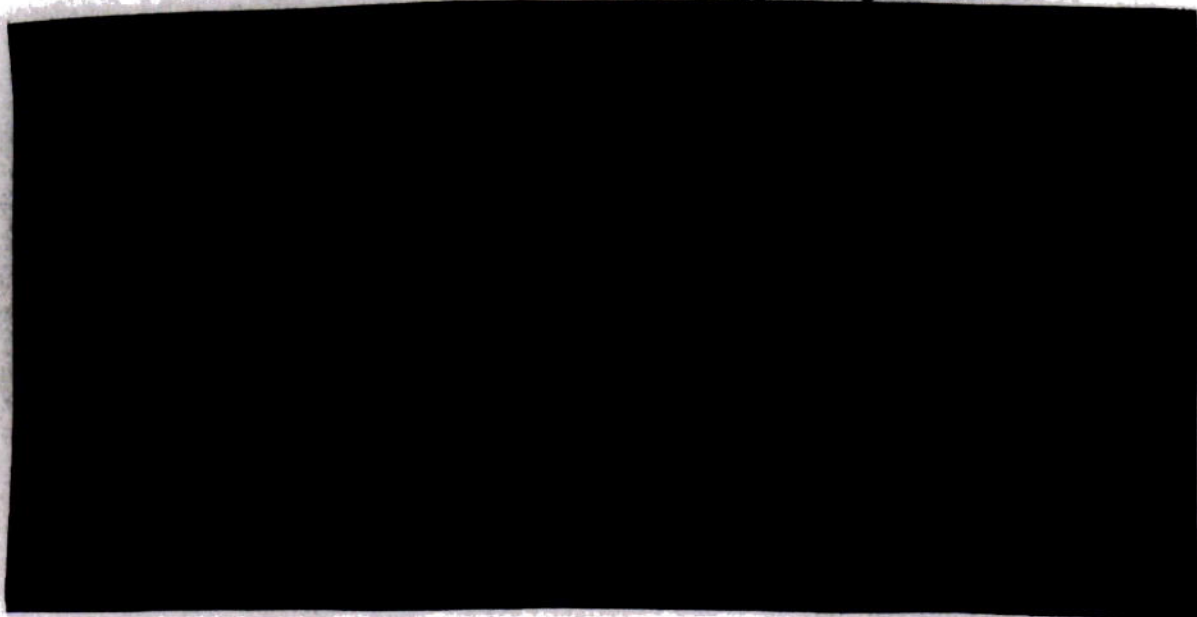
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1. ~~(C)~~ Relationships with the U.S. Ambassador to Iceland, with the Icelandic Government and Icelandic civil authorities, and appropriate civilian organizations.

2. ~~(S)~~ Actions which influence the joint U.S. military position in negotiations for base rights, status of forces agreements, and other military matters as appropriate to include implementation of agreements between the U.S. and Iceland.

3. (U) Joint administrative, logistical and communications-electronics policies and procedures.

4. (U) Review and revision, as necessary, of common item support and inter-service support agreements.



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2. (U) U.S. FORCES AZORES (USFORAZ)

a. (U) Headquarters. Commander, U.S. Forces Azores with headquarters at Terceira, Azores, is a subordinate unified commander under USCINCLANT.

b. (U) Commander. Brigadier General Donald A. Rigg, USAF, is COMUSFORAZ and serves additional duty as Commander 1605th Air Base Wing. BGEN Rigg assumed command in May 1984.

c. (U) Joint Manpower Program. The JMP for USFORAZ as approved by the JCS resulted in the following manpower authorization:

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	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>U.S. Civilian</u>	<u>Foreign National</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ARMY	1	0	0	0	1
NAVY	3	5	5	1	14
AIR FORCE	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
Totals	10	8	5	1	24

d. (U) Background Information*

(1) (U) Date of Establishment/1

(a) (U) The Commander, U.S. Forces Azores was established by USCINCLANT in March 1953. CINCLANT ltr 00093 of 23 November 1953 refers.

(b) (U) A directive for command and operations was promulgated in May 1958. CINCLANT ltr ser 96/52 of 12 May 1958 refers.

(2) (U) Mission/2

(a) ~~(S)~~ Coordinate activities of U.S. forces in the Azores on all matters of joint concern and represent USCINCLANT in joint matters. These matters include but are not limited to:

1. ~~(S)~~ Relationships with the American Consul, Ponta Delgada, with the Portuguese Governors of the Azores, the Island Commander Azores (NATO), civil authorities, and appropriate civilian organizations.

2. ~~(S)~~ Actions which influence the joint U.S. military position in negotiations for base rights, status of forces agreements, and other military matters as appropriate.

3. ~~(S)~~ Joint administrative, logistical and communications-electronics policies and procedures.

4. ~~(S)~~ Review and revision, as necessary, of common support and inter-service support agreements.

* Reference Notes:

1. CINCLANT Annual Historical Report of CY 1959
2. USCINCLANT OPORD 2000-YR

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(b) ~~197~~ Assist Portuguese forces, when directed, in the local defense of the Azores Archipelago to ensure its availability as a base of operations for U.S. or NATO forces. Portugal reserves the right of overall defense of the Azores. Be prepared to receive and employ reinforcement forces which may be provided for the defense mission.

(c) ~~197~~ In support of and in coordination with the American Consul, Ponta Delgada, plan for and, when directed, conduct operations incident to the protection or evacuation of noncombatant U.S. nationals and certain designated aliens from the Azores, in accordance with USCINCLANT evacuation plans or as directed.

3. (U) COORDINATING AUTHORITY BERMUDA

a. (U) Headquarters. The Coordinating Authority Bermuda is located at Naval Air Station, Bermuda.

b. (U) Commander. Captain [REDACTED] USN, Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Air Station, Bermuda, is the Coordinating Authority Bermuda. CAPT [REDACTED] assumed command in June 1983.

c. (U) Joint Manpower Program. There is no JMP for this activity.

d. (U) Background Information*

(1) (U) Date of Establishment. A Joint Chiefs of Staff decision (JCS 2223/4 of 17 Mar 1953) resulted in a Chief of Naval Operations letter (CNO ltr ser 000378 P30 of 30 Apr 1953) to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Station, Bermuda, which appointed CO USNAVSTA Bermuda as the Coordinating Authority for Bermuda and outlined responsibilities in connection with such authority/1. Responsibilities subsequently shifted to CO NAS Bermuda with the disestablishment of NAVSTA Bermuda.

(2) (U) Mission/2

(a) ~~197~~ Coordinate U.S. military operations and activities in Bermuda to include U.S. participation in combined planning with British and local authorities.

(b) ~~197~~ Be prepared to support U.S. military forces based at or in transit through Bermuda.

* Reference Notes:

1. CINCLANT Annual Historical Report of CY 1959
2. USCINCLANT OPORD 2000-YR

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(c) ~~(S)~~ Maintain liaison with senior U.S. State Department representative, local government, and local military authorities in Bermuda.

(d) ~~(S)~~ Be prepared to conduct disaster relief operations.

(e) ~~(S)~~ Coordinate, as may be required, joint planning of common interests, such as local defense.

4. (U) SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND ATLANTIC (SOCLANT)

a. (U) Headquarters and Activation. Commander, Special Operations Command Atlantic, with headquarters at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is activated for planning and will be activated for operations as ordered by USCINCLANT or higher command authority.

b. (U) Commander. Brigadier General Carl W. Stiner, Commanding General, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, serves additional duty as COMSOCLANT. BGEN Stiner assumed duty in August 1984.

c. (U) Joint Manpower Program. The JMP for SOCLANT as approved by the JCS resulted in the following manpower authorization:

	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>U.S. Civilian</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ARMY	4	1	1	6
NAVY	2	1	0	3
AIR FORCE	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	8	3	1	12

d. (U) Augmentation requirements for the activation of SOCLANT in contingencies short of mobilization are promulgated annually on approval by JCS of the SOCLANT JMP.

e. ~~(S)~~ Background Information. Effective December 1983, Commander, Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force Atlantic (JUWTF-A) became Special Operations Command, Atlantic (SOCLANT).

f. ~~(S)~~ Mission. Plan for and be prepared to conduct special operations in accordance with USCINCLANT Contingency Plans. (Source: USCINCLANT OPORD 2000)

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5. (U) JOINT TASK FORCE 120

a. (U) Headquarters. Command of Joint Task Force 120 (CJTF 120) is normally assigned to Commander, Second Fleet with headquarters in an assigned flagship.

b. (U) Commander. Vice Admiral Henry C. Mustin, USN, is COMSECONDFLT. VADM Mustin reported for duty in September 1984.

c. (U) Joint Manpower Program. There is no JMP for CJTF 120. Augmentation requirements are found in USCINCLANT OPORD 2000.

d. (U) Mission. Prepare operations plans or concept plans as appropriate in support of overall USCINCLANT plans for operations in the Caribbean and be prepared to execute such plans when ordered. (Source: USCINCLANT OPORD 2000)

6. (U) JOINT AIR RECONNAISSANCE CONTROL CENTER (JARCC) KEY WEST

a. (U) Headquarters. Commander Joint Air Reconnaissance Control Center, with headquarters at Key West, Florida, commands a separate staff activity under USCINCLANT.

b. (U) Commander. Rear Admiral R. Hedges, USN, Commander, U.S. Forces Caribbean, serves additional duty as COMJARCC. RADM Hedges assumed this duty in June 1982.

c. (U) Joint Manpower Program. The JMP for JARCC Key West as approved by the JCS resulted in the following manpower authorization:

	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>Totals</u>
NAVY	3	27	30
AIR FORCE	1	7	8
MARINE CORPS	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	5	36	41

d. (U) Mission. Monitor, coordinate, and where appropriate, control sensitive reconnaissance support operations in the vicinity of Cuba in order to enhance the efficiency, safety and command control of such operations. (Source: USCINCLANT OPORD 2000)

7. (U) JOINT AIR RECONNAISSANCE CONTROL CENTER (JARCC) GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA. Joint Air Reconnaissance Control Center (JARCC), Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was disestablished as a USCINCLANT Joint activity effective 1 October 1983. It was reestablished as Naval Air Reconnaissance Control Center (NARCC) GTMO under COMNAVAIRLANT.

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8. (U) ATLANTIC COMMAND ELECTRONIC INTELLIGENCE CENTER (LANTCOMELINTCEN)

a. (U) Headquarters. Commander, Atlantic Command Electronic Intelligence Center, with headquarters in the CINCLANTFLT Compound, Norfolk, Virginia, commands a separate staff activity under USCINCLANT.

b. (U) Commander. Captain [REDACTED] USN, is COMLANTCOMELINTCEN. CAPT [REDACTED] assumed duty in July 1984.

c. (U) Joint Manpower Program. The JMP for LANTCOMELINTCEN as approved by the JCS resulted in the following manpower authorization:

	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>U.S. Civilian</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ARMY	1	5	0	6
NAVY	2	23	4	29
AIR FORCE	2	15	0	17
MARINE CORPS	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	6	45	4	55

9. (U) U.S. FORCES CARIBBEAN (USFORCARIB)

a. (U) Headquarters. Commander, U.S. Forces Caribbean, with headquarters at U.S. Naval Station, Key West, Florida, is a subordinate unified commander under USCINCLANT.

b. (U) Commander. Rear Admiral Ralph R. Hedges, USN, reported for duty in June 1982.

c. (U) Joint Manpower Program (JMP). The JMP for USFORCARIB as approved by JCS resulted in the following manpower authorizations:

	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>U.S. Civilian</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ARMY	11	8	0	19
NAVY	19	16	1	36
AIR FORCE	14	9	0	23
MARINE CORPS	1	8	0	9
COAST GUARD	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	46	41	1	88

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d. (U) Background Information*

(1) (U) Date of Establishment

(a) (U) An Executive Order issued on 2 October 1979 directed the establishment of Commander Caribbean Joint Task Force (CCJTF) at Key West, Florida./1

(b) (U) CCJTF Key West, Florida/JTF 140 Headquarters was established at Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida, on 6 October 1979./2

(c) (U) With the disestablishment of Commander Antilles Defense Command (COMANTDEFCON), CCJTF assumed the functions and mission of the Caribbean and became USFORCARIB on 1 December 1981.

(2) (U) Mission/3

(a) (U) Conduct planning for U.S. forces to demonstrate U.S. resolve in the Caribbean area through force deployment and operational training.

(b) (U) When forces are assigned, assume operational control of these forces for operations as directed by USCINCLANT.

10. (U) CARIBBEAN JOINT INTELLIGENCE CENTER (CARIBJIC)

a. (U) Headquarters. The Caribbean Joint Intelligence Center, with headquarters at Key West, Florida, is a separate staff activity in support of COMUSFORCARIB/CJTF 140.

b. (U) Commander. The Director of the CARIBJIC is an Army 04 billet, approved under the FY 85 Joint Manpower Program.

c. (U) Joint Manpower Program. The JMP for CARIBJIC as approved by JCS and the General Defense Intelligence Program resulted in the following manpower authorization:

* Reference Notes:

1. JCS 021442Z OCT 79
2. CCJTF KEY WEST FL 070117Z OCT 79
3. CINCLANT 022339Z OCT 79

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	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>	<u>U.S. Civilian</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ARMY	2	5	0	7
NAVY	1	1	1	3
AIR FORCE	1	0	0	1
MARINE CORPS	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	5	6	1	12

d. (U) Background Information

(1) (U) The directive establishing the Caribbean Joint Intelligence Center was JCS message 041847Z DEC 84.

(2) (U) The mission is to provide current operational/tactical intelligence to Commander U.S. Forces Caribbean/Commander Joint Task Force 140 in support of contingency planning for CJTF 140 components and joint exercises and to be prepared to provide near-real-time tactical intelligence support during CJTF 140 combat and contingency operations.

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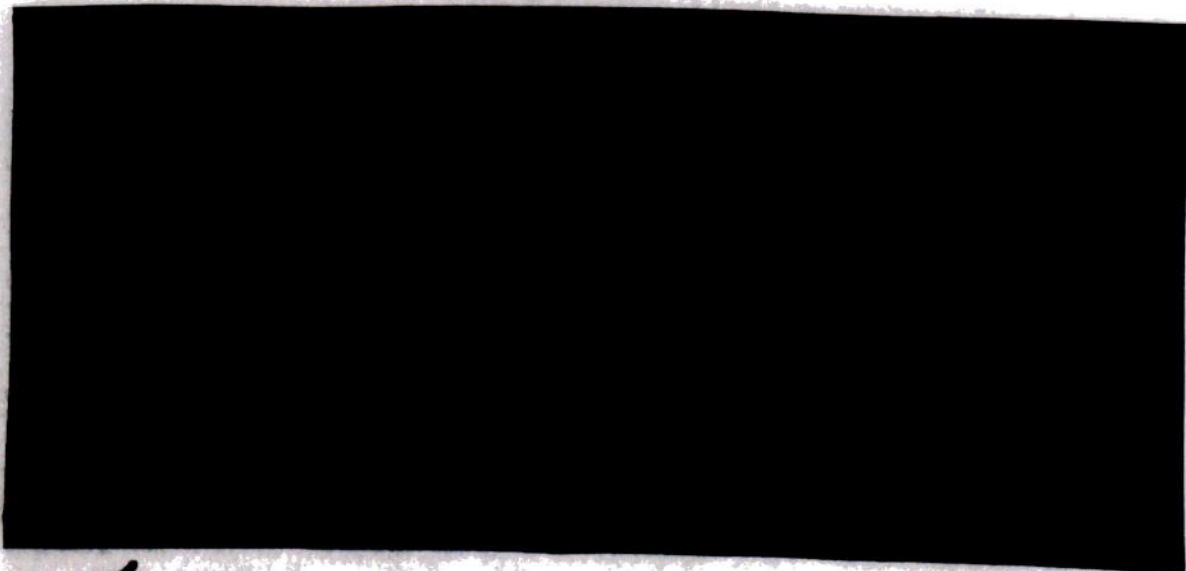
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PART XV

CRYPTOLOGY (U)



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2. ~~18~~ TEAMWORK 84. This exercise took place in Northern Norway and adjacent waters and involved over 40 U.S. Navy vessels in addition to ships of other NATO countries and units of the USAF and USCG. The permanent cryptologic divisions onboard USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62), USS MOUNT WHITNEY (LCC 20), USS SPRUANCE (DD 963), and USS JOHN RODGERS (DD 983) were augmented with twenty-eight cryptologic technicians from NAVSECGRUACT Ft. Meade (8), NAVSECGRUACT Northwest (12), NAVSECGRUACT Edzell (5), NAVSECGRUDET Norfolk (1) and NAVCOMMSTA Rota (2). Temporary cryptologic support elements were activated on USS NASSAU (LHA 4), USS SAIPAN (LHA 2), USS INCHON (LPH 12) and USS HARRY E. YARNELL (CG 17), with 38 augmentees from NAVSECGRUACT Northwest (11), NAVSECGRUACT Ft. Meade (4), NAVSECGRUACT Edzell (2), NAVSECGRUACT Charleston (1) and NAVSECGRUDET Norfolk (20).



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4. ~~EXERCISE~~ EXERCISE SAFE PASS 84. This Exercise was conducted 10-27 September 1984. USS BELKNAP (CG 26) (with COMCRUDESGRU BIGHT embarked) and USS DEYO (DD 989) two U.S. ships with cryptologic electronic warfare capabilities that participated with Canadian Navy ships in SAFE PASS 84. SAFE PASS 84 is the only NATO LIVEX/FLEX/ASWEX conducted in WESTLANT and took place in the vicinity of the upper New England coast and Nova Scotia. The Exercise included sea control, coordinated ASW, surveillance operations, defense of shipping and ASMD procedures evaluation conducted in live ESM, ECM, ECCM environment. Extensive tactical SIGSEC and electronic warfare was conducted by the embarked cryptologic technicians and FLTCORGRU 2 personnel.

6. ~~OTHER~~ OTHER. CTTC [REDACTED] represented CINCLANTFLT/NAVSECGRUDET Norfolk at Ft. Monmouth, NJ, 30 April - 21 May 1984, in exercise evaluation of the Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control System (JINTACCS). CTTC [REDACTED] served as the naval subject matter expert for insertion of maritime exercise operations and tactical message reporting.

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PART XVI

MEDICAL

1. PERSONNEL. USLANTCOM Surgeon is Rear Admiral James A. Zimble, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy. The Joint Medical Planning Officer was Lieutenant Colonel Frank A. VanWagoner, Medical Service Corps, U.S. Army until June 1984. Lieutenant Colonel Joel Jorlett, Medical Service Corps, U.S. Army, reported in July 1984.

2. MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

a. Closer coordination and liaison between this office and the component surgeons was fostered by initiating quarterly meetings. The primary objective was to promote frank and open dialogue on current joint matters and issues and to initiate future endeavors. Topics discussed included URGENT FURY, successes and shortcomings; medical involvement in joint exercises; mission and capabilities of service medical units/organizations; OPLANS, medical concept of operation, medical planning factors, and roles and functions.

b. Medical involvement in field training and command post exercises continues to grow with requisite emphasis and guidance being furnished by this office. Medical participation in FTX OCEAN VENTURE 84 was planned and executed, both actual and simulated. Planning for FTX SOLID SHIELD 85, the largest joint FTX conducted by USLANTCOM, was initiated and medical objectives, stressing the joint environment, have been incorporated into all phases of the Exercise. Numerous CPXs were conducted throughout the year and medical issues and initiatives were injected where appropriate. Continued emphasis and participation is required to validate joint medical doctrine, to evaluate capabilities and plans, and to ensure medical considerations, issues, and activities are included and integrated into the exercise program at all levels.

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PART XVII

LEGAL

1. JOINT EXERCISE OCEAN VENTURE (OV). Heretofore, JAG participation in this major Exercise had been on an intermittent basis. Following OCEAN VENTURE 1984, however, USCINCLANT (NL) decided that future OCEAN VENTURE exercises will be continuously staffed by a legal cell. The cell will function as part of the staff of the Director, Joint Control Group, but will receive technical supervision from USCINCLANT (NL). Cell manning will be keyed to the intensity of the legal workload: two or more lawyers will serve together during periods of peak activity; otherwise the cell will be manned by one lawyer. The cell will be staffed by both active duty and reserve component lawyers.
2. JOINT EXERCISE SOLID SHIELD. Preliminary planning for this Exercise incorporated a new concept regarding staff legal services. As part of the program to upgrade JAG participation in joint exercises, USCINCLANT (NL) decided to provide continuous JAG manning during the upcoming (1985) SOLID SHIELD exercise. The continuous JAG manning concept will function on the same basis as that designed for the Joint Exercise OCEAN VENTURE.
3. COMUSFORCARIB. The historical report for 1983 identified the need for JAG manning in this command. Heading a sub-unified command with significant exercise responsibility, plus bearing the burden of DCO responsibility and other Caribbean area tasks requiring judge advocate monitoring, COMUSFORCARIB should, but does not, have a judge advocate on his staff. As reported earlier, COMUSFORCARIB is provided legal services by the Naval Air Station, Key West, judge advocate as additional duty. Until permanent manning can be provided, full service to both principals will continue to be difficult.
4. USLANTCOM. Captain [REDACTED] USN, relieved Captain [REDACTED] USN, as Staff Judge Advocate in June 1984.

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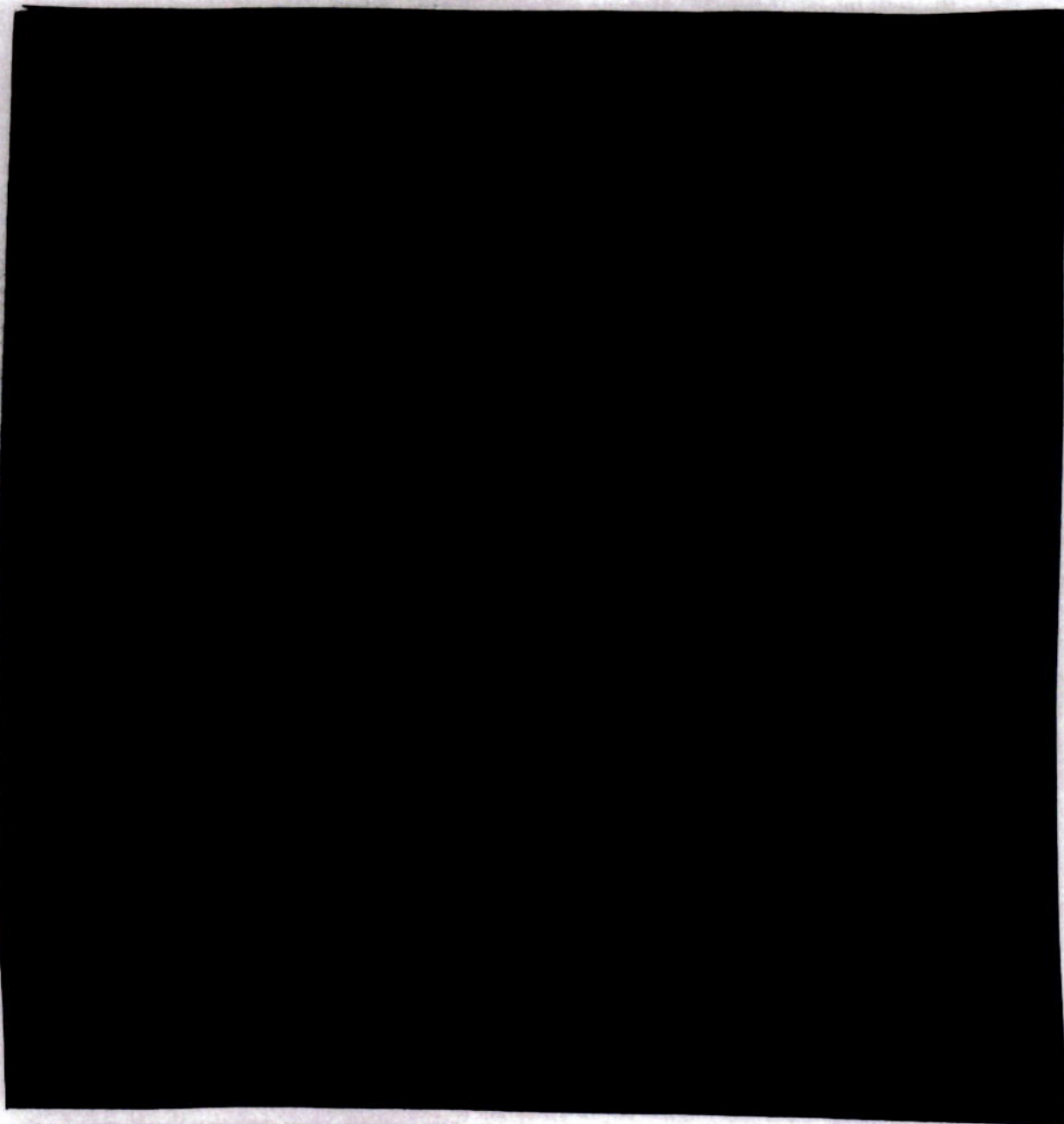
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PART XVIII

AIRBORNE COMMAND POST (ABNCP) (U)



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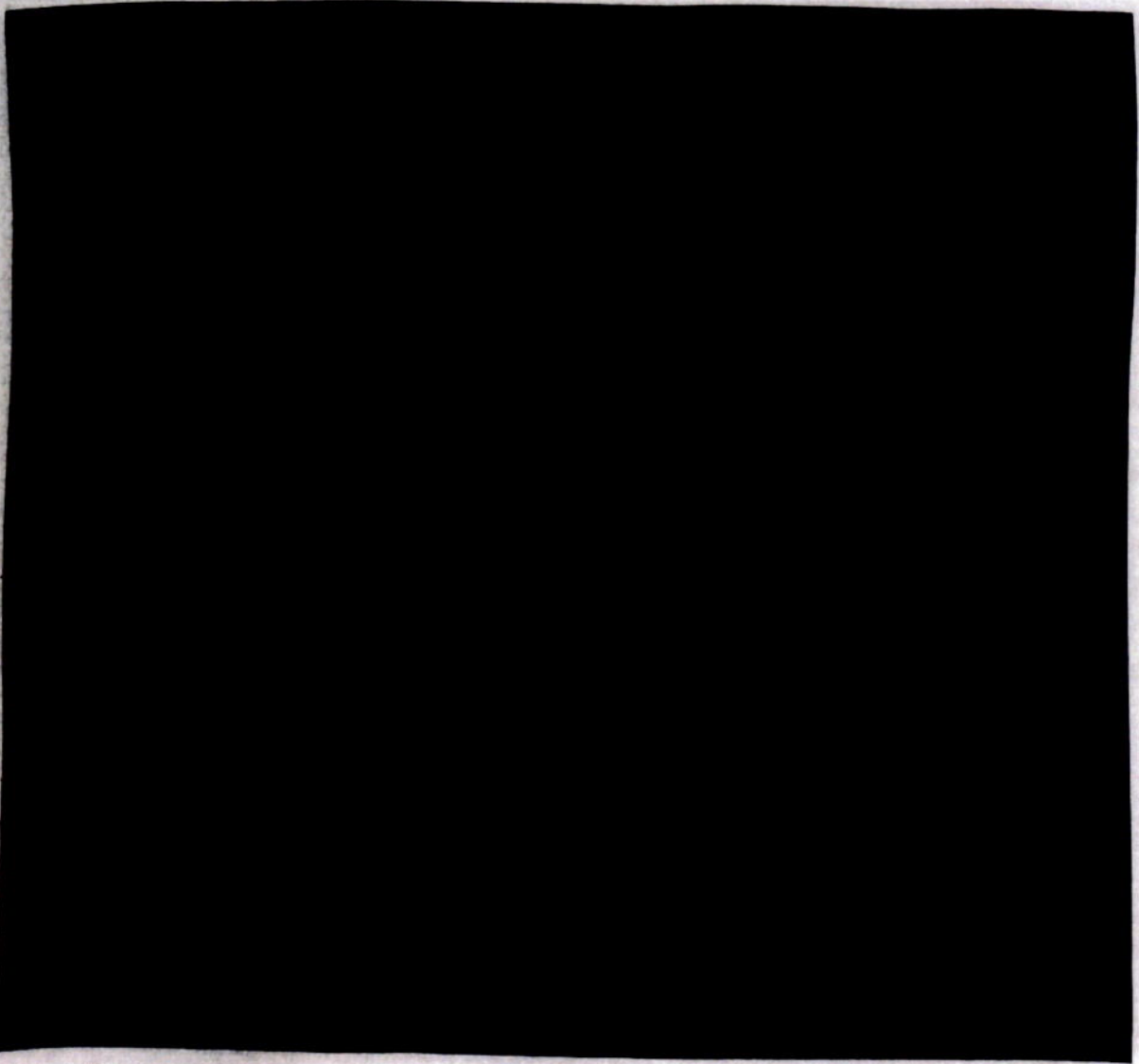
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5. (U) EXERCISES

a. ~~(S)~~ SONIC WAVE 84-1, an exercise designed to test the ABNCP's ability to recall crews, generate aircraft, successfully disperse aircraft and fly continuous airborne alert, was the most ambitious and yet most successful to date. At the conclusion of the exercise, all exercise objectives had been met including 63 hours of continuous airborne alert.

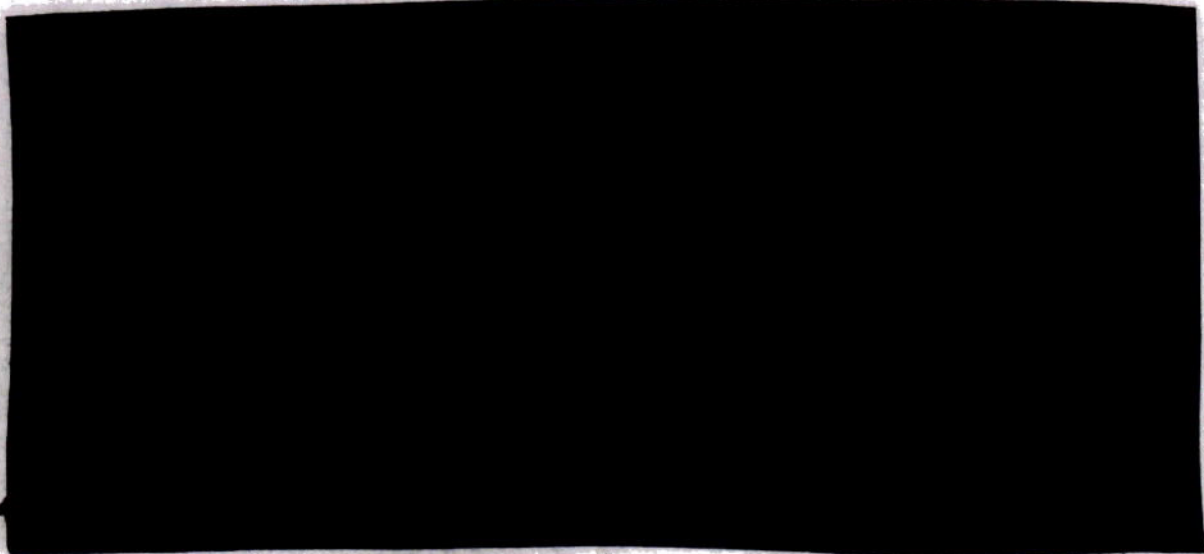
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PART XIX

COMPTROLLER

1. OFFICIAL FUNDING. On 16 February 1984, USCINCLANT received the official funding for Fiscal Year 1984. The Funds were distributed as follows:

BUDGET ACTIVITY II

USCINCLANT STAFF	\$3,440,000
SUBORDINATE UNIFIED COMMANDS	<u>1,178,000</u>
TOTAL	\$4,618,000

BUDGET ACTIVITY III

WWMCCS	\$ 942,000
IDHS	3,449,000
ELINTCEN	<u>389,000</u>
TOTAL	\$4,780,000

BUDGET ACTIVITY IX

PUBLIC AFFAIRS	\$ 8,000
TOTAL	<u>8,000</u>
TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 1984 FUNDING	\$9,406,000

2. BUDGET. The Fiscal Year 1985 USCINCLANT budget was submitted to CNO on 3 May 1984. Fiscal Year 1985 funds were budgeted as follows:

BUDGET ACTIVITY II

USCINCLANT STAFF	\$3,352,000
SUBORDINATE UNIFIED COMMANDS	<u>862,000</u>
TOTAL	\$4,214,000

BUDGET ACTIVITY III

WWMCCS	\$ 971,000
IDHS	4,811,000
ELINTCEN	<u>529,000</u>
TOTAL	\$6,311,000

BUDGET ACTIVITY IX

PUBLIC AFFAIRS	\$ 12,000
TOTAL	<u>12,000</u>
TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 1985 BUDGET	\$10,537,000

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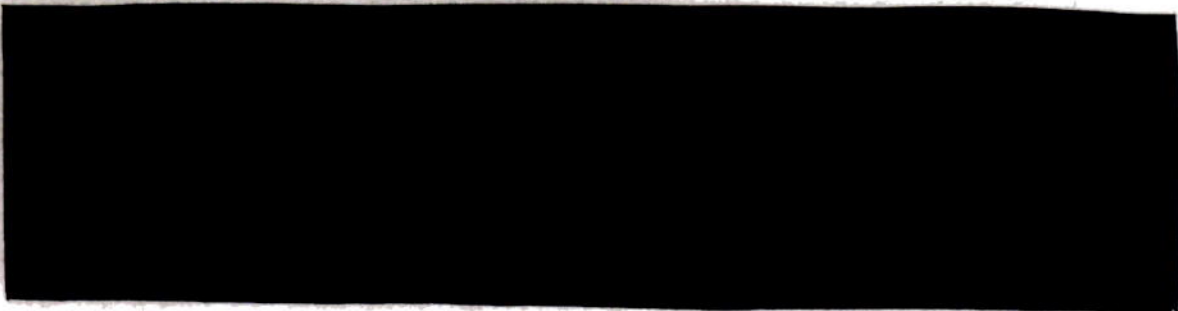
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PART XX

SUMMARY OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS (U)

1. (U) On 9 January 1984 an internal reorganization of DCOS Command, Control and Operations occurred in which an ACOS for Command, Control, Communications and Information Systems was established.
2. (U) The USCINCLANT GENSER Honeywell H6060 computer, which supports the Worldwide Military Command and Control System, was replaced on 10 December 1984, by a Honeywell DP88/70 upgrade costing \$1.5 million. The upgrade provides 100 percent more memory and 60 percent more processing capacity.
3. (U) The USCINCLANT Warning Display Terminal (WDT) entered operational verification on 9 October 1984. It satisfies JCS objective of having a common capability for display of low-speed missile warning data in support of emergency teleconferencing; however, a unique interface to the WDT must be developed locally to include an automated message generation function required by USCINCLANT.



6. (U) USCINCLANT participated in and hosted the Seventh Inter-American Naval Intelligence Conference (INIC VII) 7-11 May 1984. Participants included the Directors of Naval Intelligence from sixteen South and Central American countries, Canada (observer) and the United States (hosting principal).
7. (U) Cruise Missile Theater Mission Planning System Branch delivered Data Transport Device (DTD) with operational TLAM/N mission information enabling USCINCLANT to achieve CNO established IOC of June 1984 on the TOMAHAWK Land Attack Cruise Missile Nuclear (TLAM/N).

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8. (U) Worldwide Airborne Command Post Interim MEECN Message Processing Mode (WIM) was approved for installation beginning in 1986.



11. (U) As a result of lessons learned from Operation URGENT FURY, the USCINCLANT Public Affairs Office re-evaluated current public affairs contingency planning activities and provided recommendations/comments to OASD(PA) for complete revision of their public affairs contingency planning. Used in conjunction with the results of the Sidle Panel recommendations, these recommendations will form the basis of DOD's revision to its crisis action public affairs plans.

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