FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION CODE FOR DESIGNATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF INSTALLATIONS

1. Our committee is faced with the matter of selection of a functional classification code for designation and identification of installations.

2. The Intelligence Subject Code (ISC), initially developed by the Central Intelligence Agency in 1948 and since revised under the auspices of the U. S. Intelligence Board's Committee on Documentation, is an example of one possibility for consideration. The subject classification code contained in the ISC is an excellent one and is applicable to both manual and machine systems. It is currently used in some applications by the CIA, Department of State, DIA, and others. It is a very comprehensive code in subject, covering a wide variety of categories, such as climate, coconut oil, compromise of foreigners, education, glandular fever, glue, human disease incidence, labelling machinery, political indoctrination, domestic trade, wine, etc., all of possible intelligence interest. For adaptation to installations, however, it often fails to be definitive enough to allow the proper degree of functional description. For example, the ISC includes code [redacted] for surface-to-surface missiles, with subcategories [redacted] for short and medium range; [redacted] for intermediate range ballistic missiles; and [redacted] for intercontinental range. This breakout is undoubtedly adequate for subject classification.

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3. Another prime candidate for our consideration is the functional classification code described in the DIA Manual 65-3-1, IDHS Handbook for Installation Naming and Functional Classification. Although these codes were initially developed by the Air Force for targeting applications, they have since been expanded and developed for application to all types of installations and are used extensively in ADP files throughout the DOD and other Agencies. To illustrate by similar example as above,

25X1A this code defined [redacted] to be operational missile installations for fixed

25X1A systems, general, and [redacted] for SSM sites, fixed, general. The latter has subcategories for ICBM, IRBM, MRBM, SRBM and SSM sites, cruise. This 5-digit code can be further extended in most instances to provide a more detailed functional breakdown if warranted. A complete tabulation of these codes and their general interpretation is contained in the DIAM 65-3-1, with a more detailed description for adaptation to special intelligence requirements depicted in the category summary sheets for various DIA publications.

4. Recognition of the great value of both systems is apparent in the operations of the Defense Intelligence Agency, which uses the intelligence subject code as a subject code and the operational category code in 65-3-1 as the installation code. Both codes are used by DIA research analysts. Installation coding is used for categorization of installations with the same category code found in all of DIA's targeting publications, target files, and in the operational plans of the U&S Commanders.

5. It is recommended that the committee carefully consider the matter and if warranted, give its blessing, for whatever value such a blessing may be worth, on both coding systems: The first for a coding system for the very wide range of subjects of intelligence interest, and the second for intelligence community-wide use in categorization of installations.

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