AIR FORCE ISR AGENCY

1948 – 2009
A Continuing Legacy
From USAFSS to AF ISR Agency

Freedom Through Vigilance

Emblem Significance Statements—USAFSS to AF ISR Agency

The United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS) command emblem symbolizes the command mission. It consists of a shield divided equally into quarters by a vertical and horizontal line and identifying scroll. Significant of the command's worldwide influence, the first quarter is blue, thereon a green sphere with yellow land markings. Pertinent to transmission, the second quarter is red, thereon a yellow lightning streak. Significant of the United States Air Force, the third quarter is yellow, thereon a blue half wing. Symbolic of protection and security, the fourth quarter is blue, thereon over a sword with point to base (hilt and pommel yellow), a white shield, thereon a yellow flame shaded red. The emblem was approved by Headquarters USAF in August 1952.

On a field of blue, a silver shield bearing a chesspiece is displayed over a blade of lightning, and identifying scroll is unfurled underneath. The blue field, as the dominant color, represents the Electronic Security Command's (ESC) Air Force subordination; to preserve the link with the Air Force Security Service emblem, whose principal color was blue; and symbolizes the valor and loyalty of the men and women of the command. The lightning blade of the sword is drawn from the USAFSS emblem to preserve tradition and to represent the identification with electronics. Connecting the bolt to a sword hilt suggests its transformation into a weapon, much as the more passive mission of USAFSS evolved into the active role with which ESC is charged. Immediate readiness of response is also embodied in the lightning bolt sword. The silver shield has its origin in the USAFSS emblem, denoting now, as then, both defense and the security resulting from that defense. The chesspiece--a black knight--conveys several meanings. Classic deception as embodied in the Trojan horse is suggested. The color black takes meaning from the rule of chess that black moves second; black's tactics are therefore counter moves, representing ESC countermeasures missions. The knight is a powerful chessman; he strikes from unexpected quarter, and is the only piece able to strike while obstructed. He employs elegant rather than brute force. All these attributes combine to symbolize C3 Countermeasures and the move/countermove nature of electromagnetic warfare.

The emblem of the Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC) is symbolic of its diverse missions. The knight chesspiece had its origin in the ESC emblem and conveys classic deception, as embodied in the Trojan horse. It is a powerful chessman; he strikes from unexpected quarter and is the only piece able to strike while ostructed. The shield had its origin in the USAFSS emblem, denoting now, as then, both defense and the security resulting from that defense. It is separated into four quadrants to symbolize the Command's worldwide mission of support. The double-edged sword refers to the military role of the Air Force. It signifies the readiness of AFIC to electronics in both defensive and offensive operations to ensure the security of the nation.

The Air Intelligence Agency (AIA) maintains the Air Force colors of blue and yellow in its command emblem. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The globe signifies the intelligence the agency provides to the Air Force Global Reach - Global Power Mission. The key represents the Agency's efforts to unlock its protagonist's secrets. The teeth on the ward symbolize the disciplines of intelligence gathering - SIGINT, HUMINT, IMINT, and MASINT. The chess knight reflects counter-intelligence and the ability to use intelligence information in a variety of ways. The compass rose symbolizes intelligence operations reaching the four corners of the earth and the use of satellite information gathering.

Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency-- Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The four quadrants together represent a traditional coordinate system used to precisely identify a point on a plane. The first quadrant signifies persistence in the unit's warfighting role. The second quadrant signifies the unit's strategic to tactical ISR integration role for national level decision-makers and combatant commanders. The third quadrant signifies the dedicated, selfless and professional military and civilian personnel who make up the unit. The fourth quadrant signifies the United States Air Force's core values. The chess knight conveys the ability to strike from an unexpected quadrant while obstructed, and embodies the unit's ability to excel in crowded and often obstructed battlefields. The double-edged sword signifies the ability to wage offensive and defensive operations. The key symbolizes the Agency's ability to unlock adversarial secrets. The four teeth on the key symbolize the ISR disciplines which are Signals Intelligence, Imagery Intelligence, Human Intelligence, and Measurement and Signatures Intelligence.

A CONTINUING LEGACY:
Freedom Through Vigilance

USAFSS to AF ISR Agency

1948-2009

*A Brief History of the
AF ISR Agency
And its Predecessor Organizations*

5th Edition

By

Mr. Harold P. Myers

and

Mr. Gabriel G. Marshall

CONTENTS

Preface and Acknowledgements

This publication covers the important activities of this organization by detailing events from activation of the United States Air Force Security Service through the Electronic Security Command, Air Force Intelligence Command, Air Intelligence Agency, and Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency.

More than eight years after the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on America, the AF ISR Agency was still firmly entrenched in the fight against global terrorism. By becoming a truly multi-disciplined intelligence organization in a time of war, the AF ISR Agency gained a permanent place in the annals of USAF and American Military history.

This publication, now in its fifth edition, began in 1997 to help commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the USAF. Readers should note that the publication now contains new color images throughout the text. Over the years, many historians and staff members have worked to collect and chronicle the information in "A Continuing Legacy." Those people include Dennis Casey, Juan Jimenez, Jim Pierson, Mary Holub, Joe Henderson, Anthony Pendleton, Johnny Ford, Bill Ellerson, JoAnn Himes, Bob Rush, O. D. Dickey and others.

The AF ISR Agency History Office also expresses its thanks to Vincent Childress, George Serna, Sharon Singleton and Gloria Vasquez of the agency's Multi-Media Section and to Abiodun Quadri and Rosalio Martinez of the agency's Print Plant for their invaluable assistance during the editorial review and publication process. Finally, as always, we want to thank the agency's Visual Information Flight for its outstanding support.

Omissions, errors and suggestions may be emailed to the authors, Harold.Myers@Lackland.af.mil, or Gabriel.Marshall@Lackland.af.mil

Harold P. Myers, GG-14, DAF
Chief Historian
AF ISR Agency History Office
Lackland, AFB, Texas
21 September 2009

Foreword

About 62 years ago, Col Richard P. Klocko initiated actions to create an Air Force unit to handle special information. Based on his actions, on 23 June 1948 the Air Force established the Air Force Security Group. During the intervening period, the Air Force changed its special security organization to meet growing mission requirements. Later reorganizations produced three major air commands, USAF Security Service (USAFSS) on 20 October 1948, Electronic Security Command on 1 August 1979, and Air Force Intelligence Command on 1 October 1991. The Air Intelligence Agency (AIA), a Field Operating Agency (FOA), activated on 1 October 1993, and finally the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Agency succeeded AIA on 8 June 2007.

During the past six decades, USAFSS and its successor units actively engaged in numerous world events, including the Korean War, Middle Eastern wars, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, and Operations JUST CAUSE, DESERT STORM, DELIBERATE FORCE, and ALLIED FORCE. The 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington DC led to Operation ENDURING FREEDOM against the terrorists and Taliban regime in Afghanistan and in March 2003 to Operation IRAQI FREEDOM against Saddam Hussein's dictatorship in Iraq.

The latter operations caused the Air Force to place greater emphasis on intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance operations. Among the ensuing changes, on 8 June 2007 the Air Intelligence Agency became the AF ISR Agency. The new FOA reported to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (HAF/A2) in the Pentagon.

Under Maj Gen John C. Koziol's leadership, the AF ISR Agency quickly transformed. The first change occurred in November 2007, when the agency established a Human Intelligence (HUMINT) program for the Air Force by standing up Detachment 6 at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Next, in February 2008 the Air Force reassigned the 480th Intelligence Wing from Eighth Air Force in Air Combat Command to the agency, thus unifying the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) elements under the AF ISR Agency. Later, to reflect the growing importance of ISR, the Air Force renamed the 480th and 70th Intelligence Wings as ISR wings with subordinate ISR groups. That action established the DCGS as a global ISR weapon system, with streamlined command and control under a single point of leadership.

General Koziol also made the AF ISR Agency's National Tactical Integration (NTI) effort a key program. His emphasis on NTI made warfighting ISR capabilities available to combatant commanders, which subsequently produced tremendous successes on the battlefield. In March 2008, the AF ISR Agency renamed Detachment 2 at Langley AFB, the Air Force Combat ISR Office. That change accomplished two things. It allowed the agency to encompass all ISR operational capabilities, and it gave the agency an office to carry out the broad duties related to ISR operations to enhance the agency's relationship with the Combat Air Forces.

General Koziol further initiated work on two more major goals. In April 2008, he restructured the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) by changing its previous staff-oriented organization into a wing-equivalent unit with 4 production-focused groups, 17 squadrons, and 3 directorates. That action brought the decision-making power closer to the mission and strengthened the authority, accountability and responsibility of NASIC's unit commanders. Additionally, he stood up the 361st ISR Group at Hurlburt Field, Fla., to integrate critical ISR capabilities into Special Operations Forces (SOF).

The agency's unprecedented transformation under General Koziol did not end with his promotion to lieutenant general and reassignment on 11 February 2009 to the Pentagon as the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) for Joint and Coalition Warfighter Support and the Director of the DoD Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Task Force. The change of command ceremony on 11 February brought Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold from the Air Force Special Operations Command to the agency.

After a quick tour of the agency and its worldwide functions, General Heithold initiated changes to focus the organization on its most important programs. For instance, he established a list of strategic priorities with three main tenets: (1) to bolster ISR capabilities for on-going joint operations; (2) to develop and care for ISR professionals and their families; and (3) to transform to optimize multi-domain ISR for combatant commands and the nation.

General Heithold's tenets encompassed eight objectives. The first four objectives focused the agency on fielding Project Liberty Production, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED); improving distributed ISR operations; strengthening ISR for space and cyber operations; and maturing ISR for special operations, HUMINT, and NTI. The last four objectives sought to improve the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS), recapitalize nuclear surveillance capabilities, codify Service Crytologic Component authorities, and grow more ISR leaders.

Progress on the first set of objectives allowed General Heithold to craft a new set of goals for the AF ISR Agency in late August 2009. His top objective changed from fielding Project Liberty to surging ISR PED for Operation ENDURING FREEDOM in Afghanistan. His second priority devoted agency resources to standing up an ISR Group at Fort Meade, Md., to support the new Twenty-Fourth Air Force, which activated at Lackland AFB. The remaining four new objectives focused on advancing the Distributed Common Ground Station (DCGS) System, maturing ISR for SOF, enhancing ISR for space, and recapitalizing Air Force Signals Intelligence systems. The remaining four objectives were carried over from the first list.

In the last decade, the Air Force turned the AF ISR Agency into a multi-disciplined intelligence organization and into a premier warfighting organization. As General Heithold would say in his command briefings, the agency was truly "all-in the fight by handling everything to the left and right of the bang" (the exploding bombs).

KENNETH A. WILLIAMS JR., DISL, DAF
AF ISR Agency Director of Staff

BRIEF HISTORY

From USAFSS to Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency (AF ISR Agency)—A Legacy Nearly Six Decades Old Continues

Origins

During World War II, intelligence, most notably signals intelligence (SIGINT) helped the Allies secure victory. The successes of the ULTRA (British program to decode German communications) and MAGIC (an American effort to decode Japanese communications) undoubtedly helped to shorten the war and saved many American lives.

The nation's euphoria over the victory in 1945 quickly gave way to a post World War II political climate defined by the Cold War. A bipolar world began to emerge when a massive Soviet Army in Eastern Europe threatened to engulf the western Europe and place America's principal allies under communist rule. With the country rapidly transitioning to a post war economy and the U.S. military machine undergoing an unprecedented demobilization, America's leaders realized that it was important to establish and keep intelligence organizations intact for the future national security of the United States.

The AF ISR Agency originated in the autumn of 1947, when Col Richard Klocko, who later commanded the United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS), transferred from the Army Security Service Headquarters at Arlington Hall, Va., to a newly created air staff office.

Major General Richard P. Klocko.

There, Klocko and others completed the groundwork to establish a new air force major command to process and report special intelligence information. The concept of a separate air force intelligence organization, one vastly different from the army and navy structures, quickly received the approval of General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, the second Air Force Chief of Staff. Within the framework of the newly organized air staff, the deputy chief of staff for operations initially exercised the responsibility for intelligence matters.

The seeds of the new air intelligence organization were sowed months earlier at the Army Security Agency (ASA), and USAFSS started to take shape on 23 June 1948 with the establishment of the Air Force Security Group (AFSG) in the Directorate of Intelligence at HQ USAF in Washington, D.C. As the junior service in the new Department of Defense (DoD), the AFSG faced many obstacles when dealing with its sister services on policy matters related to the cryptologic and communications security (COMSEC) missions of the new Air Force.

Radio operators train at Brooks AFB in the summer of 1949.

Arlington Hall--the first home of USAFSS.

Six days later, Col Roy H. Lynn assumed command. Just one year after its own birth, the Air Force now had in place a major command tasked with two important charters--to carry out a cryptologic mission and to provide communications security for a fledgling Air Force.

After three months of negotiations, on 1 February 1949 the ASA transferred the first subordinate units to USAFSS: the 1st Radio Squadron, Mobile (RSM) in Japan, the 2 RSM in Germany, the 8 RSM at Vint Hill Farms, Va., and the 136th Radio Security Detachment at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

The initial exposure of the USAFSS staff to the full scope of ASA operations and missions provided valuable firsthand experience for the new major command. That organization had an initial authorized strength of 156 personnel (34 officers, six airmen and 116 civilians).

Other National Military Intelligence Reorganizations

One of the most significant intelligence reorganizations of the immediate post war period occurred in September 1945 when President Harry S. Truman abolished the Office of Strategic Services. This event preceded the January 1946 creation of the Central Intelligence Group (later the Central Intelligence Agency). The establishment of the DoD in 1947 then influenced the subsequent development of the nation's air force intelligence structure.

In 1949, the Joint Chiefs of Staff changed the national intelligence structure by creating the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) to oversee cryptologic and COMSEC operations throughout the military. In 1952, the AFSA became the National Security Agency (NSA).

The USAFSS Established

Because Air Force leaders wanted an active role in producing intelligence, they established USAFSS on 20 October 1948 at Arlington Hall Station, Va.

Korea

When elements of the communist North Korean Army swarmed across the 38th Parallel on 25 June 1950, the Korean peninsula was an unfamiliar region to most Americans. The use of U.S. forces in a United Nations "police action" found the USAFSS understaffed (just 3,050 personnel) and somewhat untrained.

Operators of the 15th Radio Squadron Mobile during the Korean War.

Construction of the front of Bldg. 2000--later known as Ardisana Hall--winter 1952.

The Air Force tasked the USAFSS to support the Korean War. In response, USAFSS ordered the 1 RSM to alert status on 27 June 1950. In November 1950, a 1 RSM detachment reached Korea in time to become involved in a retreat from North Korea's rapidly advancing army. Despite the quick evacuation, the 1 RSM still contributed significantly to United Nations and Far Eastern Air Forces (FEAF) operations during early 1951 by providing invaluable intelligence on the movements of major North Korean Army units from Manchuria to Wonsan. The intelligence allowed UN air and naval units to interdict the enemy advance.

For air operations, a USAFSS detachment furnished the intelligence that enabled American F-51 and F-86 fighters to inflict heavy losses on the enemy in June 1951. By early 1952, the first detachment of 33 airmen receved Korean language training at Yale University and established operations at Ehwa University outside of Seoul. Earlier, Russian language training took place at the Presidio of Monterery.

USAFSS' performance during the Korean conflict earned the command a permanent place in the American intelligence community. In early 1953, USAFSS personnel, flying aboard modified Fifth Air Force C-47s, began experimental airborne operations in the Far East. Under Project Blue Sky, the C-47s relayed communications to allied ground forces on the Korean peninsula. During the Korean War, USAFSS grew steadily. By the end of the war, the USAFSS had an authorized strength of 17,143 airmen, officers and civilians.

Headquarters Moves/ Organizational Changes

The USAFSS started its operations at Arlington Hall, Va. With the Army's and Navy's intelligence hierarchies planted in Washington D.C., the air staff decided to locate the USAFSS headquarters elsewhere. Brooks AFB in Texas surfaced as the best choice for a new home. Colonel Klocko and the USAFSS staff the prepared plans to temporarily move the headquarters and its related functions to Brooks in April 1949. Additionally, Major General Charles P. Cabell, the Air Force's first Director of Intelligence, secured $4,798,000 to build a new headquarters for USAFSS at nearby Kelly AFB. Construction of that building at Kelly began in late summer 1951. The arrival of personnel in early August 1953 allowed USAFSS to begin operations from building 2000.

Several organizational changes took place within Headquarters USAFSS its first few years. In July 1953, a newly established Air Force Communications Security Center at Kelly AFB took responsibility for the USAFSS communications security mission from the USAFSS Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) for Operations. Moreover, the 6901st Special Communications Center at Brooks AFB took over operational functions from the USAFSS DCS for Operations. Shortly thereafter, on 8 August 1953, with the new Headquarters building complete, the 6901st (now renamed the Air Force Special Communications Center) moved from Brooks AFB to "Security Hill" at Kelly AFB.

The C-130A-II--successor to the RB-50.

Operations site of the 6937th Communications Group, Peshawar, Pakistan 1969.

Airborne & Contingency Missions Evolve

Modern USAFSS airborne operations began in 1952 using converted B-29 Super Flying Fortresses. Next, USAFSS crews started flying operational airborne missions in the Pacific on Strategic Air Command (SAC) RB-50 Superfortresses in March 1954. C-130A-IIs, having better maintainability and longer endurance, began replacing RB-50s in 1958. In 1962, USAFSS crews first flew missions aboard SAC-sponsored RC-135 aircraft.

As regional trouble spots began to develop in the Cold War world, USAFSS reacted accordingly. In 1956, the first USAFSS mobile unit deployed to the Middle East in response to instability in the area. Later in 1963, in the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis, the command activated three Emergency Reaction Units (ERUs): the 6948th Security Squadron, Mobile (SSM) at Goodfellow AFB, Texas, the 6926 SSM at Clark Air Base, Philippines, and the 6911 SSM at Darmstadt, Germany.

Fixed Ground Operations Flourish

As the 1950s gave way to the 1960s, USAFSS support to national level customers expanded rapidly. The USAFSS ground units sprang up in a few out of the way places around the globe.

The 6937th Communications Group, at Peshawar, Pakistan, situated just west of the historic Khyber Pass, began operations in April 1958. The command also operated units at Samsun and Trabzon, Turkey, Zweibrucken and Weisbaden in Germany, Kirknewton, Scotland and other places. As 1959 drew to a close, the USAFSS intelligence team included 21,602 airmen, officers and civilians.

Fixed operations for USAFSS improved significantly when the first AN/FLR-9 "Elephant Cage" antennas reached operational status in 1964 with the 6950 SS at RAF Chicksands, England, and the 6917 SS, San Vito Air Station (AS), Italy. Other "Elephant Cages" entered service throughout the 1960s, including the operational antennas with the 6922 SS at Clark AB, the Philippines, the 6981 SS at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, the 6920 SS, Misawa AB, Japan, the 6933 SS, Karamursel AS, Turkey, and the 6913 SS at Augsburg, Germany. Other important USAFSS (and later ESC) field sites included Iraklion AS, Crete, Wakkanai AS, Japan and Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan. The introduction of several high technology systems like IATS, STRAWHAT and TEBO at USAFSS ground sites during this time further automated many time and labor intensive unit field operations.

AN FLR-9 and Operations building at the 6922 SS, Clark AB, Philippines.

Vietnam

The USAFSS involvement in Vietnam began when HQs Pacific Air Forces asked the service on 20 December 1961 to set up an Air Force Special Security Office and related intelligence functions at Tan Son Nhut Airport near Saigon. In early 1962, the Air Staff then made firm plans to provide intelligence by tasking USAFSS resources and personnel to support Pacific Air Forces in Southeast Asia. By late 1962, USAFSS' 6923 RSM and three subordinate detachments, located in Vietnam and Thailand, were serving national intelligence customers and providing tactical support for an increasing number of military units operating in the Southeast Asian theater.

By mid-1964, U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia increased significantly. In August 1964, Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko, now USAFSS commander, met with Lt Gen Milton B. Adams, the 2nd Air Division Commander at Tan Son Nhut Airport, South Vietnam, to work out USAFSS support issues. Over the course of the next four years, USAFSS personnel provided key support to COLLEGE EYE threat warning operations for U.S. aircrews conducting air operations over North Vietnam.

With the air war in Southeast Asia escalating, DoD added six RC-135 aircraft to the SAC inventory. On 15 July 1967, the 6990 SS activated at Kadena AB, Okinawa to support the RC-135 mission there with USAFSS crews. On 12 September 1967, the first USAFSS manned COMBAT APPLE RC-135 mission staged out of Kadena. During the Vietnam conflict, USAFSS personnel also served with distinction aboard the EC-47, supporting search and rescue operations for downed U.S. airmen.

A USAFSS crewed EC-47P from Phu Cat AB, Vietnam in flight.

With U.S. involvement in Vietnam increasing significantly, USAFSS took on the role as the central evaluating agency for USAF electronic warfare activities in 1967. This task was the first major change in the command's mission since its inception. By mid-1969, the command's manning authorizations totaled 28,637, the highest number in organization's history.

Post-Vietnam Mission Changes

The redesignation of the Air Force Special Communications Center on 1 July 1975 as the Air Force Electronic Warfare Center (AFEWC) gave USAFSS a greater role in the USAF's expanding electronic warfare mission. The command continued to furnish Emergency Reaction Unit support to tactical commanders throughout the 1970s. Additionally, USAFSS gained approval of its plan to offer direct support to Air Force Component commanders. The USAFSS further refined its direct support role during this period by participating extensively in numerous military exercises.

AN FLR-9 of the 6917 ESG, Summer 1984.

*Major General
Doyle E. Larson,
ESC's first commander.*

Electronic Security Command (ESC) Takes Shape

By the end of the 1970s, USAFSS had become thoroughly involved in electronic warfare. The command first demonstrated its operational capability during the Tactical Air Command's (TAC) Blue Flag 79-1 exercise at Hurlburt Field, Fla., in late 1978. The ESC began to take shape on 1 February 1979, when the USAFSS transferred the operation and maintenance of its Telecommunications Center to the Air Force Communications Service (later called the Air Force Communications Command.) On 1 August 1979, the Air Force redesignated the USAFSS as the ESC with Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson as the commander. With that change, ESC assumed the broad responsibility to improve the Air Force's use of electronic warfare technology in combat. From an operational standpoint, ESC also gained new challenging and critical national missions. For instance, ESC's 6920th Electronic Security Group (ESG) at Misawa AB, Japan, started Operation LADYLOVE in the early 1980s.

ESC Matures

The ESC focused its attention in the 1980's on supporting warfighters and theater commanders. During this time, the command concentrated its efforts on providing carefully-tailored products to various operational commanders. In 1985, the command took over responsibility for computer security from the Air Force Computer Security Office at Gunter AFS, Al.

In Korea, ESC's 6903rd ESG underwent a major mission change in 1986. By year's end, the Korean Combat Operations Intelligence Center (KCOIC) had achieved initial operational capability. The KCOIC consolidated ESC, and other U.S. and Republic of Korea intelligence functions under one roof to better serve the operational needs of the theater commander. Also during 1986, ESC began an association with the USAF Space Command with the activation of the Headquarters Space Electronic Security Division at Peterson AFB, Colorado. That same year, ESC personnel began supporting USAFE COMPASS CALL operations staging from Sembach AB, Germany.

The 1980s witnessed the fruition of technologies that would foreshadow present day intelligence support. Systems like PARSEC and the Conventional Signals Upgrade became operational, changing profoundly the way command organizations carried out their rapidly expanding missions. These new modern, computer-based, state-of-the-art automated systems replaced those based on outdated technologies from the 1950s and earlier.

*Operations site of the 6948th Electronic Security Squadron (ESS), Riyadh,
Saudi Arabia, summer 1990.*

ESC in JUST CAUSE & DESERT STORM Ushers in a New Era

In December 1989, the ESC staff, the AFEWC, and ESC field units, like the 6933 ESS, played an important, on-the-scene role that ensured the success of Operation JUST CAUSE in Panama. By that time, the ESC had also become a prime source of numerous intelligence products for an expanding list of customers.

The first two years of the 1990s set the stage for the future of ESC and its successor organizations. On 9 August 1990, ESC personnel from the 6916 ESS were among the first U.S. military personnel to arrive in Saudi Arabia to support the RC-135 in Operation DESERT SHIELD. With DESERT SHIELD well underway, on 10 November 1990 the 6975 ESS (Provisional) activated at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to support RC-135 operations.

On 17 January 1991, when DESERT SHIELD gave way to DESERT STORM, ESC personnel were providing key intelligence to support both air and ground operations. The 6948 ESS, which operated from three different locations in Saudi Arabia and Turkey during the conflict, provided valuable intelligence and communications support to the air commanders. The unparalleled success of U.S. and coalition forces in DESERT STORM ushered in the age of information warfare. Airpower successfully killed Iraq's command and control systems long before the ground war began, and that air assault became the prime example of how to use information dominance in warfare. In the emerging information warfare doctrine, it became clear that ESC forces helped the U.S. achieve operational supremacy over Iraqi forces in the Persian Gulf war.

Air Force Intelligence Command

On 1 October 1991, the Air Force redesignated ESC as the AFIC with Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy named as the commander. The new organization consolidated, restructured and streamlined Air Force intelligence functions and resources under a single command. The AFIC merged the personnel and missions of the Air Force Foreign Technology Center at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, the Air Special Activities Center at Fort Belvoir, Va., and elements of the Air Force Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C., and ESC into one command. AFIC provided direct intelligence support to national decision makers and field air component commanders.

An RC-135V RIVET JOINT aircraft in flight. AIA and its predecessor organizations have served aboard this venerable reconnaissance platform for over four decades.

To conduct its mission, AFIC focused on the interrelated areas of intelligence, security, electronic combat, foreign technology, and treaty monitoring. During AFIC's first year, the new command established a strong foundation for meeting the changing intelligence needs of the warfighter.

AIA-Pioneering Air Force INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO)

The need to establish the AIA stemmed from Air Force Chief of Staff General Merrill A. McPeak's decision to implement an objective Air Force and a one base, one boss concept. His concept led to a restructuring of Air Force intelligence by redesignating the AFIC as the AIA on 1 October 1993. Commanded by Maj Gen Kenneth A. Minihan, the new organization reported directly to the USAF Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. This move signaled increased support to the warfighter. The change began with the 10 September 1993 establishment of the Air Force Information Warfare Center (AFIWC) at Kelly AFB. That action combined the AFEWC with the security functions from the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center. The AFIWC received a primary mission to channel all electronic battle field information toward the objective of gaining information dominance over any adversary. Thus, AFIWC became a significant player in AIA activities.

During the 1990s, a new factor began to appear in military planning—that U.S. military forces operated in an information age where the need for precise, instantaneous intelligence increased and expanded across the entire spectrum of conflict in military operations. Under the framework of the USAF Global Presence strategy, AIA served as an integral part of the presence component. The agency and its supported units provided battlespace forces with unique information that helped the U.S. maintain a "virtual" advantage. This mission helped the U.S. maintain global situational-based capabilities. AIA played a prime hour-to-hour, day-to-day role in helping maintain global awareness.

Between 1993 and mid-2007, AIA supported customers from nearly every governmental department and agency, and all U.S. Armed Forces in peacetime and in every military contingency operation since 1995. As a remarkably diverse organization, AIA defended the information highway by providing battle space information to various customers. In early 1996, AIA took the first steps to become the leader in IO. With an emphasis on participating rather than just supporting combat operations, AIA boldly crossed a new frontier.

The handling of several national security events during the late 1990s required precise battlefield information. In response to national taskings, AIA's assets and people deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Southwest Asia, and Kosovo. The activation of the Air Force Information Warfare Battlelab at Kelly AFB in 1997 and the USAF approval of an Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) for IO Doctrine in August 1998 indicated that IO would become an integral and sustaining part of future US military operations. The emergence of Information Superiority as an Air Force Core Competency in the landmark 1996 Global Engagement publication ensured AIA's products and services would remain essential to a warfighter's success. As the year 2000 approached, AIA had become an essential element in US aerospace operations and indispensable to the Air Force's overall mission.

IO in the 21st Century

In 1 February 2001, the Air Force integrated AIA and its IO mission into Air Combat Command. That action made AIA essential to US aerospace operations. The 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the New York World Trade Center and the Pentagon in Washington, D. C., signaled the absolute necessity for the U. S. to have an IO capability. The start of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM in 2001 against the Taliban regime and Al Qaeda terrorists in Afghanistan further illustrated the need for IO superiority.

Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, beginning in 2003, has shown that air and space power and the employment of precision guided munitions, coupled with an unparalleled, all-encompassing IO capability, has changed the nature of modern warfare.

In this new century, the agency's personnel collected, controlled, defended and exploited information to achieve information superiority over the battlefield. The agency, its people, and its capabilities continue to make the difference in present and future US national security challenges.

AIA becomes AF ISR Agency

By 2005, AIA and its products had become a valued and integral part of the Global War on Terrorism. While supporting the nation's military in the protracted insurgency of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, AIA underwent an unprecedented internal reorganization. In August 2006, the USAF Chief of Staff, Gen T. Michael Moseley, directed Air Force intelligence to transform into an organization that stressed its intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.

On 1 April 2007, the Air Force changed the status of the Air Force Technical Applications Center from an Air Force field operating agency to a subordinate unit of AIA. That reassignment preceded a name change and mission expansion for AIA. A little over a month later, on 8 May 2007, the Air Force announced that it would rename AIA as the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency (AF ISR Agency). AIA's last commander and the first AF ISR Agency commander, Maj Gen John C. Koziol, said, "The change is the result of nine months of hard work by ISR professionals in the Air Force and civilian sector. The AF ISR transformation will allow us to treat intelligence as an AF-wide enterprise, coordinate and integrate ISR capabilities, and present those capabilities to joint warfighters and national users." The new organization, a Field Operating Agency under the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance, activated on 8 June 2007. The formal redesignation ceremony took place a week later on 15 June.

Continuing Transformations

In mid-April 2008, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates stood-up the DoD ISR Task Force. Shortly afterwards, the task force established Project Liberty to deploy modified C-12 Huron aircraft to Iraq and Afghanistan to enhance the Air Force's tactical ISR capability. The Liberty effort soon became the agency's top priority, but while most agency

Predator (UAV) leaving Balad AB for patrol.

offices worked on Liberty issues, the mid part of 2008 ushered in a wave of leadership changes.

On 11 July 2008, Brig Gen Jan-Marc Jouas, the AF ISR Agency Vice Commander, left Lackland AFB to become the Director of Operations, Plans, Requirements, and Programs at Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, Hickam AFB, Hawaii. Colonel Jon A. Kimminau, the agency's Director of Plans and Programs became the interim vice commander. On 30 September, the Air Force nominated AF ISR Agency Commander Maj Gen John C. Koziol for promotion to Lieutenant General. General Koziol became the first career intelligence officer in the history of this organization to be nominated for a third star while serving as its commander. Several commanders were promoted to that rank after serving in this organization.

General Koziol achieved another major goal on 29 October 2008, when the AF ISR Agency activated the 361st Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group at Hurlburt Field, Fla. The new group, under the operational control of the Air Force Special Operations Command, controlled two intelligence squadrons, the 19th at Pope AFB, N. C., and the 25th at Hurlburt Field, Fla.

As mentioned earlier, the Air Force transferred the 480th Intelligence Wing from Air Combat Command to the AF ISR Agency in late February 2007. During the ensuing two years, the agency transitioned the wing's DCGS weapons system from its acquisition phase to full sustainment.

The new year, 2009, brought in more changes. Notably, on 1 January the agency redesignated the 480th and 70th Intelligence Wings, along with their subordinate groups, as Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wings. The agency also inactivated the 607th Air Intelligence Squadron at Osan AB, Republic of Korea, the Pacific Air Forces Air Intelligence Squadron at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and the 70th Operations Group at Ft Meade, Md. As replacements, the agency activated the 6th Intelligence Squadron at Osan, the 8th Intelligence Squadron at Hickam, and the 70th ISR Group at Ft Meade.

On 11 February, Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold assumed command over the AF ISR Agency. General Heithold previously served as Director of Plans, Programs, Requirements and Assessments at the Air Force Special Operations Command. The outgoing commander, Maj Gen John C. Koziol, pinned on his third star following the change of command ceremony. General Koziol then became the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) for Joint and Coalition Warfighter Support; and the Director of the DoD Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Task Force at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

On 26 March, General Heithold unveiled the agency's new strategic priorities. His program had three key tenets: (1) to bolster ISR Capabilities for on-going joint operations; (2) to develop and care for ISR professionals and their families; and (3) to transform to optimize multi-domain ISR for combatant commands and the nation. Under those tenets, the general named Project Liberty, distributed ISR operations, and strengthened ISR for Space and Cyber operations as his top three objectives.

More changes in the agency's leadership dominated the summer months. On 18 May 2009 Col Jon A. Kimminau, the Vice Commander, left Lackland for the Pentagon to become the Air Force Intelligence Analysis Agency Commander. On 23 May, Col (Brig Gen select) John D. Stauffer arrived from the 70th ISR Wing to assume duties as the agency's vice commander. He later pinned on Brigadier General in 31 July ceremonies at the AF ISR Agency.

To further expand its National Tactical Integration (NTI) effort, on 16 June the agency activated Operating Location NT2, 22nd Intelligence Squadron, at Barksdale AFB, La., to support to the 608th Air Operations Center at Eighth Air Force. On 10 July, the agency reassigned the 70th Communications Squadron and the 70th Mission Support Squadron to the 70th Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group. Those units were previously assigned to the 70th Mission Support Group. Finally, on 15 July the agency inactivated the 690th Alteration and Installation Squadron. In its place, the agency activated the 668th Alteration and Installation Squadron.

Project Liberty

On 23 January 2009, the USAF announced the deployment of 37 MC-12W Project Liberty aircraft to Iraq and Afghanistan to enhance high-value targeting and other tactical intelligence missions. The $950 million program procured sensor-equipped Hawker-Beechcraft C-12 aircraft and deployed 100 ISR personnel to intelligence fusion centers on the battlefield, where ISR specialists then analyzed data for potential targets. In early June the first Project Liberty MC-12W aircraft arrived in Iraq. On 9 June, the aircraft flew a successful first combat sortie from Joint Base Balad, Iraq.

MC-12W Liberty.

CHRONOLOGY

1948

On 24 May, HQ USAF informally activated the Air Force Security Group (AFSG) in the Office of the Intelligence Requirements Division, Directorate of Intelligence, HQ USAF, in the Pentagon. The Air Force selected Maj Idris J. Jones, an Air Force officer, to head the Group.

On 23 June, the Air Force formally established the AFSG in the Directorate of Intelligence, HQ USAF, with a cadre of eleven officers and some clerical enlisted personnel on loan from the Army Security Agency (ASA).

On 20 October, the Air Force activated the USAF Security Service (USAFSS) at Arlington Hall Station, Va., as a major air command to perform cryptologic and communications security missions.

On the date of activation, the USAFSS had a total authorized strength of 156 personnel—34 officers, 6 enlisted, and 116 civilians.

Effective 26 October, Colonel Roy H. Lynn became the first USAFSS Commander.

1949

On 1 February, the USAFSS received its first subordinate units from the ASA. The new units included the 1st Radio Squadron Mobile (RSM) in Japan; 2 RSM in Germany, 8 RSM at Vint Hill Farms, Va., and also the 136th Radio Security Detachment in upper New York state.

In March, based on an agreement with the U. S. Army, the Air Force assigned Capt David D. Morris, an Air Force officer, to the Army Special Security Office at HQ USAFE. In June 1949, USAFSS assigned Capt Campbell Y. Jackson, an USAF officer, as the Security Service Liaison Officer to USAFE. Their assignments made them the first Air Force personnel to work in the Army's Special Security Office system.

Colonel Roy H. Lynn, shown here as a Major General, was USAFSS' first commander.

The transfer of USAFSS from Arlington Hall Station, Va., to Brooks AFB, Tex., was effective with transfer of the morning reports on 18 April.

On 29 May, Mr. Louis Johnson, the Secretary of Defense, issued a Memo to the Joint Chiefs of Staff announcing the establishment of a unified cryptologic organization, the Armed Forces Security Agency, to conduct intelligence and communications security activities within the National Military Establishment. This organization later became National Security Agency (NSA) in October 1952.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 2,032 personnel authorized, including 171 officers, 1,745 enlisted, and 116 civilians.

The USAFSS Photography Laboratory began operating in July with the assignment of a master sergeant and a corporal. On 7 October, a photo officer joined the staff. By 30 June 1950, the number of people assigned to the photo lab reached 22.

Colonel (later Brigadier General) Travis M. Hetherington replaced Colonel Lynn as commander on 6 July.
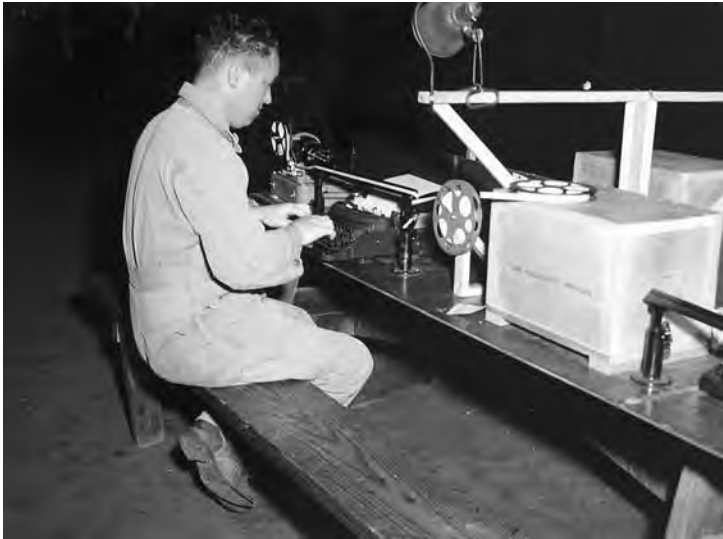
On 28 July, JCS Publication 2010/6 assigned the responsibility for Intelligence processing to each individual service as needed for combat intelligence.

The USAFSS Printing Plant began operations in December with the arrival of a litho camera, paper cutter, and opaque table. Two civilians were assigned to the Printing Plant.

On 29 December, the USAF approved the USAFSS concept of operations for fully capable Radio Squadrons Mobile.

USAFSS direction finding (DF) operators worked with equipment such as this during the early years. This DF position was located at Vint Hill Farms Station,VA, in 1949.

Early intelligence processing operations were tedious and time consuming--a USAFSS Radio Traffic Analyst at work in 1949.

1950

In April, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff approved the USAFSS concept and plan for the production of tactical area intelligence.

Sergeant Christena Ogle, the first Women's Air Force (WAF) to join USAFSS, arrived for duty in the command's Directorate of Security on 2 April.

On 1 May, Maj Corinne E. Edwards became the command's first WAF officer with her assignment as the Assistant Adjutant General.

In May, USAFSS asked the Director of Intelligence at HQ USAF to support the publication of an Air Force regulation that would make USAFSS responsible for producing intelligence of interest to the Air Force. Additionally, the publication tried to attach USAFSS units directly to air commanders to meet tactical intelligence requirements. This regulation was not published.

In June, the Airways and Air Communications Service (later the Air Force Communications Command) transferred its responsibility for service testing of USAF cryptological equipment, systems, and devices to USAFSS. The Airways and Air Communications Service also transferred the personnel and spaces authorized to perform this function.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 3,050 personnel authorized, including 298 officers, 2,365 enlisted, and 387 civilians.

On 1 September, the USAFSS organized a Flight Section with the assignment of three administrative aircraft—two C-47s and one B-25—and nine people.

The USAFSS established Detachment C, 1st Radio Squadron (Mobile) at Pyongyang, Korea in November to support USAF organizations engaged in the Korean War.

1951

On 22 February, Brig Gen Roy H. Lynn, who had previously served as the first USAFSS Commander, returned as the organization's third commander.

The USAFSS gained its first two units above squadron level, the 6910th Security Group (SG) at Brooks AFB, Tex., on 23 May and the 6920 SG on 1 September at Johnson AB, Japan. The 6910th moved to Germany later in July with its headquarters stationed at Wiesbaden and group operations stationed at Darmstadt.

Twice in 1951, USAFSS support to units in Korea resulted in major U.S. air victories. Notably, on 29 November a small USAFSS detachment provided Fifth Air Force with tactical information on the North Korean Air Force. That support contributed directly to the largest U.S. air victory of the war up to that point. In a single engagement, F-86s from the fighter wing at Inchon shot down 11 North Korean aircraft and damaged four more. The U.S. sustained only one slightly damaged F-86. These incidents were aptly termed "turkey shoots" by U.S. pilots.

Office of the Comptroller in USAFSS Headquarters, Brooks, AFB, TX, 1950.

Personnel of the Headquarters USAFSS Operations Production Division, Brooks AFB, TX, prepare a map depicting the Eurasian landmass, 1950.

USAFSS provided intelligence support for the truce meetings at Kaesong, Korea, which began on 10 July 1951 and continued for more than two years. A truce was finally signed on 27 July 1953. During those two years, USAFSS provided intelligence to Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, who headed the U. S. delegation to the conference.

On 30 June, USAFSS reported 8,192 personnel authorized, 775 officers, 6,773 enlisted, and 644 civilians.

USAFSS hosted the first annual Commanders' Conference from 12-16 November.

1952

On 24 October, the National Security Council revised Directive No. 9. This directive redesignated the AFSA as the NSA, delegated control of DoD resources to the Director of NSA (DIRNSA), designated DoD as the executive agent of the Government for SIGINT information, and authorized the DIRNSA to delegate control for close support purposes.

In March, HQs USAF consolidated the Security Service Liaison Office and the major command Special Security Office activities into an Air Force Special Security Office System (AFSSOS). The Air Force then delegated the responsibility for the development and operation of the AFSSOS to USAFSS in April. At the time, the consolidated system consisted of nineteen authorized offices worldwide.

On 18 April, the USAFSS flew its first Airborne Reconnaissance Program test mission in the Pacific using a converted B-29 aircraft. The aircraft was later sent to Europe for additional testing before commencing regular operational missions in the Pacific in March 1954.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 12,319 personnel authorized — 1,366 officers, 10,267 enlisted, and 686 civilians.

The Air Force approved the USAFSS emblem in August after a command-wide contest to select a winning entry. Airman Second Class William Rogers designed the winning entry.

The USAFSS reorganized to operate with the procedural functions, authorities, and responsibilities of a major Air Force command, which it had been since its activation on 20 October 1948, but within policy constraints required by tri-service relationships.

1953

On 14 February, Brig Gen Harold H. Bassett assumed command from Maj Gen Roy H. Lynn.

On 30 June, the USAFSS had authorizations for 1,547 officers, 15,013 enlisted, and 583 civilians for a total of 17,143

USAFSS senior commanders pose with world renowned cyrptologist William Friedman (in suit, third from left) at Landsberg AB, Germany, 23 November 1951.

On 1 July, the 6901st Special Communications Center (SCC) activated at Brooks AFB, Tex., to perform operational functions previously handled by the Analysis and Disseminations Divisions, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, HQs USAFSS. Simultaneously, the USAFSS established the Air Force Communications Security Center (AFCSC) to take over the communications security operational functions of DCS/Operations.

An RB-50G-2 from the 343d Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron was shot down on 29 July off the Soviet coast near Vladivostok. Two USAFSS airmen, Staff Sergeant Donald G. Hill and Airman Second Class Earl W. Radlein, Jr., were killed. This event represented the first loss of USAFSS airborne operators in a hostile action.

Headquarters USAFSS closed out operations at Brooks AFB, Tex., on 31 July and began operating from its new headquarters building at Kelly AFB, Tex. USAFSS completed the move into its newly building during the first week in August.

As of 8 August, the 6901 SCC moved from Brooks AFB to "Security Hill" at Kelly AFB and was renamed the Air Force Special Communications Center (AFSCC). Initially, the AFSCC received a mission to: (1) produce and disseminate long-term intelligence data; (2) operate the USAFSS school for training intelligence specialists; (3) provide technical guidance and operational assistance to USAFSS field units;

A C-47 Bluesky aircraft. Manned by USAFSS crews the platform began experimental collection operations over Korea in early 1953.

(4) assist the USAFSS Deputy Chief of Staff/Operations to develop and test the operational procedures and techniques required for USAFSS to implement its mission, intelligence support for the Air Force; and (5) direct and monitor operation of the Special Security Office system.

On 1 August, the 6900th Security Wing (SW) activated at Landsberg AB, Germany, as an intermediate Headquarters (numbered air force equivalent) to plan, coordinate, and direct the activities of all USAFSS units in Europe. The 6920 SG at Johnson AB, Japan, provided the same support to USAFSS units in the Pacific.

1954

In March, the USAFSS initiated a new reconnaissance collection concept, the Airborne Reconnaissance Program. One RB-29 began flying missions in the Far East in April. This was the only aircraft, which the USAFSS already had jurisdiction over, engaged in the Airborne Reconnaissance Program at that time; however, USAFSS also had people serving as operators aboard 343rd Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron RB-50G ECM aircraft.

In March, General Bassett, the USAFSS Commander, submitted tentative plans to expand processing activities at the squadron level with direct reporting to the using commands. In June 1954, USAFSS implemented the point of analysis and reporting concept on a test basis at the 6901 SCC in Germany and the 6902 SCC in Japan.

Airmen assigned to the 6920th SG, Johnson AB, Japan repair radios--1953.

Major General Harold H. Bassett, USAFSS commander, February 1953-January 1957.

In late August, the Air Force approved Bassett's concept. His new program facilitated direct and timely responses to the intelligence needs of military commands and other organizations.

On 30 June, the USAFSS had an authorized strength of 16,244 personnel, including 1,485 officers, 14,079 enlisted, and 680 civilians.

By the end of the year, the technical training function and oversight of the Special Security Office system had been transferred from AFSCC to HQ USAFSS.

1955

The USAFSS deployed the 6926 RSM to Japan to participate in Project Grayback.

On 30 June, USAFSS ad authorized 15,730 personnel — 1,372 officers, 13,757 enlisted, and 601 civilians.

1956

On 30 June, USAFSS had 17,928 personnel authorized—1,275 officers, 16,003 enlisted, and 650 civilians.

On 1 July, the AFSC inactivated, and its personnel and communications security monitoring, reporting and management mission transferred to the Air Force Special Communications Center. This change decreased management overhead.

The USAFSS developed a new concept for mobile operations late in the year to satisfy increased tasking for tactical support during contingencies. The first deployment came in January 1957 in response to an unstable situation in the Middle East.

1957

RB-50 reconnaissance aircraft were assigned to the Airborne Reconnaissance Program. There were five RB-50s in Europe and five in the Pacific.

On 4 January, Maj Gen (later Lt Gen) Gordon A. Blake replaced Maj Gen Harold H. Bassett as the USAFSS Commander.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 17,297 people authorized—1,292 officers, 15,356 enlisted, and 649 civilians.

The USAFSS School moved from Kelly AFB, Tex., to March AFB, Calif., on 1 July.

1958

A major milestone in USAFSS history occurred on 1 July when the command assumed control of several bases around the world, including: Misawa AB, Japan; San Vito AS, Italy; Iraklion AS, Crete; Royal Air Force (RAF) Station Chicksands, United Kingdom; Karamursel AS, Turkey; Wakkanai AS, Japan; and Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan. Later that year, the command also gained Goodfellow AFB, Tex. Through coordination with PACAF in early 1958, USAFSS increased its airborne capability in Korea by adding three more C-47s to increase the Blue Sky effort to four platforms. Each C-47 staged from Osan AB, Korea. They flew an average of 60 hours each month. During 1960, the project name changed from Blue Sky to Rose Bowl. Though it was a "primitive" program, it was an effective airborne reconnaissance operation. It continued until 1962 when C-130s staging from Yokota AB, Japan, started to support to Korea and the C-47s were phased out.

Intelligence operators of the 37th Radio Squadron Mobile, RAF Station, Kirknewton, Scotland.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 18,124 personnel authorized, including 1,291 officers, 16,158 enlisted, and 675 civilians.

C-130s were sent to Europe to replace the RB-50s in the Airborne Reconnaissance Program. The first two C-130s arrived in Germany during July.

On 26 August, USAFSS sent a unit to Taiwan to augment the 6987th Radio Squadron, Mobile located at Shu Lin Kou Air Station, Taiwan, due to the increased tension in the Taiwan Straits created by the Chinese shelling of Quemoy.

Soviet fighters shot down a C-130 Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft on 2 September when it strayed off-course over Soviet Armenia. All crew members, including 11 USAFSS personnel, were presumed killed.

The USAFSS School moved from March AFB, Calif., to Goodfellow AFB, Tex., on 15 October.

The 6920th Security Wing (later redesignated HQ Pacific Air Forces Security Region) moved from Shiroi AB, Japan, to Wheeler AFB, Hawaii, on 1 November .

1959

On 30 June, USAFSS had an authorized strength of 21,602 people—1,427 officers, 18,724 enlisted, and 1,551 civilians.

In July, the arrival of the eighth C-130 completed the replacement of RB-50s in Europe. The European RB-50s were moved to the Pacific, giving the region nine RB-50 Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft.

The transfer of bases to USAFSS under the "Integrated Command Concept" was completed on 1 July with the transfer of Wakkanai AS, Japan, and Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan.

The United States Air Force Security Service first became involved in the war in Southeast Asia in August when national intelligence authorities tasked USAFSS to make maximum effort to provide intelligence relating to North Vietnamese or Laotian rebel movements. Existing USAFSS units were not in the most favorable geographical locations to obtain such information. Therefore, in the spring of 1960, USAFSS sent a small team to Bangkok, Thailand.

On 21 September, Maj Gen Millard Lewis assumed command of USAFSS, replacing Maj Gen Gordon A. Blake. Blake moved on 5 August to Headquarters Pacific Air Forces to become its Chief of Staff.

Major General Gordon A. Blake, USAFSS commander January 1957-September 1959

An RB-50F aircraft -- USAFSS' first operational aerial reconnaissance platform.

1960

On 30 June, USAFSS had 23,128 personnel authorized, including 1,508 officers, 19,827 enlisted, and 1,793 civilians.

The 6917 RSM became the first USAFSS unit in Italy when it activated at San Vito on 1 November.

1961

As the tempo of the Vietnam War increased, USAFSS became involved in a special effort, which eventually became the Airborne Radio Direction Finding Program. To initiate this program, General Curtis E. LeMay, the Air Force Chief of Staff, ordered several experimental aircraft, equipped with radio homing equipment, to Southeast Asia.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 23,105 personnel authorized—1,532 officers, 19,568 enlisted, and 2,005 civilians.

1962

In December 1961, PACAF asked USAFSS to send an Emergency Reaction Unit (ERU) to Da Nang AB, South Vietnam, to support a new Tactical Air Control System. USAFSS deployed the unit in early 1962.

The USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program provided the first significant intelligence data on the extent of the Soviet Union's involvement in Castro's Communist Cuba.

USAFSS deployed an ERU to Key West, Fla., to provide tactical support. Additionally, the command increased its airborne reconnaissance over Cuba from one to three aircraft.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 24,718 personnel authorized— 1,613 officers, 20,975 enlisted, and 2,130 civilians.

A B-50 Superfortress, also used by USAFSS as a reconnaissance platform.

On 1 September, Maj Gen (later Lt Gen) Richard P. Klocko assumed command of USAFSS from Maj Gen Millard Lewis, who retired from active duty.

1963

USAFSS activated three ERUs: the 6948th Security Squadron (Mobile) at Goodfellow AFB, Texas; the 6926th Security Squadron (Mobile) at Clark AB, the Philippines; and the 6911th Security Squadron (Mobile) at Darmstadt, Germany.

USAFSS transferred several communications functions to AFCS: (1) the operation and maintenance of the Critical Communications Relay Stations; (2) the operation and maintenance of Terminal Station Technical Control; and (3) Terminal Station Maintenance.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 26,849 personnel authorized—1,655 officers, 23,047 enlisted, and 2,147 civilians; however, the assigned strength on 30 June 1963 was 29,068 — 1,719 officers, 25,254 enlisted, and 2,095 civilians.

In response to an Air Force problem on reducing or eliminating intermediate echelons and separate units, USAFSS initiated an "Operational Wing Concept." This concept discontinued the mission unit and organized a support squadron. Mission unit functions were absorbed into the wing structure. The concept was implemented in Europe late in 1963 and in the Pacific in 1964.

Major General Millard Lewis commanded USAFSS from September 1959-September 1962.

Antenna array of the 6932 SG, Samsun, Turkey--1964.

1964

USAFSS adopted the motto "Freedom Through Vigilance" in January.

As of 30 June, USAFSS had 24,643 authorized people: 1,656 officers, 21,925 enlisted, and 1,062 civilians.

In early 1964, the USAFSS commander, Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko, asked the Air Staff and the Strategic Air Command to add six RC-135s to the airborne effort.

USAFSS' Detachment 2, 6925 SG, Emergency Reaction Unit at Da Nang AB, South Vietnam, October 1964.

1965

In June, after many months of intense negotiations, the Secretary of Defense approved the addition of six RC-135s to the airborne effort. But even then, a debate arose over the basing of the RC-135s. It took 18 more months of negotiations to select a base of operations. With the air war in Vietnam heating up, Japan, Thailand, and the Philippines, as well as Da Nang, South Vietnam, and Kadena, Okinawa, were all considered.

On 26 March, the USAF instructed USAFSS to transfer all Air Force Special Security Officer functions to the using commands, effective 1 July. This instruction resulted in the transfer of 811 USAFSS personnel at some 50 locations around the world to other commands.
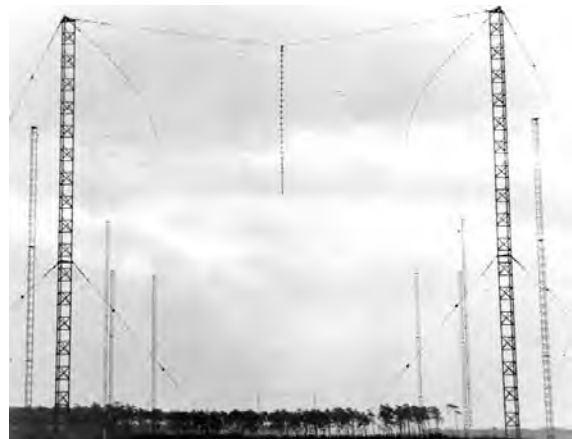
The Gold Flow problem, an Air Force-wide program to reduce overseas manning, returned 302 USAFSS personnel from overseas bases.

The USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program in Southeast Asia increased its missions from one to two daily by using four RC-130s instead of two.

The first AN/FLR-9 systems became operational at Misawa AB, Japan, in March and Clark AB, Philippines, in April. Earlier tests took place at San Vito, but the system was not operational.

USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft (C-130s) began participating in tactical operations in Southeast Asia, supporting both USAF and Navy strike forces by providing alert warnings. This initiative was the first time the command provided tactical support to combat operations on a regular basis.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 26,835 people authorized— 1,686 officers, 23,062 enlisted, and 1,087 civilians.

A CM-1 Antenna of the 6910th SW, Darmstadt, Germany in 1965.

Personnel assigned to USAFSS' Air Force Cryptologic Depot at Kelly AFB perform maintenance on equipment--circa 1965.

The USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program unit in the Pacific performed the command's first airborne transmission security monitoring mission on a test basis.

On 28 September, the Air Force Chief of Staff , Gen John P. McConnell, approved the release of communication security violators' names in transmission security reports. This event was a first in transmissions security reporting. The approval granted release of names down to division level.

On 16 October, Maj Gen Louis E. Coira assumed command of USAFSS. The Air Force reassigned Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko as the Air Force Communications Service commander.

The main gate of USAFSS' 6987th Security Squadron at Shu Lin Kou, AS, Taiwan in 1965.

1966

The USAFSS entered a new era of operational systems development during the first half of 1966 with the completion of system 466L (FLR-9 and FLR-12).

The Air Force's Airborne Radio Direction Finding Program received "Phyllis Ann" as a nickname. The first Phyllis Ann EC-47 aircraft arrived at Tan Son Nhut, AB, Vietnam, in April 1966 for use by the newly activated 6994th Security Squadron.

The first AN/FLR-12 antenna system became operational.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense in 1966 asked the USAF to evaluate its electronic warfare system effectiveness. Later in the year, the Chief of Staff, USAF, General McConnell, established an Electronic Warfare Evaluation function in USAFSS because: (1) USAFSS was a disinterested command—it neither built nor operated electronic warfare systems; (2) USAFSS had the necessary core skills; (3) it had access to the critically needed intelligence data; and (4) it had a close working relationship with NSA as the Air Force component of the service's cryptologic system. McConnell asked USAFSS to assess the effectiveness of protective electronic countermeasures employed by U.S. aircraft during air strikes against North Vietnam.

As of 30 June, USAFSS had 26,157 people authorized—1,507 officers, 22,447 enlisted, and 2,203 civilians.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance placed Air Force Airborne Radio Direction Finding Program assets in the Electronic Warfare Program.

In September, the USAFSS organized the 6993 SS. It was physically located at Lackland AFB, Annex One (Medina Base, Tex).

Operations site of the 6924 SS, Da Nang, South Vietnam in 1966.

1967

In June, the Air Force named Kadena AB, Okinawa, as the most economical location for the six additional RC-135 aircraft in a post-hostility posture. As a result, USAFSS and SAC activated units at Kadena to operate the RC-135 program in Southeast Asia. USAFSS activated the 6990th Security Squadron on 15 July 1967, while SAC activated the 82d Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron on on 25 August 1967.

On 30 June, USAFSS had 28,498 authorized people—1,483 officers, 24,509 enlisted, and 2,506 civilians.

The first three Combat Apple RC-135 aircraft arrived at Kadena AB on 10 September, three more in October, three in October/November 1967, and the final one in January 1968. On 12 September 1967, just two days after the first aircraft arrived at the 6990 SS, an RC-135 flew its first operational Combat Apple mission. By November, daily scheduled Combat Apple missions of 18 hours and 45 minutes were being flown. The typical mission profile included 12 hours and 30 minutes on the primary orbit.

USAFSS Airborne Reconnaissance Program units began performing airborne transmissions security monitoring on a time available, non-interfering basis.

In conjunction with the USAF program to increase the use of women in the Air Force, the USAFSS assigned women to its units in Karamursel, Turkey; Iraklion, Crete; Chicksands, UK; Misawa, Japan; Shu Lin Kou, Taiwan; and Goodfellow AFB and Kelly AFB in Texas. This was the first time enlisted women were assigned to USAFSS' operational sites overseas.

By the mid-1960s AN FLR-9 "Elephant Cages" became the mainstays of several USAFSS units, including this one at the then 6981st SS, Elmendorf AFB, AK.

Then Lt Col Doyle E. Larson, commander of the 6990 SS, accepts the NSA Travis Trophy for 1968 from the DIRNSA, VADM Noel Gaylor.

On 16 January, the AFSCC established a 24-hour/7-day-a-week function to provide direct support to any agency needing information. This database was the culmination of several years of development by the Center. It proved increasingly valuable in permitting rapid response to complex queries for technical and intelligence data.

The 6924 SS put the Iron Horse system into operation at Da Nang AB and Monkey Mountain, South Vietnam.

In 1967, USAFSS assigned its new electronic warfare evaluation mission to AFSCC (later AFIWC) at Kelly AFB, Tex. USAFSS assigned the mission to AFSCC because the center had a cadre of experienced analysts. In addition, the phase out of the center's analytic task made the necessary office space available. This new electronic mission was the first major change in the command's responsibilities in many years. The command disseminated its initial evaluations electronically in Comfy Coat reports. Later, the command expanded the effort to cover the evaluation of Navy and ground electronic warfare, and Army, Navy, and Marine personnel who were assigned to AFSCC.

As the years passed, general usage of the term Comfy Coat came to mean all operational electronic warfare effectiveness evaluations being conducted by AFSCC.

1968

The Government of Pakistan refused to renew USAFSS's lease on the Peshawar site, home of the 6937 CG. The unit closed by the end of 1969.

On 30 June, the USAFSS had 27,365 personnel authorized—1,481 officers, 23,350 enlisted, and 2,534 civilians.

The 6990 SS at Kadena AB, Okinawa, won the Travis Trophy for its highly significant contributions towards the fulfillment of national and tactical cryptologic objectives.

1969

Major General Louis E. Coira commanded USAFSS from October 1965-July 1969.

The DoD decided to reduce forces in Turkey and realigned the intelligence forces there. This realignment caused the subsequent closure of the USAFSS sites at Trabzon and Samsun and the establishment of a USAFSS squadron, the 6934 SS at Sinop.

The 6994 SS at Tan Son Nhut AB, Vietnam, received the Travis Trophy for its contributions to the cryptologic efforts of the U.S.

On 5 June, a Strategic Air Command RC-135E RIVET AMBER disappeared during a mission over the Bering Sea. The USAFSS lost six personnel when the aircraft essentially vanished during a ferry mission between Shemya AB and Eielson AFB, AK.

On 30 June, USAFSS reported 28,637 personnel authorized — 1,618 officers, 24,558 enlisted, and 2,461 civilians.

On 19 July, Maj Gen Carl W. Stapleton assumed command from Maj Gen Louis E. Coira.

1970

A small ceremony on 7 January, attended by American and Pakistani Air Force representatives, closed a USAFSS "communi-cations unit," the 6937th Communications Group at Peshawar, Pakistan, to end 15 years of valuable intelligence support at the site.

During 1970, the operational wing concept fell by the wayside. USAFSS reorganized its subordinate unit posture to strengthen the role of the regions under this concept. All USAFSS overseas wings were redesignated as groups and their subordinate units placed under the direct control of the two regions.

On 30 June, USAFSS reported 25,123 personnel authorized—1,390 officers, 21,507 enlisted, and 2,226 civilians.

In 1970, the increasing hostile threat against Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft led to a reduction in manned reconnaissance flights in high threat areas.

An EC-121 College Eye in flight. USAFSS personnel served aboard the aircraft in the late 1960s during operations in Vietman providing vital threat warning data to US aircrews.

Consequently, USAF deployed a series of unmanned drone vehicles and piloted airframes. The first of these systems to be deployed was Combat Dawn, an unmanned drone staged and operated from Korea.

1971

On 1 July, USAFSS acquired its first medical facility when the Air Training Command (ATC) transferred the USAF Hospital at Goodfellow AFB, Tex., to the USAFSS.

USAFSS units earned 46 Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards, two Presidential Unit Citations, the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation Award, and two special awards for outstanding contributions to the National Cryptologic effort in the Southeast Asia war during 1967-1971. Prior to 1967 (1948-66), command units had garnered only 33 total awards.

The C-130 fleet from Japan replaced the aging C-130 fleet in Europe.

The 6908 SS activated at Nakhon Phanom Airport, Thailand, to operate Senior Book and Compass Flag programs, as well as process and report the intercepts collected from both platforms.

On 1 July, the 6300th Support Squadron (later the 6300th Aerospace Support Squadron) activated at Ko Kha, Thailand, to support Cobra Talon.

USAFSS turned over Hof Air Station, Germany, to the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and inactivated the 6915 SS.

On 30 June, the USAFSS had 23,163 people authorized— 1,314 officers, 19,827 enlisted, and 2,022 civilians.

1972

Detachment 3, 6994 SS, Nakhon Phanom, Thailand. The unit was inactivated in November 1972.

coherent structure for manning the U.S. cryptologic effort by creating a "National Cryptologic Command." A significant milestone in achieving that objective occurred on 14 April 1972 when Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird approved the National Security Agency/ Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) organizational plan for implementation.

On 30 June, the USAFSS had 20,755 personnel authorized—1,300 officers, 17,190 enlisted, and 2,285 civilians.

The USAFSS organized the AFCSC at Kelly AFB, Tex., on 1 July to execute the Air Force's COMSEC mission that had been assigned to USAFSS. It also had overseas units assigned to assist Air Force theater activities with various COMSEC services.

In Japan, a DoD Program Budget decision completely realigned the cryptologic structure, forcing the closure of the 6986 SG at Wakkanai AS, and the inactivation of the 6918 SS at Hakata AS and the 6988 SS at Yokota AB, Japan. Concurrently, projects associated with the 6988 SS, such as Bench Royal and Rivet Gym manning for College Eye, were discontinued, and the remaining Combat Dawn mission transferred to the 6903 SS at Osan AB, Korea.

Host base activities at Misawa AB, Japan (6921 SW) were transferred from PACAF to USAFSS on 1 July 1972.

The 6910 SG moved from Darmstadt to Augsburg in Germany.

Under President Nixon's plan to reorganize U.S. Intelligence agencies and activities, both HQ European Security Region and HQ Pacific Security Region were inactivated, on 30 June and 31 December 1972, respectively. This move eliminated the need for intermediate headquarters between USAFSS and its field units in Europe and the Pacific.

The year saw the TEABALL/WCC concept implemented. This concept relayed intelligence data to USAF weapons controllers located in the 6908 SS operations area at Nakhon Phanom Airport, Thailand. The weapons controllers used the data to enhance positive control of USAF aircrews over North Vietnam for both offensive and defensive purposes.

1973

On 24 February, Maj Gen (later Lt Gen) Walter T. Galligan replaced Maj Gen Stapleton as commander of USAFSS. Shortly thereafter, the new commander ordered a thorough command-wide manpower and organizational review of all of USAFSS organizations. This order resulted in a major reorganization of the command on 1 July 1974.

Program Budget Decision 138C, dated 22 December 1972, cut four RC-130 Airborne Reconnaissance Program aircraft from the European Airborne Reconnaissance Program fleet. The change became effective in early 1973.

The TEMPEST function (compromising emanations) transferred from the Air Force Cryptologic Depot to the AFSCC, on 20 April.

Major General Carl W. Stapleton, USAFSS commander July 1969-February 1973.

On 30 June, the USAFSS had 20,898 people authorized—1,274 officers, 17,122 enlisted, and 2,502 civilians.

The command's European Airborne Reconnaissance Program unit, the 6916 SS, moved from Rhein Main AB, Germany, to Athens, Greece, on 30 June.

On 2 October, USAFSS, its European units, and the AFSCC actively engaged in providing intelligence and electronic warfare support to U.S. forces observing the Arab/Israeli War.

A combat damaged EC-47P of the 6994 SS after recovering at Tan Son Nhut AB, South Vietnam in 1973.

1974

The USAFSS implemented the Main Operating Base (MOB)/Forward Operating Base (FOB) concept on 1 January 1974. Under this USAFSS and SAC concept, the Air Force based 12 Rivet Joint Airborne SIGINT Reconnaissance Program (ASRP) RC-135 aircraft and crews at Offutt AFB, Neb. At their Offutt MOB, they received the bulk of their support, but the aircraft also flew many of their missions from the FOB at Eielson AFB, Alaska, and RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom, where they received only mission essential support.

A major reorganization of USAFSS affected most of its units. Significant actions included: (1) a major reorganization of six USAFSS host units overseas; (2) a restructuring of USAFSS units engaged in airborne operations, including activation of the 6944 SW at Offutt AFB; (3) activation of the 6955 SG at Kelly AFB, Tex., and the resubordination of five USAFSS squadrons (including the emergency reactions units) under the newly formed group; and (4) the downgrading from groups to squadrons of three USAFSS tenant units.

On 21 May, Maj Gen Howard P. Smith, Jr., assumed command of USAFSS, replacing Maj Gen Walter T. Galligan, who became of Fifth Air Force commander at Fuchu AS, Japan. General Smith came to USAFSS from the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) where he served as Deputy Director for Intelligence.

On 30 June, the USAFSS had 18,017 people authorized—1,069 officers, 14,427 enlisted, and 2,521 civilians.

In the face of constant reductions, the only solution for USAFSS was to find ways to do the job better. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger approved the command's Rivet Joint modernization proposal on 29 July 1974. This approach toward improved operations replaced the obsolete equipment in the 12-aircraft Rivet Joint fleet.

When the last C-47 Airborne Radio Direction Finding (ARDF) aircraft returned to its base on 15 May 1974, it ended a relatively brief, but proud era in USAFSS airborne operations. For eight years, the ARDF program had provided valuable support to U.S. and friendly tactical commanders throughout Southeast Asia.

A voice processing specialist works with a receiver at a USAFSS unit--early 1970s.

Yet another era in USAFSS mission operations ended on 30 June when the 6910 SG at Augsburg, Germany, and the 6994 SS at Ubon, AFS, Thailand, inactivated. The 6910 SG had served as the command's main operator in Europe since December 1953. The 6940 SS played a similar role for USAFSS in Vietnam during the war. At one time, the 6994 SS and its detachments operated the mission equipment on some 48 EC-47 aircraft in South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand.

On 1 July, the Consolidated Security Operations Center, a joint USAFSS and ASA function, activated at Lackland AFB Annex (formerly Medina Base).

Ceremonies marking the inactivation of USAFSS' flight operations--Kelly AFB, TX, 24 June 1975.

With the outbreak of hostilities in the Cypriot/Cretan Crisis, the USAFSS deployed a 114-man emergency reaction unit to San Vito, Italy, for 60 days.

On 16 August, Greek protesters penetrated the base perimeter at Iraklion AS, Crete, the home of the 6931 SG. The protestors inflicted considerable damage to U.S. property near the station's perimeter fence.

The USAFSS commander, Maj Gen Howard P. Smith, Jr., established a Crisis Management Team. The team included specialists with an intimate knowledge of unit operations, posture, and functions. General Smith tasked the team to be available to the USAFSS Battle Staff for consultation during future crisis situations.

On 1 December, Col (later Maj Gen) Norma E. Brown became the first woman to command an Air Force wing. She assumed command of the 6940 SW at Goodfellow AFB, Tex.

1975

Early in 1974, General John Vogt, the USAFE Commander in Chief (CINCUSAFE), based on his experience with intelligence support during the Vietnam War, established a need for timely intelligence support. Headquarters USAF decided that USAFSS could best provide this direct support

Major General H. P. Smith, commander of the USAFSS from May 1974 to August 1975.

through its 6911 SS (M); however, the unit had to first expand its personnel and equipment, and then move from Rhein Main to Hahn AB in Germany. That move happened on 25 July 1975, when 6911th converted to a Direct Support Unit (DSU) to answer requests from European consumers, mainly USAFE, for intelligence support (primarily tactical in nature).

For nearly eight years, Combat Apple played a key role in Southeast Asia operations. Then on 30 April, after the emergency evacuation of U.S. and South Vietnamese personnel from Saigon, an RC-135 flew the last Combat Apple mission.

In June, the termination of the high altitude reconnaissance drone, Combat Dawn, created an intelligence void that was only partially offset by the introduction of the Burning Candy RC-135. Approval of an operation to fill that void stalled until early January 1976, when a flurry of activity in pointed to the activation of a U-2 operation from Osan AB, Korea. After the dust settled, the USAFSS had to man the new Olympic Game system. The 6903 SS at Osan AB, South Korea, received that new mission.

The USAFSS ended an era on 24 June by turning in its five administrative aircraft—two O-2s and three C-118s—ending 24 years of airlift support to the command headquarters. The USAFSS Flight Operations Section closed its operations at

Operations site of the 6915 SG, Hof, Germany.

1977

A longtime USAFSS unit, the 6987 SS at Shu Lin Kou AS, Taiwan, inactivated on 1 April.

Two years of negotiations between the U.S. and the Turkish governments failed to reach an agreement to reopen the 6933 SG at Karamursel. On 1 October, the unit inactivated.

The impact of the Thailand, Taiwan, and Turkey reductions was partially offset by a reallocation of tasks and resources to other USAFSS bases.

Kelly AFB, Tex., with an unblemished flying safety record (zero accident rate). In the 24 years of service, the aircraft averaged 2,200 flying hours per year.

On 1 July, USAFSS redesignated AFSCC as the Air Force Electronic Warfare Center (AFEWC) to more accurately reflect the center's electronic warfare mission and give it greater visibility throughout the Defense Department.

After the U. S. Congress imposed an arms embargo on Turkey, on 25 July the Turkish government ordered all U.S. operations at Karamursel AS to shutdown immediately.

On 11 August, Maj Gen Kenneth D. Burns assumed command from Maj Gen Howard P. Smith, Jr., as USAFSS Commander.

As of 31 December, the USAFSS had 17,202 personnel authorized—1,042 officers, 13,684 enlisted, 1,418 civilians, and 1,058 foreign national civilians.

1976

AFEWC learned that it had been awarded the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award covering the period 1 January 1974 to 1 January 1976 in recognition of its ". . . comprehensive operational electronic warfare support to the DoD, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and all of the military services . ."

The 6924 SS at Ramasun Station, Thailand (previously based at at Da Nang AB in South Vietnam, during the Southeast Asian war, inactivated on 15 May.

1978

The USAFSS transferred its cryptologic school from Goodfellow AFB, Tex., to the ATC on 1 July. Three months later, on 1 October, USAFSS ended 20 years of base management, transferring its last four bases—San Vito AS, Italy; Iraklion AS, Crete; RAF Chicksands, United Kingdom; and Misawa AB, Japan —to the theater commands. That action not only transferred 17 USAFSS unit to other Air Force commands, but also relocated a cryptologic training mission, 5 host bases, and about 4,000 USAFSS personnel. Although the outflow of personnel from the command sometimes seemed like a flood, there occasionally was a trickle of spaces back into the command.

The USAFSS headquarters building, Bldg. 2000, was named Ardisana Hall on 14 July in memory of Brig Gen Bernard Ardisana, a longtime member of the command and a former vice commander who died on active duty while assigned to NSA.

Major General Kenneth D. Burns commanded USAFSS, August 1975-January 1979.

During the 1970s, USAFSS began playing an increasing role in supporting tactical commanders. Here, personnel operate positions inside an ERU Hut.

1979

On 19 January, Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson replaced Maj Gen Kenneth D. Burns as the USAFSS Commander. General Larson was the last USAFSS Commander and the first Electronic Security Command (ESC) Commander.

On 1 February, USAFSS transferred the operation and maintenance of its Telecommunications Center to Air Force Communications Service (later the Air Force Communications Command).

On 20 April, Headquarters USAF established the Directorate of Electromagnetic Combat (AF/XOE), under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans, and Readiness to support the ESC mission.

On 17 July, General Larson officially opened the Command Alert Center.

On 1 August, the USAF redesignated USAFSS as the ESC, because of its broader electronic warfare responsibilities. All units assigned to the USAFSS were automatically transferred to the ESC.

1980

On 1 January, the ESC officially created the Comfy Olympics program to identify and recognize ESC's most talented individual enlisted technicians. Modeled after the SAC's annual missile, bombing and munitions competitions, the Comfy Olympics program tried to improve technical performance and proficiency, while recognizing and rewarding technical excellence command-wide.

The Air Force Cryptologic Depot (AFCD) became the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center (AFCSC) on 1 February 1980.

The Air Force Cryptologic Support Depot Force was redesignated the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center on 1 February 1980.

On 19 March, ESC completed construction of a Document Destruction System (DDS) facility as an addition to Ardisana Hall, Kelly AFB, Tex., at a cost of $74,200.

The Director of the National Security Agency assigned the Ladylove mission to ESC, effective 31 March.

On 1 October, the Joint Electronic Warfare Center (JEWC) activated at Kelly AFB, Tex. It functioned under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the Director of Operations, Joint Staff. The ESC commander, Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson, was dual-hatted as Director of the JEWC.

The Albert F. Simpson Center at Maxwell AFB, Al., approved the ESC emblem on 12 February. When it became official 1 March, ESC had not selected a motto.

ESC completed the transfer of its Sensitive Compartmented Information adjudication function and manpower spaces to AFIS/INS during July.

The Air Staff tasked ESC on 30 September to take the lead in getting a Red Force Team (Constant Spur) underway. The team employed adversary Command, Control, and Communications Countermeasure (C3CM) actions against friendly operators (combat crews, weapons controllers, communications) and C3 facilities to train them in a degraded C3 environment, and stress friendly C3 systems.

On 3 November, the USAF directed ESC to combine the Red Force (Constant Spur) and Blue Force (Electronic Support Team). The USAF named the combined program Comfy Challenge, while the interim program became Comfy Sword II.

A Cobra Ball RC-135 aircraft takes off. Two ESC crewmen were killed in the crash of a Cobra Ball at Shemya, Air Force Station, Alaska, in 1981.

Brigadier General Bernard Ardisana, former USAFSS Vice Commander for whom the USAFSS Headquarters building was named.

1981

On 5 January, Lt Cmdr G. Guy Thomas became the first U. S. Navy member to be awarded the Air Force wings. He received the Air Force Officer Aircrew Member Badge.

On 9 January, the operational deployment of the first modernized RJ aircraft to the 6988 ESS at RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom, took place. Modernization of the second aircraft and its subsequent deployment to the 6985 ESS at Eielson AFB, Alaska, occurred in February 1981. Successful Block III operations at these two units, and mixed fleet operations at Offutt AFB, Nebr., continued throughout the year despite frequent surge taskings and an increase in sortie rates. Introduction of the third, fourth, and fifth modernized aircraft into the fleet followed in March, August, and December.

The Cobra Ball II aircraft was destroyed in an accident at Shemya Air Force Station, Alaska, on 15 March.

The HQ ESC DCS/Operations (DO) and DCS/National Programs (NP) merged on 1 July.

On 1 July, ESC activated the 6910th Electronic Security Wing (ESW) at Lindsey AS, Germany, to perform in-theater planning with USAFE and other service staffs on C3CM and tactical intelligence support missions. This mission included the planning for peacetime, exercise, and contingency/wartime intelligence needs.

On 1 October, the Air Force Reserves established the 8075 ESS as ESC's first Air Force Reserve unit at Brooks AFB, Tex. The 8075th provided Communications Security support for the Air Force and other DoD organizations.

The first Coronet Guard Comfy Levi mission was flown out of Howard AFB, Panama, in an attempt to expand U.S. capabilities in the Central American area. These missions lasted from 8 October until 18 December.

On 26 October, the USAFSS/ESC Alumni Association was formally organized. As its charter, the group fostered continued awareness of the mission and accomplishments of the USAF and ESC. It also provided its members a forum for desirable social, educational, and humanitarian services.

The 6952nd ESS, RAF Alconbury, England began supporting TR-1 operations in 1983.

1982

On 1 January, the 6952 ESS activated at RAF Alconbury, United Kingdom. The squadron, which provided maintenance support for the TR-1 aircraft, was assigned to the 6910 ESW. This action ensured all ESC critical support requirements would be in place prior to the SAC's TR-1 beddown at Alconbury in early 1983.

On 16 February, the USAF tasked ESC to provide integrated, all source Operations Security (OPSEC) support to all Air Force units. This support included threat assessment and vulnerability analysis.

In August, General Larson directed the merger of the Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for Total Force Augmentation (CF) and the Reserve Affairs Office (DPB). The two offices completed the merger on 17 December. As a result, the merger increased mission effectiveness by placing the entire ESC Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) Program under one function, reporting directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DP).

On 1 October, Special Agent Pat Martin became the first Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) Counterintelligence representative assigned to ESC. He reported directly to the ESC Chief of Staff. Martin's assignment enhanced AFOSI investigative/operational support to the ESC by increasing AFOSI's visibility/accessibility through direct contact with HQ ESC staff elements.

On 1 December, Detachment 2, Electronic Security Combat Operations Staff (ESCOS) activated at Scott AFB, Ill., to support HQ Military Airlift Command. It was assigned as an integrated directorate, responsible to the MAC Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations.

In December, the 6924 ESS received an outstanding rating from the ESC Inspector General (IG). It was the first outstanding IG rating in the command's history. Lieutenant Colonel Michael S. Cassidy commanded the unit.

On 17 December, the 6981 ESS received the first new Comfy Sword IA system for initial deployment in support of exercise Brim Frost 83. The remaining eleven Comfy Sword IA systems were scheduled for completion during 1983.

1983

On 10 February, the first TR-1 airframe deployed to RAF Alconbury, United Kingdom, where the 6952 ESS provided direct support to intelligence operations in Europe. Concurrent with the TR-1's arrival, U-2R operations in the Central European theater ceased and ESC's U-2R maintenance personnel in the 6988 ESS at RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom, were transferred to the 6952 ESS.

In February, the 6960th Security Police Squadron reestabblished the "Special Security Guard cadre," replacing the familiar "Elite Guard."

On 9 April, the ESC formally dedicated the Hall of Honor in Ardisana Hall in conjunction with the National Prisoner of War (POW)/Missing in Action (MIA) observance. General Larson delivered the welcoming remarks, while the former USAFSS Commander, Maj Gen Carl W. Stapleton (retired), presented the keynote address.

On 29 July, Maj Gen John B. Marks assumed command of ESC, replacing Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson.

On 1 October, ESC activated HQ Electronic Security, Alaska (HQ ESA) at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. That action strengthened the organizational structure of ESC's Alaskan units—the 6981 ESS at Elmendorf AFB, assigned to HQ Electronic Security, Pacific (HQ ESP) at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and the 6985 ESS at Eielson AFB, Alaska, assigned to HQ ESS at Offutt AFB, Neb., by assigning both of them to the headquarters in Alaska.

On 1 October, the 8078 ESS (AF Reserves) activated at Offutt AFB, Nebr. The AFRES Prime Beef teams from Indiana, Washington, and Wisconsin constructed a 4,000-square-foot building for the squadron. As its mission, the unit trained for and conducted communications surveillance activities in support of SAC. Fourteenth Air Force controlled the unit in peacetime, but on mobilization, the ESC would gain control over the unit.

1984

An Olympic Game U-2 aircraft crashed at Osan AB, Korea on 21 May. The crash destroyed all airborne systems on board the aircraft.

During a 29 June dedication ceremony, Mrs. Betty Leftwich, widow of TSgt Raymond F. Leftwich, helped General Marks unveil a plaque naming a Security Hill dormitory in honor of her late husband. TSgt Leftwich had served as a USAFSS radio operator. He was killed in March 1967 when the EC-47 aircraft he was flying in from Nha Trang AB, Vietnam, was shot down by enemy fire. He headed a crew of three USAFSS operators assigned to Detachment 1, 6994 SS, when his aircraft was shot down and all crew members were killed.

A second Olympic Game U-2 aircraft crashed at Osan AB on 8 October, destroying the airborne system and data link system.

On 2 October, a $5,216,958 contract was awarded for a 74,100 square-foot addition to the HQ ESC building (later building 2007).

On 29 October, contractors broke ground for the 74,000-square-foot addition to Ardisana Hall (Building 2000).

1985

On 1 April, ESC created DCS/Space Activities (SX) from resources previously assigned to the discontinued Directorate of Space Activities (DOZ), DCS/Operations.

On 10 April, the 8085th Security Police Flight (AFRES) activated to augment the 6960th Security Police Squadron during wartime. The 8085th was the first unit of its kind to be assigned a wartime mission at HQ ESC.

On 17 April, Brig Gen Paul H. Martin assumed command of ESC. He replaced General Marks on his retirement.

On 29 April, the Air Force Military Personnel Center advised ESC that Secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr had approved the use of Air Force women for airborne duty aboard EC-130 Compass Call aircraft. This assignment was a unique opportunity for female crypto linguists, who in the past had limited opportunity to serve as aircrew members.

On 1 May, ESC established the DCS/Information Systems (SI) to implement Phase I of a plan to integrate HQ ESC Communications and Data Automation functions.

On 8 May, the Air Force implemented a requirement for all personnel being assigned to NSA, related field activities, and certain ESC positions to receive a polygraph test prior to departing their losing base. The nearest AFOSI office had to conduct the test prior to receipt of permanent change of station (PCS) orders. The agents asked espionage questions.

On 17 May, the ESC assumed the Computer Security (COMPUSEC) mission for the Air Force with the transfer of the Air Force Computer Security Office from Gunter AFB, AL, to AFCSC.

Members of ESC's 6948th ESS assemble the floor brace of a Comfy Shield Hut at Border Star-85, March 1985.

On 7 November, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Richard D. Kisling (Retired), a former USAFSS Senior Enlisted Advisor and the third CMSAF, died. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Because of terrorist activities in Greece, the Secretary of Defense imposed travel restrictions on U.S. military personnel. The restrictions required passengers to use MAC airlift to the maximum extent possible. In June, the Air Force advised its personnel that permanent change of station and temporary duty travel from and to the CONUS would be by MAC contract and military organic flights, routed through Rhein Main AB, Germany, with travel to and from Greece via military organic flights. These restrictions affected personnel movements because of the time required to complete travel—a minimum of three days, more if assigned to Iraklion; and an overnight stay in Athens if traveling to Iraklion and Frankfurt. Adding a direct flight from Rhein Main AB, Germany, to Hellenikon AB, Greece, helped some travelers.

During 1985, a new era in intelligence training began a Goodfellow AFB, Tex., with the transfer of the Electronics Intelligence Operations Specialist Course from Keesler AFB, Miss. This transfer represented the first in a series of moves designed to consolidate intelligence training at the Goodfellow Technical Training Center.

1986

In March, the USAFE Vice Commander reviewed the draft Compass Call organization structure, which had been prepared by the ESC and USAFE staffs in October 1985. On 28 March, General Martin approved 6919 ESS as the designator for the new ESC Compass Call squadron. At that same time, USAFE also moved 109 manpower billets to ESC, effective 1 October USAFE agreed to provide ESC

Crew members of the 6916th ESS, Hellenikon AB, Greece following the unit's milestone 4,000th RC-135 mission on 17 October 1986.

Major General John B. Marks commanded ESC from July 1983 - April 1985.

all facilities and equipment for the USAFE Compass Call mission. The 6919 ESS activated at Sembach AB, Germany, on 1 October.

In early 1983, the idea of establishing an ESC-gained Air National Guard (ANG) ESS was born. The large number of language-qualified people and excellent ANG support available in the Salt Lake City, Utah, area made that city a most attractive location for an ESC Reserve airborne unit to support wartime and contingency operations. The idea allowed ESC to fill shortages of airborne crypto linguists and to save Air Force training funds by recruiting individuals already proficient in a language. On 5 February, the organization of the 169 ESS was announced publicly. A Department of the Air Force letter then officially announced the unit's constitution, effective 9 April. The letter stated the unit would be allotted to the Air National Guard on or about 8 October, with the ESC as the gaining command.

Operation EL DORADO CANYON: On 14 April, Air Force and Navy aircraft conducted a nighttime air strike against the Libyan SA-5 complex at Surte, the Al-Azziziyah Barracks in Tripoli, the Benghazi military barracks, the Benina military airfield, the military side of Tripoli airport, and terrorist training facilities in the port of Sidi Bilal. Between 13-18 April, ESC units in Europe provided intelligence support to U.S. activities against Libya. This support involved special taskings for the 6917 ESG, 6931 ESS, 6950 ESG, and RC-135/RJ crews from the 6916 ESS. HQ ESE served as the in-theater ESC executive agent for this effort. The RC-135 provided intelligence support to Sixth Fleet elements during the central Mediterranean operations and later to the Search and Rescue efforts for a downed F-111.

The 6919th ESS, Sembach, Air Base, Germany, began supporting EC-130 Compass Call operations in late 1986.

In 1984 General Marks, the ESC Commander, directed a concerted effort to investigate various strategies to reposture and/or realign the command's tactical assets to better support exercise and wartime taskings. As a result of this effort, a proposal to consolidate two mobile ESC assets, the 6913 ESS, at Flak Kaserne, Augsburg, Germany, and the 6918 ESS at the Mehlingen annex of Sembach AB, Germany. On 15 April 1985, General Marks formally proposed this initiative to USAFE, and on 19 July the proposal was accepted and approved. The new combined unit was to be called the 6914 ESS. The 6918 ESS vacated its Sembach AB location on 1 October 1986, set up at Mehlingen Annex and was renamed the 6914 ESS. The move of the 6913 ESS (Mobile) from Augsburg, Germany to the Mehlingen annex occurred in April 1987.

On 21 April, the ESC Command Innovation Center (IC) was created as a special office reporting directly to the ESC Vice Commander. It had a mission to institute a conscious, purposeful search for innovative opportunities throughout ESC. The command established this innovation strategy as an integral part of its long-range planning process. Lieutenant Colonel John A. Lewis became the Center's first director.

In August, the 6990 ESG moved its operations function from the Army facility at Torii Station, Japan, to Kadena AB, Okinawa. By 1 September 1986 it was operating in the new facility. This move brought the unit's operations and logistics functions together in one central location on Kadena AB. The completion of this relocation project, which began in February 1985, ended more than 16 years of Army service and support to the 6990 ESG.

On 8 September, ESC established an Office of Innovation. This action increased the emphasis and move on with ESC's corporate strategy for innovation. Colonel Rolf Smith headed the office and reported directly to the ESC Chief of Staff.

Construction on building 2007, January 1986.

Comfy Shield huts from the 6948th ESS under a camouflage canopy during an exercise--1987.

On 1 October, several ESC units were redesignated or activated as ESC Divisions:

• Headquarters Electronic Security Europe (ESE), Ramstein AB, Germany, redesignated as HQ European Electronic Security Division (EESD).

• Headquarters Electronic Security Pacific (ESP), Hickam AFB, Hawaii, redesignated HQ Pacific Electronic Security Division (PESD).

• Headquarters 6960 ESW, Kelly AFB, TX, was redesignated HQ Continental Electronic Security Division (CESD).

• HQ Space Electronic Security Division (SESD) activated at Peterson AFB, Colo.

Contractors finished the construction of building 2007 in 1986, and the Air Force accepted the new building in June. The Air Force Communications Command (AFCC) then took charge of the building to install communications. That work was completed in November 1986. After moving in the furniture, ESC occcupied the building before the end of December.

During the year, the 6903 ESG and other U.S. and Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) intelligence functions moved into the Korean Combat Operations Intelligence

Torii Station, home of the 6990th ESG's operations and logistics functions until 1986.

Center (KCOIC), after nearly seven years of planning. Despite several significant problems with the KCOIC construction project, the relocation of 6903 ESG mission assets from Hill 170 began on 1 October 1986. All mission equipment and support functions were fully operational, well before the 10 December 1986 initial operating capability date.

1987

Staff Sergeant Renata Gross, 6990 ESG, became the command's first female crewmember to fly on an operational RC-135.

On 1 January, HQ ESC named the auditorium in building 2007 (originally known as building 2025) as the Bernard A. Larger Auditorium, in honor of Col. Bernard A. Larger (deceased). The rationale behind the change was that the current Larger Auditorium in building 2000 would have to be modified into office space and a small briefing room. The new conference area was more in keeping with the honor accorded to Colonel Larger.

Colonel Leonard W. Johnson, Jr., Command Surgeon, died when his single engine plane crashed during a thunderstorm five miles south of Kokomo, Ind. He served as Command Surgeon from 16 August 1984 until his untimely death on 1 August.

1988

When the Air Force redesignated USAFSS as ESC in August 1979 the command retired its motto, "Freedom Through Vigilance." Beginning on 23 December 1986, HQ ESC conducted a contest to select a new motto. The contest ended on 3 June 1987 with the announcement that "Freedom Through Vigilance," a motto with a proud heritage and special meaning for the command, would again be the ESC motto.

On 1 June, the ground breaking for a new Security Service Federal Credit Union on Security Hill, Kelly AFB, Tex., took place. Construction on the $460,000 building was completed on 22 January 1988.

The ESC's first and only Air National Guard unit, the 169 ESS at Hill AFB, Utah, had received the necessary federal recognition on 27 April to activate on 19 September.

On 8 December, General Martin approved a reorganization that would posture the command for the future and ensure consistency with Air Force guidelines.

In 1987, Congress deleted funding for additional RJ aircraft.

On 25 January, the new Security Service Federal Credit Union building opened for business.

On 1 April, the ESC, USAFE, the European Command (EUCOM), and U. S. Army Europe (USAEUR) signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for TREDS/TRIGS management. The MOA gave the TREDS/TRIGS Director the responsibility to combine the two intelligence disciplines into a coordinated effort. It formed a Mission Development and Control Element with operations officers from the 7451st Tactical Intelligence Squadron (TIS); the 6911 ESS; and Det Hahn, 66th Military Intelligence Brigade.

To support a DoD aggressive anti-smoking campaign to improve health and readiness of DoD personnel, the ESC put a no-smoking policy into effect for Buildings 2000, 2007, and AFCSC on 1 April. The policy change allowed smoking only in the Belvedere Picnic Area.

On 15 April, General Martin approved reorganization of HQ ESC and forwarded the accreditation package to the Air Staff for approval. The HQ USAF approved the overall command reorganization. The HQ USAF authority to constitute the 690 ESW, 693 ESW, and 694 ESW was dated on 21 June; and approval for the 695 ESW was dated 20 September.

On 18 May, Gen Larry D. Welch, the USAF Chief of Staff, approved a new mission for the AFEWC, tasking the unit to support EC testing and acquisition.

On 1 June, the HQ ESC reorganization became effective. The change refocused HQ ESC to concentrate on planning and programming for the mission needs of ESC's four divisions, two centers, and six operational Air Force-controlled wings in terms of manpower, training, and equipment. The changes allowed HQ ESC to function as a headquarters.

On 1 June, ESC dissolved the Constant Web Program Office, but program management remained with ESC. Under the reorganization, the Constant Web data base production duties moved to AFEWC/CW, while responsibility for Constant Web hardware and software acquisition transferred to HQ ESC Directorate of Communications.

Interior of Comfy Shield "I-Hut" of the 6948th ESS.

Major General Paul H. Martin commanded ESC from April 1985-July 1989.

In July, Air Force Secretary Edward C. Aldridge, Jr., announced a change to the combat exclusion policy for women in the Air Force. The change opened assignments of women to Red Horse and mobile aerial port squadrons, effective 8 June. In addition, the change opened the TR-1, U-2, TU-2, C-29 (flight check), and EC- 130 missions to the assignment of women, effective 1 July.

At HQ USAF, General Martin accepted the 1987 Air Force Productivity Enhancement Award for professional excellence on 7 November. The Air Force attributed ESC's success to creative promotion schemes, program integration at all levels, and outstanding Air Force support of key initiatives.

On 15 December, William Howard Taft IV, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, approved a DoD Directive to implement the Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System. This system enhanced the Services' ability to manage the recruitment, retention, and compensation of civilian employees working in intelligence functions.

1989

In March, ESC flight-tested the U-2R SENIOR SPAN system.

The Air Force approved the "Gordon W. Sommers Outstanding Civilian of the Year" award in May.

On 26 May, Senior Scout, a tactical airborne intelligence system designed to replace Comfy Levi, made its first test flight.

The first Flowing Pen (Comfy Levi) mission (CF916) was flown on 9 June.

On 12 June, Maj Gen Carl W. Stapleton (retired), the USAFSS commander from August 1969 until his retirement in February 1973, died.

In August, General Martin, the ESC Commander, approved a plan to rename the Security Hill picnic area in honor of General Stapleton.

Major General Gary W. O'Shaughnessy, commanded ESC from 1989-1991. Later, he became the first commander of AFIC.

Mr. Dennis B. Richburg became advisor to the ESC commander on 1 July 1990.

Conversion of ESC and JEWC civilian employees from competitive to the excepted service under the new Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System (CIPMS) took place on 1 July. Then on 15 October, the General Manager (GM) force converted to the General Schedule (GS) system.

On 16 August, Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy assumed command of ESC from General Martin, who retired.

In the October/November period, ESC demonstrated the Tactical Information Broadcast Service (Comfy Harvest).

In November, Brig Gen Paul L. Roberson presented the first ESC display to the USAF Museum, an AN/MSR-1 Communications Security monitoring van. Comfy Sabre replaced the AN/MSR-1 system.

In late 1989, ESC played an active, on-the-scene role in Operation JUST CAUSE. The 6933 ESS performed successfully in the operation from its beginning to end. Additionally, ESC involvement included Electronic Warfare planning in the AFEWC, mission support by other ESC units, and staff support at HQ ESC. In terms of planning and execution, DoD officials proclaimed Operation JUST CAUSE the most successful military operation since WWII, and ESC people played a big part in that success.

In December, CSAF opened additional aircraft to women—the C-141, C-130, C-17, and the U-2/TR-1.

In December, a third U-2 deployed to Osan AB, Republic of Korea.

Under the A-76 Commercial Activities Program, the ESC Base Supply function converted from a military/civilian operation to a civil service operation during 1989. However, implementation of the Most Efficient Organization for base supply support had to be extended to 1 April 1990.

1990

ESC personnel from several units began supporting DESERT SHIELD Operations in early August 1990. An RC-135 Rivet Joint refuels over Saudi Arabia. ESC provided invaluable support on the ground and in the air during Operation DESERT STORM.

On 15 March, the ESC received the Senior Scout system. Then at 0737 hours on 16 March, a new era of ESC airborne operations began when the Senior Scout departed for Panama on its first operational deployment.

On 17 May, ESC started the Civilian Drug Testing Program officially with the testing of five volunteers.

On 25 May, the 6903 ESG and Detachment 2, 9th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing achieved a milestone when a U-2R Olympic Game sortie flew its 5,000th mission.

On 1 July, Mr. Dennis B. Richburg replaced Mr. Gordon W. Sommers as the advisor to the ESC commander. He later became the organization's Technical Director.

Iraq invaded Kuwait on 2 August. President George Bush subsequently mobilized U.S. military forces for deployment to the Persian Gulf under Operation DESERT SHIELD.

On 9 August, the 6916 ESS arrived in Saudi Arabia with two RJ aircraft and two backend crews to participate in Operation DESERT SHIELD.

On 11 August, Col William C. Bender arrived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to serve as ESC's first Task Force Director for DESERT SHIELD. The 6948 ESS also arrived in Riyadh, Saudia Arabia, to participate in the operation.

On 1 October, the HQ 2100th CG was relieved from assignment to the Air Force Communications Command (AFCC) and assigned to ESC as a result of the transfer of Critical Intelligence Communication (CRITICOMM) operations and maintenance (O&M) from AFCC to ESC.

U-2 flight operations against Cuba, staged from the 6947 ESS, Key West Naval Air Station, Fla., ended on 1 November 1990. A U-2 flew the final mission the day before.

On 10 November, the 6975th ESS (Provisional), activated at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

A proud chapter in USAFSS and ESC history came to an end on 13 November, when the 6916 ESS inactivated at Hellenikon AB, Greece. For almost 34 years, the 6916th's men and women flew the Baltic and Black Sea routes, above the deserts of Sudan and Egypt, over the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, and the Persian Gulf. Operations from Hellenikon provided intelligence support to many major events in the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern area, such as the 1967 and 1973 Arab/Israeli wars, Beirut, Gulf of Sidra, TWA Flight 847 hijacking, the Achille Lauro, ELDORADO CANYON. The 6916th was also the first ESC unit in Saudia Arabia.

1991

In February, the ESC became the first command in the Air Force, and within the intelligence community, to implement a standard set of computer security application programs designed specifically for the Computer Security Officer (CSO).

On 1 March, the Mediterranean RC-135 missions, historically flown from Hellenikon AB, began flying from NAS Souda Bay, Greece. ESC activated OL-RS, 6931 ESS at Souda Bay for this purpose.

On 13 March, OL-RH, 6988 ESS inactivated, thus ending the USAF Security Service/ESC presence at Hellenikon AB, Greece. Operations began there on 1 December 1968. The inactivation marked an end to ESC airborne activities in that country.

August 1990--members of the 6948 ESS deploy to Saudi Arabia in support of DESERT SHIELD.

Major General Gary W. O'Shaughnessy accepts the new Air Force Intelligence Command guidon from Air Force Chief of Staff General Merrill A. McPeak during activation ceremonies at Kelly AFB, Tex., on 17 October 1991.

On 13 March, the command ended more than 17 years of operations at Augsburg, Germany, by inactivating the 6913 ESS. The unit provided rapid radio relay, secure communications and command, control and communications countermeasures support to U.S. and allied forces during its years of operations.

On 25 April, the 6919 ESS flew its last operational mission to end another chapter in the history of ESC airborne operations. The 6919 ESS then inactivated on 21 May at Sembach AB, Germany.

On 1 July, ESC decommissioned the last Comfy Levi system.

On 16 July, Maj Gen James R. Clapper, Jr., the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, with Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy, the ESC Commander, briefed Secretary of the Air Force Donald Rice on the proposed Air Force

Intelligence Command (AFIC) structure and implementation plans/time lines. Afterwards, the Secretary approved the formation of AFIC with a 1 October effective date.

On 23 August, ESC accepted the Senior Troupe system as an operational asset and assigned it to the 6948 ESS for operation and support.

On 19 September, ESC officials conducted a formal retreat and closure ceremony at Berlin's Marienfelde Airport, Germany. Afterward, the site and keys to the site were turned over to the host air base group commander. The formal closure of Marienfelde came after 26 years of existence as one of the premier operations of the Command.

On 1 October, the Air Force redesignated ESC as the AFIC.

On 1 October, the Deputy Chief of Staff/Operations, Collection Operations Division established a counter-drug operation. The function executed policy and managed collection activities associated with the "war on drugs."

On 15 December, the 6922 ESS at Clark AB, Republic of the Philippines, inactivated.

On 31 December, AFIC had an authorized strength of 16,388 people, including 1, 863 officers, 11, 693 enlisted personnel and 2, 832 civilians.

1992

On 24 January, General Merrill McPeak, the Air Force Chief of Staff, announced the final phase of the objective wing organization structure.

On 20 February, General O'Shaughnessy selected "Prism" to replace "Comfy" as the first word of the command's nickname for key projects.

On 13 April, AFIC held its first Communications Computer Architecture Workshop. Representatives from across the Air Force attended.

On 20 April, Secretary of the Air Force Donald B. Rice, delegated to AFIC the authority to disclose information on the characteristics and performance of key Russian and Chinese aerodynamic weapons and related systems.

On 1 June, AFIC created the Architecture and Integration Division to develop a communications-computer systems architecture for the command.

Members of AFIC's 6990 ESS, Kadena AB, Japan, pose with an RC-135 Rivet Joint Aircraft--summer 1992.

On 8 June, AFIC inactivated the 6985 ESS after more than 30 years of providing critical intelligence support to tactical and national customers. The unit stood on the leading edge of intelligence support throughout the Burning Wind, Cobra Ball, and Cobra Eye missions. They left a legacy of advancing technology as a means to accomplish the AFIC mission. According to General O'Shaughnessy, "The end of the cold war is a victory in which every military member can take pride, but the men and women of the 6985 ESS should take a special pride in the key role they played in achieving this victory."

On 18 June, the 6949 ESS accepted operational control of the Cobra Ball and Cobra Eye programs.

Headquarters 690 ESG inactivated at Templelhof Central Airport, Germany on 1 July 1992.

On 1 August, the 6917 ESG at San Vito, Italy, inactivated.

On 17 August, the AFIC supported Task Force Russia, a Department of the Army effort to support a U.S./Russian Joint Commission on Prisoners of War and Missing in Action cases, .

On 27 August, the 600 ESS was activated at Langley AFB, Va., to support the Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System (CARS).

1993

On 26 January, AFIC renamed the Communications, Computer Systems Requirements Processing Working Group as the Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) Group.

On 22 February, General O'Shaughnessy announced the end to compliance-oriented inspections and introduced Quality Force Assessment.

On 15 March, the Secretary of Defense directed the Services to consolidate their intelligence commands/agencies into a single intelligence element within each service.

On 17 May, Maj Gen Kenneth A. Minihan assumed command of the AFIC from General O'Shaughnessy, who retired from the Air Force. General Merrill A. McPeak officiated the ceremony.

On 1 August, AFIC formed the Tactical Information Broadcast System (TIBS) Special Management Office with management responsibility for all DoD.

On 10 September, the HQ Air Force Electronic Warfare Center was redesignated HQ Air Force Information Warfare Center (AFIWC).

On 1 October, the Air Force redesignated AFIC as the Air Intelligence Agency, a field operating agency, under the Air Force Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence with General Minihan serving as the first commander.

Also on 1 October, the 67th Intelligence Wing (IW) activated at Kelly AFB, TX. It later became the 67th Information Operations Wing. Col James R. O'Brien Jr. assumed command of the organization.

On 20 December, the Operations Support Center, AIA's single point of contact for time sensitive intelligence, officially opened.

1994

On 1 April, HQs 696th Intelligence Group (IG) inactivated at Andrews AFB, Md.

On 1 June, HQ AIA accepted responsibility for Cobra Dane from the Air Force Space Command.

Col Robert D. Anderson took command of the 67 IW on 28 June.

On 30 June, HQs 26 IW inactivated at Ramstein AB, Germany.

On 1 July, the Air Force Cryptologic Office (AFCO) activated at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

On 1 September, AIA inactivated three units at Kelly AFB, Texas: the Information Services Flight, the Management Engineering Flight and the Intelligence Combat Operations Staff.

On 15 September, the JCS redesignated the Joint Electronic Warfare Center as the Joint Command and Control Warfare Center (JC2WC).

On 30 September, General Minihan dedicated a static EC-47 aircraft at Vigilance Memorial Park in front of HQ AIA.

On 10 October, the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center was inactivated at Kelly AFB, Tex.

On 3 October, Brig Gen John P. Casciano assumed command of AIA from General Minihan.

On 15 November, the 39th Intelligence Squadron (IS) activated at Nellis AFB, Nev.

On 30 November, the 48 IS activated at Beale AFB, Calif.

Major General Kenneth A. Minihan served as the first commander of AIA.

1995

The 68 IS at Brooks AFB celebrated its 46th anniversary on 23 February. It was the oldest unit at Brooks and one of the original four units in AIA.

On 23 February, members of the 6975 IS completed their 1000th Rivet Joint mission in 54 months of support to Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM and SOUTHERN WATCH.

On 30 March, after approximately 18 months of operation, the 67 IW became the only worldwide Air Force intelligence organization.

Staff Sergeant Beth Yandow became the first female RC-135 Rivet Joint crew member to qualify as an airborne mission supervisor on 27 April.

During 23 June ceremonies at HQ AIA, Brig Gen John P. Casciano pinned on his second star.

On 30 August, the 315th Training Squadron at Goodfellow AFB, Tex., announced major alterations in intelligence officer training courses. More unit specific training and officer/enlisted interaction formed key elements in the change.

Col Alan B. Thomas succeeded Col Robert D. Anderson as commander of the 67 IW on 30 August.

Secretary of the Air Force Dr. Sheila Widnall visited the AIA and the AFIWC on 22-23 September for mission briefings and a current overview of the Agency's mission. She stressed the importance of exploiting the information domain.

On 11 October, elements of the Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System (CARS) completed their first year of support to Joint Task Force Southwest Asia.

By the mid-1990s, Communications Security Monitoring gave way to full-fledged multimode Electronic Security Systems Assessments (ESSA) operations. A member of AIA's 68 IS at Brooks AFB, Tex., conducts ESSA operations--circa 1994.

The CARS of AIA's 10 IS beside a U-2 on the Langley AB flightline--1995.

1996

On 5 January, General Casciano relinquished command of the AIA to Brig Gen Michael V. Hayden. Casciano became the Air Force's Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

On 28 March, General Hayden pinned on his second star in ceremonies at HQs AIA.

In March, HQ AIA learned it had earned its fourth Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for exceptionally meritorious service, during 1 October 1993 through 30 September 1995 for orchestrating the largest restructure of Air Force intelligence since 1947.

Major General John P. Casciano, Commander of AIA, October 1994-January 1996.

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on 25 June for the new HQ 67 IW building. The structure was completed in 1998.

On 30 June, the Air Force inactivated two units: the 23 IS at Key West NAS, Fla., and the 33 IS at Howard AFB, Panama.

Col Gary R. Harvey became commander of the 67 IW on 26 August.

On 30 September, AIA reported an authorized strength of 11,867 people: 1,743 officers and 10,124 enlisted. The average age of the enlisted was 31.4 years and 39.8 years for the officer force.

As of 30 September, the annual economic impact of AIA in the San Antonio area exceeded $224 million.

During exercise Blue Flag 91-1, held in December at the USAF Battle Staff Training School at Hurlburt Field, Fla., more than 800 people participated. The 50 technicians from AIA formed an information warfare support team. That team introduced for the first time Measurement and Signatures Intelligence to the exercise scenario.

1997

On 2 January, the AIA Commander, General Hayden announced the implementation of "Global Engagement." the new direction for Air Force operations. Under this program, the Air Force pursued six core competencies. The AIA's responsibility included the information superiority core competency.

On 15 January, General Hayden described his vision of AIA becoming the Air Force leader in integrating and conducting information operations. Under that vision, AIA became a full service agency focused on the complete gamut of information operations: gain, exploit, attack and defend.

During February and March, more than 50 AIA personnel participated in Coalition Green Flag 97-3 at Nellis AFB, Nev. The AIA supported RC-135 RJ and EC-130 Compass Call operations, conducted an Electronic Systems Security Assessment and performed other vital information operations functions. The AIA successfully tested its ability to embed with the air campaign planning element and function as part of an integrated team at the operational level of war.

On 27 February, Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen visited the AIA for briefings and orientation on IW and the new AFIWB.

On 14 March, the 543 IG activated during ceremonies at the Lackland AFB Medina Annex. The new group provided command and control as well as computer and logistics support for the Medina Regional Signals Intelligence Operations Center (MRSOC).

On 17 March, Air Force Chief of Staff General Ronald Fogleman opened the AFIWB on Security Hill at Kelly AFB, thus christening the beginning of a new era in IW operations.

On 31 March, General Hayden explained that AIA was rapidly becoming the Air Force leader in integrating and conducting information operations and would be embedding AIA personnel into the organizational structures of its customers, including Air Mobility Command, Air Force Material Command, and Air Combat Command's Twelfth Air Force.

On 2 April, Airman Second Class Archie Bourg, killed more than 38 years ago, was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. Bourg was one of 17 US crew members who lost their lives when their C-130 reconnaissance aircraft was shot down by several Soviet MiG-17 jet fighters over Armenia on 2 September 1958.

On 28 April, Air Force commanders from the United States and 13 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries visited AIA in San Antonio. They learned about information superiority during their stay at AIA.

1998

On 17 June, the 22 IS at Fort Meade, Md., with service dating back to the United States Air Service of WWI, celebrated its 80th anniversary. Lieutenant General James R. Clapper (Retired), former Director of the DIA conducted the ceremonies.

From 4-6 September, the 390 IS at Kadena AB, Japan, commemorated 30 years of airborne combat intelligence operations in the Pacific Theater. The unit's first mission involved direct support to RC-135 COMBAT APPLE operations in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War.

On 5 September, General Hayden departed AIA to become the Deputy Chief of Staff for the United Nations Command and U.S. Forces Korea. He relinquished his command to Brig Gen James E. Miller, Jr.

Major General Michael V. Hayden commanded the AIA, January 1996-September 1997.

On 10 October, the US Government signed an agreement with the Republic of Moldova, a former Soviet republic, to purchase 21 MiG-29 Fulcrum fighter aircraft and associated air-to-air weapons equipment. The MiGs soon called the National Air Intelligence Center (NAIC) home, after a long C-17 trip from Markulesht AB, Moldova, to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

On 20 October, Colonel Gary Davis assumed command of the 690th Information Operations Group (IOG), the Air Force's first such organization, at Kelly AFB, Tex.

On 22 December, General Miller asked the Air Force to set up an information operations training program at Hurlburt Field, Fla. General Miller explained, "Our strategic goals related to gain, exploit, defend and attack operations mandate an aggressive, agency-wide approach to designing, developing and delivering AIA-unique training."

By connecting an AT&T modem to a message system and another to a DSN line at the MRSOC, Mr. Bill Band, TSgt Morgan Perkins and TSgt Tim Sheppard saved the Air Force and DoD $2.5 million a year in unnecessary charges. Because of this new communications link, brought on line in January 1998, the 4416 IS was able to fly RC-135 Rivet Joint sorties from Al Kharj AB and receive all communications support from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

On 30 January, General Miller explained that as a result of AIA's participation in Blue Flag 98-1, tactics analysis, previously only evident in after action reports, took place during the exercise. Blue Flag 98-1 proved the value of information operations to air operations. In this exercise, the AIA arranged to bring in live TIBS feeds and associated analysts. The participants expressed amazement at the amount of information available from TIBS. The effort to embed AIA information operators in numbered air forces was proved during Blue Flag 98-1.

On 31 January, AIA shipped the first Sensor Guard prototype to the Air Force Materiel Command's Electronic Systems Center (ESC) at Hanscom AFB, Mass.

The 68 IS at Brooks AFB, Tex., became an Electronic Systems Security Analysis Central, Continental United States in the beginning of 1998. The initiative streamlined operations and help leverage personnel reductions with technological advances.

On 28 February, Brig Gen Regner C. Rider, AIA's vice commander, said that for Global Engagement 97, the AIA would conduct warfare using technology that might exist in 2012. Sponsored by the USAF Chief of Staff, Global Engagement 97 high-lighted the contributions of air and space power in 21st century joint mili-tary operations. The exercise employed the concept of Information Conditions (INFOCONs).

Artist's concept of the new 67th Intelligence Wing Headquarters Building on Security Hill at Kelly AFB. The structure was completed in 1998.

On 17 March, after one year of operation, the 820th Security Forces Group (SFG) claimed a busy first year. Its first real-world action came in support of Bright Star and Air Expeditionary Force V at Sheikh Isa AB, Bahrain. AIA assets embedded in the 820 SFG provided threat assessments and aided in the development of the Force Protection Plan.

The 316th Training Squadron at Goodfellow AFB, Tex., graduated 12 students from its first Serbo-Croatian Language Course on 1 April. The 80-day course taught common core knowledge and skills cryptologic linguists require.

Also in April, the 123 IS at Little Rock AFB, Ark., one of two Air National Guard units in AIA, participated in America's drug war. The unit processed nearly 90 percent of all C-26 aerial photographs in the US for the identification of drug fields.

On 1 April, Det 4 of the 67 IG moved to HQ Air Mobility Command (AMC) at Scott AFB, Ill. The detachment became the newest weapon in the Air Force information operations arsenal. Since activation in August 1997, the detachment used Information Operations (IO) to exploit the vulnerabilities of adversaries while building a protective wall around AMC communications and information systems.

The CARS Deployable Ground Station-2 completed its 400th Creek Torch support mission in 1998. Comprised of ACC's 13 IS and AIA's 48 IS, DGS-2 supported the European Commands' intelligence collection requirements and protected NATO Stabilization Forces in the Balkans.

On 15 July, Maj Gen John Casciano, Director of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance on the Air Staff, joined Col John C. Koziol, the 17th Training Group Commander, in dedicating a MiG-29 Fulcrum Static Display Aircraft at Goodfellow AFB, Tex.

The U. S. purchased the MiG-29 from Moldova. The group also received a MiG-23 Flogger G, an SA-4 surface-to-air missile launcher with two missiles and other assorted equipment.

On 5 August, the USAF Chief of Staff released the first Air Force information operations doctrine. The doctrine defined IO as consisting of Information-in-Warfare (IIW) and Information Warfare (IW). IIW encompassed all intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, weather, precision navigation and dissemination activities. IW included the offensive and defensive aspects of psychological operations,

Brigadier General James E. Miller Jr., the AIA commander, September 1997-August 1998.

electronic warfare, deception, destruction, and information defend and attack activities.

On 17 August, Brig Gen John R. Baker assumed command of AIA and JC2WC in ceremonies at Kelly AFB. After relinquishing command of the Agency, General Miller retired from the Air Force after more than 29 years of service.

On 17 August, command responsibility for JC2WC transitioned to the U. S. Atlantic Command in Norfolk, Va. The JC2WC provided direct command and control warfare support to operational commanders around the world.

On 2 October, Mr. Dennis B. Richburg, AIA Technical Director, retired after a civilian and military career that spanned nearly four decades.

During November, General Baker and his wife Judy received the General and Mrs. Jerome F. O'Malley award for their work on-base and in the community during General Baker's tenure as the 18th Wing Commander at Kadena AB, Japan.

At the end of 1998, AIA had a strength of 14,048 personnel: 1,826 officers, 10,083 enlisted and 2,139 civilians.

1999

Mr. Dennis H. Alvey assumed the duties of Executive Director of AIA from Mr. Dennis B. Richburg.

An Air Force Special Operations Command EC-130E Commando Solo aircraft visited Kelly AFB and highlighted the Agency's Psychological Operations mission.

After almost 50 years of service, the Technical Operations Division at McClellan AFB, Calif., closed its doors and inactivated on 9 April.

On 13 August Col James C. Massaro assumed command of the 67 IW. He previously commanded the AFIWC.

Mr. Robert P. Egger ended half a century of service to the U. S. when he retired as AIA's Chief of Security on 10 September.

On 17 September, General Baker presided over AIA ceremonies for the nation-wide POW/MIA Recognition Day. The ceremony honored and highlighted the contributions of POW/MIAs to the country.

General John Baker opened the new AIA Heritage Center on 24 September. The Heritage Center, which featured several different displays portraying the history of intelligence and the legacy of AIA, was the only facility of its type in the Air Force dedicated to the memory of air intelligence.

AIA had 13,722 total personnel in Fiscal Year 1999, including 1,811 officers, 9,834 enlisted members and 2,077 civilians.

Major General John R. Baker commanded the AIA from August 1998-January 2000.

In December, HQ AIA's Psychological Operations Division completed its second year of operations with a staff of nine, augmented by Air Force reserve officers and the designation as the Air Force PSYOP Center of Excellence.

2000

On 14 January, General Baker held ceremonies in front of building 2000 to dedicate two Vietnam era aircraft, an O-2 Skymaster Psychological Operations Aircraft and an AQM-34L Remotely Piloted Vehicle Reconnaissance Drone. Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Frederick J. Finch attended the ceremonies.

On 31 January, Brig Gen Bruce A. Wright, formerly the Deputy Director for Information Operations for the JCS, assumed command of AIA from General Baker.

In February, a 488 IS aircrew from RAF Mildenhall, England, flew a new RC-135RJ on its first operational mission. The combat support sortie in the Balkans region marked the first time in nearly 30 years that a new RJ aircraft joined the existing fleet. On 15 October, Raytheon Systems delivered the 15th RC-135 to ACC.

Mr. Dennis H. Alvey became AIA Executive Director in January 1999.

On 30 March, the second new RC-135 RJ aircraft joined the inventory at Offutt AFB, Nebr.

On 21 April, in ceremonies at HQ AIA General Wright pinned on his second star.

The 566th Operations Support Squadron became the 566th Information Operations Squadron (IOS) on 1 August to reflect a fundamental change in its mission. The unit, located at Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colo., became a part of the multi-agency organization responsible for support to national-level communications, data processing and high speed relay.

On 2 August , the 692nd Intelligence Support Squadron inactivated in order to become part of the 692nd Intelligence Group (IG), now the 692 IOG.

The 12th Expeditionary Intelligence Squadron completed its tenth year of real-time intelligence support to Joint Task Force Southwest Asia supporting patrols of the southern no fly zone over Iraq on 4 August.

On 16 August, the National Air Intelligence Center held a dedication ceremony for its MiG-29UB Fulcrum B aircraft. The aircraft on display was one of 21 fighter aircraft the U. S. purchased from the Republic of Moldova in October 1999.

On 1 November, the 92nd Information Warfare Aggressor Squadron (IWAS) activated under the 318 IOG, one of the AFIWC's subordinate units.

On 20 November, ceremonies were held to commemorate the 303 IS' 50th anniversary. After the September 1950 UN landing at Inchon and the subsequent drive into North Korea, its predecessor, the 1 RSM, started operations in Pyongyang, North Korea in 1950. The 303rd installed a plaque in the Korean Combined Operations Intelligence Center to commemorate the accomplishments of the 303rd and its predecessor organizations over its 50-year history.

2001

On 1 February, the Air Force announced force structure changes that aligned AIA under the ACC. The realignment placed AIA's two wings, the 67th Information Operations Wing (IOW) at Kelly AFB, Tex., and the 70th Intelligence Wing (IW) at Ft. Meade, Md., under ACC's Eighth Air Force headquartered at Barksdale AFB, La.

AIA's commander picked up additional responsibilities on 1 February as the Eighth Air Force Deputy Commander for Information Operations.

On 1 February, Gen John Jumper, the ACC Commander, explained why AIA became part of ACC in ceremonies, "Decision quality data needs to flow fast and free to all levels—between air operations centers, the shooters, the controllers and the intelligence community."

Major General Bruce A. Wright AIA Commander from January 2000-December 2001.

On 1 February, the 390 IS, Kadena AB, Japan and the 488 IS, RAF Mildenhall, England, officially became part of Eighth Air Force.

From 30 January to 9 February, AIA completed its most robust participation to date in a Blue Flag exercise. The AIA's involvement Blue Flag 01-02 included full participation from the 67 IOW.

On 11 June, members of the 68 IOS at Brooks AFB, Tex., earned recognition from higher headquarters as the most significant organizational contributor to the Air Force's operational security posture.

On 29 June, Brig Gen Carol C. Elliot retired from the Air Force after 28 years of service. She served as the AIA's first female Vice Commander from 26 October 1999 until her retirement.

A terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington DC on 11 September 2001 touched off Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Noble Eagle. The attack shaped the Agency's actions and reactions through 2008.

On 11 October, Detachment 1, 18 IS deployed to Southwest Asia. The squadron managed to achieve operational status within 16 hours after arrival.

2002

In 2002, Black Demon, a multi-command exercise designed to enhance the Air Force's computer network defense capability, ended after two weeks of extensive exercise play. The exercise validated the effectiveness of network defense tactics against worldwide attack.

On 20 February, Brig Gen Paul J. Lebras (later Major General) assumed command of AIA. He previously served as the AIA Vice Commander from 1998-1999.

On 15 April, during the ground-breaking ceremony for a new guard gate on Security Hill, U. S. Representative Ciro Rodriguez, (D-Texas, San Antonio) commented on AIA: "You are essential to our nation's offensive and defensive air operations throughout the world, and I'm grateful for the contributions you make to our national defense."

On 11 July, Col James O. Poss assumed command of the 70th Intelligence Wing (IW) from Col Harold J. Beatty at Fort Meade, Md. Colonel Beatty retired from the Air Force after serving more than 35 years.

Staff Sergeant Shane Kimmett, a Direct Support Operator assigned to AIA's 25 IOS at Hurlburt Field, FL, died on 7 August, along with nine other aircrew in the crash of an MC-130H Combat Talon. The aircraft crashed 20 miles south of San Juan while on a training flight from NAS Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, to the west coast of Puerto Rico.

Personnel from AIA work closely with Air Force Speical Operations Command serving as Direct Support Operators aboard several aircraft, including the MH-53J Pave Low III.

2003

On 15 January, the National Air Intelligence Center (NAIC) reopened its Imagery Analysis Facility. It was converted to a state of the art digital imagery facility from a photo-processing laboratory.

On 22 January, more than 60 senior officers gathered at the AIA for the first ever Eighth Air Force/AIA Day. The conference helped to educate the attendees and generate dialogue on IO, intelligence and other integration-related topics.

During the January 2003 annual Tactics Review Board at Nellis AFB, Nev., the participants decided to incorporate IO as a full partner in shaping future Air Force tactics.

On 23 February, ACC redesignated NAIC as the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC). This name change better represented and accurately described the responsibilities and mission of the center, which includes foreign space analysis.

Brigadier General Carol C. Elliott served as the first female Vice Commander of AIA. October 1999-June 2001.

The 690th Support Squadron, long associated with USAFSS and AIA, inactivated on 25 February at Lackland AFB.

The USAF dropped its first PDU-5/B leaflet bomb in March 2003. The leaflet told the Iraqi people that the Americans were coming to liberate them from Saddam Hussein's regime.

Mr. Jer Donald Get was selected as AIA's Executive Director in April 2003, replacing Mr. Dennis H. Alvey. Alvey had served at AIA from 1998 until his retirement in January 2003.

On 25 July Col George L. Thompson assumed command of the AFIWC from Col Arthur Wachdorf, who retired after 26 years of active duty.

On 29 July, Col Ian Dickinson assumed command of the 690 IOG from Col Rebecca Gentry.

On 11 August, General Lebras joined Dr. Richard Romo, the President of the University of Texas at San Antonio, to dedicate the Center for Infrastructure Assurance and Security (CIAS). The CIAS was a coordinated effort to conduct research and development efforts on critical and complex information assurance and security focused matters. The effort developed end products that offered technology transfers among government, academia, and industry.

The Agency's Direct Support Operators fly aboard Air Force Special Operations Command aircraft.

On 11 December, the 480 IW activated at Langley AFB, Va., with Col Larry Grundhauser as the first commander.

2004

On 9 January, Col Gary Bender assumed command of the Misawa Security Operations Center (MCOC) and the 373rd Intelligence Group (IG) from Col Fred Gortler. The 373 IG served as the host organization for the MCOC.

On 15 January, Col Fred Gortler assumed command of the 70 IW at Fort Meade. Md. He succeeded Col James O. Poss, who left to become the Director of Intelligence at HQ United States Air Forces in Europe.

Major General Paul J. Lebras assumed command of AIA 20 February 2002.

On 1 May, Col James Maxwell, the mobilization assistant to the National Air and Space Intelligence Center, became the MA to the AIA commander. He replaced Col Dana Smerchek, who retired in January.

On 21 May, Col James Massaro, the AIA assistant vice commander since September 2001, retired after 30 years of service.

On 7 June, Col Lance Schultz relinquished command of the 544 IOG to Col George V. Eichelberger during a ceremony held at Peterson AFB, Colo.

On 15 July, Col Guy D. Turner assumed command of the Air Force Technical Applications Center from Col Craig V. Bendorf during a change of command ceremony.

From 20 July-5 August, AIA units participated in Joint Expeditionary Forces Experiment (JEFX) 2004. JEFX 2004 conducted, explored, and validated new air and space capabilities to provide warfighters and national decision makers with an array of options to face future challenges.

The AIA Sensor Olympics program celebrated its 25th Anniversary in October. The program instituted by former ESC commander Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson (retired), recognized the agency's outstanding enlisted technicians. General Larson dedicated a display in honor of the Sensor Olympics program and its participants during the annual program proceedings.

2005

The Transportable Medium Earth Terminal (TMET) II system became operational at the 480 IW, Langley AFB, Va., in early 2005. The TMET system allowed enhanced communications with U-2 aircraft flying missions worldwide.

On 31 March, TSgt Glenn Lastes, a Direct Support Operator in Detachment 2, 25 IOS, died in the crash of a MC-130H Combat Talon II in Albania. The mishap claimed the lives of eight other Air Force Special Operations Command Airmen.

On 25 April, President George W. Bush nominated the Director of the National Security Agency, Lt Gen Michael V. Hayden for his fourth star to serve as the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence. General Hayden served as AIA commander from January 1996 to September 1997.

On 26 April, a new Language Learning Center opened at Offutt AFB, Nebr. Established at the 55th Wing's 338th Combat Training Squadron with a great amount of support and funding from AIA, the center provided the capability for airborne linguists to receive training in several vital high density languages.

On 1 May, the 70th Operations Group and 70th Mission Support Group activated at Fort Meade, Md. Subordinated to the 70 IW, the new units enabled the intelligence wing to organize along the same lines as a combat Air Force wing.

AIA personnel also support airborne operations on the ground. Here a member of the 488 IS, RAF Mildenhall, England, transcribes information gathered during a Rivet Joint mission.

Inside the Agency's Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Operations Center (ISROC), at Lackland AFB.

On 31 May, Brig Gen Neal T. Robinson, the AIA vice commander and Air Force Cryptologic Office (AFCO) Director at Fort Meade, Md., retired. General Robinson served as the AIA vice commander and AFCO Director since September 2001 and retired with 31 years of service. He had previously served as AIA's Director of Operations in the mid-1990s.

Throughout September, elements of the 480 IW and 548 IG furnished intelligence, communications and mission reachback support to Joint Task Force Katrina and USNORTHCOM, after Hurricane Katrina hit the Louisiana-Mississippi-Alabama Gulf coast.

On 29 September, Col Jim H. Keffer took command of the 70 IW. He succeeded Col Fred W. Gortler.

On 6 October, Maj Gen John C. Koziol assumed command of AIA. He succeeded General Lebras, who retired from the Air Force after 34 years of service. General Koziol previously commanded the 55th Wing at Offutt AFB, Nebr. His assumption of command coincided with the beginning of the most profound changes in Air Force intelligence in over 30 years.

Major General John C. Koziol, AIA commander October 2005-June 2007. He became the first commander of the AF ISR Agency on 8 June 2007.

2006

The Air Force's mission interests in computer network operations sparked the first movements into cyberspace as an Air Force domain. On 5 July 2006, Air Combat Command created a network warfare wing by redesignating the 67th Information Operations Wing at Lackland AFB, Tex., as the 67th Network Warfare Wing. On that same date, the 70 IW at Fort Meade, Md., realigned under HQ AIA. That second action began the Air Intelligence Agency's transformation from a SIGINT staff headquarters into an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance organization. The reorganization returned the Air Force's "heavy lift" cryptologic wing to leadership under an ISR organization. The 70 IW integrated Air Force capabilities into global cryptologic operations, directly supporting national-level decision makers, combatant commanders and tactical warfighters.

On 5 July, the 67 IOW was redesignated the 67th Network Warfare Wing (NWW) and assigned to 8 AF, Barksdale AFB, La.

In August, Lt Gen David Deptula, the Air Staff's DCS for Intelligence, received a charter from the CSAF to develop a plan to transform Air Force intelligence within 90 days. The Air Intelligence Agency served as a key participant in all levels of planning, which led to a CSAF approved plan of action by December 2006.

On 1 October, the Air Force redesignated the Air Force Information Warfare Center as the Air Force Information Operations Center (AFIOC).

On 1 November, General Koziol restructured the AIA headquarters into an A-staff to better align with Air Staff and joint organizations. The realignment also better positioned the Air Force Cryptologic Office with its NSA counterparts and Det 2, Langley AFB, Va. with the Combat Air Force.

2007

The first of three momentous phases of transformation in Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) began on 8 May, when the Air Force announced the redesignation of AIA as the Air Force ISR Agency. The agency received a new mission to: to organize, train, equip and present ISR forces to joint warfighters and the nation. Under this reorganization, the Air Force ISR Agency would align as a Field Operating Agency (FOA) to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance

and Reconnaissance—the A2. Previously in January 2007, the CSAF ordered the change in AF/A2 from an intelligence focus to ISR.

On 8 June, AIA became the AF ISR Agency and began the effort to broaden its scope beyond signals intelligence to all aspects of ISR. In the first phase of ISR transformation, the AF ISR Agency transitioned its National-Tactical Integration (NTI) initiative into a funded AF program with significant resources, with the 70th Intelligence Wing as operational lead. Support to Special Operations was also significantly expanded, including the establishment of an entire new squadron on 1 July.

On 27 July, General Koziol presided over a ceremony recognizing the roots of AF ISR Agency. On that date, the Agency renamed Building 2007 as Larson Hall to honor Maj Gen Doyle Larson (retired), who served as the ESC's first commander. During his command, Larson pioneered the expansion of his organization's capabilities into core AF competencies. Just a month later on 13 August, General Larson passed away. He had served on active duty for more than 32 years, starting his Air Force career as an enlisted Russian linguist with USAFSS.

In September, AF ISR Agency briefed AF/A2 on a proposal to resurrect a service-based capability for human intelligence (HUMINT). General Deptula approved the concept to stand up the

Maj Gen John C. Koziol (center, right), and members of Maj Gen Larson's family pose with his bust, July 2007.

AF's first HUMINT organization in more than a decade by October 2008. In that same month, AF ISR Agency also advanced a concept to create AF groups and squadrons within the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) to professionalize the military workforce and to align better with other Department of Defense warfighting organizations.

2008

January of 2008 marked several significant advances in AF ISR and also signaled the beginning of phase II of AF ISR Transformation. On 14 January, the CSAF directed ACC,

PACAF and USAFE to transfer the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) capabilities and units to the AF ISR Agency. This transfer accomplished two objectives: first-ever integration of the DCGS global, net-centric ISR weapon system under one organization; and presentation of ISR forces to key warfighting numbered Air Forces through singular theater ISR groups. In this same month, AF/A2 designated AF ISR Agency as the AF Geospatial Intelligence Element (AFGE). This assignment began the advocacy of AF Geoint requirements and capabilities through one focal point—the AF ISR Agency—for the first time.

Additionally, the Air Force approved the unitization of NASIC, which included the standup of groups and squadrons in the spring of 2008.

Finally, in late January, COMACC approved the transfer of the 25th Intelligence Squadron at Hurlburt Field, Florida, from the 55th Wing to AF ISR Agency. This transfer was the second important step in increasing ISR support to special operations.

On 26 February, the Air Force reassigned the 480 IW from Air Combat Command to the AF ISR Agency.

From March through July, several successful actions met the milestones for ISR transformation. In March, the agency presented the first draft of an AF ISR CONOPS to AF/A2, initiating elevation of ISR to an AF core mission area and separating ISR strategic planning from the previous Space and C4ISR CONOPS. By March, the 694 IG also stood up at Osan AB, Korea, signifying the first muscle movement towards the eventual five theater groups under the 480 IW.

On 1 April AF ISR Agency's 693 IG took control of the 24 IS with its reassignment from USAFE.

On 1 April, the Air Force changed the status of the Air Force Technical Applications Center from an Air Force field operating agency to a subordinate unit of Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency.

In mid-April, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates stood-

up the DoD ISR Task Force. Shortly afterwards, the task force established Project Liberty to deploy modified C-12 Huron aircraft to Iraq and Afghanistan to enhance the Air Force's tactical ISR capability.

On 11 July, Brig Gen Jan-Marc Jouas, the AF ISR Agency Vice Commander, left Lackland AFB to become the Director of Operations, Plans, Requirements, and Programs at Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, Hickam AFB, Hawaii. Colonel Jon A. Kimminau, the agency's Director of Plans and Programs became the interim vice commander.

On 30 September, the Air Force nominated AF ISR Agency Commander Maj Gen John C. Koziol for promotion to Lieutenant General. General Koziol became the first career intelligence officer in the history of AF ISR Agency and its predecessor organizations to be nominated for a third star while serving as commander of the organization. Several commanders received that rank after serving in this organization.

On 29 October, the AF ISR Agency activated the 361st Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group at Hurlburt Field, Fla. The new group, under the operational control of the Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC), controlled the 19th Intelligence Squadron at Pope AFB, N. C., and the 25th Intelligence Squadron at Hurlburt Field, Fla.

On 31 October, Gen Norman A. Schwartz , the Chief of Staff of the USAF, visited the AF ISR Agency for a mission orientation. He also attended a Basic Military Training graduation ceremony, and visited the 37th Training Wing and the Wilford Hall Hospital.

On 24 November, Gen Roger A. Brady, Commander of U.S. Air Forces in Europe, Commander of NATO Allied Air Component Command, and the Director of Joint Air Power Competence Center visited the AF ISR Agency. General Koziol presented the command briefing to General Brady.

2009

In early 2009, the DCGS transitioned from its acquisition phase to full sustainment under the direction of the AF ISR Agency.

On 1 January, in a sweeping organizational change, the AF ISR Agency redesignated the 480th and 70th Intelligence Wings, along with their subordinate groups, as Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

units. The agency also inactivated the 607th Air Intelligence Squadron at Osan AB, Republic of Korea, the Pacific Air Forces Air Intelligence Squadron at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and the 70th Operations Group at Ft Meade, Md. As replacement units, the agency activated the 6th Intelligence Squadron at Osan, the 8th Intelligence Squadron at Hickam, and the 70th ISR Group at Ft Meade.

On 15 January, Gen William F. Fraser III, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force visited the agency to discuss ISR and other matters with General Koziol and his staff.

On 23 January, the USAF announced plans to deploy 37 MC-12W aircraft to Iraq and Afghanistan, beginning in April, to enhance high-value targeting and various other tactical intelligence missions. Project Liberty, a $950 million program, involved the initial procurement of 31 sensor-equipped Hawker-Beechcraft C-12 aircraft and the deployment of 100 ISR personnel to intelligence fusion centers on the battlefield. At those locations the ISR specialists analyzed data collected by the aircraft. The USAF also secured funding for an additional seven aircraft in the supplemental Fiscal Year 2009 defense budget request.

Major General Bradley A. Heithold (right) took command of AF ISR Agency on 11 February 2009.

On 11 February, Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold assumed command over the AF ISR Agency. General Heithold previously served as Director of Plans, Programs, Requirements and Assessments at the Air Force Special Operations Command. The outgoing commander, Maj Gen John C. Koziol, pinned on his third star following the change of command ceremony. General Koziol subsequently became the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) for Joint and Coalition Warfighter Support, and the Director of the DoD Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Task Force at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

On 26 March, General Heithold unveiled his Stoplight Chart program to identify the AF ISR Agency's strategic priorities. The program had three key tenets: (1) to bolster ISR Capabilities for on-going joint operations; (2) to develop and care for ISR professionals and their families; and (3) to transform to optimize multi-domain ISR for combatant commands and the nation. Under those tenets, the general named Project Liberty, distributed ISR operations, and strengthened ISR for Space and Cyber operations as his top three objectives.

On 15 April, the AF ISR Agency activated the 7th Intelligence Squadron at Ft Meade, Md., and subordinated the squadron to the 70th Intelligence Wing at the same location.

On 18 May Col Jon A. Kimminau, the AF ISR Agency Vice Commander, left Lackland to become the Air Force Intelligence Analysis Agency Commander at the Pentagon.

On 23 May, Col (Brig Gen select) John D. Stauffer assumed duties as vice commander of AF ISR Agency.

In early June the first Project Libery MC-12W aircraft arrived in Iraq. On 9 June, the aircraft flew its first combat sortie from Joint Base Balad, Iraq. The successful mission involved AF ISR Agency personnel flying aboard the aircraft to gather and analyze the intelligence collected from the platform.

On 16 June, the AF ISR Agency activated Operating Location NT2, 22nd Intelligence Squadron at Barksdale AFB, La., to provide National Tactical Integration (NTI) support to the 608th Air Operations Center at Eighth Air Force.

On 9 July, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy visited the AF ISR Agency. Besides hosting his activities at Lackland, the agency presented its mission brief to the Chief.

On 10 July, the AF ISR Agency reassigned the 70th Communications Squadron and the 70th Mission Support Squadron to the 70th Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group. Those units were previously assigned to the 70th Mission Support Group.

On 15 July, the AF ISR Agency inactivated the 690th Alteration and Installation Squadron. In its place, the agency activated the 668th Alteration and Installation Squadron.

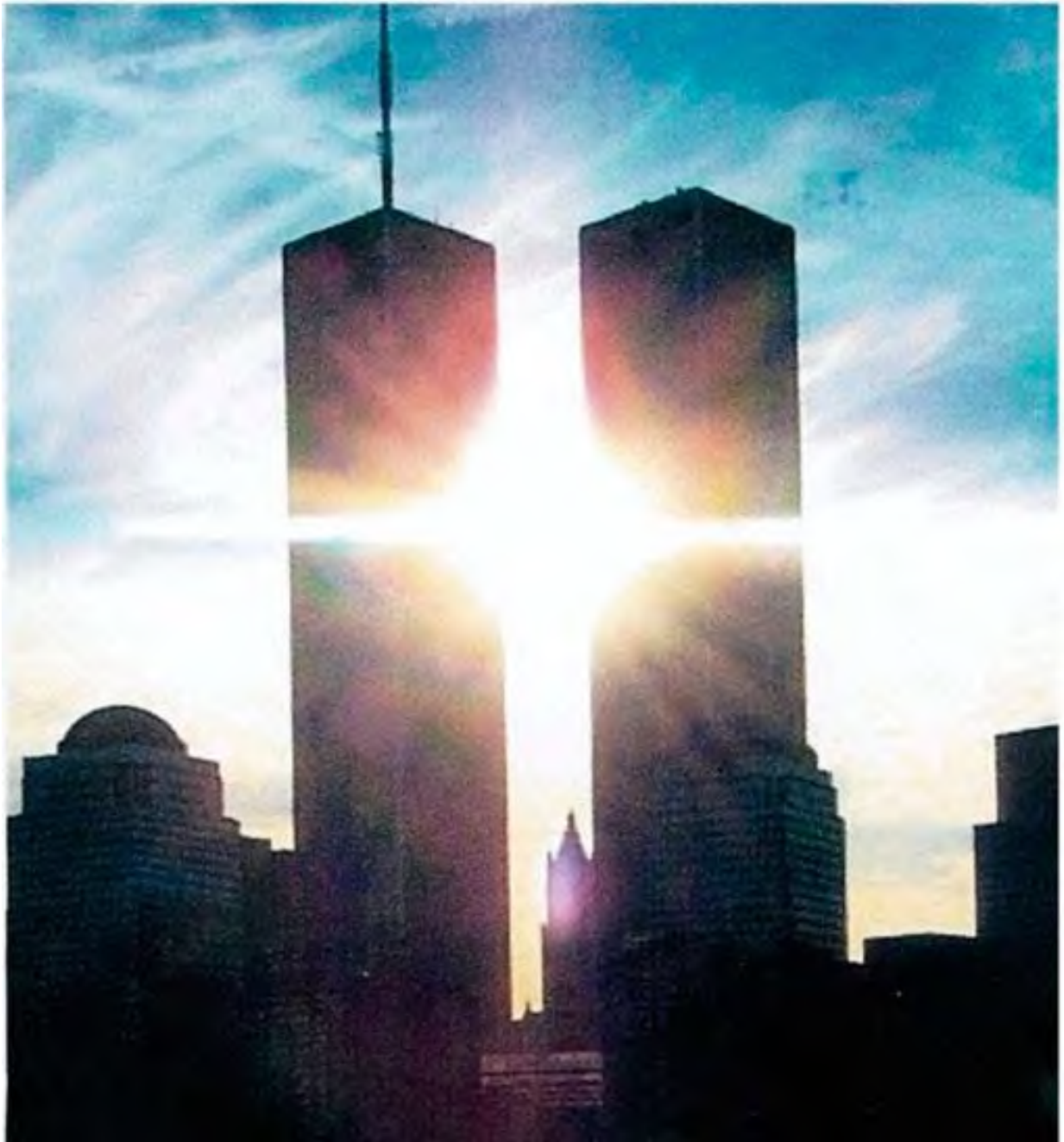On 31 July, Col John D. Stauffer pinned on Brigadier General in ceremonies at the AF ISR Agency.

The first MQ-9 Reaper at Creech AFB.

HONOR ROLL OF HEROES

Rank	*Name*	*Date/Place of Death*
Sgt	Paul J. Anthony	8 April 1970, Da Nang Air Base, South Vietnam
Sgt	Douglas Arcano	5 June 1969, Bering Sea
SSgt	Steven C. Balcer	16 March 1981, Shemya AB, Alaska.
TSgt	Eugene Benavides	5 June 1969, Bering Sea
A2C	Archie T. Bourg Jr.	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
Sgt	Dale Brandenburg	5 February 1973, over Laos
TSgt	Louis J. Clever	5 February 1969, over South Vietnam
SSgt	Michael R. Conner	22 April 1970, over South Vietnam
Sgt	Sherman E. Consolver Jr.	5 June 1969, Bering Sea
Sgt	Peter R. Cressman	5 February 1973, over Laos
TSgt	Bobby R. Davis	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan
Maj	Loren C. Disbrow	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan
SSgt	James V. Dorsey	5 February 1969, over South Vietnam
A1C	William H. Ellis	10 September 1956, Sea of Japan
A2C	James E. Ferguson Jr.	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
A2C	Joel H. Fields	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
TSgt	Rodney H. Gott	5 February 1969, over South Vietnam
SSgt	Elmore L. Hall	5 February 1969, over South Vietnam
SSgt	Donald G. Hill	29 July 1953, Sea of Japan
A2C	Harold T. Kamps	2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia
SSgt	Shane H. Kimmett	7 August 2002, near San Juan, Puerto Rico
A1C	Charles D. Land	9 March 1967, over South Vietnam
TSgt	Glenn Lastes	31 March 2005, over Albania
TSgt	Raymond E. Leftwich	8 March 1967, over South Vietnam
SSgt	Roy E. Lindsey	5 June 1969, Bering Sea

A2C	Gerald C. Maggiacomo	*2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia*
A2C	Clement O. Mankins	*2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia*
Sgt	Joseph A. Matejov	*5 February 1973, over Laos*
A1C	Harry S. Maxwell	*10 September 1956, Sea of Japan*
A2C	Gerald H. Medeiros	*2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia*
TSgt	Arthur L. Mellow	*2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia*
SSgt	Todd M. Melton	*5 February 1973, over Laos*
A2C	Robert H. Moore	*2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia*
A1C	Clarence L. McNeil	*5 February 1969, South Vietnam*
A1C	Robert J. Oshinskie	*2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia*
TSgt	Ernest Parrish	*22 September 1995, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska*
SSgt	Harry L. Parsons III	*16 March 1981, Shemya, AB, Alaska*
MSgt	George P. Petrochilos	*2 September 1958, over Soviet Armenia*
A2C	Earl W. Radlein Jr.	*29 July 1953, Sea of Japan*
A1C	Daniel C. Reese	*9 March 1967, South Vietnam*
Sgt	Lucien Rominiecki	*5 June 1969, Bering Sea*
MSgt	John W. Ryon	*21 November 1972, Nakhon Phanom, Thailand*
1Lt	Roslyn L. Schulte	*20 May 2009, near Kabul, Afghanistan*
TSgt	Frederick Sebers	*7 November 1967, Nha Trang AB, South Vietnam*
TSgt	Hugh L. Sherburn	*5 February 1969, South Vietnam*
A1C	Leo J. Sloan	*10 September 1956, Sea of Japan*
SSgt	Richard J. Steen Jr.	*5 June 1969, Bering Sea*
SSgt	Michael L. Stiglich	*8 October 1969, South Vietnam*
SSgt	Paul W. Swinehart	*10 September 1956, Sea of Japan*
SSgt	Theodorus J. Trias	*10 September 1956, Sea of Japan*

Lest we forget...

Tuesday, 11 September 2001

"Posterity: you will never know how much it has cost my generation to preserve your freedom. I hope that you will make good use of it."

- John Quincy Adams

COMMANDERS

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

20 Oct 48 - 1 Aug 79

Col Roy H. Lynn *	26 Oct 48 - 5 Jul 49
Col Travis M. Hetherington	6 Jul 49 - 21 Jan 51
Col J. Paul Craig (Acting)	22 Jan 51 - 5 Feb 51
Col William T. Smith (Acting)	6 Feb 51 - 21 Feb 51
Maj Gen Roy H. Lynn	22 Feb 51 - 13 Feb 53
Maj Gen Harold H. Bassett	14 Feb 53 - 3 Jan 57
Maj Gen Gordon A. Blake	4 Jan 57 - 5 Aug 59
Maj Gen John Ackerman (Temporary)	6 Aug 59 - 20 Sep 59
Maj Gen Millard Lewis	21 Sep 59 - 31 Aug 62
Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko	1 Sep 62 - 15 Oct 65
Maj Gen Louis E. Coira	16 Oct 65 - 18 Jul 69
Maj Gen Carl W. Stapleton	19 Jul 69 - 23 Feb 73
Maj Gen Walter T. Galligan	24 Feb 73 - 20 May 74
Maj Gen H. P. Smith	21 May 74 - 10 Aug 75
Maj Gen Kenneth D. Burns	11 Aug 75 - 18 Jan 79
Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson	19 Jan 79 - 31 Jul 79

ELECTRONIC SECURITY COMMAND

1 Aug 79 - 1 Oct 91

Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson	1 Aug 79 - 28 Jul 83
Maj Gen John B. Marks	29 Jul 83 - 17 Apr 85
Maj Gen Paul H. Martin	18 Apr 85 - 14 Aug 89
Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy	15 Aug 89 - 30 Sep 91

AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE COMMAND

1 Oct 91 - 1 Oct 93

Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy	1 Oct 91 - 17 May 93
Maj Gen Kenneth A. Minihan	18 May 93 - 1 Oct 93

AIR INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

1 Oct 93 - 08 Jun 07

Maj Gen Kenneth A. Minihan	1 Oct 93 - 3 Oct 94
Maj Gen John P. Casciano	3 Oct 94 - 5 Jan 96
Maj Gen Michael V. Hayden	5 Jan 96 - 5 Sep 97
Brig Gen James E. Miller Jr.	5 Sep 97 - 17 Aug 98
Maj Gen John R. Baker	17 Aug 98 - 31 Jan 00
Maj Gen Bruce A. Wright	31 Jan 00 - 5 Dec 01
Brig Gen Neal T. Robinson (Acting)	5 Dec 01 - 20 Feb 02
Maj Gen Paul J. Lebras	20 Feb 02 - 6 Oct 05
Maj Gen John C. Koziol	6 Oct 05 - 08 Jun 07

AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE

AND RECONNAISSANCE AGENCY

08 Jun 07 - Present

Maj Gen John C. Koziol	8 Jun 07 - 11 Feb 09
Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold	11 Feb 09 - Present

* Although USAFSS was established on 20 Oct 48, Col Lynn did not officially assume command until 26 Oct 48.

USAFSS/ESC/AFIC/AIA/AF ISR AGENCY
Vice Commanders

Col David Wade	26 Oct 48 - 5 Sep 50
Col Francis B. O"Donnell	6 Sep 50 - 1 Jun 51
Brig Gen H. H. Bassett	2 Jun 51 - 13 Feb 53
Brig Gen Edgar A. Sirmyer	14 Feb 53 - 3 Jan 57
Vacant	4 Jan 57 - 18 May 58
Maj Gen John Ackerman	19 May 58 - 3 Jun 60
Brig Gen Richard P. Klocko	1 Jul 60 - 31 Aug 61
Brig Gen Louis E. Coira	1 Sep 62 - 15 Oct 65
Brig Gen Arthur W. Kellond	16 Oct 65 - 31 Jul 66
Brig Gen Carl W. Stapleton	1 Aug 66 - 19 Jul 69
Vacant	20 Jul 69 - 2 Nov 69
Brig Gen Ernest F. John	3 Nov 69 - 18 Jan 71
Brig Gen George K. Sykes	19 Jan 71 - 14 Feb 72
Brig Gen Erwin A. Hesse	15 Feb 72 - 30 Jun 74
Vacant	1 Jul 74 - 25 Sep 74
Brig Gen Richard G. Collins	26 Sep 74 - 30 Jun 75
Brig Gen Kenneth D. Burns	1 Jul 75 - 11 Aug 75
Vacant	12 Aug 75 - 26 Aug 75
Brig Gen Bernard Ardisana	27 Aug 75 - 9 Jun 77
Col Paul M. Ingram	10 Jun 77 - 13 Jul 80
Col Paul H. Martin	14 Jul 80 - 29 Jul 81
Col Lester R. Mellott, Jr.	30 Jul 81 - 12 May 82
Brig Gen Regis F. A. Urschler	13 May 82 - 31 May 85
Brig Gen Grover E. Jackson	1 Jun 85 - 2 Jul 87
Brig Gen Paul L. Roberson	3 Jul 87 - 31 May 90
Brig Gen Graham E. Shirley	1 Jul 90 - 29 Sep 92
Brig Gen David L. Vesely	1 Sep 92 - 28 Mar 94
Vacant	29 Mar 94 - 29 May 94
Brig Gen Robert T. Osterthaler	30 May 94 - 31 May 94
Col Neal T. Robinson (Interim)	1 Jun 95 - 14 Jul 95
Brig Gen Jeffrey S. Pilkington	15 Jul 95 - 1 Aug 96
Vacant	2 Aug 96 - 13 Aug 96
Brig Gen Regner C. Rider	14 Aug 96 - 23 May 98
Brig Gen Paul J. Lebras	23 May 98 - 25 Oct 99
Brig Gen Carol Elliott	26 Oct 99 - 29 Jun 01
Col James C. Massaro	29 Jun 01 - 4 Sep 01
Brig Gen Neal T. Robinson	4 Sep 01 - 31 May 05
Col Anthony Bair	31 May 05 - 1 Oct 05
Vacant	1 Oct 05 - 29 Jan 06
Brig Gen Jan-Marc Jouas	29 Jan 06 - 11 Jul 08
Vacant	11 Jul 08 - 4 Aug 08
Col Jon A. Kimminau (Acting)	4 Aug 08 - 23 May 09
Vacant	23 May 09 - 8 June 09
Brig Gen John D. Stauffer	8 June 09 - Present

USAFSS/ESC/AFIC/AIA/AF ISR AGENCY
Command Chiefs

Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Security Service

CMSAF Richard D. Kisling   Sep 69 - Sep 71

Senior Airman Advisors

CMSgt Doye E. Uptain   Dec 71 - Oct 73

CMSgt Raymond E. Jeffrey   Oct 73 - Feb 75

CMSgt James C. Lloyd*   Mar 75 - Jun 75

CMSgt Thomas J. Echols   Jul 75 - Jul 78

Senior Enlisted Advisors

CMSgt William C. Chapman   Jul 78 - Jul 81

CMSgt Jerry S. Keaton   Jul 81 - Mar 83

CMSgt Okey Warden Jr.   Mar 83 - Apr 85

CMSgt Robert L Sherwood   Jun 85 - Sep 89

CMSgt Robert L. Munns   Oct 89 - Feb 93

CMSgt Kenneth C. Maynard   Feb 93 - Dec 95

Command Chief Master Sergeants

CMSgt David Hill   Dec 95 - Oct 00

CMSgt Donald W. Hatcher   Oct 00 - Jul 02

CMSgt Alan R. Dowling   Aug 02 – Sep 04

CMSgt Edward W. Colquhoun Jr.   Sep 04 – May 07

CMSgt Paul H. Weseloh   May 07 – Present

*Chief Lloyd served on an interim basis due to the serious illness of Chief Jeffrey.

Our Legacy of Service to the Nation

Cold War

Vietnam

Just Cause

Arab-Israeli 1967 Six Day War

El Dorado Canyon

Allied Force

Deliberate Force

Urgent Fury

Desert Shield

Southern/Northern Watch

Korean War

Mayaguez Rescue

Evacuation of Saigon & Phnom Penh

Deny Flight

War On Drugs

Desert Storm

Enduring Freedom

Iraqi Freedom

Noble Eagle

AF ISR Agency History Office
COM: 977-2303
DSN: 969-2303