

# **AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE AGENCY**



## **LINEAGE**

USAF Security Service established, 20 Oct 1948

Organized as a major command, 26 Oct 1948

Redesignated Electronic Security Command, 1 Aug 1979

Redesignated Air Force Intelligence Command, 1 Oct 1991

Redesignated Air Intelligence Agency, 1 Oct 1993 and concurrently status changed to a field operating agency

Status changed to a subordinate establishment of Air Combat Command, 1 Feb 2001

Redesignated Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency, 8 June 2007

## **STATIONS**

Kelly AFB, TX

Lackland AFB, TX

San Antonio, TX

## **ASSIGNMENTS**

Air Combat Command, 1 Feb 2001

## **COMMANDERS**

Col Roy H. Lynn, 26 Oct 1948

Col Travis M. Hetherington, 6 Jul 1949

MG Roy H, Lynn, 22 Feb 1951

MG Harold H. Bassett, 14 Feb 1953

MG Gordon Blake, 4 Jan. 4, 1957

MG John B. Ackerman, 6 Aug 1959

MG Miliard Lewis, 21 Sep 1959

MG Richard P. Klocko, 1 Sep 1962

MG Louis E. Coira, #1966

MG Carl W. Stapleton, 19 Jul 1969

MG Walter T. Galligan, 24 Feb 1973

MG Howard P. Smith, 17 May 1974

MG Kenneth D. Burns, 1 Aug 1975

MG Doyle E. Larson, 19 Jan 1979

MG John B. Marks, 1 Aug 1983

MG Raul H. Martin, 17 Apr 1985

MG Gary W. O'Shaughnessy, 15 Aug 1989  
MG Kenneth A. Minihan, 2 Jun 1993  
MG John P. Casciano, #1995  
BG James E. Miller, Jr., #1997  
MG Michael V. Hayden  
BG John R. Baker, #1999  
MG Paul J. Lebras, #2005  
MG John C Koziol, #2008  
MG Bradley A. Heithold# 2009  
MG Robert P. Otto Jul 2011

## **HONORS**

### **Service Streamers**

None

### **Campaign Streamers**

None

### **Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers**

None

## **Decorations**

Air Force Organizational Excellence Awards

1 Jan 1984-31 Dec 1985

1 Apr 1986-31 Mar 1988

1 Oct 1991-30 Sep 1992

1 Oct 1993-30 Sep 1995

1 Oct 1995-30 Sep 1997

1 Oct 1997-30 Sep 1999

1 Oct 1999-31 Jan 2001

1 Jun 2001-31 May 2003

1 Jun 2004-31 May 2006

## **EMBLEM**

Approved, 22 May 2007

## **EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE**

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 designed by A2C William Rogers and approved by Headquarters USAF in August 1952.

Electronic Security Command Emblem. 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. (Approved 12 Feb 1980)

Air Force Intelligence Command emblem. 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 obstructed. 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) emblem 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 emblem 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.

## **MOTTO**

Freedom Through Vigilance (Jan 1964)

When the Air Force redesignated USAFSS as ESC in Aug 1979 the command retired its motto, "Freedom Through Vigilance." Beginning on 23 Dec 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. 1987

## **OPERATIONS**

The AFISRA is a forward operating agency subordinate to the Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (AF/A2). It is responsible for executing AF/A2 responsibilities in intelligence collection, analysis, and production. AFISRA organizes, trains, equips, presents, and integrates all-source intelligence (e.g., SIGINT, GEOINT, MASINT, HUMINT, etc.) full-spectrum capabilities to the intelligence community, and to JFCs through the COMAFFOR. It provides customers at all echelons with multi-source intelligence products, applications, and services and provides intelligence expertise in the areas of SIGINT, IO (to include information protection), acquisition, foreign weapons systems and technology, and treaty monitoring. When Air Force component intelligence requirements exceed the theater's capabilities, AFISRA may reinforce the combatant command with analytical expertise and products.

The agency traced its origins to 1948 and the establishment of the United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS), which provided cryptologic support for the fledgling Air Force. Several months later, the Army transferred three mobile radio squadrons (one each in Germany, Japan, and the continental United States) and a radio security section to USAFSS. In May 1949, the Headquarters moved to Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio.

In June 1950, the Airways and Air Communications Service) 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.

Headquarters USAFSS closed out operations at Brooks AFB, Tex., on 31 Jul 1953 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.

Early in 1967, USAFSS picked up another role, that of a central evaluating agency for all Air Force electronic warfare activities.

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 5 Nov 1971, President Richard M. Nixon announced a major reorganization of U.S. intelligence agencies and activities. That announcement caused quite a flurry of reorganization planning activities during Fiscal Year 1972. The reorganization tried to establish a more 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 Apr 1972 when Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird approved the National Security Agency/ Central Security Service (NSA / CSS) organizational plan for implementation.

On 1 Aug 1979, the United States Air Force Security Service changed its name to the Electronic Security Command (ESC), reflecting a new command, control, and communications countermeasure tasking and broader electronic warfare responsibilities. From its headquarters in San Antonio, Tex., ESC controls a worldwide operation that supports combat commanders. The command's operators collect, analyze, and report data about potential enemy C3 systems and train in all aspects of C3CM. ESC has initiated specific programs to provide combat commanders with C3CM support. ESC will provide a specialized data display system designed to provide the near-real-time information required for executing C3CM. The command plays a vital role in developing ways to jam, confuse or destroy opposing command, control and communications systems. At the same time, it ensures that Air Force communications are protected from enemy exploitation. The command provides the Air Force and unified and specified commands electronic combat, operations and communications security, and communications support for exercises and contingencies. To help tactical commanders satisfy C3CM requirements, Headquarters ESC develops, maintains, updates and disseminates the Air Force's C3CM support data base an all-source intelligence data base. Also, command specialists advise combat commanders of electronic options. The specialists may suggest non-lethal or lethal choices of action, or both. Non-lethal choices include jamming, confusing or degrading hostile command, control and communications systems, seriously disrupting or manipulating an enemy's ability to maneuver, resupply and coordinate forces. The command is made up of two centers, three divisions, five wings, eight groups, 22 squadrons, and numerous detachments and operating locations. Additionally, two of the three divisions serve as liaisons to major commands. Also, the wing commanders serve as major command or numbered air force liaisons. Mobile units and Air Force Reserve mobilization augmentees provide additional support. Enlisted personnel make up 90 percent of the command.

In 1988, the command's readiness was improved by a major reorganization which involved the creation of six operational, Air Force-controlled wings. The new field structure is intended to

align ESC more closely with the combat commands ESC supports. The changes are based on ESC's three primary theaters of operation. Divisions in Europe and the continental United States now have subordinate wings. The Pacific division will retain the group/squadron support structure because of geographical considerations.

On 1 Oct 1991, the command was redesignated, becoming the Air Force Intelligence Command when the people and missions of ESC combined with those of the Air Force Foreign Technology Division from Wright-Patterson AFB, OH; the Air Force Special Activities Center at Fort Belvoir, VA; and elements of the Air Force Intelligence Agency in Washington, D.C., to form a single command. 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.

As part of the major reshaping of the Air Force, the Air Force Intelligence Command was redesignated yet again, becoming the Air Intelligence Agency (AIA) on 1 Oct 1993. Mission: Air Intelligence Agency, headquartered at Lackland AFB, Texas, is a primary subordinate unit of Air Combat Command tasked to conduct full spectrum information operations for the Air Force and the nation. The Air Intelligence Agency gains, exploits, defends, and attacks information to ensure air, space, and information superiority for warfighters and national decision-makers. Air Intelligence Agency's Communications and Information Directorate provides information technology, vision, direction, policy, programs, and guidance for 12,000 Agency personnel, operating more than 530 command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence systems, in more than 70 organizations, worldwide. AIA/A6 formulates, disseminates, and manages communications and IO policy, procedures, regulations, and resources concerning C4I and IO requirements. The directorate maintains oversight of architectural and interoperability issues to include review and recommendations for major AIA systems initiatives. It is responsible for the development, integration, and implementation of operational, systems, and technical architectures supporting AIA's mission in the primary intelligence functional areas. AIA/A6 also represents AIA in the AF, General Defense Intelligence Proposed Program, and Consolidated Cryptologic Program corporate processes to plan and program the necessary resources to meet AIA's current mission IT requirements.

On 8 May 2007, the Air Force announced the redesignation of AIA as the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency (AFISR Agency). AIA's last commander and the first commander of the AFISR Agency, MG John C. Koziol, said, the change "is the result of nine months of hard work by 15k professionals in the Air Force and civilian sector. 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 Jun 2007. The formal redesignation ceremony took place a week later on 15 June.





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Air Force Order of Battle  
Created: 19 Sep 2010  
Updated: 26 Dec 2011

Sources  
AFHRA