

TWENTY-FIFTH AIR FORCE



MISSION

LINEAGE

United States Air Force 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

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

Redesignated Twenty-Fifth Air Force, 29 Sep 2014

Inactivated, 11 Oct 2019

STATIONS

Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia, 26 Oct 1948

Brooks AFB, TX, 18 Apr 1949-10; Kelly AFB, (Later, Kelly Field Annex on Lackland AFB Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland) TX, 1 Aug 1953-11 Oct 2019

ASSIGNMENTS

United States Air Force, 26 Oct 1948

Air Combat Command, 1 Feb 2001

United States Air Force, 8 Jun 2007

Air Combat Command, 29 Sep 2014-11 Oct 2019

COMMANDERS

Col Roy H. Lynn, 26 Oct 1948

Col Travis M. Hetherington, 6 Jul 1949

Col J. Paul Craig (Acting), 22 Jan 1951

Col William T. Smith (Acting), 6 Feb 1951
Maj Gen Roy H. Lynn, 22 Feb 1951
Maj Gen Harold H. Bassett, 14 Feb 1953
Maj Gen Gordon A. Blake, 4 Jan 1957
Maj Gen John Ackerman (Temp), 6 Aug 1959
Maj Gen Millard Lewis, 21 Sep 1959
Maj Gen Richard P. Klocko, 1 Sep 1962
Maj Gen Louis E. Coira, 16 Oct 1965
Maj Gen Carl W. Stapleton, 19 Jul 1969
Maj Gen Walter T. Galligan, 24 Feb 1973
Maj Gen Howard P. Smith, 21 May 1974
Maj Gen Kenneth D. Burns, 11 Aug 1975
Maj Gen Doyle E. Larson, 19 Jan 1979
Maj Gen John B. Marks, 29 Jul 1983
Maj Gen Paul H. Martin, 18 Apr 1985
Maj Gen Gary W. O'Shaughnessy, 15 Aug 1989
Maj Gen Kenneth A. Minihan, 18 May 1993
Maj Gen John P. Casciano, 3 Oct 1994
Maj Gen Michael V. Hayden, 5 Jan 1996
Brig Gen James E. Miller Jr., 5 Sep 1997
Maj Gen John R. Baker, 17 Aug 1998
Maj Gen Bruce A. Wright, 31 Jan 2000
Brig Gen Neal T. Robinson (Acting), 5 Dec 2001
Maj Gen Paul J. Lebras, 20 Feb 2002
Maj Gen John C. Koziol, 6 Oct 2005
Maj Gen Bradley A. Heithold, 11 Feb 2009
Maj Gen Robert Otto, 11 Jul 2011
Maj Gen John N.T. Shanahan, 07 Jun 2013
Maj Gen Bradford J. Shwedo, 03 Aug 2015
Maj Gen Mary F. O'Brien, 31 May 2017
Maj Gen Timothy D. Haugh, 29 Aug 2019

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Air Force Organizational Excellence Award
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
1 Jun 2007-31 Dec 2008
1 Jan 2010-31 Dec 2011
1 Jun 2017-31 May 2019

Joint Meritorious Unit Award
1 Jun 1991-1 Jun 1995

EMBLEM



The United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS) command emblem symbolizes the command's 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. [Designed by A2C William H. Rogers, the emblem was selected after USAFSS conducted a command-wide contest]



Electronic Security Command Emblem: On a field of blue, a silver shield bearing a chess piece 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 chess piece—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 Counter measures and the move/countermove nature of electromagnetic warfare. (Approved 12 Feb 1980)



Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC) emblem is symbolic of its diverse missions. The knight chess piece 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) 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 operations reaching the four corners of the earth and the use of satellite information gathering. The compass rose symbolizes intelligence operations reaching the four corners of the earth and the use of satellite information gathering. (Approved, 22 May 2007)



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

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 Air Force announced the creation of a new numbered air force as part of a series of organizational reforms rolled out on Monday. The Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency will be realigned under the new 25th Air Force, which will fall under Air Combat Command, in an effort to "better support combatant commanders and realign some field operating agencies [FOA] to operational (major commands), merge FOAs with similar missions, and deactivate others," according to the announcement. The reorganization will enable ACC to

meet tactical, theater, and national ISR requirements "more effectively," said ACC boss Gen. Michael Hostage in a July 14 release. It also provides a one-command structure for ISR airmen, which will be important as the Air Force normalizes the ISR mission into the combat air forces, he added. The agency's current commander, Maj. Gen. Jack Shanahan, will be reassigned as commander of 25th AF, and most of the organizations aligned under AFISRA will become part of the new numbered air force. The National Air and Space Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, however, will remain directly aligned with the Air Staff under the A-2 directorate, states the release. The new organization is slated to stand up this fall and will be headquartered at JBSA-Lackland, Texas, according to ACC. 2014

The Air Force on Monday re-designated the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency as 25th Air Force during a ceremony at JBSA-Lackland, Texas. The new numbered air force, which aligns under Air Combat Command, will oversee ISR matters-analysis and production, platforms and sensors, and targeting analytics-for the combat air forces, according to a release. "Placing 25th Air Force under ACC is all about operations effectiveness," said Gen. Mike Hostage, ACC commander, who officiated the ceremony. "It'll be the one-stop shop for operational ISR within the Air Force, which will streamline program accuracy and presentation by the Air Force," he said. Maj. Gen. Jack Shanahan, who led AFISRA since June 2013, became 25th AF commander during the ceremony. As part of the changes, the Air Force also on Monday realigned the 9th Reconnaissance Wing at Beale AFB, Calif., and the 55th Wing at Offutt AFB, Neb., under 25th AF. The Air Force in July announced its plans to create 25th AF.

25th Air Force Revamps Lackland Operations Center Officials at 25th Air Force recently announced the completion of a new operations center at the numbered air force's headquarters at JBSA-Lackland, Texas, following an extensive renovation. The new center integrates and synchronizes 25th AF's intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and electronic warfare operations in a modernized operations center. It also synchronizes 25th AF with other Defense Department forums and planning cells. Three rooms at the Lackland headquarters building were gutted, consolidated, and renovated to build the center. USAF has submitted an organizational change request to officially designate the OC as the 625th Operations Center, under 25th AF. The new center is ACC's execution center for globally integrated ISR operations, from planning and direction to analysis and production. Maj. Gen. Jack Shanahan, 25th AF commander, said Pacific Air Forces is looking forward to working with 25th AF to improve ISR operations. "This is what command and control is all about," he said. 2015

AFISRA (2012): The agency's mission is to deliver decisive advantage by providing and operating integrated, cross-domain ISR capabilities in concert with service, joint, national and international partners. The organization also implements and oversees execution of Headquarters Air Force ISR policy and guidance to expand Air Force ISR capabilities to meet current and future challenges.

25 AF (2018): Mission: We execute worldwide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance to protect and defend the United States and its global interests.

20 Oct 1948: United States Air Force Security Service (USAFSS) is established by authority of the Department of the Air Force at Arlington Hall, Virginia.

26 Oct 1948: USAFSS is organized as a major command to perform cryptologic and communications security missions. Col Roy H. Lynn assumed command of USAFSS.

18 Apr 1948: USAFSS relocated from Arlington Hall, Virginia to Brooks AFB in San Antonio, Texas. This was a temporary location while the USAFSS headquarters building was being constructed on Kelly AFB (also in San Antonio).

1 Feb 1949: USAFSS assumed command of 1 Radio Squadron, Mobile at Misawa AB, Japan; 2 Radio Squadron, Mobile and Darmstadt, Germany; 8 Radio Squadron, Mobile at Vint Hills Farm, VA; and 136 Radio Security Detachment at Ft Slocum, NY from the Army Security Service and Department of the Army.

6 Jul 1949: Col Travis M. Hetherington replaces Col Lynn as USAFSS commander.

Aug 1952: USAFSS emblem designed by A2C William H. Rogers is adopted and approved by Headquarters US Air Force.

1 Aug 1953: USAFSS relocated from Brooks AFB to Kelly AFB

1958: USAFSS assumed control and operations of a number of bases where its units were tenants: Misawa AB, Japan; San Vito AS, Italy; Iraklion AS, Greece; RAF Chicksands, England; Goodfellow AFB, TX; Karamursel, Turkey; Wakkanai AS, Japan; and Shu Lin Kou, Taiwan.

1967: USAFSS assumed the role as central evaluating agency for all USAF electronic warfare activities.

1 Jul 1978: USAFSS transferred its cryptologic school training mission and Goodfellow AFB to the Air Training Command (ATC).

1 Oct 1978: USAFSS ended 20 years of base management, transferring its last four overseas bases to the theater commands.

1 Aug 1979: USAFSS redesignated as Electronic Security Command (ESC).

1987: ESC designates the auditorium in building 2025 [now bldg 2007] as the Bernard A Larger Auditorium in honor of Col Larger

1 Oct 1991: ESC redesignated as Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC). Units assigned to USAFSS were automatically transferred to ESC.

1 Oct 1993: AFIC redesignated as Air Intelligence Agency (AIA) and from a major command to a Field Operating Agency subordinate to HQ USAF.

1 Feb 2001: AIA becomes subordinate to Air Combat Command (ACC).

1 Apr 2001: Perimeter lines of Lackland AFB were re-drawn to include AIA and Security Hill as Kelly Field Annex18, Lackland AFB.

22 May 2007: AFISRA emblem approved

8 Jun 2007: Status of AIA changed subordination from ACC and again became a Field Operating Agency subordinate to HQ USAF

8 Jun 2007: AIA redesignated as Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency (AFISRA), serving as a Field Operating Agency under United States Air Force

24 Feb 2012 HQ AFISRA Det 4 is inactivated at Lackland AFB, TX19

29 Sep 2014: AFISRA redesignated as Twenty-Fifth Air Force, serving as a Numbered Air Force (NAF) under Air Combat Command (ACC).

11 Oct 2019 25 AF is inactivated. Mission, personnel, and equipment are combined with 24 AF (AF CYBER) and transferred to 16 AF (AF CYBER) to create a new Information Warfare (IW) NAF.

16 Jan 2020 25 AF is posthumously awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for the period 1 Jun 2017-31 May 2019.

AFISRA is a field operating agency subordinate to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (AF/A2). AFISRA organizes, trains, equips, presents, and integrates all-source intelligence (e.g., signals intelligence [SIGINT], geospatial intelligence [GEOINT], measurement and signature intelligence, human intelligence, etc.) and full-spectrum capabilities to the intelligence community, and to JFCs through the COMAFFOR. It provides customers at all echelons with multisource intelligence products, applications, and services and provides intelligence expertise in the areas of signals intelligence, IO (including information protection), acquisition, foreign weapons systems and technology, and treaty monitoring. In relation to cyberspace, AFISRA serves as the Air Force Service cryptology component to the National Security Agency/Central Security Service, which authorizes SIGINT operations under Title 50, United States Code (U.S.C.).

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.

The Electronic Security Command (ESC) is a major Air Force command with headquarters at Kelly AFB, Texas. The 13,250-member command provides all-source intelligence, electronic combat (EC), operational and communications security (OPSEC and COMSEC), and communications support. These specialized services are provided to the US Air Force and unified and specified commands for exercises, contingencies, and real-world events. The command develops US Air Force electronic warfare (EW) and command, control, and communications countermeasures (C3CM) capabilities, techniques, and systems. By providing C3CM training to operations support elements during exercises, ESC helps prepare the Air Force team for combat operations in a hostile electromagnetic environment. To help tactical commanders satisfy their C3CM requirements, ESC develops, maintains, updates, and disseminates the Air Force C3CM support data base-an all-source intelligence data base. The command also advises combat commanders of their electronic combat options. In addition, ESC plays a vital role in developing ways to exploit, analyze, jam, confuse, or destroy the command control and communications systems of opposing forces. At the same time, it ensures that Air Force communications are protected from enemy exploitation.

Electronic Security Command is made up of two centers, three wings, six groups, twenty-six squadrons, numerous operating detachments and locations, and five major command liaison staffs at locations around the world. Additional support is provided by mobile units and US Air Force Reserve mobilization augmentees. Ninety percent of ESC's people are enlisted, and the command has the highest percentage of women specialists in the Air Force.

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, Maj Gen 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.

Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency, with headquarters at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, first activated on October 20, 1948 as the United States Air Force Security Service. After several organizational realignments and actions, today it reports to the Air Force

Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance as a field operating agency. The AF ISR Agency provides multisource ISR products, applications, capabilities and resources, to include cyber and geospatial forces and expertise. Additionally, it is the service cryptologic component responsible to the National Security Agency and Central Security Service for Air Force matters involving the conduct of cryptologic activities, including the full spectrum of missions directly related to both tactical warfighting and national-level operations. Organization: The 70th Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing; 480th Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Wing; Air Force Technical Applications Center; National Air and Space Intelligence Center and 361st Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Group are aligned under the Air Force ISR Agency. The agency is also responsible for mission management and support of signals intelligence operations for 24th Air Force and the 12th Air Force's 55th Wing. In addition, the agency provides guidance to two Air Force Reserve units and 22 Air National Guard units with ISR responsibilities. The Air Force ISR Agency further provides mission management and support for specific intelligence operations within all these organizations and to assigned cryptologic elements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORIES

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Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency, U.S. Air Force, Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

The Institute of Heraldry. U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir, Virginia.