NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE INTELLIGENCE CENTER

MISSION

The National Air and Space Intelligence Center, located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, is the primary Department of Defense producer of foreign air and space intelligence. Activated as the Foreign Technology Division on July 1, 1961, NASIC supports warfighters, force modernizers and national policymakers with world-class predictive intelligence products that integrate all source intelligence data. The center analyzes the characteristics and performance of foreign weapons systems, assesses the capabilities and intent of potential adversaries, and serves as a national node for the processing, exploitation and dissemination of intelligence data from around the world. Redesignated on February 20, 2003 as the National Air and Space Intelligence Center, it has four intelligence analysis groups and eighteen squadrons, all located in its main complex at Wright-Patterson AFB.

LINEAGE

Established as Foreign Technology Division, activated, and organized, 1 Jul 1961
Redesignated Air Force Foreign Technology Center, 1 Oct 1991
Redesignated Foreign Aerospace Science and Technology Center, 1 Jan 1992
Redesignated National Air Intelligence Center, 1 Oct 1993
Redesignated National Air and Space Intelligence Center, 20 Feb 2003

STATIONS

Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, 1 Jul 1961

ASSIGNMENTS

Air Force Systems Command, 1 Jul 1961
Air Force Intelligence Command (later, Air Intelligence Agency), 1 Oct 1991

COMMANDERS
Brig Gen Arthur J. Pierce Feb 1961-Jul 1964
Brig Gen Arthur W. Cruikshank, Jr. Jul 1964-Aug 1966
Col Raymond S. Sleeper Aug 1966-Nov 1968
Col George R. Weinbrenner Nov 1968-Jul 1974
Col James W. Rawers Jul 1974-Jul 1975
Col John B. Marks, Jr. Jul 1975-Jan 1977
Col Howard E. Wright Jan 1977-Jun 1981
Col David S. Watrous Jun 1981-Feb 1983
Col Earl A. Pontius Feb 1983

Feb 1961 - Jul 1964 Brig Gen Arthur J. Pierce
Jul 1964 - Aug 1966 Brig Gen Arthur W. Cruikshank, Jr.
Aug 1966 - Nov 1968 Col Raymond S. Sleeper
Nov 1968 - Jul 1974 Col George R. Weinbrenner
Jul 1974 - Jul 1975 Col James W. Rawers
Jul 1975 - Jan 1977 Col John B. Marks, Jr.
Jan 1977 - Jun 1981 Col Howard E. Wright
Jun 1981 - Feb 1983 Col David S. Watrous
Feb 1983 - Jun 1986 Col Earl A Pontius
Jul 1986 - Aug 1988 Col Gary Culp
Aug 1988 - Jun 1992 Brig Gen Francis C. Gideon
Jun 1992 - Jul 1994 Col James E. Miller, Jr.
Jul 1994 - Aug 1996 Col Gary D. Payton
Aug 1996 - Dec 1997 Col Kenneth K. Dumm
Dec 1997 – Sep 2000 Col Richard G. Annas
Sep 2000 – Jul 2002 Col Steven R. Capenos
Jul 2002 – Sept 2004 Col Mark C. Christian
Sept 2004 – Jul 2006 Col Joseph J. Pridotkas
Jul 2006 – June 2008 Col Karen A. Cleary
Jun 2008 – Jun 2010 Col D. Scott George
Jun 2010 – May 2012 Col Kathleen C. Sakura
May 2012 – Present Col Aaron M. Prupas

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 Jun 2002-31 May 2003
1 Jun 2003-31 May 2004
1 Jun 2004-31 May 2006

EMBLEM

Azure, on a globe Celeste gridlined of the field a Sphinx Or garnished Gold Brown, in dexter chief a mullet of eight points and in sinister chief a flight symbol fesswise Yellow, all within a diminished bordure of the last **SIGNIFICANCE:** Blue and 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 globe represents the Center's support to the Air Force mission of global power-global reach. The Sphinx, a traditional symbol of intelligence, signifies the unit's intelligence analyses, production and services. The flight symbol denotes the Center's analyses of future technologies and weapon systems. The compass rose suggests analytic integration of all sources of intelligence in the formation of policies. Approved, 9 Dec 1994

MOTTO

OPERATIONS
The National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) is the Department of Defense's (DoD) primary source for foreign air and space threats. NASIC (nā-sik') creates integrated, predictive intelligence in the air, space and cyberspace domains enabling full spectrum military operations, force modernization and policymaking.

NASIC analysts create predictive intelligence to ensure the nation is at the cutting edge of understanding foreign threats to U.S. air and space operations. NASIC all-source analysts are national experts on threats that span air, space and cyberspace domains and NASIC is a recognized innovator in information and data exploitation. The Center's world-class connectivity ensures analysts have physical access to key mission data and partnerships throughout the intelligence community.

Because of this innovation and expertise, NASIC intelligence products are relevant to key customers daily. The President, members of Congress and senior U.S. military leaders rely on NASIC all-source analysis to form U.S. defense policy decisions. NASIC products are used by airmen, soldiers, sailors and Marines in places like Iraq and Afghanistan to make their operations safer and more effective and are used to develop the next generation of Air Force systems, preparing the nation to combat future air and space threats.

The Center's broad intelligence analysis products are founded on a unique ability to exploit every major single intelligence source and leverage communications connectivity enabling IC wide collaboration, to create fused all-source analysis. In the end, connectivity, world-class expertise, and leading intelligence community innovation working together to make NASIC products relevant to key operational, policy, and acquisition decision makers.

NASIC has a global force of more than 3,000 military, civilian, Reserve, Guard and contract personnel. The center has four intelligence analysis groups -- with 18 subordinate squadrons -- and four support directorates:

Air and Cyberspace Analysis Group
Data Analysis Group
Global Threat Analysis Group
Space and Missiles Analysis Group

Communications and Information Directorate
Human Resources Directorate

Logistics Directorate
Plans and Policies Directorate

Through these intelligence analysis groups, enabled by the directorates, NASIC accomplishes a diverse set of missions. These missions are broken into eight main categories:

Air & Counterair: Assess the capabilities of foreign aircraft, air-launched weapons, unmanned aerial vehicles and the likelihood of their employment against US forces. Fuse IC air defense component analysis to produce a macro-level assessment of a country's Integrated Air Defense System (IADS).

Space & Counterspace: Develop integrated, all-source space and counterspace threat assessments and provide detailed understanding of foreign threats to US space systems, capabilities of foreign space users and systems support to act as force multipliers.

Ballistic Missiles: Assess land-based foreign ballistic missile systems with a range of 1000 km and greater, their subsystems, operational capabilities, effectiveness, proliferation, and technology transfer.

National Processing, Exploitation, Dissemination (PED) Node: Process and analyze multiple intelligence data sources (signals, imagery, measurement and signature, open source, advanced geospatial, human and foreign materiel exploitation) on behalf of internal analytic requirements as well as part of broader IC responsibilities. Provide unique and innovative exploitation capabilities directly to operational customers and throughout the IC.

Integrated Assessments: Assess foreign integrated warfighting capabilities, force structure, operational art and intent across the air, space and cyberspace domains, for both current and future forces. NASIC brings together the personnel, systems, and concepts of operations to form a complete picture of adversary air and space capabilities.

Cyberspace: Assess foreign cyberspace system and network capabilities impacting air and space force employment. Determine computer network threats to USAF systems and operations.

Disruptive Technologies: Assess emerging technologies that could potentially be used in an air, space, and/or cyberspace warfighting capacity against the US.

C4ISR: Assess the characteristics, capabilities, limitations, and vulnerabilities of foreign air and space Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance infrastructure, networks, systems and processes.

The center use a variety of products to provide analysis, ranging from one- or two-page executive summaries to multiple volumes in comprehensive studies, and from presentation briefings to video simulations. These simulations condense intelligence documents, technical diagrams and engineering work into a three- to five-minute video representation of current or predicted threats. This innovative technique allows the clearest communication of threat capabilities and intents, regardless of the technical and scientific background of the audience.

NASIC traces its heritage back to 1917 at McCook Field in Dayton, Ohio, and T-2 intelligence at Wright Field, Ohio, in 1945. The Foreign Technology Division marked the beginning of NASIC's historical lineage in July 1961. The Air Force redesignated the unit as the National Air Intelligence Center in October 1993 and the National Air and Space Intelligence Center in February 2003.

The National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) is the source of air and space intelligence for the Department of Defense (DoD) and produces integrated, predictive air, space and specialized intelligence to enable military operations, force modernization and policymaking. NASIC is a global intelligence enterprise which fulfills the needs of today's and tomorrow's warfighter, aids in shaping national and defense policy and guides the development of future weapons systems. NASIC products and services play a key role in ensuring that United States forces avoid technological surprise and can counter existing and evolving foreign air and space threats.

Headquartered at Wright-Patterson AFB, NASIC's organizational lineage dates to 1961, however the Center traces its heritage back to the Foreign Data Section of the Army Signal Corps' Airplane Engineering Department established at McCook Field in 1917. The Section evaluated foreign scientific and technical information related to aircraft. During the interwar years, NASIC's predecessors gained responsibility for disseminating aviation-related technical information to business and military organizations, operating the Army's Aeronautical Museum, and producing motion picture studies of engineering experiments.

With the advent of World War II, the impact of the enemy's radical and advanced weapons design concepts forced the Allies to a new appreciation of technical intelligence. From December 1942,the Technical Data Laboratory carried out the Army Air Force's scientific and technical intelligence mission at Wright Field. As the war progressed, emphasis shifted from air operations support to technical exploitation of enemy technology. Front line troops from several nations captured enemy equipment and sent it back to Wright Field for assessment, with the first German and Japanese aircraft arriving in 1943. Officers and civilian scientists, mostly from Wright Field, followed the allies to exploit captured enemy materiel and documents.

After the war ended in Europe, Wright Field's Colonel Harold E. Watson and a group of handpicked pilots gathered German aircraft from the battlefield and sent or flew them back to Air Materiel Command's T-2 Intelligence Department at Wright Field and Freeman Field, Indiana for study. Operation Paperclip, a follow-on project, brought over 200 German scientists and technicians to Wright Field to work with their American counterparts. Some of the scientists eventually worked in the Wright Field laboratories.

Under the direction of Colonel Howard McCoy, the Army also delivered a large amount of captured documents to Wright Field. By the end of 1947, Wright Field personnel had processed over 1,500 tons of documents, adding over 100,000 new technical terms to the English language. The technical knowledge gained revolutionized American industry. Besides the aviation-related advances, new designs for vacuum tubes, the development of magnetic tapes, night vision devices, improvements in liquid and solid fuels, and advances in textiles, drugs, and food preservation were made available to American manufacturers.

The establishment of Air Materiel Command's T-2 Intelligence at Wright Field in July 1945 began the move toward a balanced integration of engineering and intelligence. T-2 was responsible for the creation of air intelligence; identifying foreign aircraft and related equipment needed for study; receiving, translating, and distributing foreign language documents; and distributing air intelligence products. Because of the efforts of Colonel Watson

and many others, by decade's end Air Materiel Command's intelligence mission focused increasingly on the emerging Russian technological threat.

On 21 May 51, the Air Force established the Air Technical Intelligence Center (ATIC) at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base as a field activity of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. The events of the 1950s provided the backdrop against which ATIC performed a vital scientific and technical intelligence mission for the United States. The Korean War gave ATIC its first major opportunity to directly influence military strategy. ATIC provided the Far East Air Force (FEAF) with the performance characteristics of Russian aircraft in theater and charts depicting the combat radius of the MiG-15. This support allowed FEAF to more effectively develop engagement tactics for its F-86 fighters. ATIC also exploited captured Russian Ilyushin and Yakolev aircraft and studied the MiG-15 that defected after the war.

Throughout the 1950s, ATIC analysts pioneered the use of computers for aircraft analysis. As the number of personnel assigned to ATIC increased, there was a growing need to construct a building to house the unit. With center personnel spread out in six buildings around the base, ATIC commander Brigadier General Harold Watson lobbied the Air Staff for the construction of a new new headquarters building. On 18 July 1956, General Watson and ATIC held a ground breaking ceremony for a 100,000 square-foot complex, Building 828. In addition to office spaces, the building featured designs to house the Center's first computer, the Readix. This first segment of today's state-of-the-art intelligence complex dated to this 1958 construction.

Immediately following the Sputnik launches in October 1957, the emphasis on space analysis increased. In 1959, the Air Force renamed ATIC, recognizing the importance of the space-related mission. Instead of "Air" Technical Intelligence Center, on 21 September 1959 the unit became the "Aerospace" Technical Intelligence Center. Also in 1959, ATIC began studying Chinese trends in offensive missiles and space vehicles. During this era, the Center made significant contributions to the development of automated and technical systems. In partnership with American industry, ATIC spurred the development of automated performance analysis techniques and pioneered the machine translation of foreign language documents within the Department of Defense. ATIC engineers and scientists also broke new pathways in the development of sensor, photographic, and reconnaissance systems.

Key events in 1961 marked the end of the ATIC era. The first, the disastrous "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba in April, prompted President John F. Kennedy to establish the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). The 1 August 1961 Department of Defense Directive establishing the Defense Intelligence Agency specified that the new agency would "more clearly align DoD intelligence channels with the military chain of command." At the same time, the Air Force realigned its scientific and technical intelligence function. Instead of being directly assigned to the Air Staff, the aerospace technical intelligence mission became part of the newly established Air Force Systems Command, previously the Air Research and Development Command.

With the establishment of the Foreign Technology Division (FTD) under the new Air Force Systems Command in July 1961, the Air Force gained a formal organization that handled its scientific and technical intelligence mission for the next thirty years. Furthermore, FTD's investigation of new foreign technology provided a yardstick against which American research and development could be measured. By 1961, FTD automated the photo analysis process. It added the capability to provide invaluable information on foreign aerodynamic, ballistic missile, and space vehicle systems in 1963. That same year, it automated the database as a

computerized library of scientific and technical information from many sources, available for instant recall. In the 1970s FTD acquired capabilities in human intelligence targeting and laser signal analysis. It consolidated all scientific and technical databases into a single, comprehensive scientific and technical database. The use of automated microfilm storage, retrieval, and display equipment improved accessibility to document, processing, retrieval, and dissemination.

The initials "FTD" are how many people still refer to the scientific and technical intelligence mission at Wright-Patterson. For 30 years the center kept the same name, yet the reputation grew. FTD personnel became known throughout the Air Force and the intelligence community as the experts in Soviet aircraft, missiles, space systems and related equipment performance. The "official" lineage of NASIC started with the establishment of FTD in 1961. From 1961 to 1991, the Foreign Technology Division was the Air Force's Scientific and Technical Intelligence (S&TI) center of excellence for foreign air, space and ballistic missile systems.

Foreign Technology Division almost moved to Florida in the early 1970s. The Air Force finished an addition to Building 828, Building 829, in 1964, yet FTD still needed 320,000 square feet of new office space to accommodate its expanding mission. Patrick Air Force Base had office space available. A comprehensive study of the costs involved in such a move showed that it would be less expensive to build new facilities at Wright-Patterson. This became Building 856, the main part of the NASIC complex today. Occupancy came in July 1976 and the dedication took place on 16 September 1976. This greatly expanded FTD's intelligence production capability. Whereas the first Readix computer, installed in 1955, had only four kilobytes of memory and one work station, FTD equipment by the end of the 1980s included a work station for almost every worker and several main frames and specialized systems.

In 1992 the Air Force redesignated FTD the Foreign Aerospace Science and Technology Center (FASTC). In keeping with a larger Department of Defense trend, the Air Force merged its S&TI center with its general military intelligence (GMI) resources. The National Air Intelligence Center stood up on 1 October 1993 with the integration of FASTC and the 480th Intelligence Group (IG). The Air Force redesignated NAIC "National Air and Space Intelligence Center" in February of 2003. The name more accurately reflected NASIC's vast contributions to the nation's space intelligence requirements.

The Center held a group and squadron activation ceremony on 15 April 2008 in the Modern Flight Gallery of the National Museum of the U.S. Air Force. During the event, four groups and 17 squadrons became active Air Force units. The goal was to strengthen NASIC leaders' authority, accountability and responsibility to better care for the Center's most important asset, its people. The creation of the groups and squadrons made NASIC resources more understandable in an Air Force environment, enabling the Center to more efficiently and effectively meet national security requirements.

On 2 May 2008, NASIC opened a new chapter in its long history of service to the nation with the ribbon-cutting of a new military construction project that added over 100,000 square-feet of

space to the NASIC complex. The new space, added to what was already the largest facility of its kind in the Air Force, greatly enabled NASIC's engagement of national security challenges and positioned the Center to be a key innovative leader in intelligence. It included a 500-seat auditorium, one of the largest of its kind, which hosted the classified exchange of information and ideas within the national intelligence community that became increasingly important to national security.

Since 1951, the National Air and Space Intelligence Center and its predecessors provided detailed intelligence products on current and projected threats to and from the air and space realms for national and Department of Defense policy makers, warfighters, and the force modernization community. It continues serving this nation as a respected source for timely Expertise, creating products that keep the U.S. safer and protect the warfighters in the air and on the ground.

To mirror the Air Force's wing structure, NASIC changed its internal structure April 15, 2008, activating four groups and 17 squadrons.

NASIC is a global intelligence enterprise that fulfills the needs of today's and tomorrow's warfighter, aids in shaping national and defense policy, and guides the development of future weapons systems. NASIC's products and services play a key role in ensuring that U.S. forces avoid technological surprise and can counter existing and evolving foreign air, space and cyberspace threats.

Combining a unique scientific and technical intelligence analysis foundation with multiple single source intelligence inputs, NASIC is the one place within DoD where all the pieces come together. NASIC utilizes the global force expertise of more than 3,000 military, civilian, reserve, guard and contract personnel to accomplish its mission. The all-source analysts at NASIC provide integrated assessments and tailored intelligence products and services that satisfy a wide range of customer needs, regardless of complexity. NASIC provides intelligence directly to operational military units, national and DoD decision-makers and the research and acquisition community to ensure force modernization, development and sustainment of U.S. air, space and cyberspace capabilities. The combat effectiveness and survivability of advanced weapons and support systems, both in the field and in development, depend on the accuracy of NASIC intelligence. These assessments are an important factor in shaping national security and defense policies. NASIC also supports weapons treaty negotiations and verification as the DoD experts on foreign air and space capabilities. NASIC develops its products by analyzing all sources of information and intelligence data available to the U.S. intelligence community to determine foreign air, space and cyberspace capabilities, as well as weapons system performance, vulnerabilities, employment intent and proliferation. Center responsibilities cover the full range of air and space systems and technologies, including aircraft; ballistic missiles; space systems; radars; electronic and electro-optic countermeasures; command, control, communications and information systems; and integrated air defense systems.

In addition to its all-source intelligence analysis responsibilities, NASIC serves as the national and DoD executive agent for the processing, exploitation, analysis, integration and dissemination of measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) data collected from radar, electro-optical and infrared technical sensors. NASIC prepares spectral, spatial and temporal signatures of threat targets in support of air and space forces, develops analytical tools for technical analysis, and provides techniques for the fusion of MASINT data in the operational environment. The center serves as an exploitation agency for both signals intelligence (SIGINT) and imagery intelligence (IMINT) and develops machine translation tools for use throughout DoD. The center uses a foreign materiel exploitation capability that allows the nation's top analysts and technicians to fully study foreign weapons systems in a state-of-the-art facility. Sophisticated data processing, advanced engineering techniques, dynamic modeling and simulation tools, and collaboration with the broader U.S. intelligence community enable NASIC analysts, technicians, scientists and engineers to execute their mission.

Beyond the accomplishment of the mission, NASIC continues its dedication to the delivery of that information to its stakeholders in the policymaking, war fighting and acquisition communities. This starts by maximizing a diversity of experience and expertise within the center to ensure responses are tailored to specific requestors' needs. Once the analysis is complete, NASIC leverages a variety of production vehicles to communicate analysis to the end user.

These products range from one- or two-page executive summaries to multiple volumes in comprehensive studies, and from briefings and presentations to innovative video simulations. These simulations (threat visualizations) condense hundreds of pages of intelligence documents, technical diagrams and engineering signature work into three- to five-minute video representations of current or predicted threats. This innovative threat representation technique allows the clearest communication of threat capabilities and intents regardless of the technical and scientific background of the viewing audience.

Whether providing national decision- makers with strategic level threat understanding, preparing the force modernization community with projections about future threats or providing a scientific and technical application to tactical war fighting operations, the NASIC is dedicated to creating and communicating critical analysis, within actionable timelines, that is operationally relevant for all of its stakeholders. It provides the right intelligence, in the right format, for the right customer, at the right time.

4/23/2008 - WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, Ohio -- The National Air and Space Intelligence Center held a group and squadron activation ceremony on April 15 in the Modern Flight Gallery of the National Museum of the U.S. Air Force. During the event, four groups and 17 squadrons became active. Rob Young, NASIC historian, was ceremony emcee, and the Air Force Band of Flight provided music. Col. Karen Cleary, NASIC commander, gave the event's keynote address.

"Today, by activating groups and squadrons, we are bringing the decision-making power closer to the mission with decisions that will be better tailored to the specific group and squadron needs," said Cleary. "Today, we are strengthening our leaders' authority, accountability and responsibility to better care for our most important asset, our people. Today, we are enabling our center of excellence of over 2,700 people to more efficiently and effectively meet our national security requirements," Cleary added. "I am proud to lead us into this historic chapter NASIC's heritage as we enable our leaders, empower our work force and ensure the success of our center in service to our nation."

NASIC's new groups, squadrons, and commanders are:
Air and Cyberspace Analysis Group - Mark Brunn
Aircraft Analysis Squadron - Lt. Col. Brian Ewert
C4/IO Analysis Squadron -Keith Hoffman
Cyber Analysis Squadron - Lt. Col. Kara Neuse
Electronic Analysis Squadron - Lt. Col. Matt Warner
Engineering Analysis Squadron - Scott Fullenkamp
IADS Analysis Squadron - Lt. Col. Kevin Connor

Space and Missiles Analysis Group - Col. Dustin Tyson
Ballistic Missile Analysis Squadron - Michael Engle
Counterspace Analysis Squadron - John Gass
Space Analysis Squadron - Jeff Gossel
Special Analysis Squadron - George Hroch

Global Threat Analysis Group - Col. Steven Ling
Future Threats Analysis Squadron - Manuel Gomez, Jr.
Regional Threats Analysis Squadron - Maj. David Ratcliffe

Data Analysis Group - Col. Dan Putbrese
Foreign Materiel Exploitation Squadron - Lt. Col. Brian Miller
GEOINT/MASINT Intelligence Squadron - Lt. Col. Carl Brenner
Imagery Analysis Squadron - Lt. Col. Erick Bush
Information Exploitation Squadron - Lt. Col. Lynn Gawell
Signals Analysis Squadron - Lt. Co. Scott Allen

DAYTON, Ohio -- Colonel Craig Harm (center), National Air and Space Intelligence Center Vice Commander, salutes Col Daniel Putbrese as he reports in during the NASIC Group and Squadron Activation Ceremony on 15 April at the National Museum of the U.S. Air Force. In one ceremony, NASIC stood up 4 Groups and 17 Squadrons. NASIC is located at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio and prides itself as being the source for air and space intelligence.

6/1/2012 Members of the National Air and Space Intelligence Center gathered together for a time-honored change of command ceremony at the National Museum of the U.S. Air Force

here May 30. Maj. Gen. Robert Otto, Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency commander, presided over the mid-afternoon ceremony."This is a bittersweet occasion," said Otto. "Col. Sakura leaves behind a legacy of success ... Col. Prupas will be a good fit and should feel right at home." Col. Aaron M. Prupas assumed command of the Air Force's Ohio-based intelligence from Col. Kathleen Sakura.Sakura lauded the Airmen of NASIC saying that she had the best job in the Air Force, and now it was Prupas' turn to take the reins. Prupas most recently left Patrick AFB, Fla., after serving as commander of the Air Force Technical Applications Center. "I'm excited for the opportunity to command here," said Prupas. "Being brand new to the mission here, I have a lot to learn."

2/9/2012 - WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, Ohio -- The Air Force recognized the National Air and Space Intelligence Center for outstanding performance by awarding NASIC an Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for its efforts from Jan. 1, 2009, through Dec. 31 2010. This announcement marks the eleventh time NASIC or one of its predecessor units has been awarded the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award. "NASIC intelligence is used every day from senior defense policy makers to force modernizers to our tactical warfighters," said Col. Kathleen Sakura, NASIC commander. "This award recognizes the hard work and dedication of over 3,000 men and women who work collaboratively on our nations' most pressing challenges." During this period, the center published more than 48,000 multi-source intelligence reports for warfighters, developed a comprehensive intelligence threat assessment in support F-35 aircraft development, analyzed Russian ballistic missile for top U.S. officials during Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty deliberations and provided U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee members with ballistic missile threat assessments for national defense programming decisions. According the Air Force Personnel Center, the secretary of the Air Force first authorized the award in 1969. The award recognizes the achievements and accomplishments of U.S. Air Force organizations that perform functions normally performed by numbered wings, groups or squadrons. NASIC reports to the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Agency, Lackland AFB, Texas.

Foreign Technology Division. Air Technical Intelligence Center established 21 May 1951; redesignated Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center, 21 September 1959; discontinued 1 July 1961. Foreign Technology Division constituted, activated, and organized 1 July 1961.

The Foreign Technology Division (FTD), Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, is the primary DOD agency for production of foreign aerospace scientific and technical intelligence. The division acquires, analyzes, produces, and disseminates scientific and technical intelligence related to current capabilities and potential threats of major adversary powers in support of Air Force Systems

Command, Air Force assistant chief of staff for intelligence, and Defense intelligence Agency requirements.

The Foreign Technology Division of the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) is headquartered in Buildings 856, 828, and 829 in Area A. The mission of the Foreign Technology Division is to acquire, collect, analyze, produce, and disseminate foreign aerospace scientific and technical (S & T) intelligence to meet the requirements of AFSC, the USAF Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, and the Defense Intelligence Agency. It is the only S & T intelligence organization in the Air Force. Basically, FTD collects all possible knowledge about the strengths and weaknesses of foreign aerospace technology and attempts to provide accurate predictions as to what technologies other nations might develop, in order to prevent technological surprises to the United States.

Under various titles, the Foreign Technology Division traces its lineage directly from the establishment of the Technical Data Laboratory at Wright Field in December 1942. FTD served most of World War II in this capacity, and its operations included the evaluation of foreign documents, aircraft, and related equipment. Part of the related equipment included the dreaded German V-2 rocket.

During the war years, the impact of the radical and advanced design concepts of new enemy weapons forced the Allies to a new appreciation of technical intelligence. The V-2 intelligence analysis was a good example. Several months before the Germans launched the V-2 missiles against London, the Soviets noticed a number of large blast craters on the Polish front. An Army Air Forces intelligence team operating out of the Technical Data Laboratory went to Poland, retrieved all the fragments in and around the craters, and returned to England. By assembling these fragments, a joint British-American intelligence team was able to identify the weapon as a ballistic missile.

As the war reached its climax in Europe and the intelligence needs of air operations declined, the technical exploitation mission expanded. After the Allied landing on D-Day, Air Forces officers and civilian scientists closely followed the ground armies to exploit captured German research and development (R & D) centers. Wright Field provided the majority of the officers and civilian scientists detailed to this operation.

Meanwhile, important organizational changes were taking place at Wright Field. With the merging of the Materiel Command and the Air Service Command in 1944, T-2 Intelligence was created and replaced the Technical Data Laboratory. This organization continued its major role in exploiting captured materiel, documents, and manpower. On April 27, 1945, Gen. Carl Spaatz gave top priority orders to T-2 Intelligence to complete the collection and transfer of enemy materiel and documents to the United States as quickly as possible.

Late model German aircraft and engines were spotted all over the Reich, but their removal to the United States presented a major logistical problem. Furthermore, a war was still being fought, and although most of the airplanes were either flyable or reparable, they did not have

sufficient range to cross the Atlantic Ocean. If these advanced design aircraft were to be saved from destruction, either by friendly or enemy troops, someone had to act quickly.

Harold E. Watson of Wright Field masterminded a bold plan to organize and train pilots to fly out captured German aircraft, including the new jets.* Much of this "acquisition" occurred under enemy fire, and required both bravery and resourcefulness. Scarcity of jet fuel was another major hurdle. On several occasions, German tractors were drained of their diesel fuel so that captured aircraft could be evacuated.

Naturally, the priority items were jet airplanes. In one instance, Colonel Watson located an ME-262 jet fighter, received a quick cockpit check from Willi Messerschmitt, the famed aircraft designer, circled the field, refueled, and delivered the prize to Melun, France. He returned in a war-weary C-47 and checked out other American pilots.

Transportation problems became a prime concern when the British told Watson that a small aircraft carrier, the H.M.S. Reaper, would be leaving Liverpool, England, for New York in July 1945. This gave the colonel less than three weeks to get the remaining captured aircraft to Cherbourg, France, to meet the sailing date.

Forty German airplanes were delivered to Cherbourg in 20 days, although some had to be flown in from Denmark and Norway. When deliveries stopped on July 8, 1945, nine jet airplanes, including six different versions of the ME-262, and 30 unorthodox propeller types, had been flown to Cherbourg without a single pilot injury. The operation provided the United States with a flyable model of every German combat airplane.

One of the more interesting stories to come out of the operation occurred in May, immediately following General Spaatz's directive. Colonel Watson had learned that a German defector might deliver a Junkers 290 in Munich, and was on hand to take possession. Within minutes after the plane landed, Watson and his copilot took off for Nuremberg and later Orly, France. The plane was fitted with American radio equipment and flown by Colonel Watson to Wright Field in July. A thorough inspection upon his arrival revealed explosive charges under the main fuel tanks. For some inexplicable reason, they had not exploded.

This exploitation, however, was not limited to aircraft. T-2 Intelligence at Wright Field also concentrated on the capture of German technical libraries and document repositories. As the captured documents began to flow into Wright Field in December 1945, the evaluation, classification, cataloging, indexing, and microfilming of Nazi Germany's aeronautical R & D literature from 1933 to 1945 became one of the outstanding accomplishments in the history of documentation. At the completion of this project in November 1947, 1,500 tons of documents had been processed.

Meanwhile, top United States military leaders became convinced that the abilities of captured German scientists were needed in this country's R & D programs. While the Army concentrated on the Peenemunde rocket experts, the Air Force chose gifted individuals whose talents

matched R & D requirements in a large number of fields. Beginning in July 1945, contacts were made with these scientists during which time their capabilities, willingness to work, Nazi affiliations, and other necessary information were determined. The first scientists arrived at Wright Field in the fall of 1945.

Air Technical Intelligence operations also progressed in the Pacific. As the Japanese abandoned aircraft and other materiel, analyses of these items pinpointed many of their production problems and shortages of resources.

In the late 1940s, the Foreign Technology Division began to develop its scientific and technical (S & T) data base with the exploitation of published foreign literature. By the mid-1950s, this emphasis on documentation produced an impressive file of retrievable S & T information. With the addition of raw intelligence gained from the Korean conflict, including a MiG-15 Russian-made jet fighter delivered by a North Korean defector, more modern methods and techniques were needed to reduce this vast amount of documentation to useable data. As a result, FTD became a pioneer in the use of computers for intelligence analysis. It was also during this period that radar intelligence, electronic intelligence, and machine translation capabilities were established.

By 1961, the division's photo analysis process had become automated, with a capability added in 1963 which provided invaluable information on foreign aerodynamic, ballistic missile, and space vehicle systems. That same year, the data base was automated as a computerized library of scientific and technical information from many sources, available for instant recall.

Capabilities acquired by FTD during the 1970s included Human Intelligence Targeting and Laser Signal Analysis, and the consolidation of all scientific and technical data bases into a single, comprehensive scientific and technical data base. The use of automated microfilm storage, retrieval, and display equipment gave improved accessibility of parent documents, and thus improved overall processing, as well as information dissemination and retrieval.

With the completion of Building 856 in 1976, the FTD headquarters complex included Buildings 856, 828, and 829 and totaled over 460,000 square feet of modern office and laboratory facilities. A project of special significance was completed in 1982 with the modernization of FTD's Photo Laboratory.