

AIR FORCE NETWORK INTEGRATION CENTER



LINEAGE

Army Airways Communications System Wing, constituted, 13 Apr 1943

Activated, 26 Apr 1943

Redesignated Army Airways Communications System and given separate command status, 26 Apr 1944

Redesignated Air Communications Service, 13 Mar 1946

Redesignated Airways and Air Communications Service, 11 Sep 1946

Redesignated Air Force Communications Service, and designated a major command, 1 Jul 1961

Redesignated Air Force Communications Command, 15 Nov 1979

Became a field operating agency, 1 Jul 1991

Redesignated Air Force Command, Control, Communications and Computer Agency, 28 May 1993

Redesignated Air Force Communications Agency on 13 June 1996

Status changed to a subordinate unit of the Air Force Communications and Information Center, 1 April 1997 and back to a field operating agency, 1 Oct 2000

Status of unit changed from field operating agency of USAF to a subordinate unit of the Air Force Space Command, 4 May 2009

Redesignated as Air Force Network Integration Center, 15 Jul 2009

ASSIGNMENTS

Flight Control Command, 26 Apr 1943
Army Air Forces, 13 Jul 1943
Air Transport Command, 13 Mar 1946-1 Jun 1948
Military Air Transport Service, 16 Aug 1948
United States Air Force, 1 Jul 1961
Air Force Communications and Information Center, 1 Apr 1997
United States Air Force, 1 Oct 2000
Air Force Space Command, 5 May 2009

STATIONS

Ashville, NC, 26 Apr 1943
Langley Field, VA, 29 Dec 1945
Gravelly Point, VA, 12 Dec 1946-1 Jun 1948
Gravelly Point, VA, 16 Aug 1948
Andrews AFB, MD, 22 Nov 1948
Scott AFB, IL, 15 Jan 1958
Richards-Gebaur AFB, MO, 16 Jul 1970
Scott AFB, IL, 30 Sep 1977

COMMANDERS

MG Harold W. Grant, 1 Jul 1961
MG Kenneth P. Bergquist, 16 Feb 1962
MG J. Francis Taylor (acting), 1 Jul 1965
MG Richard P. Klocko, 19 Oct 1965
MG Robert W. Paulson, 15 Jul 1967
MG Paul R. Stoney, 1 Aug 1969
MG Donald L. Werbeck, 1 Nov 1973
MG Rupert H. Burris, 25 Aug 1975
MG Robert E. Sadler, 1 Nov 1977
MG Robert T. Herres, 22 Jun 1979
MG Robert F. McCarthy, 27 Jul 1981
MG Gerald L. Prather, 1 Jun 1984
MG John T. Stihl, 28 Aug 1986
MG James S. Cassity Jr., 29 Mar 1988
MG Robert H. Ludwig, 16 May 1989
MG John S. Fanfield, 9 Nov 1990
Col George P. Lampe 21 May 1993
Col Harry D. Raduege Jr. 1 Jul 1993
Col Patrick M. Ryan 18 Jul 1995
Col Gilbert R. Hawk 4 Apr 1997
Col Thomas J. Verbeck 18 Jul 2000
Col Jay R. Adsit 25 Apr 2002
Col David Kovach 3 Jun 2002
Col Robert Steele 16 May 2005
Col Carl Williamson 5 June 2007

HONORS

Service Streamers

War Service Streamer, American Theatre

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Air Force Organizational Excellence Award

1 July 1984 - 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 - 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 - 30 June 1990

1 July 1990 - 30 June 1992

1 July 1992 - 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 - 30 June 1996

1 April 1997 - 30 Sept 1998

1 Oct 1998 - 30 Sept 2000

20 Apr 2002 - 30 Sept 2003

1 Oct 2003-30 Sep 2004

10 May 2005-30 Sep 2006

EMBLEM

Azure, on and over a foot to sinister Dark Blue formed by a polar view of a globe arraswise detailed of the field, issuant from sinister base a mailed hand Or detailed Brown with highlights Argent radiating six electronic flashes Gules shaded of the last, a narrow hazy atmospheric arc of the like concentric with the globe and with two equally spaced arcs of the second, in dexter flank a mullet, in sinister honor point the same and in sinister chief a third all of the fifth shaded of the second, in dexter chief the North Star of the like and above it a segment of outer space of the second, all within a diminished bordure of the third.

EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE

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 emblem is symbolic of the historical traditions of the Airways and Air Communications Service, and of its predecessor, the Army Airways Communications System Wing, and presents a dramatic representation of the unit's new role as a major air command. The world, indicating the global aspect of the unit's operations, has been retained from the former AACS emblem in recognition of the distinguished service of AACS personnel who will constitute the nucleus of AFCS. Its position in the emblem denotes that AFCS, as a new major air command, not only will cover the globe, but in carrying out its new and broader mission, will extend its capability in support of aerospace operations. The mailed fist represents Air Force commanders who exercise command and control of aerospace forces. The electronic flashes are symbolic of all forms of aerospace communications, which, as the "reins of command" provide the capability through which control of aerospace forces is exercised. The North Star indicates that navigation and flight control are distinct but integrated parts of the command and control

capability. The emblem bears the Air Force colors, ultramarine blue and golden yellow, and the national colors, red, white and blue.

The official emblem of the Air Force Communications Command was specially designed to depict AFCC's unique role in accomplishing the vital Air Force mission of providing positive command and control of aerospace forces. Heraldically, the emblem has the following significance. The mailed fist represents Air Force commanders who exercise command and control of aerospace forces. The electronic flashes represent all forms of aerospace communications through which control of aerospace forces is provided. The North Star symbolizes navigation and air traffic control as distinct but integrated parts of command and control. The world portrays the global aspect of AFCC and Air Force operations.

The current emblem design debuted on 1 July 1961 during the ceremonies officiated by Chief of Staff of the Air Force Gen. Curtis E. LeMay marking the redesignation of the Airways and Air Communications Service as Air Force Communications Service.

MOTTO

OPERATIONS

Directs the integration of systems onto the Air Force network to achieve integrated and interoperable Air Force concepts of operation capabilities

Provides seamless connectivity for the command and control of air and space forces

Drives innovative information superiority solutions for Air Force warfighters by generating progressive standards, architectures, and force structure policies and guidance

Advocates Air Force-wide communications and information planning, resourcing, testing, training, implementation, and sustainment

The Air Force Communications Agency is a Field Operating Agency that brings expertise in the communications and information arena for the warfighter.

AFCA leads the Air Force in information infrastructure optimization and deploying rapid response command, control, communications, and computer (C4) strike teams world-wide for assured Air Force network combat power. All of the Agency's military personnel are capable of supporting Air and Space Expeditionary Force and contingency operations, as recently proven in Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom. AFCA's civilian personnel are primarily assigned to in-place positions to ensure continuity of operations supporting the full spectrum of conflict. The Agency drives innovation for information superiority by exploiting and certifying new technologies and systems Air Force wide. It serves as communications force structure and policy experts, and it has the only Air Force communications and information law and history specialists.

Provide C4ISR capabilities to the warfighter through architecture and lead command management of the Air Force ground, air, and space network—the Constellation Net Direct

integration of systems into the network, assuring decision superiority; drive innovative information technology solutions for Air Force warfighters by generating progressive standards, architectures, and force structure policies and guidance Deploy engineering and network operations strike teams worldwide for assured Air Force network combat power

The Army Airways Communications System Wing was constituted and assigned to the Flight Control Command on 13 Apr 1943 and was activated effective 26 Apr 1943. The history of AFCS as a unit begins with this action. Before this, it was merely a function/staff office, not a unit.

Further evidence of AFCS's increasing role in the Air Force came on 15 November 1979, when the Air Staff exchanged the word "command" for "service" in the command's title, making it the Air Force Communications Command. The date was singularly appropriate since 15 November marked the 41st anniversary of the establishment of the original system, that was to evolve into AFCS, the Army Airways Communications System in 1938. In June 1981, shortly before its twentieth anniversary as a major command, AFCC underwent another reorganization.

The paramount objective was to improve the readiness of combat forces by providing more responsive support to the Military Airlift Command. Prior to this reorganization, the Military Airlift Command was the only unified/specified command with operational forces which were not supported by a dedicated communications area. Recent international crises to which the Military Airlift Command had responded, along with the worldwide scope of its mission, dictated the need for improved communications support. The establishment of an Airlift Communications Division with its headquarters at Scott AFB, Illinois, satisfied this need. Its formation, moreover, logically led to other AFCC reorganization initiatives. The Northern and Southern Communications Areas were inactivated

When the Air Force first proposed the single management concept for Air Force communications, prior to the formation of AFCS in 1961, the Strategic Air Command (SAC) was allowed to maintain its own communications systems. This action was justified because of SAC's specialized, mission-oriented communications requirements. Between 1961 and 1975, a series of Air Force committees evaluated SAC/AFCS consolidation possibilities. A 1968 SAC proposal resulted in the 1970 consolidation of selected SAC/AFCS overseas communications maintenance work centers. When SAC acquired control of Griffiss AFB, New York, on 1 July 1970, the 2019th AFCS Communications Squadron remained manager for ground communications-electronics. Thus, the squadron commander became the first AFCS unit commander to serve in the conventional dual-hat role for SAC.

Between June 1970 and January 1975, both SAC and AFCS made comprehensive studies of the feasibility of AFCS assuming responsibilities for SAC's communications. By September 1975, both commands approved the formal plan to form the Strategic Communications Area. On 30 January 1976, the Air Staff gave its final approval. Similar to the Tactical Communications Area organizations, with only slight variations to be expected with complicated reorganizations, this new area organization would have a dual-hatted AFCS area commander serving as the commu-

nications deputy to the SAC Commander in Chief with the responsibility for managing SAC communications matters. On 1 July 1976, a realignment ceremony was held at Offutt AFB, Nebraska. Gen Russell E. Dougherty, SAC Commander in Chief, told the audience that AFCS could not have a better present for its 15th anniversary than the 5,000 SAC communicators. Maj Gen Rupert H. Burris, AFCS Commander, said that he was proud to welcome the dedicated SAC communicators into the AFCS organization.

The operation and management of air traffic control services for the Air Force and other government agencies continued to be a primary function for AFCC throughout the seventies. With the exception of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), AFCC operated the largest air traffic control system in the world. Even with the decline in military forces through the seventies, AFCC managed over 150 control towers and radar facilities. Proud of its past record and sensitive about maintaining its reputation, AFCC worked constantly to ensure accurate and safe air traffic control services. Both explicit emphasis from the FAA on developing better equipment, facilities and procedures to handle the larger, more complex, and increasingly more expensive aircraft, and the experience learned in Vietnam prompted zealous effort by AFCC to update air traffic control services. The modernization program affected all of the standard facilities such as control towers, mobile equipment, radios, radar and landing aids, and navigational aids. AFCC also worked on flight information service systems and procedures to further safe air traffic control. By 1980, air traffic controllers could boast of an outstanding record of service, especially as illustrated by the AFCC "save" program. Aircraft saves, defined as the safe recovery of an imperiled aircraft by air traffic controllers when there was reasonable doubt that the aircraft could have landed without assistance, totaled over 1,700 military and civilian aircraft carrying nearly 7,000 personnel between July 1961 and December 1980. The total value of the saved aircraft reached nearly \$2 billion.

The Air Force Communications Agency at Scott AFB, IL become the Air Force Network Integration Center to better reflect its role in cyberspace operations. The name change comes as the Air Force realigns its cyberforces under Air Force Space Command. In May, the agency was moved under AFSPC's administrative control. The communications organization had formerly been a field operating agency within the Office of Warfighting Integration in the Air Force Secretariat.

5/15/2012 - PETERSON AIR FORCE BASE, Colo. (AFNS) -- The Air Force Network Integration Center will go through a restructure as it divests cyberspace lead command functions to Air Force Space Command to allow AFNIC to focus on its core mission of Air Force network integration and engineering services. The changes are a result of an AFSPC chartered study in April 2011 that took a detailed look at AFNIC in order to determine how best to align and incorporate its unique cyberspace capabilities into AFSPC's organization and mission. The study was conducted by a diverse, cross-functional team consisting of AFSPC and AFNIC representatives. General William L. Shelton, commander of AFSPC, adopted the study recommendations and directed they be implemented. The study looked across the entire organization focusing on efficient and effective operations. Any civilian position reductions were included in Air Force-wide civilian reduction numbers previously announced by the Air Force in November 2011. The personnel affected by the civilian reduction are being supported by the

local Civilian Personnel Section at Scott Air Force Base, Ill. Any military position reductions were included in the Air Force's recent overall force structure announcement. Specific restructuring actions will concentrate AFNIC resources on its core mission of network integration and engineering responsibilities for the Air Force Network and divest the remaining responsibilities to other organizations to better align them within the structure of AFSPC. This will make AFNIC a leaner and more efficient center for the Air Force. Current organize, train and equip staff functions within AFNIC, such as records, forms, publications, cyber training programs, cyber requirements support, plans, and maintenance policy, will transfer to an AFSPC Cyberspace Support Squadron (CYSS), which stood up today at Scott AFB. Oversight of current line operations and maintenance functions at AFNIC will transfer to AFSPC organizations managed by 24th Air Force, which is headquartered at Joint Base San Antonio -- Lackland, Texas. These functions include operationally-based line activities, such as DISN long haul communications provisioning, transmission and infrastructure systems technical support, and Information Assurance Assessments. Some of these functions will be realigned to an existing squadron within 24th AF, the 92nd Information Operations Squadron, and an additional squadron, the 38th Cyber Readiness Squadron to oversee other operational functions. Both units stood up at Scott AFB on April 27. "As the lead major command for space and cyberspace, Air Force Space Command is chartered to organize, train and equip space and cyberspace forces and is tasked to review and efficiently use the resources assigned to the command," said Lt.Gen. Michael J. Basla, vice commander of Air Force Space Command. "These changes will allow AFNIC to focus on its core mission and ultimately make AFNIC the premier Air Force organization providing network integration and engineering services for the Air Force. Those individuals whose responsibilities are aligned to other units in Air Force Space Command will be in a position to make an even greater impact on the Air Force cyberspace mission." Air Force Space Command is headquartered at Peterson AFB, Colo. and is the parent major command for AFNIC. AFSPC's mission is to provide resilient and cost-effective space and cyberspace capabilities for the joint force and the nation.

Passing the Cyber Torch: Air Force Space Command is restructuring its Air Force Network Integration Center at Scott AFB, Ill., announced command officials May 15. Under the changes, AFNIC will no longer have cyberspace lead command functions and will instead concentrate on overseeing the Air Force Network, they said. "These changes will allow AFNIC to focus on its core mission and ultimately make AFNIC the premier Air Force organization providing network integration and engineering services for the Air Force," said Lt. Gen. Michael Basla, AFSPC vice commander. The center's former cyber-related staff functions, such as cyber training programs and cyber requirements support, will transfer to AFSPC's new Cyberspace Support Squadron that activated at Scott on May 14. Oversight of AFNIC's previous cyber-related line operations and maintenance functions will shift to the 92nd Information Operations Squadron and 38th Cyber Readiness Squadron, both of which stood up at Scott on April 27 under 24th Air Force, the command's cyber operations arm headquartered at JBSA-Lackland, Tex.



Air Force Order of Battle
Created: 2 Nov 2010
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Sources

AFHRA.

Air Force Magazine Almanacs. Air Force Association. Arlington, VA. Various years.