

SOUTHEAST AIR DEFENSE SECTOR

LINEAGE

STATIONS

Tyndall AFB, FL

ASSIGNMENTS

COMMANDERS

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

EMBLEM

EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE

MOTTO

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

The Southeast Air Defense Sector is responsible for the air defense of the southeastern United States. With more than 600,000 square miles of airspace, including 3,000 miles of coastline from Texas to the North Carolina border, the Southeast Air Defense Sector is the busiest of three sectors comprising the Continental United States North American Aerospace Defense Command Region.

The Sector Operations Control Center is the command and control element for the sector air defense operations. This facility utilizes the latest advances in computerized airspace control, relies on digitized radar inputs from 21 ground radar sites and one tethered aerostat balloon. More than 3,500 aircraft penetrating the sector's air defense and identification zone are detected each day by sector SOCC technicians and operators.

The SOCC, along with five other control centers, two in the continental United States, two in Canada and one in Alaska, are key elements in support of the North American Aerospace Defense Command mission. NORAD command and control agencies are responsible for maintaining air sovereignty in peacetime and defending North America during wartime. Consoles in the sector SOCC are designed for multiple uses, allowing them to be used for surveillance, identification or weapons control air defense functions.

Southeast Air Defense Sector (SEADS)

Provides detection and air defense for the entire southeastern United States. Protecting over 3,000 miles of coastline from North Carolina to Texas, the Southeast Air Defense Sector (SEADS) is one of the three continental North American Aerospace Defense Command sectors. It is the largest Active Guard/Reserve unit in the Florida Air National Guard authorized with 195 Active Guard/Reserve positions.

The Southeast Air Defense Sector (SEADS) is responsible for the air defense of the southeastern United States. Effective 1 October 1996, the sector transitioned completely to the Air National Guard and is a Geographically Separated Unit assigned within the Florida Air National Guard (FLANG). With responsibility for defense of approximately 1,000,000 square miles of airspace and 3,000 miles of coastline extending from Virginia to Texas, the Southeast Air Defense Sector is the busiest of the three sectors comprising the Continental United States North American Aerospace Defense Command Region.

The Sector Operations Control Center (SOCC) is the heart of sector operations. It is part of the joint surveillance system, a combination of military and Federal Aviation Administration facilities. This system, using the latest advances in computerized airspace control, relies on digitized radar inputs from ground radar sites and tethered aerostat radar balloons. More than 2,000 aircraft are detected and identified each day by SEADS technicians and operators.

The SEADS and five other control centers--two in the continental United States, two in Canada, and one in Alaska--are key elements in support of the North American Aerospace Defense Command mission. NORAD command and control agencies are responsible for maintaining North American air sovereignty in peacetime and during war. Consoles in the operations area are designed for multiple use, allowing them to perform any surveillance, identification, or weapons control air defense function. All aircraft approaching the United States must be identified. This process involves coordination with FAA, and other military agencies and identification by electronic interrogation. Any aircraft not identified by these means within specified timing criteria are designated "unknowns." Fighter alert sites are strategically located throughout the sector to provide rapid scramble and subsequent interception and identification of the unknowns.

For reliability and training purposes, the SOCC is equipped with two computer systems. While one system monitors sector airspace, operators can use the second system for training exercises, data analysis, testing, and repair. Should the operational systems malfunction, the second system is automatically switched to operational status with no

mission interruption.

The joint-service sector commander is an Air National Guard officer serving on a Title 10 tour who exercises operational control over Air Force, Air National Guard, Army, and Navy air defense resources in the southeastern quadrant of the United States.



Air Force Order of Battle

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Sources

AFHRA