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UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND

FEB 2 2017

HQ USNORTHCOM/CS
250 Vandenberg Street, Suite B016
Peterson Air Force Base CO 80914-3801

The Black Vault
Mr. John Greenewald, Jr.



Dear Mr. Greenewald, Jr.


We received a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) referral from the National Security Agency (NSA), NSA Case 84857-R1, for your FOIA request dated 29 June 2016. Your request was assigned USNORTHCOM FOIA case number 17-F-027. In your request letter you asked for the following: Copy of the Intellipedia entry (from all three Wikis that make up the Intellipedia) for the following entry(s): Unknown Tracks, Tracks of Interest, and/or NORAD.

Upon review of the documents referred to us for review, we have determined them to be partially releasable as portions are exempt from mandatory disclosure under FOIA exemption (b)(3) as those portions are specifically exempted from disclosure by statute, P.L. 86-36 and withheld. In addition, portions are exempt from mandatory disclosure under FOIA exemption (b)(6) and withheld because the release of the exempted information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. The authority for these exemptions can be found in the United States Code, Title 5, Section 552 (b)(3) and (b)(6).

As a requester in the "News Media" fee category, you received the first 100 pages of records at no cost; therefore, there are no assessable fees for processing your request. If you have any further questions concerning your request, please do not hesitate to contact our FOIA Request Service Center at the above address.

If you are not satisfied with this action, you have the right to appeal to the appellate authority, Ms. Joo Chung, Director of Oversight and Compliance (ODCMO), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The appellate address is: ODCMO Directorate for Oversight and Compliance, 4800 Mark Center Drive, ATTN: DPCLTD, FOIA Appeals, Mailbox #24, Alexandria, VA 22350-1700. As an alternative, you may use the OSD FOIA request portal to submit your appeal electronically at the following link: <http://pal.whs.mil/palMain.aspx> or email your appeal to OSD.FOIA-APPEAL@mail.mil. If you use email, please have the words "FOIA Appeal" in the subject of the email. Your appeal should cite our case number 17-F-027, be postmarked within 90 days of the date

of this response, and be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal" on the request. You also have the right to seek dispute resolution services from USNORTHCOM's FOIA Public Liaison, Mr. Jim Hogan at (571) 372-0462 or OSD.FOIALiaison@mail.mil. Additionally, you have the right to contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001; email at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at (202) 741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at (202) 741-5769.



PEGGY C. COMBS
Major General, USA
Chief of Staff

Attachment:
Responsive Documents

(U) North American Aerospace Defense Command

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See also USNORTHCOM

North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) is a joint United States and Canadian organization which provides aerospace warning and aerospace control for North America. It was founded on May 12, 1958 under the name **North American Air Defense Command**. From 1963, NORAD's main technical facility has been located at Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado.



While the terms "NORAD" and "Cheyenne Mountain" are often used interchangeably to describe the facility, NORAD is the name of the Command, while Cheyenne Mountain is the name of the facility. The facility is hosted by the U.S. Air Force, under the command of the 721st Mission Support Group, part of the 21st Space Wing, headquartered out of Peterson Air Force Base.

Contents

- 1 Organization and leadership
 - 1.1 Background and Information
 - 1.2 Changes of mission
- 2 Commanders
- 3 NORAD in popular culture
- 4 See also

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

Organization and leadership

NORAD consists of two main parts, corresponding to its mission. *Aerospace warning or integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA)* covers the monitoring of man-made objects in space, and the detection, validation, and warning of attack against North America by aircraft, missiles, or space vehicles. *Aerospace control* includes providing surveillance and control of Canadian and United States airspace.

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The organization is headed by a commander appointed by both the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada. The commander is based at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado with Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center, the central collection and coordination facility for the sensor systems around the world, nearby. Three subordinate headquarters at Elmendorf Air Force Base/Elmendorf AFB, Alaska (Headquarters for the Alaskan NORAD Region (ANR)), Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg/CFB Winnipeg, Manitoba (dual Headquarters (HQ) for 1 Canadian Air Division (1CAD) and the Canadian NORAD Region (CANR)), and Tyndall AFB, Florida (Headquarters for First Air Force, the Continental NORAD Region (CONR) and the Southeast Air Defense Sector (SEADS)), receive direction from the Commander and control operations within their areas.

The present commanding officer of NORAD is Admiral James A. Winnefeld, Jr., USN, who is also the commander of the United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM). The deputy commander of NORAD is Lt. General J.J.C. (Charlie) Bouchard, Canadian Forces Air Command. Traditionally the commanding officer of NORAD is American and the deputy commander Canadian. Both Canadian and U.S. forces have a commander for their contingents at Cheyenne Mountain. NORAD and USNORTHCOM have no direct command and control links with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, but both organizations coordinate training and planning USNORTHCOM missions.

Background and Information

The growing perception of the threat of Soviet long-range strategic bombers armed with nuclear weapons brought Canada and the US into closer cooperation for air defense. In the early 1950s they agreed to construct a series of radar stations across North America to detect a Soviet attack over the pole. The first series of radars was the Pinetree Line, completed in 1954, of 33 stations across southern Canada. However, technical defects in the system led to more radar networks being built. In 1957, the McGill Fence was completed; it consisted of Doppler radar for the detection of low-flying craft. This system was roughly 300 miles north of the Pinetree Line along the 55th parallel. The third joint system was the Distant Early Warning Line (DEW Line), also completed in 1957. This was a network of 57 stations along the 70th parallel. The systems gave around three hours warning of bomber attack before they could reach any major population center. Attacks across the Pacific or Atlantic would have been detected by AEW aircraft, Navy ships, or offshore radar platforms. The command and control of the massive system then became a significant challenge.

Discussions and studies of joint systems had been ongoing since the early 1950s and culminated on August 1, 1957 with the announcement by the US and Canada to establish an integrated command, the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD). On September 12, NORAD operations commenced at Ent, Colorado. A formal NORAD agreement between the two governments was signed on May 12, 1958. By the early 1960s, a quarter of a million personnel were involved in the operation of NORAD. The emergence of the ICBM and SLBM threat in the early 1960s was something of a blow. In response, a space surveillance and missile warning system was constructed to provide worldwide space detection, tracking and identification. The extension of NORAD's mission into space led to a name change to the North American Aerospace Defense Command.

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

Even though all equipment in Cheyenne Mountain was put through a rigorous inspection, on at least two occasions, failure in its computer systems almost pushed the world into World War 3. On November 9, 1979 a computer communications device failure caused warning messages to sporadically flash in USAF command posts around the world that a nuclear attack was taking place. A similar incident

occurred on June 2, 1980 when a technician in NORAD loaded a test tape but failed to switch the system status to "test", this time causing a stream of constant false warnings to spread to two "continuity of government" bunkers as well as Command Posts worldwide.

Both times, the PAC properly had their planes (loaded with nuclear bombs) in the air; Strategic Air Command (SAC) didn't take the heat because they didn't follow procedure, even though the SAC Command Post knew these were obvious false alarms (probably so did PAC). Both Command Posts had recently began receiving and processing direct reports from the various RADAR, satellite, and other missile attack detection systems, and those direct reports simply didn't match anything about the erroneous data received from NORAD.

Changes of mission

From 1963 the Air Force was reduced and sections of the now-obsolete radar system were shut down. But there was increased effort to protect against an ICBM attack—two underground operations centers were set up, the main one inside Cheyenne Mountain, and an alternate at North Bay, Ontario. By the early 1970s, the acceptance of mutual assured destruction (MAD) led to a cut in the air defense budget and the repositioning of NORAD's mission to ensuring the integrity of air space during peacetime. There followed significant reductions in the air defense system until the 1980s when following the 1979 Joint US-Canada Air Defense Study (JUSCADS) the need for the modernization of air defenses was accepted—the DEW Line was to be replaced with an improved arctic radar line called the North Warning System (NWS); there was to be the deployment of Over-the-Horizon Backscatter (OTH-B) radar; the assignment of more advanced fighters to NORAD, and the greater use of Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft from Tinker Air Force Base, OK or Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK. These recommendations were accepted by the governments in 1985. The United States Space Command was formed in September 1985 as an adjunct but not a component of NORAD.

At the end of the Cold War NORAD reassessed its mission. To avoid cutbacks, from 1989 NORAD operations expanded to cover counter-drug operations—such as tracking small-engine aircraft. But the DEW line sites were still replaced, in a scaled-back fashion by the North Warning System radars between 1986 and 1995. The Cheyenne Mountain site was also upgraded. However none of the proposed OTH-B radars are currently in operation.

After the events of September 11, 2001, the NORAD mission evolved to include monitoring of all aircraft flying in the interior of the United States. NORAD oversees Operation Noble Eagle (ONE) using fighter aircraft Combat Air Patrols (CAP) under command of First Air Force and AWACS (E-3 Sentry) aircraft under command of the 552nd Air Control Wing.

Commanders

- Gen Charles H. Jacoby, USA (unk – Present)
- ADM James A. Winnefeld, Jr., USN (19 May 2010 – unk)
- Gen Victor E. Renuart, Jr., USAF (22 March 2007 – 19 May 2010)
- ADM Timothy J. Keating, USN (5 November 2004 – 22 March 2007)



NORAD celebrated its 50th Anniversary in 2008 by placing a time capsule outside the headquarters in Building 2.

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6/30/2016

- Gen Ralph E. Eberhart, USAF (22 February 2000 – 5 November 2004)
- Gen Richard B. Myers], USAF (14 August 1998 – 22 February 2000)
- Gen Howell M. Estes III, USAF (August 1996 – 14 August 1998)
- Gen Joseph W. Ashy, USAF (1994 – August 1996)

NORAD in popular culture

NORAD comes to public attention at Christmas, when it "tracks" Santa Claus on his journey around the world delivering toys for the world's children. 2005 marked the 50th time of NORAD tracking Santa. This tradition started in 1955 when a local Sears store in Colorado misprinted the phone number and children who thought they were calling Santa called NORAD instead.

NORAD is also featured in Tom Clancy's novel *The Sum of All Fears* and its associated film. Furthermore, the *Command & Conquer: Red Alert 2* computer game features an in-game video of a call to NORAD from the President.

Cheyenne Mountain was one of the settings of the 1983 motion picture *WarGames*, starring Matthew Broderick as a teenager that hacked NORAD's main computer and almost started a nuclear war (more precisely referred to as "global thermonuclear war" in the movie). Barry Corbin played a fictional NORAD commanding officer, General Jack Beringer. The movie is often used in support of nuclear disarmament, but is also one of the first movies to shed light on the culture of computer hacking, although it perpetuated a paranoia of hackers based on erroneous facts.

Cheyenne Mountain is featured prominently in the television show *Stargate SG-1*, as it is the location for the fictional Stargate Command. NORAD is mentioned occasionally as being above the Stargate, housed in sub-level 28. In the episode "A Matter of Time", the nearest secure phone above Stargate Command is at "NORAD, main level", which appears to be sub-level 2.

In addition to being destroyed in the movie *Independence Day* (though not shown), Cheyenne Mountain also figured prominently in the film *Deep Impact*, serving as the place of final refuge from the asteroid which strikes at the end of the film.

See also

- JTF-CNO
- United States Northern Command
- NORAD and USNORTHCOM Enterprise Architecture

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See also: USNORTHCOM

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While the terms "NORAD" and "Cheyenne Mountain" are often used interchangeably to describe the facility, NORAD is the name of the Command, while Cheyenne Mountain is the name of the facility. The facility is hosted by the U.S. Air Force, under the command of the 721st Mission Support Group [1] (http://www.peterson.af.mil/21sw/library/fact_sheets/721sptg.htm), part of the 21st Space Wing [2] (<https://www.peterson.af.mil/21sw/>), headquartered out of Peterson Air Force Base.



The NORAD shield.

Contents

- 1 Organization and leadership
- 2 History
 - 2.1 Background and formation
 - 2.2 (U) Changes of mission
 - 2.3 (U) NORAD Next
- 3 Commanders
- 4 NORAD in popular culture
- 5 See also
- 6 External links
- 7 (U) References

Organization and leadership

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History

Background and formation



Intelligence History Portal

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Discussions and studies of joint systems had been ongoing since the early 1950s and culminated on August 1, 1957 with the announcement by the US and Canada to establish an integrated command, the North American Air Defense Command. On September 12, NORAD operations commenced at Ent, Colorado. A formal NORAD agreement between the two governments was signed on May 12, 1958. By the early 1960s, a quarter of a million personnel were involved in the operation of NORAD. The emergence of the ICBM and SLBM threat in the early 1960s was something of a blow. In response, a space surveillance and missile warning system was constructed to provide worldwide space detection, tracking and identification. The extension of NORAD's mission into space led to a name change to the North American *Aerospace* Defense Command.

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NORAD loaded a test tape but failed to switch the system status to "test", this time causing a stream of constant false warnings to spread to two "continuity of government" bunkers as well as Command Posts worldwide.

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(U) NORAD Next

(U) A 7 January 2013 news article by the *American Forces Press Service* stated that Canada and the United States have begun discussions on the future of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) in an effort to maintain its relevance in a changing security landscape. A concept study, designated **NORAD Next**, will focus on changes needed by the 2025-2030 timeframe and what steps need to be taken now to prepare for them. NORAD Next will be the next big step in the command's evolution and will examine ways in which it might address emerging threats from the domains of air, sea, land, space, and cyberspace. According to the *American Forces Press Service* report, a major reason for launching this concept now is that many of the current radar systems used by NORAD will expire in the 2020-2025 timeframe.^[1]

(U) Located at Peterson Air Force Base (AFB), Colorado, NORAD is the bi-national command charged with safeguarding the sovereign airspace of the two countries. Since 2006, NORAD has also ensured maritime approaches and North American waterways security. NORAD's chief officer, currently (January 2013) General Charles H. Jacoby Jr (US Army), is accountable to both the US president and the Canadian prime minister, and also commands the

unified combatant command USNORTHCOM, which was founded in 2002.

Commanders

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

- 22nd commander of NORAD and first non-pilot = **Charles H. Jacoby, Jr.**, United States Army (3 August 2011 – (as of January 2013- Present)
- Victor E. Renuart, Jr., USAF (22 March 2007 – 3 August 2011)
- Timothy J. Keating, USN (5 November 2004 – 22 March 2007)
- Ralph E. "Ed" Eberhart, USAF (22 February 2000 – 5 November 2004)
- Richard B. Myers, USAF (14 August 1998 – 22 February 2000)
- Howell M. Estes III, USAF (August 1996 – 14 August 1998)
- Joseph W. Ashy, USAF (1994 – August 1996)

NORAD in popular culture

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NORAD is also featured in Tom Clancy's novel *The Sum of All Fears* and its associated film. Furthermore, the *Command & Conquer: Red Alert 2* computer game features an in-game video of a call to NORAD from the President.

Cheyenne Mountain was one of the settings of the 1983 motion picture *WarGames*, starring Matthew Broderick as a teenager that hacked NORAD's main computer and almost started a nuclear war (more precisely referred to as "global thermonuclear war" in the movie). Barry Corbin played a fictional NORAD commanding officer, General Jack Beringer. The movie is often used in support of nuclear disarmament, but is also one of the first movies to shed light on the culture of computer hacking, although it perpetuated a paranoia of hackers based on erroneous facts.

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In addition to being destroyed in the movie *Independence Day* (though not shown), Cheyenne Mountain also figured prominently in the film *Deep Impact*, serving as the place of final refuge from the asteroid which strikes at the end of the film.

See also

- JTF-CNO

External links

- NORAD Home Page (<http://www.norad.mil>)
- NORAD Santa Page (<http://www.noradsanta.org>)
- CBC Digital Archives - Norad: Watching the Skies (http://archives.cbc.ca/IDD-1-71-1552/conflict_war/norad/)

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(U) References

1. ↑ (U) "NORAD Next Concept Looks to Future Challenges", news article by (b)(6) for *JANE's Defense Weekly*, 8 January 2013.

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(U) NORAD

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NORAD may refer to:

- North American Aerospace Defense Command^[1]
- North American Air Defense Command^[2]
- Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation^[2]

References (U)

1. ↑ Joint Publication 1-02.
2. ↑ ^{2.0 2.1} State Department Acronym List.

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(U) North American Air Defense Command

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