Subject: ESS - ESS1364: Center for Cryptologic History	
Date: Wed, 14 Aug 1996 19:08:53 GMT	
From:	
Newsgroups: pubs.history, misc.ess.all	
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ROSMAN TRACKS ON TO THE BIG (b) (3)-P.L. 86-36	
(FOUG) What can one say when a good thing comes to an end? Just that it was good while it lasted. Those who worked at the	
Rosman Research Station (RRS) in Transylvania County, North Carolina,	
agreed that this was true. The site recently closed its doors after thirty-two years of operation.	
(S//SI). (FOUG) The remote Rosman Research Station, the size of a small	
industrial park and having four huge satellite dishes, was built on 202 acres of national forest land about 140 miles west of Charlotte.	
The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) built the	
station in 1963 to track satellites. NASA originally chose the Rosman	
site because the mountains provided a "quiet zone" free of interference from unwanted radio signals. They planned two different operations: the	
first was a Multi-Mission Operation, established to record and/or	
transmit data to the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt,	
Maryland, from some thirty-six different orbiting spacecraft. The second operation was the Applications Technology Satellite, basically	
a collection of data for various technologies having wide applications	
in space and space flight, including manned space flight. NASA pulled out of Rosman in 1981, and in April of that year the mission	
started with the Department of Defense's (DoD) official 1 July takeover.	
(S//SI)	
(FOUQ) Contractors from Bendix, Raytheon and Allied Signal, Inc., along with National Security Agency civilians	
After the DoD takeover, the work at Rosman, even the number of	
employees, was a closely guarded secret. Budget cuts and the removal of	
the station's primary function forced the Agency to cease operations on	
31 March 1995.	
(TSC). In spite of adversity, significant notoriety came to the	
RRS.	

wo av f: Se D: St at Se c: fa de Cu sa	(FOUG) It had not been an easy task to find tenants for the RRS acility. The Forest Service did not want it and the cost of upkeep to yould be a part of the takeover. They knew they would have to give it way since under federal law they could not sell it. So the trick was inding someone who would have an interest in the exchange. The Fores ervice was eventually able to strike a deal with Texas Joint entures/Rosman Research Partners. When NSA was notified by Art Rowe, District Ranger, United States Department of Agriculture, that the tation had acquired a new owner and was making a trade of \$10-\$15 dillion in buildings and land, it was a sad time for many who had work t the station. Nevertheless, it was a windfall for the U.S. Forest ervice. And, according to the former and last NSA Chief of Station, new owners plan to "renovate the site for two-way communications and laim to have several "blue-chip" companies interested in using the acility. He goes on to say "any deal of a new owner would be a good lealfor NSA since complete turnover prior to the end of our Care and Ustody commitment on 30 September 1996 will result in significant avings for our agency."	that t s t rked the
	Center for Cryptologic History, 972-2893s,	(b)(1)

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