

Identified reports are those for which sufficient specific information has been scrutinized and evaluated to permit a positive identification or explanation of the object.

Reports categorized as Insufficient Data are those for which not as much information as is essential for evaluation are missing. Some examples are the combination of the duration of sighting, direction, time, location, position in the sky, weather conditions, and the manner of appearance or disappearance. If an element is missing and there is an indication that the sighting may be of a security, scientific, technical, or public interest value, the Project Blue Book Office conducts an additional investigation and every attempt is made to obtain the information necessary for identification. However, in some instances, essential information cannot be obtained, and no further action can be taken.

The third and by far the smallest group of evaluations is categorized as Unidentified. A sighting is considered unidentified when a report apparently contains all pertinent data necessary to suggest a valid hypothesis concerning the cause or explanation of the report but the description of the object or its motion cannot be correlated with any known object or phenomenon.

TYPES OF UFO IDENTIFICATIONS AND EVALUATIONS

There are various types of UFO sightings. Most common are reports of astronomical sightings, which include bright stars, planets, comets, meteors, auroral streaks, and other celestial bodies. When observed through haze, light fog, mirage clouds, or other observations or unusual conditions, the planets, including Venus, Jupiter, and Mars have been reported as unidentified flying objects. Bright images are also a source of reports.

Satellites are another major source of UFO reports. An increase in satellites reported as UFOs has come about because of two factors. The first is the increase of interest on the part of the public; the second is the increasing number of satellites in the skies. Positive knowledge of the location of all satellites at all times enables rapid identification of satellite sightings. Keeping track of man-made objects in orbit about the earth is the responsibility of the North American Air Defense Command Space Detection and Tracking System. This sophisticated electronic system gathers complex space traffic data instantly from tracking stations all over the world.

Other space surveillance activities include the use of radar in tracking and large telescopic cameras. SACO satellites are prepared by the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Maryland, and satellites of the South West radar network are prepared by the Smithsonian Institution at Cambridge, Massachusetts. From the data produced by these agencies, sightings mistakenly reported as UFOs can be quickly identified. The attached report gives the true source of sightings seen in orbit—some of them, as late as 1984 to the latest date.

Airglow, another major source of UFO reports, particularly during adverse weather conditions. When observed at high altitudes and at some distance, airglow can have appearances resembling fire due to rocket shapes due to the reflection of the sun on their bright surfaces. Vapor or condensation trails from jet aircraft will sometimes appear to glow fiery red or orange when reflecting sunlight. Afterburners from jet aircraft are often reported as UFOs since they can be seen from great distances when the aircraft cannot be seen.

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