

Security Forces Digest

Volume 1, Issue 1
Headquarters U.S. Air Force
Security Forces
February 1997
AFRP 31-1



PEACEKEEPER CHALLENGE 1996



The Air Force Security Police Center Shield was derived from the 82nd Combat Security Police Wing. This wing was part of the Safeside concept that provided defense squadrons during the Vietnam conflict. The 82nd Wing was active at Fairchild AFB, Washington and later at Ft Campbell, Kentucky from 8 Mar 1968 to 31 Dec 1968. The Wing earned one Outstanding Unit Award.

The Shield Design Includes:

- Air Force Blue background represents the sky and the AF worldwide theater of operations.
- Crossed runways denote airbase operations and the resources we protect.
- The Falcon represents Security Force courage, fierce determination, tenacity, swiftness, and protection. The white of the Falcon represents Security Forces Integrity.
- The combination of the sky, the falcon and the crossed runways symbolize the prime mission of the Air Force Security Forces Center—to serve as the center of excellence for Air Force worldwide first-in-force protection.



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FROM THE GENERAL



My first article in our new digest will be to share with you what our priorities are and where we are headed as the Air Force's security force. The bombing at Khobar Towers resulting in the loss of 19 Air Force members redefined our mission. Beginning with the Secretary of Defense's statement of "Force protection is a part of all operations and is a top priority." These words were backed up by huge additive funding for our equipment, and I'll cover more on this later in the article. Our Chief of Staff directed the SP staff to posture the career field so we may better respond to contingencies worldwide and protect our Air Force regardless of the threat.

The first thing we are going to do is stand up at Lackland AFB, Texas, a group formed is going to be known as the Air Force Security Force Group which will be dedicated to force protection. It will number approximately 60 people; half will be SP and the rest will be represented by Intel, CE, Comm, EOD, Chem/Bio, and some others. The mission of this group will be to provide leadership and a headquarters for seven 44 person flights' one each located at Lackland, Davis-Monthan, McGuire, Vandenberg, and Eglin AFB's. The Guard and Reserve flights will be at El Paso and Westover, respectively. These seven locations will be authorized an additional 13 people to "give some slack" to those squadrons when the flight is deployed or training.

Second, we are also going to stand up a Force Protection Battle Lab that concentrates on a force protection agenda. The Lab will examine and evaluate every conceivable issue related to force protection. These issues will range from blast protection, communications, detection, weaponry, sensors, imagery, and more. It will be far more than security-oriented for it will have a number of disciplines assigned.

Turning to other regards...many of you have concerns and questions about the consolidation of the AFSC's. These are valid concerns. Let me address some of the reasons why the decision was made to consolidate, and they are many, but let me give you a few. First, in our war time duties which is the very reason we exist, we don't differentiate between security and law enforcement. When we make an assignment to a QFEBC, we expect that SP to perform any duty required where that UTC is deployed. Further, when one is promoted to MSgt, he or she is expected to know the entire career field. In other words, the career field merges back together. More important, I see many of you today being assigned duties without regard to AFSC. I find security troops at main gates and base patrol, and I find law enforcement troops doing security duties. I also know that in most cases this is what you have to do to accomplish the mission. The vision that I have of a year 2000 SP is one that can do any of our duties. Yes, we will have to still identify certain duties like CATM and MWD, but there will still be a SP who can perform all other duties. The end result of this is to provide the world's most respected Air Force the best security force and nothing less.

In closing, let me say that this has been a good year. Your deployments have been many and you are doing well, and at the same time you looked after the garrison duties at home. We had an outstanding Peacekeeper Challenge Competition. Our people continue to garnish awards at all levels of PME and Wing Level competitions. Our senior leadership recognizes this and their confidence in you is high. This is reflected to me daily here in the Pentagon as evidenced by the fact that we have had some very major and costly programs funded, and these are austere times. But it is your performance which makes these things happen. "Keep it up." I can promise you the coming year is going to be even more exciting and interesting. I am very honored and proud to be associated with you.

"I'll be seeing you in my travels"

Richard A. Coleman

MEET THE CHIEF



Chief Janicki is the Air Force Security Forces Manager, Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, DC. He was born August 7, 1955, in McKeesport, PA. Chief Janicki graduated from Elizabeth-Forward High School in 1973. He holds Associate Degrees in Police Science and Educational and Instructional Technology from the Community College of the Air Force, and a Bachelor of Technology Degree in Management from Peru State College, Nebraska.

Chief Janicki entered active duty in September 1973. His first assignment in May 1974 was to the 380th Security Police Squadron, Plattsburgh AFB, NY, where he performed nuclear security duties and was a member of the Standardization-Evaluation Team.

In July 1978, Chief Janicki was reassigned to the 3708th Basic Military Training Squadron, Lackland AFB, TX, as a Military Training Instructor. In August 1982, he returned to the Security Police career field and was assigned to the 44th Security Police Squadron, Ellsworth AFB, SD, where he performed nuclear security duties as a squad leader. In August 1984, he was selected to be a member of the initial security force cadre assigned to initiate the Ground Launched Cruise Missile Program at Florennes AB, Belgium, where he served as a Defense Force Superintendent and in various unit staff positions.

In December 1985, he was assigned to the newly reactivated 432d Security Police Squadron, Misawa AB, Japan, where he served as Security Superintendent and Training Superintendent in support of the beddown of the new F-16 wing. In January 1989, he was reassigned to the 509th Security Police Squadron, Pease AFB, NH, where he served as Flight Sergeant, Weapons System Security Superintendent, and Operations Superintendent. In October 1990, he was reassigned to Offutt AFB, NE, with HQ Strategic Air Command (SAC), Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), Security Police, Programming Division, serving as Superintendent, Integrated Security Systems, Systems and Equipment Branch. In June 1992, upon the deactivation of SAC, Chief Janicki was reassigned to Langley AFB, VA, with the newly activated HQ Air Combat Command, Directorate of Security Police, Operations Division, serving as Superintendent, Nuclear Security Policy, and Superintendent of the Nuclear Security Branch.

Chief Janicki assumed his current position in March 1996. Military decorations include: MSM with two OLCs and AFCM with three OLCs. He was promoted to Chief Master Sergeant on October 1, 1994. Chief Janicki is married to the former Cathy DiClaudio of Elizabeth, PA. They have two sons, Eric and Jason.

THE CHIEF'S PERSPECTIVE: SP REVITALIZATION

The SP Revitalization is necessary because we are currently organized for a situation which no longer exists: The Cold War. During that lengthy contingency and the relative mission stability derived from a clearly defined threat/mission, we could afford the luxury of highly specialized personnel performing singular skills at fixed locations. However, that is no longer the case. The current threat is ever changing and coming from many different sources, and the Air Force mission is dynamic. We require personnel with a much wider breadth of experience, and must organize for maximum mobility and flexibility. This will not happen overnight.

The career field merger is but a part, although a very large part, of the effort. We will change the way our troops are trained at Lackland; change OJT; and make necessary changes in Air Staff, MAJCOM, and unit SP organization. We expect this effort to take at least two years with adjustments as required in the out years. One of the concerns I hear is the "loss of specialized experience," particularly in Law Enforcement. I disagree with this premise because I believe our people are highly trainable and will excel if given the proper guidance and training by our NCOs who are already experienced. However, NCOs placed into a new role must be willing to learn from experienced Airmen also. We are going to challenge all our people to do more and to know more. They can do it and have proven this in the past. Professional NCOs are the key. They must intensify their training efforts (both for themselves and their subordinates) and put the right people in the right positions. Unprofessional NCOs (unfortunately we have some) will whine and cry and complain and demoralize the troops. They will be left behind.

Our mission is "Force Protection." This mission knows no boundaries of responsibility. The old artificiality of "security has the flightline or storage area" and "LE has all else" is quickly coming to an end. We are responsible for the entire installation, its personnel and property. We have to change our old paradigms to perform this mission more efficiently and effectively. Force Protection will vary by degree at different locations based upon the threat and includes air base defense.

Additionally, we must be prepared to perform non-traditional missions such as humanitarian relief, nation building, or migrant/refugee camp security. CATM personnel will play a large role in this effort as we improve their training to include weapons employment, so that they may fully participate in the SP mission. The absorption of CATM personnel into the security force brings a cadre of highly skilled weapons experts into our ranks. Combining these skills with those currently possessed by SP personnel will ultimately result in a more knowledgeable, confident and effective fighting force. Training opportunities which are currently closed to both SP and CATM personnel will be available to all.

K-9 personnel will see their mission and training expand as well. K-9 will be utilized wherever detection capabilities must be maximized, and non-K-9 SP supervisors will receive increased training on K-9 capabilities and limitations to ensure K-9 resources are properly employed. All personnel will provide more utility and value to their commanders and personally benefit from the expanded training, experience, assignment opportunity and increased promotion potential that a larger pool of eligibles will bring.

Revitalization will work if NCOs make it work. Make it work. I know you can.

HAIL TO THE NEW CHIEFS

Armstrong, Thomas W.
Ceciliani, Paul M.
Cline, Herbert H.

Dockery, Ricky D.
Ely, Richard B.
Eskina, Stephen A.
Fisher, Thomas W.
Hardley, Jarvia P.
Hughes, Thomas D.
Jones, Russell C.
Kusse, Woodrow G.
Lenart, David L.
Madrid, Floyd
Mitchell, Joseph N.

Monaccio, John K.
Morgan, Robert G.
Peterson, Steven J.
Pisel, William J., Jr.
Proper, James D.
Robinson, Stephen
Simonsen, Sandra L.
Smothers, Brian F.
Tagert, Katheryn L.

Thomas, Andrew III
Tribble, Kenneth M.
Van de Gohm, Lindsey
Wheeler, Paul W.
Williams, Alan B.

Scott AFB
Langley AFB
Howard AFB,
Panama
Kelly AFB
Kirtland
Hickam AFB
Wright-Patterson AFB
DET 1, Pentagon
Brooks AFB
Macdill AFB
Edwards AFB
Hickam AFB
Peterson AFB
LOSING: Grand Forks AFB;
GAINING: Grilenkirchen
ABS, GE
Ft Meade
Aviano AB
Kirtland AFB
Ramstein AFB
Lackland AFB
Malmstrom AFB
Peterson AFB
Wright-Patterson AFB
LOSING: Osan AB;
GAINING: Hickam AFB
Ramstein AFB
Dyess
Arlington, VA
Cannon AFB
Misawa AB



PEACEKEEPER CHALLENGE 1996

The 15th Peacekeeper Challenge annual competition was held 15-21 September 1996, at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. This year's six events tested the combat readiness of our security forces in the CONUS and overseas regions as well as our allied forces, comprised this year's competition. The competitors demonstrated their skills in six combat-related events -Physical Fitness Challenge, Chief's Challenge, Machine Gun/Combat Rifle, Grenade Launcher, Handgun and Defender Challenge. Thirteen teams competed representing their major commands were, Air Force Academy, Air Education Training Command, Air National Guard, Air Combat Command, Air Force Space Command, 11th Wing (DRU), Air Force Materiel Command, United Kingdom's Royal Air Force (RAF), Air Force Southern Command, Air Force Reserve, Pacific Air Force, United States Air Forces in Europe, and the Canadian Forces Air Command.

Brig Gen Richard A. Coleman, Air Force Chief of Security Police, officiated at the opening ceremonies welcoming competitors and guests to the competition. Gen Coleman and Major Gen Richard N. Goddard, Director of Logistics, Headquarters Air Combat Command, Langley AFB, keynote speaker at the awards ceremony, presented trophies and congratulated the winners. An awards reception followed at the Kirtland Air Force Base Enlisted Club.

The Physical Fitness Challenge course on Monday kicked-off the Peacekeeper Challenge event with all teams competing against each other in completing an 21 obstacle course. Once this grueling event from start to finished was completed, each team had to finish the course with a 3/4 mile run. This course tested physical conditioning and stamina in which each team member of four had to cross the finished line in the fastest time. The team that completed this event together with the fastest time among all 13 units was declared the winner. The first three placed finishers were: 1st Place (Gold) went to AFMC with a time of 13:22, 2nd Place (Silver) to ACC timed in 13:37, and 3rd Place (Bronze) to AFSPC timed in 14:36. The Handgun competition were: AETC (1st), ACC (2nd), and USAFA (3rd). The Combat Rifle competition were: PACAF (1st), AETC (2nd), and ACC (3rd). The Machine Gun competition were: ACC (1st), RAFR (2nd), and AFMC (3rd). The Grenade Launcher competition were: AETC (1st), AFMC (2nd), and ACC (3rd). In the Chief's Challenge competition were: AFSPC (1st) timed in 11:51, AFMC (2nd) timed in 12:26, and USAFA (3rd) timed in 12:37. In the final competition, Defender Challenge went to: ACC (1st), USAFA (2nd), and PACAF (3rd). All the units performed exceptionally well among themselves in the since of word esprit de corps.



Outstanding Job!





FORGIVE HEART A

...the heart of the...
...the heart of the...
...the heart of the...



PURPLE HEART AWARD

Brig Gen Coleman, Air Force Chief of Security Police, presents Airman 1st Class Jon Schamber, 377th SPS, Kirtland AFB, NM, with the Purple Heart. Also in the photo is SRA Bernard Mann of the 377th SPS. Schamber was wounded in the explosion in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, June 25.



KUDOs

76th SPS, Kelly AFB TX: SrA Corey Grice won the Airman's Medal and worldwide media notoriety for his invaluable assistance in evacuating dozens of people from the Kobar Towers building on Dhahran AB, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Also recognized for their valiant contributions and recommended for decorations were SrAs Miles K. Bouck, Jason A. Bratton, John W. Curley III, Michael L. Blackwell, and Robert M. Byrd IV. 76th SPS: SrA Kimberly D. Stibbs won this year's Federal Women's Program Award (Enlisted Category) and also Airman of the (Third) Quarter, San Antonio Air Logistics Center. 76th SPS: SSgt Mike Levasseur, assisted by SSgt Mark Ahles, upgraded a ten-year-old 386 DX/20 computer to a Pentium processor with quadruple the original memory. They tested the unit at Foal Eagle and earned high praise from numerous SP officials and cadres.

Various sites:

Congratulations to the following personnel for their selection to ISS. Maj(s) Keith Harris to Air Command and Staff College; Maj(s) Stephen L. Hutchens and Janice Pegram, and Capts Michael J. Allshouse, Kris A. Burrows, Andre K. Curry, William P. Delaney, Gary O. Essary, Allen J. Jamerson, and Michael R. Lucier to ACSC; Capts Douglas W. Miller and Brady R. Reitz to Army Command and Staff; and, Lt Col Thomas L. Holz to Air War College. 90th SPS: SRA Yvonne C. Fischer, was selected as one of the 12 Outstanding Airmen of the Year for 1996.

The Chief of Staff Award

By: 2Lt David J. Harris; 321st SPS; Grand Forks AFB, ND; DSN 362-5277

The 321st SPS recently took top honors at the 1996 Air Force Chief of Staff Team Excellence Awards. General Ronald Fogleman presented this award to the Weapons Storage Area (WSA) Security Enhancement Team for their quality initiatives towards increasing weapons security.

The Chief of Staff Team Excellence Award recognizes outstanding team performance and promotes Quality Air Force (QAF) awareness and implementation by emphasizing teamwork. It also shares best practices and promotes continuous process improvement through the appropriate use of QAF tools.

Nineteen teams from the Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, HQ Air Force, and MAJCOMs were nominated for this year's award. The Grand Forks team was one of five teams selected as "Champions." Team members were 2d Lt David Harris, MSgt David Jensen, MSgt Dave Gerdel, MSgt Chris Johnson, SSgt Billy Hayes, and SrA Rodney Demetrio of the 321st SPS; SMSgt Don Watson of the 321st Maintenance Squadron, and Bob Larson of the 319th CES.

The Grand Forks team used the MIGHTY GUARDIAN 94 exercise, conducted at Ellsworth AFB SD, to address critical areas in WSA security that could be improved to prevent loss, theft, or seizure of priority resources. As a result of this multi-service exercise, General Fogleman empowered all units with WSAs to find effective and affordable ways to address the problems identified in the report. Using quality principles, the team categorized their improvement efforts on enhancing security into short-, mid- and long-term goals.

Short-term efforts focused on procedural and equipment improvements which could be made with minimal investments in time, resources, and manpower. These efforts included increasing the standard ammo issue, obtaining new body armor vests, and utilizing night vision and laser targeting equipment already in squadron inventory.

Mid-term efforts focused on procedural changes, primarily on reducing backup force response time. These changes included pre-identifying weapons and vehicles, designating a separate backup force response location, and instituting a come-as-you-are policy.

Long-term efforts focused on physical delay/denial barriers. These projects included the installation of vehicle anti-ramming cables, design and construction of concrete "king-tut" blocks, and use of helicopter denial poles connected with high strength mule tape.

These three improvement areas resulted in increased personnel survivability and enhanced WSA security. Using computer simulation software provided by Sandia National Laboratories, the unit's probability of success against a hostile force rose to 99 percent, a 62 percent increase over pre-improvement standards.

"Hammer Award" Presentation

By: Mr. Mel Basye, HQ USAF/SFI, DSN 425-0004

On 9 August 1996, the Air Force Declassification Team was presented Vice President Gore's National Performance Review "Hammer Award" for its work in improving declassification policies and decision making processes. The Air Force Declassification Team is composed of representatives from the Air Force offices of Public Affairs, History, Security Police, Historical Research Agency, and Reserves. The Hammer Award is Vice President Gore's special recognition to teams that have made significant contributions to support the president's National Performance Review principles. Those principles are putting customers first, cutting red tape, empowering employees, and getting back to basics. Over the past 8 years the Declassification Team has been instrumental in performing declassification reviews on more than 25 million pages of classified information; transforming the majority of the Air Force Security Classification Guides into electronic media for on-line use; creating an electronic declassification guide that incorporates Air Force documents

dating from 1947 to 1975; making a computer based declassification guide that enables trained declassifiers to quickly review, coordinate and, if appropriate, declassify information in record time; and developing, in conjunction with the Air Force Extension Course Institute at Gunter Air Force Base, a computer based declassification training course open to all military and federal civilian employees.

***This Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Award
Recipient is a ...Visionary Leader of the Future***

USAF Security Police of the Year

***TSgt Steven C. Ptak
Charleston AFB, SC***

Operation SEA SIGNAL didn't get the widespread publicity of other recent DOD operations, but front-page news it was. As Americans rescued Cuban migrants from the sea and temporarily housed them at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, TSgt Steven C. Ptak, let his presence be known with a blend of strength and compassion.

He was Element First Sergeant of the Guard, Bravo Company, 4421st SPS (Provisional), Joint Task Force 160. He supervised 35 multi-service policemen who were guarding more than 200 Cubans, at Camp X-Ray, as they awaited repatriation.

Camp X-Ray was widely known as the most volatile of the repatriation centers, and TSgt Ptak's strength in leadership prevented injuries to both his personnel and the Cubans. Ptak used his leadership to initiate extra training that enabled his people to apprehend the camp's rule-breakers with minimum force, thus keeping residents and officers safer.

His compassion was evident when he performed life-saving cardiopulmonary resuscitation on several Cubans. Additionally, he conducted American government and culture classes for more than 250 of the camp's residents who were preparing for US citizenship.

FORCE PROTECTION

The Air Force Executive Guidance dated October 1996 states,

"US reliance on small numbers of high-value, forward deployed or forward based aircraft makes those assets tempting targets for ground attack. The Air Force must have sufficient organic force protection capability to support single service air operations in deployed locations."

From these statements it is apparent that the Air Force leadership views force protection as a key to mission success for the Air Force. Without an effective force protection operation on the ground it is difficult to achieve mission accomplishment in the air. There are several new and exciting changes occurring in our career field with focus on force protection. The changes impact at different levels.

The first is a subtle change at the Air Staff level only. Brig Gen Coleman's title has changed from Chief of Security Police to Director of Security Forces. This change in name may not seem to be significant until you look at the evolving missions we have participated in during the last five years. The name Security Forces better describes our mission capabilities and communicates to our sister services that we do more than police services. Police services will continue to be a key component

of our mission, however the new cross functional approach to the force protection mission covers more than just law enforcement.

The second change is a product of the cross functional approach mentioned earlier, the creation of the Force Protection Division working for Brig Gen Coleman. The Downing Commission cited the need for a general officer led force protection function on the Air Staff. Staffing on Force Protection Division will include OSI, Intelligence and Security Police personnel. Its mission is to develop force protection policy and doctrine for the entire Air Force. The division will focus on every aspect of force protection including the initial site survey, beddown and sustained operations for every type of contingency from humanitarian relief to war. In addition to the full time staff members, the division chief heads an Air Staff level working group that brings the Civil Engineers, Medical, Communications and others together to work force protection issues.

Thirdly, the Chief of Staff directed the establishment of a Force Protection Battle Lab. The battle lab will focus on exploring and integrating technology, tactics and training to increase force protection readiness. The organization will apply force protection policy and doctrine in a laboratory environment through computer simulations and actual training exercises. It will be manned by a total of 25 personnel from SP, OSI, IN, CE, Comm and other specialties as required. Lackland AFB will be the location of the Battle Lab.

The 820th Security Forces Group (SFG) will report to the Air Force Security Forces Center which is a direct reporting unit to the CSAF. The group will also be multi-functional. Of the 68 positions currently slated for the group 34 are security police the remaining 34 are from various other disciplines as depicted in the graphic below. Notice also the crest of the group. It is from our history, the former 82nd Combat Security Police Wing that was active during the during the Vietnam era.

The group is designed to deploy to a new contingency location and establish the initial force protection framework. As other UTCs arrive the group will ensure the implementation of a cohesive force protection plan. This group will be on the



ground no longer than 90 days, redeploy back, then be available for the next operation. The group will have seven flights assigned from various units throughout the CONUS. These flights are normal QFEBCs plus three MWD teams and a permanent S-4 assigned for a total of 48 personnel. The Air National Guard unit at El Paso will provide the group's heavy weapons capability. In order to meet new training requirements the squadrons that have these flights day to day will be assigned 13 additional authorizations including an O-3 flight leader. The locations are described below.



***Additional 13 person training squad**

The group will also be headquartered at Lackland AFB. This location brings together different aspects of force protection operations including; initial training at the Security Police Academy, laboratory analysis and wargaming of policy and doctrine from the battle lab, and operational execution through the group.

The Force Protection Division stood up on 1 January 1997. The Battle Lab and 820th SFG will stand up no later than 1 April 1997, with an initial operational capability no later than 1 July 1997 and be fully operational no later than 1 October 1997. Once all is complete the Air Force will have a combined force protection capability under one boss. More will be written concerning these operations... watch the message traffic and stay tuned. Exciting times are ahead. This is a great time to be in our career field.

If you have any questions on this article please call Major Steve Robinette, DSN 425-0018, Maj Andre' Shipp, DSN 425-0027, SMSgt Dave Kontny, DSN 425-0015 or MSgt John Fedrigo, DSN 425-0023. E-mail addresses are the individual's last name@afsp.hq.af.mil.

BRAGGING RIGHTS

McClellan SPs Not Resting on Their Laurels

By: MSgt J. Best; 77th SPS; McClellan AFB, CA; DSN 633-2020

The 77th SPS was selected as the 1995 Best Medium Size Police Unit in the Air Force. While some organizations would be happy to win the award once, McClellan's SPs were busy doing the things that allowed them to win the award last year by being innovative, looking for better ways to serve the community, and taking care of their people.

The Operations Branch recently concluded a 10 percent survey of base housing residents on the feasibility of closing the pedestrian gates three hours earlier (1900 instead of 2200) to further enhance area security. The surveys were distributed by the unit's bike patrols who made face-to-face contact with everyone who completed a survey. They also utilized the base newspaper (Space Maker) and placed surveys at key base locations. The unit realized these types of decisions affect all residents, and everyone should be afforded the opportunity to voice their opinion. The unit is currently in the process of acquiring a Mini Intrusion Detection System (MIDS) to be utilized during THREATCON posting. The system can protect non-alarmed facilities occupied by key personnel and restricted areas during hours of limited visibility, and be employed on a day-to-day basis to protect facilities that are highly susceptible to pilferage.

The bike patrol program continues to be a viable asset to the unit and has been expanded from six to eighteen SPs. Public acceptance has been overwhelming. The crime rate in the housing area has been on a steady decline since the program was implemented in 1994. The program has saved \$32,329.62 annually in vehicle and fuel costs. Bike patrol personnel are certified by the Sacramento Police Department as a result of strong interdepartmental cooperation with local police agencies. Follow-up training is conducted by the unit training section.

The Military Working Dog section, comprised of six handlers and six canines (three narcotics and three explosive detector dogs), continues to demonstrate why it's one of the best in the entire Air Force. During FY96, the section supported 14 Secret Service taskings, two Federal Protection Service taskings, and two Bomb Dog taskings in the wake of the Riyadh terrorist bombing. Despite the heavy worldwide commitment, the section still maintained the capability to respond to all bomb threat incidents on base. In addition, they performed 14 MWD demonstrations throughout the local community and spearheaded a drive which collected 230 blankets for the Vallejo, CA, Animal Shelter.

The unit assisted the Loaves and Fishes Mary House program, a volunteer organization that provides services to hundreds of homeless women and children needing support in escaping domestic violence, and those with chemical dependency. Donations of diapers and stuffed animals were collected at SP facilities and forwarded to the shelters.

The Crime Prevention section still maintains close contact with the community through an active Neighborhood Watch Program, Operation Identification, and the Home Security Risk Program.

PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Educating Into the 21st Century

By: TSgt D. Gardiner, AFDT/ASK, Eglin AFB, FL; DSN 872-5294

A recent change in the way we do Periodic Reinvestigations forced us to rethink our position on the number of personnel actually needing access to classified information on a daily basis. The Chief, Acquisition Security, sent memos to all unit commanders explaining the security access requirement (SAR) coding criterion. This memo resulted in over 500 SAR code downgrades and the saving thousands of dollars in reinvestigating costs. Below are excerpts of the memo:

Level of day-to-day access to classified is on the automated security clearance approval system (ASCAS). This stems from the SAR code determination made and entered against manpower positions on unit manpower documents.

<u>Duties require access</u>	<u>SAR code is</u>
No access	0
Secret	1
Top Secret	2
SIOP-ESI, AFOSI, DOD courier, Presidential Support	3
Sensitive Compartmented Information	S

Q. What drives a SAR code of 1, 2, 3, or S?

A. Continuing access to the level of eligibility at least two or three times a month on a recurring basis.

We found that with a clearer understanding of how SAR codes and access work, commanders were willing to bring manpower positions in line with actual duty requirements.

Electronic Personnel Security Questionnaire (EPSQ)

By: Ms. Jean Smith, HQ USAF/SFI, DSN 425-0011

The release of version 2.0 has been delayed until sometime next year. When it is released, OSAD(C3I) plans to establish a mandatory date for electronic submissions of all personnel security questionnaires. They are looking at mid-1998. The Air Force is currently using the EPSQ software at about half of its requesting locations. While the Defense Investigative Service (DIS) did not use National Institute of Science and Technology approved encryption software for the current version, OASD(C3I) Security Programs and Information Assurance representatives have conducted a risk analysis and determined it still provides adequate protection of sensitive but unclassified information and privacy data as an interim measure until EPSQ version 2.0 is issued. AF/SC representatives concur with this action. However, EPSQ users should take extra precautions to ensure privacy information is protected within computer systems while using the software. For example, operate off of a floppy disk, delete the data from the system, and protect the floppy disk and hard copy accordingly.

Additionally, please take full advantage of the next year to make sure your bases have adequate equipment to run the software. The current version and patch of the EPSQ software are available for you to download from DIS's web site (<http://www.dis.mil>) under the "projects" director or from the Internet (epsqforms@epsq.compuserve.com). The software can also be obtained by faxing a request to the EPSQ Distribution Center at (410) 865-2719 or DSN 283-7719.

MILITARY WORKING DOGS

Dog Bytes

By: Maj Deborah L. Borio; HQ AFSPA/SPOD; Kirtland AFB, NM; DSN 263-0030

Did you ever dream of walking your dog through Red Square or across the outback of Australia, or even through the deserts of Africa? If you're a bomb dog handler, chances are you walked your dog in a lot of places this year where you'd never dream of finding yourself. Nineteen ninety-six was a banner year for military working dogs—particularly explosives detector dogs (EDDs).

Many people don't realize the DoD Military Working Dogs (MWDs) provide support and protection for more than the military installations to which they're assigned. They also carry a responsibility to provide support to other federal agencies, such as the US Secret Service (USSS), Department of State, and US Marshals Service. EDDs from the four branches of the service have literally been around the world this year to support a variety of special activities and events.

According to MSgt Tom Taaffe, DoD EDD Mission Coordinator, he received over 1500 mission requests this year. These diverse missions ranged from providing coverage for the Olympics, Republican and Democratic National Conventions, United Nations General Assembly, and World Trade Center bombing trials to dignitary protection for visiting foreign heads of states as well as our own Secretary of State on his travels abroad. These protective missions spanned five continents and provided once-in-a-lifetime opportunities for many handlers.

The missions are both taxing and exciting. Handlers typically have a very intensive work schedule with little, or no, time to see the sights of an exotic country. Just ask SrA Kimberlie Moore of the 11th SPS, Bolling AFB. In the past year, she and her MWD "Luc" traveled to South Africa and Russia. Airman Moore said, both her trips were very exciting, and even though she had very little time off, she did have a limited opportunity to explore the culture. She looks forward to going on more missions and said, "I reenlisted because I love my job so much."

Added to the requirements of these special events were the demands of a national election year—an extremely active one, at that. EDD teams assisted the USSS in providing protective services for President Clinton, Vice President Gore, the First Lady, Mr. Dole, and Mr. Kemp on their extensive campaign travels. MSgt Taaffe said it was not unusual to receive 75 or more short-notice taskings in a week from the USSS. This often required creative planning and problem solving to get the essential number of teams where they needed to be. The excessive demands of the President's whistle stop train trip, for example, required more teams than were readily available at the time. To accomplish the mission, MSgt Taaffe used 26 teams, leapfrogging them across 12 cities to ensure a secure environment prior to, and during, the President's visit to each city.

The high ops tempo of the campaign trail often required a great deal of flexibility on the part of the handlers as well. SrA Melissa Baumgardner of Wright-Patterson's 88th SPS left for one mission, accomplished that, and was twice diverted to other missions on the way back to her home station. In fact, after accomplishing numerous CONUS taskings in addition

to a deployment to Southwest Asia this summer, she and "Toska" have been one of the busiest EDD teams in AFMC. She loves the missions, though--a common sentiment among the deployed K-9 troops. The missions provide unique opportunities to work with other federal and non-DoD law enforcements agencies, and the handlers get to put their training into practical application.

Overall, missions can last as long as three months or as little as 1 day. One of the on-going missions, for example, is in support of the World Trade Center bombing trails in New York City. EDD teams have been on a 90-day rotation schedule at this site since 1994 and are on line to support the Upcoming Oklahoma City bombing trails to held in Denver.

Even though the Air Force acts as the Executive Agents for the DoD MWD Program, mission are truly a joint effort. All services participate on a fair share basis and equal terms. Larger missions, such as the Olympics, Democratic and Republican National Convention, and UN General Assembly, employed handlers from the Army, Navy, Air Force , and Marines. The mission supervisors for these events were all drawn from our sister services. There is full cooperation between the services both at the deployment locations and behind the scenes. When Marines Sergeant Michael Pierce of Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany wanted special recognition for one of his troops, he sought MSgt Taaffe's help. There corroborative efforts resulted in a very surprised and elated Corporal Bruce Verge, who was, at the time, deployed with his MWD "Duco" to South Africa in support of the Vice President. At MSgt Taaffe's request and with the assistance of the US Secret Service, Corporal Verge was notified of his promotion by the Vice President himself.

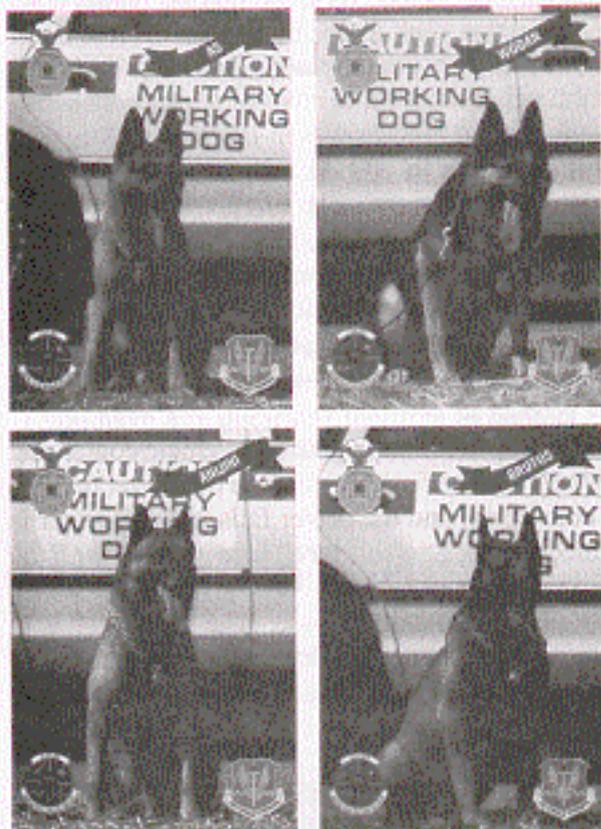
Much credit is due our K-9 troops for their exemplary dedication and professionalism in meeting the demands of a challenging year, but those left behind also deserve recognition. The MWD program managers, home units, and handlers' families have all been extremely supportive during these deployments and warrant special mention. Through their extraordinary efforts and champion support, they too have provided an invaluable service to their country.



K-9 CARDS

Little Rock MWD Trading Cards

By: Capt John Probst; 314 SPS/CC; Little Rock AFB, AR; DSN 731-6644



The 314th SPS MWD section met in April 1996 and felt that MWD trading cards would be an excellent way for the 314th Airlift Wing to heighten the military and civilian community's awareness of the Air Force's MWD program. The wing funded the venture and it has proved extremely successful. The cards are passed out in the Little Rock community during such events as base open house, security police demonstrations, and by the handlers during every day patrol duties. Cards are also attached to squadron customer comment surveys. These collectibles have also increased youths interest in our career field. All of us are recruiters—even our four-legged members. 314th SPS point of contact for this initiative is TSgt Nicholas Guidas, DSN 731-6608.

1996 TUCSON AREA K-9 TRAIL RESULTS

Top Dog	4th Place - Reese	Davis Monthan AFB AZ
	5th Place - Bartelli	Davis Monthan AFB AZ
Top Agency	3rd Place	Davis Monthan AFB AZ
Tactical Obedience	6th Place - Reese	Davis Monthan AFB AZ
Area Search	4th Place - Bartelli	Davis Monthan AFB AZ
	6th Place - Reese	Davis Monthan AFB AZ
Obstacles/agility	4th Place - Tracy	Fairchild AFB WA
	5th Place - Reese	Davis Monthan AFB AZ
Handler Protection	8th Place - Tracy	Fairchild AFB WA

LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons Learned Update

By: HQ AFSPA/SPON; Maj Bill Bicker, DSN 263-0064; and
MSgt Harlan, DSN 263-0065

Many of you may not know the background or history of our lessons learned program. It is certainly one of the best ways to learn from prior incidents to ensure we don't make the same mistakes again. The first formal lessons learned process was in 1992 when Brig Gen Mannell asked, "all MAJCOMs to submit incidents to HQ AFSPA for inclusion in a "storybook." When first published, there were two versions: classified and unclassified. Since then it's been all declassified, merged into one document, and put on a 3 1/2 inch disc. We can now include pictures, and short video or audio along with the text. In the future, we see the program expanding to CD ROM. The lessons learned can include shootings, security incidents, protests, missile field incidents, confinement escapes or problems, weapons and/or ammunition incidents, espionage cases, or even lessons from exercises and deployments. Examples include:

1. A gate guard attempts to conduct a traffic stop at the main gate on a vehicle containing a driver and one passenger. The guard smells alcohol and asks for license but driver doesn't have one. A pre-exit field sobriety test is conducted, and the driver fails it. The driver is asked to exit the vehicle, and the driver immediately has a whispered conversation with the passenger.

The driver then drives forward and does a U-turn to exit the base. The guard stands in front of the car, and the driver attempts to run the guard over. The driver hits the wall around the gate shack before getting away. As the driver passes the guard, 10 shots are fired at the vehicle. The local police later find the car and driver, and the vehicle had eight bullet holes in it.

Lessons Learned: Probable cause was immediately established with the smell of alcohol so the driver should have been removed from the vehicle immediately. The guard was endangered and escalated the incident by jumping in front of the vehicle. In most cases, a 9MM can not be used to disable a vehicle. If the guard's life is in jeopardy, the shots should be fired at the driver and not the vehicle.

2. While exercising, a male prisoner scaled the exercise yard fence and escaped from the base confinement facility. His guard, an NCO on temporary duty at the facility, was present. When the guard momentarily turned away, the escapee hid in a blind and scaled the fence by a vehicle gate. When the guard found the prisoner missing, the alarm was sounded and local police notified. Approximately 14 hours later, the prisoner was picked up at a local restaurant by the police and returned.

Lessons Learned: The exercise yard was an "L" shape where prisoners could hide. Physical barriers did not cover all possible escape routes. The guard was not properly positioned to observe all prisoners.

3. Between 0400 and 0645, seven civilian "peace protesters" known as "Plowshares Seven" entered a base through three-strand barbed wire. No wires were cut, and all seven wore thick clothing. They crossed the golf course and entered onto a taxiway intersection. They proceeded down the taxiway and past Base Operations to a hangar by the northwest corner of the building. Access was easy, as it was Thanksgiving Day and entrances were not locked. Upon entering, the group sprayed human blood on the walls writing "320 Hiroshima's." They also used hammers and crowbars to beat on non-priority B-52 and F-106 aircraft in maintenance. All seven were spotted by personnel coming to work. The security police were contacted, and the individuals were apprehended without incident.

Lessons Learned: The only USAF-wide implication was the fencing requirement for installation perimeters was scrutinized by higher headquarters but found to be a satisfactory

legal demarcation. Additionally, the day chosen for the attack, Thanksgiving Day, alerts us to the fact these types of events can occur at any time, and we must always be vigilant, especially during non-duty hours and holidays.

It's been 6 months, since the last lessons learned were published and distributed. Some inputs have been received and are currently being consolidated and hopefully distributed by late Jan 97. Our concern is we don't have all the incidents. In order to gain the most from each lesson learned, we need your help by submitting lessons learned as quickly as possible. Each MAJCOM should solicit their units; consolidate, and send all lessons learned to HQ AFSPA/SPON as soon as possible, but not later than 31 December 1996 for inclusion in the next release (tentatively set for 31 January 1997). Only you can make this the dynamic product it should be.

Lessons learned inputs will be accepted anytime, but, as a minimum, will be required each year by the end of December. This requirement will be in the next update to AFI 31-101. The law enforcement reference is in AFI 31-209, and for corrections it will be referenced in AFI 31-205. The information we're looking for includes: submitted by, operation/event name, keywords if any, title, observations (simply attach report if appropriate), discussion, lessons learned (most important part), recommended actions, and OPR comments.

We look forward to your inputs and hope to have a first class product out again this year. If you have any questions feel free to contact HQ AFSPA/SPON, Maj Bicker, DSN 263-0064, or MSgt Harlan, DSN 263-0065.

BUSY, BUSY, BUSY

30th SPS Activities

By: CMSgt Ronald L. Satterwhite; 30th SPS; Vandenberg AFB, CA; DSN 275-0751



The "West Coast Warriors" of the 30th SPS had an extremely busy, yet successful year! Throughout the year the unit deployed two hundred Peacekeepers to 14 different locations around the world. They had 15 personnel TDY to Dhahran on 25 Jun 96 during the suspected terrorist bombing. Three unit members sustained minor injuries, were treated, and released. One unit member, A1C Nathan Baloy, was awarded the Purple Heart due to injuries sustained during the bombing.

In order to enhance their air base defense skills, they also deployed ABD flights to JRTC at Ft. Polk, LA, and Foal Eagle in South Korea. During the 1996 AFSPC ORI, their ABD program achieved a perfect score and received an Outstanding rating. Also during the ORI the unit was recognized with five professional teams and 18 professional performers—highest numbers in the wing.

The 30th SPS is also actively involved in the local community. During National Police Week, the unit held a marksmanship competition with local civilian/military police agencies involving 80 competitors, hosted a golf tournament for military and civilian police personnel, conducted a 24 hour jog-a-thon, and conducted a formal retreat ceremony to commemorate slain police officers. During their annual National Night out celebration in August, over 300 unit members assisted with crime prevention/neighborhood watch demonstrations, and provided free food to over 900 base residents—culminating in their selection as a 1995 military award winner by the National Night Out selection committee.



1997 promises to present even greater challenges to this outstanding unit; as the "West Coast Warriors" continue their tradition of outstanding service to the community and dedicated mission accomplishment.

OPERATIONS

Operationalizing Quality

By: MSgt Dennis L. Jones and SSgt Michael Charland; 30 SPS/SPMQ;
Vandenberg AFB, CA; DSN 275-0782

The 30th SPS at Vandenberg AFB designed and launched an aggressive initiative that integrates several management reviews under one program. This program is called the Internal Self-Assessment Program (ISAP). The ISAP satisfies the following:

Eliminates confusion supervisors and managers experience from multiple assessments and inspections. It delivers focus and simplicity to the Air Force management review program.

Delivers a one-stop shopping management review tool linking both Self-Inspection and Unit Self-Assessment (USA) criteria, to include: Preparation for MAJCOM QAFAs, Functional Assessments, ORI, NSI, and other management reviews.

Cascades and links the wing's strategic planning initiatives down to the work center level.

Likes a work center's day-to-day activities (real job) to quality initiatives ("operationalizes quality").

Integrates and links quality to mission and not the other way around. Provides a systematic process to collect, monitor, and track data directly related to a functional areas critical success factors (compliance) involving a unit's mission.

Meets the objectives of the AFSPC Space Inspection Guides (SIGs), AFSPC SIG 90-299 (Quality Way/FA), and Criteria for Air Force Assessments. The ISAP will meet the MAJCOM's compliance 5-tier rating system and Criteria for Air Force Assessments published 1000 point scale (AFI 90-501).

Saves a typical Air Force wing thousands of dollars that is currently dedicated towards conducting USA interviews and data collection procedures. Projected estimates are 500K to 800K per wing.

Provides a simple hands-on management review tool to monitor performance which can adapt quickly to ever changing mission needs and technologies. One metric tells all!

Established a recognition and awards program that improves mission through priority focused teams.

In addition, the 30th SPS developed the first ever Operational Plan which links the unit's FY97 budget and performance indicators to critical tasks and key processes. Lt Col Spiller, 30 SPS/CC, says "the ISAP takes the fluff out of quality and gets our focus back to the basics, which is improving our performance to increase mission readiness. Simplicity is the key here." I think this is the way the Air Force has been leaning in regards to inspections and evaluations, and I challenge other security police units to at least take a look at both our operational plan and ISAP initiatives.

Preliminary feedback on the implementation and employment of the ISAP is collected from surveys and on-site workshops. This feedback has been overwhelmingly supportive of this initiative. Senior leadership and work center managers have communicated their desires to implement and institutionalize this initiative MAJCOM and even Air Force-wide. The ISAP was also requested and provided to the ongoing Air Force Chief of Staff-directed blue ribbon commission tasked with examining and improving all Air Force inspections, reviews, assessments, and surveys. This commission's charter essentially meets the same objectives as the ISAP. Moreover, the 30th Space Wing has decided to adopt and pilot this initiative throughout the entire wing. The ISAP is a revolutionary management review tool and designed to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. Extensive research has been conducted on this project, to include the 7-step process, and can be provided at your request. If your organization is interested in receiving information on either the operational plan of ISAP, please contact the authors of this article.

HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS

Kurdish Evacuees Take Refuge in Guam

By: MSgt Keith A. Lynn and Capt Mordecai N. Drazin; 36th SPS; Andersen AFB, Guam; DSN 366-4524

Andersen AFB, Guam, became the home for over 2,700 Kurdish evacuees fleeing northern Iraq and the oppression of Saddam Hussein. The evacuees are currently being housed in the Andersen South housing area, about 5 miles south of the main installation. Andersen South was a vacated military housing unit. Support for Operation PACIFIC HAVEN, as the operation is called, has come from the entire Pacific Theater. No unit has been tasked more heavily than the 36th SPS.

Unit leadership immediately sprang into action upon notification of the impending evacuees arrival, quickly transitioning from a peacetime mission of resource protection and weapons system security to one geared to humanitarian relief operations.

Augmentation plans were expeditiously drawn up and relief was provided within four days by the US Army who provided the services of the 25th Infantry Division and a military police company from Schofield Barracks, HI. An additional force of 13 personnel were brought in from the 18th SPS, Kadena AB, Japan. Integration of these forces allowed the 36th SPS to move into a four and two, 12-hour shift schedule which heightened morale for permanent party members after having worked for approximately 10 straight days without relief.

Few problems were experienced integrating US Army infantry soldiers into the operations of a security police unit. The cadre of senior Army and Air Force officers, and senior NCOs immediately set to working ironing out details, conducting indoctrination briefings on mission requirements and cultural awareness, and training on basic police procedures and confrontation management. These efforts assured the smooth blending of all units.

As the mission and operation continues to grow, more augmentation is being sought. The continued success of the mission depends on the hard work of the deployed forces and home station units. Operation PACIFIC HAVEN and humanitarian peacekeeping are the cutting edge of today's military actions. Humanitarian actions require thinking "outside" the box for success. When your turn comes for peacekeeping or humanitarian efforts, remember to be flexible, it ensures success.

EQUIPMENT - TASS

Tactical Automated Security System Is Coming!

By: Maj John M. McBrien, HQ USAF/SFX, DSN 425-0026

After the recent bombing at Khobar Towers, Force Protection (FP) surveys were conducted throughout the South West Asia (SWA) Area of Responsibility (AOR). In almost every instance the need for an integrated detection and assessment capability formed the heart of our FP requirements. Over the past several years Electronic Systems Center at Hanscom AFB has been developing the Tactical Automated Security System (TASS) to meet this need.

What is TASS?

TASS is a rapidly deployable, easily transportable, and quickly relocateable integrated electronic security system. TASS system flexibility provides forward deployed security forces an electronic detection and assessment capability that can be tailored for a wide variety of semi-permanent, portable, or covert applications. TASS hardware includes:

Sensors: Bistatic and monostatic micro wave, passive and active infrared, seismic, magnetic, breakwire and selected fence sensors.

Assessment: Hand Held Thermal Imagers (HHTI) and remotely monitored Wide-area Surveillance Thermal Imagers (WSTI).

Power Supply: Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS), solar panels, AC/DC, generators and battery technology.

Communications: Radio Frequency (RF) technology transmits alarm data to annunciators.

Annunciators: Laptop computers and hand held annunciators provide alarm notification to security forces.

TASS Role in Force Protection

Typical TASS applications include security for Main Operating Bases, base transitions, special operations, transient and dispersed assets, aircraft parking areas, buildings (interior and exterior), perimeter approach routes, border surveillance, and drug interdiction. In the FP application TASS provides security forces with a deep reach detection and assessment capability that allows friendly forces to respond to a hostile force before it reaches a point where they can attack people or mission critical resources. Currently, HHTIs from the TASS procurement program are employed in the FP role in SWA and Panama.

Current Status

Until recently, the Air Force was going to buy \$66M in TASS hardware. However, as a result of recent congressional action, an additional \$44M in FY97 funding has been added to the program. The potential exists to add an additional

\$46M to the program in FY98-03. Furthermore, because of our real time need to begin as soon as possible. FY98-03 requirements will be competed as a separate contract with contract award slated for early FY98.

EQUIPMENT - ICIDS

First Integrated Commercial Intrusion Detection System Certified at Whiteman

By: MSgt Charles C. Leatherman; 509th SPS; Whiteman AFB, MO, DSN 975-5833

On 12 October 1996, Air Combat Command certified the Integrated Commercial Intrusion Detection System (ICIDS) for use in the B-2 parking area at Whiteman AFB. The ICIDS provides protection for a dozen B-2 Stealth bombers located in the largest priority "B" area in the Air Force and is the first of its kind certified by any Air Force command for physical security operations. The ICIDS operates a security and surveillance system along a three mile perimeter containing nearly 200 sensors, 65 closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras and the Wide Area Ramp Surveillance System (WARSS). The ICIDS also operates nearly 500 sensors in nearly twenty B-2 support facilities. The ICIDS will employ more than 900 sensors when "B" area construction is completed at the turn of the century.

ICIDS is a computer based annunciator and security system developed for the US Army by the Paramax Corporation (now part of Lockheed-Martin). Unlike other security systems used in the past, ICIDS was developed commercially for military use and can be supported with off-the-shelf replacement items produced by private companies. The ICIDS is designed to detect and report intrusions by operating a variety of interior and exterior sensors. To aid operators with assessing alarms, the system employs a CCTV and WARSS along restricted area boundaries. To further aid in locating alarms and potential intruders, ICIDS can simultaneously display the geographic location of alarms and a text description of the type and location of the alarm using two color monitors.

The ICIDS configuration is dramatically different from the old Small Permanent Communications Display Segment (SPCDS) many of you have seen or operated in the past. Aside from the fact these two systems can employ the same types of sensors and CCTV system they have little else in common. How does ICIDS work? Let me try to explain without getting too technical. The interior and exterior sensors report information to Remote Area Data Collectors (RADC) distributed throughout the protected area. An individual RADC can operate more than a dozen sensors and can be used for other functions, such as operating perimeter lighting. The RADCs are software driven and perform essentially the same function in ICIDS as the Coder Multiplexer Sensor Data (CMSD) units with SPCDS. The RADCs operate as the communications link between the sensors and the front end processor (FEP) located in Central Security Control (CSC). Each RADC is connected to the FEP using fiber-optic cable. The FEP is the central processing point for all data coming in from the sensors through the RADCs. The FEP is about one third larger than a side-by-side refrigerator and contains the central processing unit (the main computer). It also houses a variety of other components used to gather and sort inputs from the sensors and CCTV system. Once processed by the FEP, the data is sent to the operator workstation for display to the alarm monitor. The operator workstation, also located in CSC, is a slave computer system to the FEP and is similar in function to the local and remote display areas used in SPCDS. This area includes a standard computer keyboard for performing all the functions required for system operation and two color computer monitors used to display the type and location of alarms using text and map displays. The two types of displays are the text display that provides a written description of the type and location of the alarm and the graphics display which geographically pinpoints the location of an alarm on a map. The

graphics display maps include detailed diagrams of the entire restricted area and layouts of individual room in a building. This popular feature allows alarm monitors to pinpoint the source of an alarm and track the path of potential intruders inside buildings as the sensors are activated. This feature allows operators to direct security forces to the location of potential intruders without having to do a lot of guesswork. Using these same features, the ICIDS also records, displays and locates system malfunctions and failures helping to reduce the time spent isolating, troubleshooting and repairing problems.

The ICIDS has many other features that differentiate it from some other past security systems. Remember the old converter printer on the SPCDS that never seemed to work? Those days are gone forever. The ICIDS is equipped with two standard printers that can be replaced with almost any commercially produced printer on the market. The two printers are a logging printer and an event printer. The logging printer records data as it happens and is used by alarm monitors to record happenings during their tour of duty. The event printer is used to print data archived by the system for detailed analysis and record keeping by both BISS maintenance and security police. Have you ever tried to reconstruct a security event that happened three weeks ago from what was entered on an AF Form 340, Sensor Alarm Data, log or a blotter? Have you ever wondered if the security system might have malfunctioned because the alarm monitor might have been doing something incorrectly? The ICIDS helps to end much of this guesswork by archiving alarms and other data into a memory bank. The data stored in the memory bank can be retrieved up to a month later using the audit system. Using the audit system the administrator can display stored data on the text monitor for almost any specified time period such as an hour, day, or week for review. The stored data includes which sensors alarmed, which malfunctioned, and which sensors were accessed and secured. It also records when and where an alarm event or malfunction occurred. Someone wishing to collect stored data for future analysis can print the data using the event printer or insert a tape into the FEP tape drive and enter the appropriate commands at the operator workstation. The data is then loaded onto a tape that can be taken to the System Administrator's system or even another computer for review. Additionally, all the ICIDS software configurations can be stored indefinitely using the tape storage system. Software configurations can be stored on tape as a back up measure in the event some or all of data used to operate the system is lost or corrupted. For instance if the ICIDS software configuration becomes corrupted, the system administrator can load the software configurations stored on two or three tapes into the system and restore the ICIDS to full operation. This relatively simple process can be performed at the operator workstation and takes less than an hour to complete. As I mentioned earlier, ICIDS can tell what happened, and when and where it happened. It can also tell you the operator on duty at the time of the event. This is possible because each operator is assigned a system password and operator name (the operator's given name). Persons who do not have an individually assigned password and operator name entered into the system record cannot log on to the ICIDS. This allows the system to precisely record the date and time each operator logged on and off the ICIDS. It also records each key pressed by the operator and every alarm event and malfunction that occurred during his or her tour of duty. The system is so reliable in this area that the Army has successfully used this data in court-martial proceedings as evidence against alarm monitors for misconduct.

An outstanding feature of the ICIDS is its compatibility with almost any sensor system. The "B" area at Whiteman AFB employs almost every conceivable sensor currently in the Air Force inventory. These include Fence Protection Sensors (FPS) 2-2R, Vertical Taut Wire Sensors (VTWS), Ported Coaxial Cable Sensors (PCCS) and Birdeye sensors along the restricted area perimeter. Interior sensors consist of Microwave Motion Sensors, Passive Infrared Motion Detectors (PIRAMID), Passive Infrared (PIR) sensors, Open Sheltered Aircraft Sensors (OSAS) and Balanced Magnetic Switches (BMS). Considering the ICIDS already employs roughly 700 sensors, it would seem that the system would be nearing its capacity. This is not true with the ICIDS. The capability of the ICIDS to operate a large

number of sensors is limited only by the number of remote area data collectors within a protected area. To illustrate this point let me compare the system at Whiteman AFB to the one used at the Pentagon. The ICIDS FEP and operator workstation at both locations are exactly the same size yet the system at the Pentagon employs well over 70,000 sensors. What differentiates these two systems are the number of remote area data collectors used to operate the sensors. Whiteman AFB uses roughly 20, while the Pentagon uses several hundred.

The ICIDS is compatible with several different types of CCTV systems on the market today. Whiteman AFB uses the standard Burle camera system that has been used with SPCDS for many years. Along with the CCTV system, the ICIDS also employs the WARSS developed by Sandia National Laboratories. The WARSS consists of two pan and tilt thermal imagers that create pictures using heat signatures and displays them to the operator on CCTV monitors. The pan and tilt system allow the thermal imagers to move automatically to the location of an alarm or to be manually controlled by the operator. The WARSS has CCTV monitors used to display live events and a video playback system that allows operators to carefully study an image to determine the cause of an alarm.

The last major feature of the ICIDS is the System Administrator console. This console looks very much like the operator workstation except that it has only one keyboard and color monitor. Like the operator workstation, the System Administrator is connected to the FEP. This portion of the system is used by the security police sensor staff and BISS maintenance personnel to perform a variety of functions. These functions include: adding or deleting sensor alarm points, creating operator passwords for each alarm monitor, restoring system operations, loading new software, reviewing alarm data and storing alarm data from the hard drive to tape. A major advantage of the System Administrator console is that it allows all of these functions to be performed without interfering with the duties of the alarm monitor. Additionally, since the System Administrator console operates almost exactly like the operator workstation, it can be used for that purpose if there is an operator workstation failure.

Installation of the ICIDS has not been without its share of problems. Installation of the system began in early 1993 in both the "B" area and weapons storage area and has taken over three years to complete. The ICIDS had never been tested before in an Air Force application so it experienced a lot of growing pains as changes and modifications were made to meet stringent Air Force requirements. It often appeared the system would never be certified. The contractor and the Air Force encountered almost every imaginable problem over the past three years. Software programming glitches, sensor malfunctions and electrical problems seemed to be most prevalent. Even floods and severe storms caused problems during the installation of the system. As recently as July 96, the future of ICIDS was in doubt as a result of on-going problems. Things finally started turning around in midsummer when Lockheed replaced the 386 computer in the FEP with a pentium model, speeding up alarm annunciation time significantly. Additionally, other equipment and software modifications were made to improve system accuracy, speed and overall performance. As a result, the ICIDS crossed its last major hurdle in early Sep 96 when the system entered the final 30 day test resulting in its certification by HQ ACC/SP. The ICIDS and similar computer based systems are not perfect, but they are in many ways a vast improvement over some of the systems used in the past. In spite of its past problems, ICIDS is the one of the first stepping stones in a future filled with computer based security systems. For everyone involved in this project it has been a difficult, yet rewarding experience, being a part of what should be remembered as a milestone in moving sensor security into the 21st century.

EQUIPMENT - RIFLES

M16 Rifle Upgrade

*By: Lt Col Mike Hogan, HQ USAF/SFX, DSN 425-0024;
and Mr. Robert Spurlock, HQ AFSPA/SPX, DSN 263-0021 (Now retired)*

Several improvements have been made to the M16 5.56mm rifle and associated ammunition over the last several years. Among them are elevation adjustment to the rear sight, integrated brass deflector, longer butt stock, redesigned pistol grip, and, most importantly, higher penetration, longer range, operational ammunition. The new ammunition is heavier and requires a faster twist barrel for accuracy.

The Air Force decided in 1992 to upgrade its rifle inventory to take advantage of these improvements. It planned to accomplish this in two ways—buy a limited number of new rifles (M16A2s) and upgrade, using a modification kit, a sufficient number of existing rifles to meet Air Force needs. Most of the AF's M16 rifles are in like new condition and the upgrade kits costs about one half the cost of new or upgraded rifles.

We bought 29,564 M16A2 rifles for both active and reserve security police, pararescue, tactical air control, combat control and explosive ordnance demolition. These have all been delivered to those functions which needed them (some functional areas are using GAU-5As and/or GUU-5s in lieu of the longer rifles). Unfortunately, this number is inadequate to meet all security police rifle requirements—so we have some SP units still awaiting new rifles.

We will upgrade exiting M16 rifles to meet the remainder of security police and AF requirements. Upgrade priority is security police, combat arms, pararescue, tactical air control, combat control, air support operations center, explosive ordnance demolition, Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) weather team tactical element, and AFSOC special tactics unit operational weapons. We are scheduled to begin receiving our first 17,000 upgrade kits in late CY 97. This number should be sufficient to upgrade enough rifles to meet the above functional area requirements.

AF/SPX 120900Z Feb 96 Message, subject: Modification Kits for the M16 and M161A Rifle, requested command to identify the number of kits by base they would need to upgrade their rifles to meet the above needs and have their units order the kits. It appears you have done so. If not, you should do so soonest.

The plan is to fill requisitions in a base-by-base order that your commands will provide us. Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Sections will accomplish the upgrade using Technical Order 11W3-5-5-24S-3.

We are often asked the question as to which 5.56mm cartridge should be used with which M16 rifle version(s). Simply stated, it is "Old type ammunition in either version, new ammunition in M16A2 rifles or any M16 series rifle including GAUs and GUUs which have a 1 in 7 twist barrel." It is not unsafe to fire the new ammunition in rifles with 1 in 12 twist barrels. However, accuracy is very bad, and it is difficult to hit a man-sized target beyond 100 yards.

Please address any questions to your combat arms section or your parent command.

EQUIPMENT - BULLET TRAPS

Bullet Trap System Dedicated

By: MSgt T. Meads; 509th SPS; Whiteman AFB, MO; DSN 975-5120

The first ever dedicated M-60 Action Target bullet trap system was recently installed at Whiteman AFB MO. This system greatly reduces the surface danger zone and inherent risk of ricochets associated with live weapons training as well as being cost effective and environmentally friendly.

Although the Action Target Company has developed and installed many systems throughout the country, this was a unique application. Due to the heavy volume of fire associated with the M-60 machine gun they had to develop an extra thick deflector plate. These plates are approximately twice the thickness of the normal plates they use, ensuring that the system will last for many years to come. The plates are placed as to funnel all rounds into the deceleration chamber eliminating the risk of ricochets.

The bullet trap eliminates the requirements to de-lead the earthen backstop every two years. The cost of just one backstop rehabilitation will more than pay for the \$90K bullet trap. The maintenance and upkeep on the system is minimal.

Between the lead collection system and the air filtration device there is virtually no environmental impact at all. Any airborne lead particles are drawn into the air filtration device and filtered out so as not to contaminate the air. All larger lead particles drop into plastic buckets that can be easily removed, capped off, and taken to be sold to a local buyer.

After passing all the safety and environmental acceptance tests, the bullet trap has been a great success story. It has been so successful that plans are now underway at Whiteman AFB to build the same type of system for the rifle/pistol range.

EQUIPMENT - UA-HMMWV

Major Progress on the UA-HMMWV Front!

By: Col Buchholtz, HQ USAF/SFX, DSN 425-0021



As of June 1996, things were looking pretty grim for the Air Force in terms of acquiring armored tactical vehicles. Of the 183 required to replace the Peacekeeper, only 14 percent were funded. Then, the Army announced the up-armored high-mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle (UA-HMMWV) contract was terminating in 1998, three years sooner than expected. By then, the Air Force would only have approximately 46 percent of the 150 vehicles required for air base defense. The rest were programmed for FY99-03.

By July 1996, the situation started to improve. As a result of a CSAF initiative, the Air Force agreed to put another \$12M into Peacekeeper replacement in FY98. This put us at about 47 percent of our requirements for nuclear security. However, we still needed to acquire funding for the remaining vehicles

prior to the production line closure. With the increased emphasis on force protection, we submitted the total requirements for \$42.2M in FY98 as part of the OSD Antiterrorism/Force Protection Data Call for FY98-03. With strong support from the Air Force corporate structure and the MAJCOMs, it was ranked as one of the top three Air Force priorities. In November, Program Budget Decision 098, Antiterrorism/Force protection included the authorization to fund the remaining vehicles in FY98.

We expect to see the first vehicle in the field by January 1998. It will consist of the AM General X-1114, the armored HMMWV the Army is buying, combined with additional armoring kits from O'Gara-Hess & Eisenhardt. The USAF variant is the X-1116, UA-HMMWV. We expect to test the first prototype of the USAF variant in April 1998 and to award the final contract in September 1997. Hopefully, by this time next year, the first vehicles will be ready to come off the assembly line.

JOB PERFORMANCE

How Critical Are Enlisted Job Description for Promotion?

By: MSgt Grayling D. Livingston; Yokota AB, Japan

How critical is your job description to you? "This is the section where many people tend to blow it", say former members of promotion boards. They forget to ask themselves, "what will the reader be interested in?" Instead, detract from the information with vague descriptions, irrelevant facts, and an unfocused presentation.

When writing your job description, you must keep in mind the prime considerations of the reader; Does this individual deserve to play in my ballpark? Is he or she a heavy hitter?

To this end, you want to sum up key points concerning your duty position as quickly as possible and still give the reader the information needed to make a decision. Main rule is: no matter how important a position, you should be able to describe it in the space provided on the EPR. Within that nine sentence space you want to cover the following:

To Whom do you report directly/indirectly? If you report directly to the commander, it certainly details or signifies your importance in the organization. On the other hand, if you report to the branch chief but work with the commander's executive on special projects, this could mean you are being groomed for a serious promotion, career advancement, or broadening opportunity.

Who reports to you? Your importance is also gauged by the the people who report to you. Mention job titles if possible (and space allows). If the inventory control specialist reports to you, say so. Besides showing you have a section chief under your supervision, you are indirectly saying you have a working knowledge of inventory control.

How many people report to you? A staff of 20 people says one thing about the scope of your responsibility; a staff of 100 says another. State specific numbers. One advantage is if you've had several jobs with progressively more people working for you, it will quickly highlight your professional growth.

How big is the operational budget you control? Again, use figures. If you control a \$1 million supply budget, that's a much different story than if you have five thousand dollars and a bicycle at your command.

What do you do for your organization? If you can hone this answer down to a two-sentence, broad-brush description of your role, you'll probably hit closer to the mark than if you used 10 sentences.

Here's a sample job description.

Chief, Logistics Engineer: Reports to Chief, Logistics Flight and during absence, directly to the commander. Directs and coordinates activities of a staff of 60 enlisted personnel, plus 20 clerical and 45 civilian workers; provides management and customers with logistics technology; ensures effective and economical support. Responsible for organizational budget of \$3,000,000 plus a civilian payroll of approximately \$1,000,000. Responsible for all supply logistic functions with an inventory of over \$500,000.

You're probably saying, I'd throw around figures too if I had a \$3 million dollar budget and a 100 person staff; however, you don't have a budget and a large staff. You're what people call "budgetless and staffless." Now what? Simply describe what you do and who you report to. It's better to keep it brief rather than fill up the block with unnecessary details. In addition to the short-and-simple rule, there is one important guideline you should keep in mind. *Use abbreviated but dynamic sentences when writing your job description.*

Remember, your job description answers a reviewer's first question: Does this person have the experience to play in my ballpark? Your accomplishments, or worth, answers the second question: Is this person a heavy hitter?

OPPORTUNITY TO EXCEL

USAFE Specialized Elite Guard

*By: Capt Richard D. McComb, USAFE Special Security Squadron,
DSN 489-7529/7131*

Few security police professionals are aware of the unique opportunity that exists at HQ USAFE. I'm talking about the highly specialized Elite Guard. Working in this arena provides a rare glimpse of our Air Force, and the important role we play in Europe, not only as Security Police men and women, but in totality, representing the US in the international forum. The Elite Guard has performed a variety of roles in the past, but its core mission remains in three areas:

Provide security protection for the Commander and Vice Commander, USAFE, their assembled staffs, and any visiting dignitaries, through physical security protection for the USAFE Headquarters Compound and Command General's Residential Complex;
Provide protective services throughout Europe for Commander and Vice Commander, USAFE, and visiting dignitaries; and
Provide ceremonial support for Commander, USAFE, and USEUCOM throughout Europe.

Duty with this unit virtually ensures an assignment with a wealth of opportunity in terms of professional development and growth. The Guard has deployed to Croatia to honor the remains of those lost in the Apr 96 CT-43A crash, honored veterans of both World War I and II during commemorative ceremonies in France and surrounding European sovereignties, and honored the achievements of our contemporary corps of professionals.

In addition, we enjoy a special relationship with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations and their protective services experts. Top performers in the Elite Guard work hand-in-hand with these agents, carrying out the mission of protecting our top leadership from the international terrorist threat. They receive highly specialized driver's training, operate top-of-the-line equipment, and learn the inner workings of personal security protection.

Lastly, some of the world's most influential leaders are protected by the 60 hand-picked men and women that make up this organization. The list of who has been in our care reads like a "Who's Who" in World Events: The President and First Lady of the US, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Air Force, Army and Air Force Chiefs of Staff, and Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, as well as distinguished heads of state and military leaders from other nations. With responsibilities like this, the standards of discipline, appearance, and ability are high!

Ground rules for applying are simple:

Candidates must have an assignment to USAFE;

Candidates must be in the grades of E-1 through E-6 with either AFSC 3P0X2 or 3P0X1, Candidates records will be scrutinized and a resume with photos is required, as well as copies of all enlisted performance reports.

Those selected will be diverted to Ramstein Air Base from their assignment for the appropriate standard tour length.

If it sounds like the assignment for you, contact us at DSN 314-480-7529 or 7131, (FAX DSN 314-480-6143), or, USAFE Special Security Squadron, Unit 3330, APO AE 09094. Consider this a challenge to each and every Security Police professional: Update your assignment preferences and contact us for more information on this rewarding and unique opportunity!

INFORMATION SECURITY

Information Security Oversight Office Visit

By: Ms. Ross, HQ USAF/SFI, DSN 425-0009

During August 1996, the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) reviewed the Air Force's progress in implementing the new Executive Order (EO) 13958, "Classified National Security Information."

Their review included interviews with Information Security Program Managers, unit level security managers, original classification authorities, and classifiers to assess the level of awareness of the new EO requirements. They also sampled classified documents to determine if we're using the new classification markings and if we're using them correctly. Finally, they reviewed the Air Force's declassification program to determine how aggressively the Air Force is pursuing this effort.

The ISOO team was impressed with the results of their review. Especially with the level of effort the Air Force put into the EO in spite of the fact that it had only been in effect for a year. This was iterated in their report to the Secretary of the Air Force which, by the way, is the best one we've received from ISOO yet.

We recognize that this excellent report is due to your efforts in the field. Kudos to you all for a job well done!

MENTORS AND MENTORSHIP

Could I be that special someone's mentor?

By: MSgt Grayling D. Livingston; Yokota AB, Japan

A mentor is a person who cares about you and goes out of their way to see you get the best possible opportunity to fulfill your career potential. Your best potential mentor is your immediate supervisor. The potential mentor should be a person who is both respected in your organization and whose work yields high results. They should also be engaged in projects of central importance to the organization—or at least the kind of work you aspire to be involved in.

Whether you are near the top or not far from the bottom of your organization, you probably have the opportunity to be someone's mentor. There is much to be gained from it. Your section will grow stronger as people see a clear path upward. You will get a reputation for caring about your people. You may even get credit for producing the stars of tomorrow.

Mentoring involves teaching, coaching, and above all else, helping someone build a high degree of faith in themselves. But it is more than the sum total of these elements. Without some degree of affection or warm friendship—comparable to what an older sibling might feel for a kid brother or sister—mentorship cannot work its full magic.

Perhaps because of this emotional component, there is little serious attention paid to mentorship programs. You can't, after all, instruct one person to care about another. And it seems somewhat awkward advising subordinates to walk around and find someone who will take them under their wing, as if they were trying out for baseball.

Now it's quite possible to have a perfectly fine career without being or having a mentor. However, participating in mentorship—receiving or providing help—may not only give you added momentum, but actually improve the very quality of your working life.

I know a boss who sees each subordinate as one more thorn in his side. My boss, however, looks for signs of great talent; someone he can work with and develop. This may not be difficult when a subordinate comes with terrific credentials or a brilliant, even if short, track record. But the really top-notch boss often sees great potential in raw, untested subordinates who may not even have faith in themselves.

A mentor has a vision of the subordinate that goes far beyond what they're going to accomplish by Friday. My mentor's saw the future, and systematically groomed me to be ready for major responsibilities that may be four, five, or even 10 years down the road.

My mentor's gave me an inside view of what really goes on, how it gets done, and what really matters. Most important, they managed to repeatedly "think out loud" in my presence. They gave me honest career advice when it was needed. Equally important, I had enough faith in my mentors to take that advice. Otherwise, our relationship might as well have curled up and died. If you're not sure the advice you've received is good but you aren't convinced it's wrong—take it. If you are convinced it's bad advice, then of course you must forget your mentor and strike out on your own.

One of the classic roles my mentor's performed was to run interference. They didn't let me get beat up and spit out by office politics. They let everyone know I was a special subordinate: a person with excellent potential—a person who is not to be taken lightly or run over.

One last thing my mentor's did for me. They acted as my publicity agent. When I did a good job they knew, the credit would reflect back on them as much as it did on me. However, you must also beware of the negative influence from supervisors or bosses. Apparently fearing their own contributions might be diminished, they tend to hide the individual contributions of their team members. That hurts them as much as it does the subordinate. Most commanders and executive staff members realize one of the most important

contributions they can make to the organization is to recruit, train, and promote talented individuals. Without a good supply of such people, an organization is in deep trouble. So the supervisor or boss who hides the outstanding work of those who report to them is telling everyone they are unable to shape an organization's most valued assets—the leaders of tomorrow.

FROM OUR ALLIES

USAF/RAF Regiment Exchange Program - 30 Years On

By: Wg Comdr William Lacey, HQ USAF/SPO, DSN 425-0016 (Now Retired)



During 1964-1965, the concentration of US aircraft on bases in Vietnam rapidly increased to a degree that their safety on the ground was a cause for grave concern. The situation was further compounded with the mounting Viet Cong threat. The US Army, who traditionally provided the necessary ground support, faced heavy commitments throughout the theater of war and could no longer garrison infantry units on major air bases.

Joint-Service action was taken to improve the local ground defense posture; however, as the conflict progressed and 1965 drew to a close, the Army found it even more difficult to provide troops for air base defense.

The USAF position was clarified in December 1965, when the Commander-in-Chief US Forces in Vietnam, General William C. Westmoreland, in a letter to the Commander 2d Air Division (later to be 7th Air Force) stated "In order to provide a high level of security to airfields it would be necessary to deploy a large number of US infantry elements in a defensive role. Obviously, this cannot be done and, at the same time, go over to the offense and destroy the VC. Therefore, I desire that all Service units and all forces of whatever service who find themselves operating without infantry protection will be organized, trained and exercised to perform the defensive and security functions which I have discussed. I reiterate that your participation in self-defense is not an optional matter but is an urgent necessity."

On 1 April 1966, the Chief of Staff, USAF, approved The Inspector General's recommendation that a special unit be formed, trained, and evaluated in Vietnam to determine the organization, training, and equipment needed for US Air Force ground defense units. The project was given the nickname "Operation Safeside" and the 1041st Combat Security Police squadron was activated to perform the test.

Subsequently, the USAF made a request for an RAF Exchange Officer to join the staff of The Inspector General (Directorate of Security Police) as a base defense staff officer and advisor on RAF Regiment organization, training, tactics, and operating procedures. On 30 September 1966, Wing Commander Reed-Purvis arrived in Washington as the first exchange officer. Incidentally, he went on to head the RAF Regiment as their 2-star Commandant General. The first USAF exchange officer to arrive in the UK was Lt Col Byron G. Kuhn who remained with the RAF Regiment until April 1970.

Upon the termination of the Safe-Side program the exchange officers helped transition the follow-on program which was known as Security Police Elements for Contingencies (SPECS). In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the focus of the exchange officers was vectored to the issues of nuclear biological and chemical (NBC) defense and short range air defense.

Today's British exchange officers are actively engaged in the training and policy arenas of security police air base defense. They take part in programs to improve weapon systems and ABD skills of Air Force security police men and women, and participate in the training

of new personnel at our Security Police Academy. They have been involved with our management of the Air Force corrections program as well as the military working dog (MWD) program, and have participated as controllers in Joint Chief of Staff exercises.

There are two American exchange officers attached to the RAF Regiment: a major who works as an action officer with a wide portfolio at the RAF HQ outside London. The other officer, a capt having undergone six months arduous Regiment training (akin to the Rangers Course but lasting longer) is located at RAF Honington which is close to RAF Mildenhall, where he is employed as an instructor teaching young officers and enlisted personnel the skills they require to pursue a career in the RAF Regiment.

The exchange program has come a long way over the last thirty years and both Services have benefited immensely from the program. There is no doubt that both SPs and RAF Regiment have a high regard for each other, and may this close and special friendship last for at least another 30 years.

COMPETITIONS

Security Police Nab Award in British Competition

AFRES New Service Release No. M97015



More than 170 years ago US and British troops battled over British claims to land in the Western Hemisphere. Air Force Reserve security police, in a less hostile manner, returned the favor recently by laying claim to prize territory in England.

The Air Force reservists won first place in the patrolling event at the Strickland Trophy Competition, an annual event hosted by the Royal Auxiliary Air Force Regiment, the RAF's equivalent to Air Force Reserve security police. In addition to bringing back the patrolling cup, the Americans also placed second in three major events at the Strickland competition Oct. 25-27 at RAF Honington, some 100 miles northeast of London.

This was the fourth time US reservists took part in the Strickland competition, which included the regiment's five squadrons. The Air Force reservists came from Gen Mitchell International Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS), WI; Naval Air Station (NAS) Ft. Worth Joint Reserve Base (JRB), Carswell Field, TX; Peterson AFB, CO; Tinker AFB, OK; and Youngstown-Warren Regional Airport ARS, OH. Every year the Reserve team goes to England about 10 days before the competition to train.

"This training is critical because our team - the only non-regiment team in the Strickland - is tested on its ability to use British weapons, radios, equipment, and procedures," said Maj Harry Weirath, chief of the plans and programs division for the Headquarters AFRES directorate of security police. "So although the regiment teams are naturally experienced in these areas, our team has to start from scratch to become proficient and competitive as possible in minimal time."

In the patrol event, teams had to successfully complete a six-hour, nighttime reconnaissance patrol. Grading began with the preparation process, followed by the teams being dropped in the British army's 25-square mile Stanford Training Area, moving to and reconnoitering their objective, and returning to their pick-up point, all without being detected.

In the nuclear, biological and chemical, or NBC, protection event, in which the US team took second place, the teams had to don protective gear correctly, in the allotted amount of time and appropriately for the level of threat. Also placing second in the section attack, the

Reserve's two, four-person fire teams were evaluated on their ability to attack and take an enemy position through use of good communications, tactics, and fire and maneuver techniques. The reservists took their third second-place finish in the assault course. In that event they had to twice complete a circuit of obstacles - walls, rope climbs and swings, wire emplacements, and overhead and moving walkways. Run on a typical cold, wet English autumn morning, this event tested both individual fitness and the team's ability to work together to overcome obstacles.

Other events at Strickland challenged participants skills in weapons handling, marksmanship, and first aid.

"This year's Reserve SP team had the best AFRES showing to date," Weirath said. "Even more important, our involvement in the Strickland competition proved again the strong and mutually rewarding relationship between the Reserve security police and Royal Auxiliary Air Force regiment. The Strickland has also served as a start point for other joint ventures, including personnel exchanges for training. All these activities are valuable in promoting proficiency and readiness for both our Reserve SPs and members of the Regiment."

AFRES participants were:

Primary Reserve team members: 2Lt Eugene Smith, 610th SPS, NAS Ft Worth JRB; MSgt Christopher Mannella, 910th SPS, Youngstown ARS; SSgts Floyd Fontenot, Keith Goodenough, and Jay Plasman, 610th SPS, NAS Ft Worth JRB; SSgts Timothy Koestering and William Beauchene, 440th SPS, Gen Mitchell IAP ARS; SSgt Rene Noel, 302nd SPS, Peterson AFB CO; and SRA Bruce Harris, 507th SPS, Tinker AFB OK.

Alternate Reserve team members:

SRA Lisa Quintiana, 302nd SPS, Peterson AFB CO; and A1C George Sartor, 610th SPS, NAS Ft Worth JRB. Support Reserve team members: SMSgts Steven Long and Herlinda Carreón, 610th SPS, NAS Ft Worth JRB.

COMPETITIONS

Headquarters AFSOUTH International Police: Assignment Bosnia

By MSgt Richard A. Johnsen



A little known assignment to a NATO International Police organization at Headquarters Allied Forces Southern Europe (HQ AFSOUTH) in Naples, Italy landed 22 US Air Force law enforcement personnel in the heart of war-ravaged Bosnia for nearly 11 months. After what amounted to two years of planning and many months of preparation, the AFSOUTH International Police (IP) received deployment orders to Zagreb, Croatia and Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina in direct support of Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR. In the early morning hours on 10 Dec 95, 12 USAF IP personnel departed Naples on a Greek C-130 bound for the former Republic of Yugoslavia to unite with advance team members already in place. USAF personnel were accompanied by three US Army Military Police

and 25 Italian Army Carabinieri—additional components of the HQ AFSOUTH security force.

Though the Dayton Agreement decreed an unconditional cease-fire between former warring factions, the battle between Bosnian Serbs, Muslims, and Croats continued for many months after the December mandate. It was the job of the AFSOUTH IP to enforce law and order within the Bosnian capital city of Sarajevo, population 400,000. The Headquarters Implementation Force (HQ IFOR) Provost Marshal office's scope of responsibilities included; enforcement of freedom of movement rights for IFOR personnel and the residents of the city, security for numerous HQ IFOR compounds, compliance with force protection measures by IFOR members, investigation of motor vehicle accidents involving IFOR assets, and security escorts for convoys throughout the area of operation. Other duties included providing security for the IFOR



commander and numerous other general officers and civilian dignitaries during the operation and immediately preceding the first Bosnian presidential elections after the brutal four year war plus a multitude of other law enforcement duties such as Pass & ID and maintaining an armory for U.S. weapons. Twenty Bosnian security guards were hired on to assist with local national issues and interaction with Bosnian police. Augmenting the International Police in providing perimeter security for the HQ IFOR compounds was a 180 person Turkish infantry brigade.

In the climactic first months of the deployment, security police men and women endured many hazards. Serbian snipers still firing random shots into the city from the surrounding hills, unexploded ordnance (UXOs) from the 43 month long war lay strewn on city streets, and over 3 million land mines buried throughout the metropolitan area posed their own brand of danger. Deep blankets of snow and icy rains covered the land, causing UXOs and ordnance to shift precariously beneath the soil, making driving or walking a life threatening experience. To assist these law enforcement craftsmen with some very unfamiliar skills, United Nations French Marines provided in-depth training covering force protection measures, checkpoint procedures, anti-sniping operations, and vehicular convoy security. Their training was constantly put to the test during incidents such as escorts for evacuating Serbian refugee convoys from the Grbavica district of Sarajevo, numerous civil demonstrations, or rendering first aid to a civilian injured by a mine explosion. Their efforts greatly reduced the frequency and intensity of extremely volatile and potentially violent confrontations. They proudly executed their assigned duties through 11 months of 12 hour shifts, working six days on and one day off. And, though living conditions were barely tolerable at first with troops living in devastated buildings having no electricity, no showers, and running water only two hours per day, morale always remained high. Conditions, both living and with regard to duties, improved as time went on but their vigilance never waned.

On 1 November 1996, the LANDCENT NATO forces relieved the AFSOUTH International Police of their duties in Bosnia. The security police returned to their NATO post to restart operations after almost a years' absence. The challenges of providing security for the war torn city of Sarajevo and protecting its citizens and NATO IFOR forces from the hostilities of a civil war have forever changed the way these 22 U.S. Air Force law enforcement professionals view their place in "The Big Picture" of international relations.

WHAT IS DIBRS?

Defense Incident-Based Reporting System (DIBRS)

By Lt Col Freeman, AF/SFO, DSN 425-0017

1. You have no doubt heard this term before as it relates to law enforcement reporting. Here is some background explanation of DIBRS. It includes what data will be collected, when, why, and how. Finally, it explains current Air Force efforts to implement DIBRS.
2. DIBRS is a DoD program designed to standardize and institutionalize data submissions for criminal and "high interest" incident-related information required by OSD. The term high interest includes Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and unexplained death cases. Data submission requirements come from the Uniform Crime Reporting Act of 1988; Victims Rights and Restitution Act of 1990; Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1994, and recurring requests for DoD law enforcement data. The program will be implemented by reporting eight prescribed segments of information containing 30-40 data fields each from the security police, AFOSI, staff judge advocate, social actions and personnel functional areas to the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) monthly.
3. Data collection begins in Jan 97. According to DoD Directive 7730.47 (Defense Incident-Based Reporting System) The Air Force must begin implementation 90 days after the DIBRS manual is signed. The manual was signed on 29 Nov 96, which sets up a 27 Feb 97 deadline for the Air Force to begin submitting data to DMDC. DIBRS reporting is required for all active duty personnel. Civilian personnel reporting apply only to SIDS and unexplained deaths. There is no reporting requirement for Air Reserve Forces.
4. DoD created DIBRS to standardize the way we collect and store criminal and related judicial data throughout DOD. Currently, criminal, judicial and high interest data collection is spread across five functional areas in each service. The overall goal of DIBRS is to consolidate data collection, storage and reporting to agencies outside DOD for all military branches. It will also provide a capability to respond to service requests for statistical information.
5. DIBRS will normally operate through monthly electronic reports from bases to a central repository, who in turn report to DMDC. The services have the option of setting up one central repository for all functional areas or having each functional area consolidate and report to DMDC. Reports will include new and updated information in prescribed data fields.
6. The Air Staff is setting up a DIBRS Working Group to assess the requirements and develop an initial capability to report in the near term. A subsequent task is to develop a fully capable integrated reporting system that includes required functional areas. The group will meet within the next two weeks and develop instructions for unit and base-level reporting as required. We anticipate the Air Force will meet the 27 Feb 97 deadline, but not all the reported information will be fully automated.

WHAT IS JSMS?

Joint Security Modeling System (JSMS)

By MSgt John Fedrigo, AF/SFX, DSN 425-0023

The Joint Security Modeling System (JSMS) is an interactive, computer based conflict simulation; it was developed and will continue to be enhanced by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). The effort to build a useful, predictive model for use by security police personnel began in 1991 with the Security Exercise Evaluation System (SEES) program. SEES was initiated by HQ Defense Nuclear Agency and transitioned to an AF/SP effort to improve, expand, and field the simulation. In 1994, several simulation users and programs combined efforts into a joint AF/SP, US Army Europe (USAREUR), and US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) developmental program under the name of the Joint Tactical Simulation (JTS). Within the Air Force, JTS is known as JSMS.

JSMS is currently in use throughout DoD by agencies such as United States Special Operations Command, United States Army Special Operations Command, USAREUR, and the United States Marine Corps Combat Development Command. Outside users in addition to LLNL include Sandia National Labs, and recently the US Secret Service. This Security Police program has truly become a success story across service lines providing a long awaited planning and training tool to enhance a wide range of military operations.

JSMS is a constructive simulation with the ability to perform analysis and training functions as well as conflict engagement encompassing all aspects of the battlefield environment. Direct and indirect fire weapons, armored vehicles, fixed & rotor wing aircraft, and virtually any small arms for which weapon characteristic data is available can be modeled.

The simulation is truly interactive. All movement and function is controlled by the players. Any change in equipment, weapons, tactics, visibility, or deployment will change the outcome of the simulation. This is not a system in which the operator feeds in information and receives an answer. It must be operated like a live exercise to be effectively used. The larger the exercise, the more players required. The expansion capability of the simulation is constrained only by the user's hardware and number of players. Terrain sizes from 1km x 1km to 100km x 100km or larger can be easily accommodated. Areas the size of individual restricted areas all the way to large collocated communities like Mildenhall - Lakenheath can be modeled. The terrain can be electronically read in from DMA data, digitized and built manually by system operators, or a combination of both.

JSMS is a training and site analysis tool. In these role descriptions there are two distinct uses which provide a previously unavailable tool to planners and operators at the unit and headquarters level alike.

Training: Effective live tactical training is difficult to schedule, expensive to conduct, time consuming, and logistically intensive. The need for such training however is obvious and computer modeling can make this training time shorter and more effective thus easing scheduling burdens and cost constraints. The philosophy is straight forward, Model - Exercise - Model.

Model: Exercise participants utilize the simulation in the weeks leading up to a force-on-force exercise to hone tactical plans and test deployment options for effectiveness. They use the simulation to help them isolate the most effective plans, tactics, and deployment schemes and eliminate obviously poor choices.

Exercise: Once in the field, training time now centers on the most effective courses of action identified during the modeling phase. This concentration of effort results in more intensive and beneficial training.

Model: Post exercise modeling of lessons learned provides feedback to participants which is highly valuable in truly "teaching" the tactical principles and decisions which may have changed the outcome of the exercise.

Site Analysis: As a site analysis tool JSMS has no equal. The possibilities are almost endless. Decisions on weapons utilization and placement, hardened vs soft skinned vehicles, response force sizes and configuration, and facility placement can all be modeled in advance to provide the decision maker with data which was previously unavailable. Want to swap your peacekeeper for unarmored suburbans? Model it! SAWs for M60s, model it! The Analyst Work Station function within the simulation allows for the detailed analysis and reporting that is required for these types of projects. A wealth of information is at the user's fingertips. Graphs, reports, simulation replays, and batch mode simulation runs are all tools which are made available to meet the user's analysis needs. Simulations can be dissected by time slices down to the second to ascertain troop placement, kill positions, vehicle movements, OPFOR entry points, successful or unsuccessful tactical movements, ammunition usage, weapon effectiveness, and virtually anything else one may wish to learn about the exercise simulation that was played.

Numerous Security Police organizations have acquired a JSMS capability. These include HQ PACAF/SP, AMC's Air Mobility Warfare Center, and the "SP Academy" at Lackland AFB. Additionally, AFSPC and 14th AF (Vandenberg AFB) are working toward establishing a JSMS capability. JSMS will also be the primary simulation in use at the Force Protection Battlelab currently being established at Lackland AFB, TX.

NUCLEAR AND PRIORITY WARFIGHTING

Resources Force Protection Update

By Maj Gerard "G" Jolivet AF/SFO, DSN 425-0028



The focus displayed by the attached depiction of our national symbol of power and strength, symbolizes the focus presently underway in the area of force protection enhancements for nuclear weapons and nonnuclear priority assets.

There is a renewed attention to the protection measures being afforded AF priority resources. Our changing world environment demands we reexamine ourselves, to ensure we are providing the level of protection necessary to ensure required operational capabilities are sustainable well into the next decade. The lull between the wall coming down and the perception that there is no threat is over!

Senior AF leadership throughout the Pentagon, MAJCOMs, and across each operational wing/base is reassessing all aspects of their force protection capabilities. Along these lines there are reinvigorated efforts being undertaken to ensure policy and technology support for nuclear weapons, and priority A, B, and C warfighting resources is revamped to meet tomorrow's challenges also. An update on a few ongoing areas include:

Trunked Radio Systems: AFC4A working along with Motorola Corp. have completed modeling and simulation necessary to develop a design solution to meet the communications requirements prescribed in DoD 5210.41-M requiring dedicated, uninterrupted land mobile radio communications for nuclear weapons security operations. In Oct 96, AFC4A completed a site survey at Barksdale AFB and plan to accomplish field testing at this location to meet FOT&E requirements we have tasked them with. We will invite each MAJCOM to participate in this test.

Mighty Guardian II: Defense Special Weapons at the direction of the DoD Security Policy Verification Committee (SPVC) recently completed a second in a series of force-on-force exercises at Sierra Army Depot, Herlong CA. The first phase of this exercise evaluated DoD recapture capabilities. The second phase examined DoD and DoE's recovery capabilities and lines of communication through a table top exercise. AF/SPO and AF Space Command provided controller support, USMC provided the defense forces, and Army Special Forces performed as the opposing forces. The key results of this exercise, barring the top priority of preventing unauthorized access, is the need to develop technology that will neutralize an adversary if they are successful in gaining access to a weapons storage igloo. Secondly, the need to produce improved personnel recapture equipment is being pursued. Both requirements are being worked by the SPVC. Phase II of this exercise revealed several areas requiring needed enhancements. At the MAJCOM level the need to review the support procedures for receiving DoE courier vehicles onto military installations was discovered. A review of existing procedures is encouraged. The final report, describing additional findings and pursuant actions is still in draft. It will be distributed to our MAJCOMs as soon as it is available.

Delay/Denial Technology (DDT): Following Mighty Guardian I, we conducted a cost benefit analysis that determined the number one nuclear security force protection recommendation was the emplacement of concrete barriers at select locations to improve weapons system security. AF/SPO subsequently tested each of the blocks being used by CONUS MAJCOMs. The results produced the need to identify a better barrier. Follow-on test discovered steel slatted barriers are a better choice to achieve desired results. AF/SP has made several attempts to obtain the funds necessary to execute an AF buy to provide these improved barrier to each MAJCOM requiring them. Our efforts thus far have been unsuccessful. We encourage you to continue to pursue DDT funding from within your respective MAJCOMS. We will keep you posted on our funding pursuits for this program. AF/SP has also introduced a proposal to DSWA to conduct further test to validate the delay and denial capabilities of existing standard above ground storage igloos. DSWA recently approved this test request and Computer Science Corp. was tasked to develop required testing. We will keep you apprised of the progress of this effort also.

AFI 31-101, The Physical Security Program: A revision of this publication was distributed in Dec 96. The first move toward providing more prescriptive policy is found in this printing, however we are in the process of completely revising priority resources force protection policy. Some of the key changes include better definitions of critical military warfighting resources and a metric to assist AF leadership in determining adequate protection levels, thus ensuring limited manpower and equipment resources are best allocated. We plan to consolidate existing policy volumes and expand the detail requirements for protecting critical military assets using a better "risk management process." The intent is to eliminate the broad interpretations prescribed during previous years relating to the quality initiatives. Nuclear weapons security should not be left up to interpretation. Our goal is to provide this draft for MAJCOM coordination prior to our next physical security workshop.

Physical Security Workshop: We are in the process of planning the 1997 physical security workshop. We are considering the June or July 97 time frame. After we complete our planning efforts we will provide more information on the specific dates and location. Please begin to prepare your inputs, we will solicit them soon.

Sensor Approval: Sensor approval is an area SPO and SPX has spent the last several months developing. Along with ESC and the test community we have developed an evaluation template that will improve the approval process. We are also working to test additional

technologies to eventually provide a choice of approved sensors for the MAJCOMs to apply. In addition to AECS, two additional annunciators are being pursued. We are also revamping the approved sensor listing to identify only approved sensors. Our number one goal is to expand the number of approved sensors to afford the commands better flexibility in selecting design solutions.

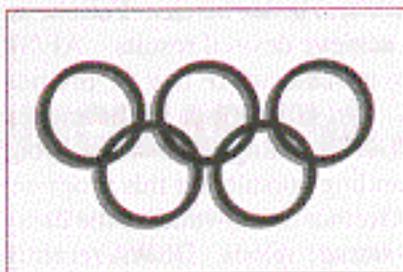
Future Updates:

- Nuclear Weapons Special Management Review Status
- Influencing the budget process to meet operational needs
- The next top priority - Flight line security enhancements
- NSI trend analysis

OLYMPICS

Texas Guardsmen Recall Olympic Park Bombing

By: MSgt Greg Ripps, 149th FW/PA, TX ANG Release #960802



They came from Atlanta, GA, not with Olympic Gold Medals, but with memories of a pipe bomb explosion and events that took place because of it.

Twenty-six members of the Texas Air National Guard's 149th SPS at Kelly AFB, San Antonio, had volunteered to augment security for the 1996 Summer Olympics. Once in Atlanta, they joined their counterparts from El Paso and Houston to form an all-Texan contingent with 2Lt David Escobedo of the 149th SPS in charge.

The Texans were assigned to the area surrounding the Centennial Olympic Park, where major entertainment events took place. Their mission was to observe and report.

"Each one of us was paired with a member of the Atlanta Police Department," explained SSgt John Rodriguez. "We went on what are called 'roving patrols'."

Wearing their blue uniforms and carrying no weapons, they worked 3 p.m. to 3 a.m. shift. Then in the very early morning of July 27, they heard a rumble. Almost immediately, police radios squawked instructions for law enforcement personnel to proceed to the intersection of International Techwood streets, the park's main entrance.

"I was five or six blocks away from the blast," recalled SRA Duke Soriano. "Everyone was running. When I got to the park entrance, police told me to help push the crowds back. They were afraid more [explosive] devices might be in there."

"Things were crazy," AIC David Martinez said. "I told a policeman I was a firefighter in my civilian job. He showed me to two people who needed first aid. After I helped them, I helped establish the perimeter and set up barricades."

The Guard members were assigned to control the crowds to enable other law enforcement officers to do their job at the bomb site. They not only wanted to get the people safely away from the bomb site but also needed to make room for emergency vehicles.

"We were afraid people would panic," Rodriguez said. "But they evacuated in pretty good order." Rodriguez was also involved in clearing the House of Blue, a well-known club across the street from the park.

"Someone had called in a bomb threat," Rodriguez said. "We had to clear every room."

Rodriguez added that vendors in the park were the most reluctant to leave if they had to leave their wares behind. Security police had to assure them their things would be safe, and as far as they could tell, there was no looting.

SSgt Robert Johnson noted, "The most uncooperative people were the media who wanted into the 'crime scene.'"

After the area was cleared and those injured by the blast received attention, order was reestablished at Centennial Park. But the atmosphere would never be the same. The Texas Guard members continued their shifts at the park, but no longer donned battle dress uniforms, an indication of heightened security awareness.

"Up to that point [when the bomb went off], everybody was having fun," Johnson said. "After that, things were tense."

Rodriguez agreed. "We were on pins and needles. No one took anything for granted any more."

Nevertheless, the Guard members were glad when the park reopened.

"The park was packed again," said SRA Rick Pelayo. "We were proud that the people would not allow themselves to be terrorized."

The people were also glad to see the men in uniform there.

"When we arrived one day, we received a round of applause," Rodriguez recalled. "People came up and shook our hand."

"We never felt our presence there wasn't well worth it."

The 149th SPS contingent returned to Kelly August 3rd. Maj. Pet Marks, squadron commander, gave high marks to them and noted that it was the first deployment led by Escobedo, a new lieutenant.

"These unselfish citizen soldiers stepped up to the challenge to protect the lives of Americans and our foreign guests at the Olympic Games," Marks said. "It is one more example of the Texas spirit of giving to others."

"We realize it is not only the Guardsmen who sacrifice when they are called off to duty. Their families certainly miss them greatly, and co-workers must compensate for their absence by added workloads or modified work schedules. We understand and appreciate the hardships endured by all as our troops are called to service."

ASSIGNMENTS

Using EQUAL

*By: SMSgt Craig A. Anderson; HQ AFPC/DPAAD3; Randolph AFB, TX; DSN 487-3962/
FAX 487-4315*

Hello from the Chief, AF Enlisted SP Assignments, of your assignment team. Through my time here at assignments, survey results, and information from your senior leaders, we have found that many people do not know as much as they need to about the assignment process. During one recent survey, we were shocked by the large number of people who did not know what EQUAL was.

My team and I are working hard to increase the information available about assignments and the assignment process. I ask that you all take charge and learn all you can about the process, so you are better prepared and then pass it on to your subordinates. If you have questions, check with your orderly room and MPF. Many times they can check the system or can answer your question right there. Here is some information for you and your troops:

"The Enlisted Quarterly Assignments Listing (EQUAL) is the system that processes eight assignment matches per year (four to overseas and four returning from overseas). EQUAL provides a listing of the assignment requirements available for upcoming cycles. The listing tells members what is available for upcoming cycles. The listing tells members what is available, by AFSC and grade, at particular locations. It allows you to align your preferences to actual Air Force

needs. All EQUAL listings may be accessed at your local orderly room, MPF, PERSCO (at deployed locations), and on the World Wide Web at www.afpc.af.mil."

There are always a lot of questions concerning the method used to prioritize people returning from overseas. People are prioritized in three categories:

- (1) People returning from dependent restricted remotes (12 month tour).
- (2) People returning from split tour (where dependents can go but the member elects to serve unaccompanied) (15 months)
- (3) People returning from split tour (accompanied - 24 months) and long tours.

Next, people are again prioritized in each of the above categories by:

- * Number of completed short tours
- * Any extensions of current overseas tour
- * Date of Rank
- * TAFMSD

We always have the same number of assignments as the number of people returning. This is why it is important to prioritize the openings on Equal on your Dream Sheet. REMEMBER, IF IS NOT ON EQUAL, IT IS NOT OPEN! The computer will be unable to match your desires against the requirements on Equal. Thus, you drop to the bottom of the list and get whatever base is left over.

Here is how people are selected for CONUS to OVERSEAS assignments:

COTs: People going from overseas to overseas get first consideration because it is cheaper and saves money. People are prioritized by the type of tour they desire and number of short tours completed.

CONUS: People are considered for overseas tours by the type of tour, tour length, and then ranked by Date Arrived Station (DAS). Here is the order of consideration:

REMOTE/SHORT TOURS:	Date Arrived Station.
EXTENDED LONG:	Date Arrived Station.
STANDARD TOUR:	Date Arrived Station.
NON-VOLUNTEER	(Long and Short Tours): These people are Prioritized their ODS (Overseas Duty Selection Date), the Number of Short Tours completed, and STRD (Short Tour Return Date).

On each Equal List for overseas, it shows the Freeze Date for both long and short tours. You can look at these dates and know if you are getting hot. If you are you can then look at the openings on Equal and prioritize the requirements. You may get one of your choices. If you don't and we have to hit you as a non-volunteer, you'll serve the tour that is picked for you. Take charge and don't get surprised.

EQUAL-PLUS advertises special duty assignments (joint/departmental, special duties, CMSgt assignments) which are not advertised on the normal EQUAL listings. EQUAL-PLUS shows upcoming requirements, any special qualifications needed, locations, reporting instructions, and a POC to contact about the job. This list is updated every Tuesday with new jobs. All EQUAL-PLUS listings may be accessed at your local orderly room, MPF, PERSCO (at deployed locations), and on the World Wide Web at www.afpc.af.mil.

THE AIRMAN'S NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS POEM

*By CMSgt Lee Saxon and SSgt Kevin Pinion
2 SPS/SPM, DSN 781-3734, Barksdale AFB LA*

The Airman's Night Before Christmas

T'was the night before christmas, he lived all alone,
in a one bedroom house made of plaster and stone.
I had come down the chimney with presents to give,
and to see just who in this humble home did live.

I looked all about, a strange sight I did see,
no tinsel, no presents, not even a tree.
No stockings by the mantle, just boots filled with mud and sand.
On the wall hung pictures of hostile and lonely far distant lands.
There were medals, badges and awards of all kinds.
All of a sudden a cold sober thought came to my mind.

This home was different, it was dark, isolated and dreary.
I had found the home of an airman, once I could clearly see;
a ground pounding warrior called an Air Force SP.
The airman lay sleeping, silent and alone;
curled up on the floor in this modest one bedroom home.
The face was so gentle, the room in such a great disorder.
Not how I had pictured a defender of freedom, this all weather warrior.

Was this one of America's heros about whom I had never read?
Curled up on a poncho, a beret for a pillow, a dirt floor for a bed?
It was then I realized the families I would visit this night,
owed their lives to this airman who was willing to fight.
Soon around the world, the children would play,
and grownups would celebrate a bright Christmas Day.
They would all enjoy freedom each month of the year,
because of thousands of airmen, like the one lying here.

I wondered how many young base defenders were all alone;
in ungrateful lands, on this Christmas Eve, far from home.
The very thought brought a tear to my eye.
I dropped to my knees and started to cry.
The airman awakened and I heard a rough voice,
"Santa don't cry, this life is my choice.
I fight for freedom, I don't ask for more.
My life is my God, my country, my corps."

The airman rolled over and drifted to sleep,
I couldn't control it, I continued to weep.
The very thought brought a tear to my eye.
I dropped to my knees and started to cry.
The airman awakened and I heard a rough voice,
"Santa don't cry, this life is my choice.
I fight for freedom, I don't ask for more.
My life is my God, my country, my corps."

The airman rolled over and drifted to sleep,
I couldn't control it, I continued to weep.
I kept watch for hours, so silent and still.
We both shivered in the long night's chill.
I didn't want to leave on that cold, dark night;
this guardian of honor, so willing to fight.

Then the airman rolled over, with a voice soft and pure,
whispered; "Carry on Santa, it's Christmas Day, our posts are secure."
One look at my watch and I knew the airman was right.
Merry Christmas my friends and to all a good night.

I kept watch for hours, so silent and still.
We both shivered in the long night's chill.
I didn't want to leave on that cold, dark night;
this guardian of honor, so willing to fight.

Then the airman rolled over, with a voice soft and pure,
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UPCOMING EVENTS FOR 1997

- March:** Air Force Chief of Staff conducts Security Forces Group Standup, Lackland AFB, TX.
- April:** Force Protection Battlelab Standup, Lackland AFB, TX.
- May:** AF Worldwide Symposium, US Air Force Academy, CO.
- May - June:** Best in Air Force Visits, TBD.
- July:** Next issue of "Security Forces Digest" Released.
- September:** 16th Annual Peacekeeper Challenge Competition, Kirtland AFB, NM.
- October:** Force Protection FOC, Randolph AFB, TX.
Security Forces Center Standup, Lackland AFB, TX.

Security Forces Digest



HQ USAF/SF
1340 Air Force Pentagon
Washington DC 20330-1340

Security Force Digest is published two times a year by HQ USAF/SF. It is the official publication of the Air Force security forces career field to broaden understanding, introduce new developments, and inform the field of current policies and philosophies. Readers are encouraged to submit articles, photographs, and artwork. All contributions will be considered. Opinions expressed by individual contributors do not necessarily reflect the official viewpoint of the Air Force. Distribution: This publication is distributed through the local publications distribution office as outlined in AFI 37-160 at a ratio of one copy for seven security force personnel authorized. Exceptions should be submitted where authorized. Address correspondence concerning publication to: *Security Forces Digest*, HQ USAF/SFE, 1340

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