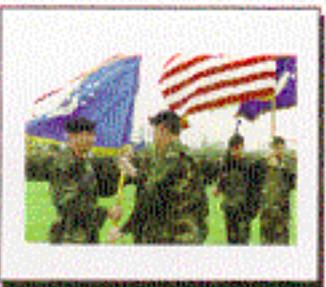
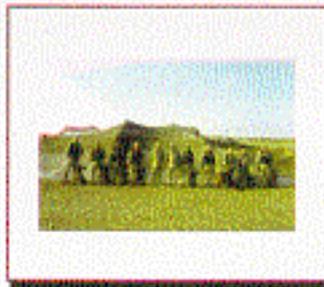


# Security Forces Digest

Volume 2, Issue 1  
HQ U.S. Air Force  
Security Forces Center  
1720 Patrick Street  
Lackland AFB, TX 78236-5226  
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*1997 A Year Of Challenge, Change, and Commitment...*



# Security Forces Digest



HQ AFSFC  
1720 Patrick Street  
Lackland AFB, TX 78236-5226

The *Security Force Digest* is published two times a year by HQ AFSFC. 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 every seven security forces personnel authorized. Exceptions should be submitted where authorized. Address correspondence concerning publication to: *Security Forces Digest*, HQ AFSFC/PA, 1720 Patrick St., Lackland AFB, Texas 78236-5226. Telephone: (210) 671-0863, DSN 473-0863. Reproduction of this material: Signed articles may be reproduced without further permission, but the writer's name should be carried with each article. Unless otherwise stated, all material may be freely reproduced.

## **Secretary of the Air Force:**

### **Air Force Chief of Staff:**

Gen Michael E. Ryan

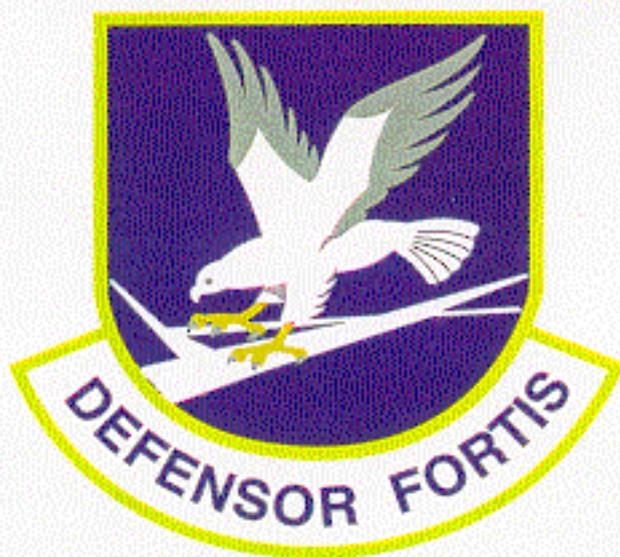
### **Air Force Director of Security Forces**

Brig Gen Richard A. Coleman

### **Typesetter/Layout/Editor:**

Mr. Denton Lankford

Mrs. Shirley Devine



## *Air Force Security Forces* *“Defender of the Force”*

*“Defenders” are members of all Air Force specialties serving in Security Forces units worldwide. Their mission—force protection. Their motto—Defensor Fortis, or Defender of the Force. Their symbol—the Falcon over crossed runways, is derived from the heraldry of the Vietnam era Operation Safeside 1041st Security Police Squadron (Test) which evolved into the 82nd Combat Security Police Wing. The wing’s mission to provide the Air Force with worldwide ground defense capability is the model for modern Air Force Security Forces operations, and the use of its heraldry is appropriate and significant. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Security Forces personnel. The runways represent all bases and Air Force operations. The falcon, with talons alert, is swooping in on its prey symbolizing force protection.*



## HQ AFSFC Stands Up

(Released November 12, 1997)

AFNS

Lackland AFB, Texas--General Ralph E. "Ed" Eberhart, Vice Chief of Staff, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, and Brig. Gen. Richard A. Coleman, Director of Security Forces and Commander Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center, Lackland AFB, Texas formally dedicated the new Security Forces Center headquarters building on Nov. 12, 1997.

On March 17, 1997 Lackland AFB became home of the 820th Security Forces Group, commanded by Col. Larry Buckingham. Then on June 23, 1997 Lackland AFB also became home of the Force Protection Battlelab, commanded by Col. Donald J. Collins.

"With the addition of the Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center, Lackland AFB truly became the 'center of excellence' for force protection," Coleman said. The commander said it just made sense to locate the center at Lackland because of the synergistic effect created with the Force Protection Battlelab, the 820th Security Force Group, the Security Forces Academy, and the DoD Military Working Dog Center.

"Additionally, the location allows for utilization of and close coordination with the superb intelligence operations and programs with our next door neighbors at the Air Intelligence Agency at Kelly AFB," Coleman explained.

The new Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center is located in building 5311 at 1720 Patrick Street, Lackland AFB, TX 78236-5226. Originally built in 1941, and recently remodeled, the building is located on the training side of Lackland AFB on the corner of Patrick and Barnes streets. The building once housed the Judge Advocate General's office and the Lackland AFB courtroom.



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## From Our General

### A Year Of Change, Challenge, and Commitment



The world is changing. Our former enemies are now "partners in peace," and defense top leaders are reassessing our nation's military strategy and structure. Despite the end of the Cold War, America still needs a strong and responsive force because the world remains a dangerous place. The new order evolving is volatile, not tranquil.

With a shrinking presence and global interests remaining, more demands are made daily on the Air Force and especially on those individuals who shoulder the responsibility of protecting our people and their resources—30,000 security forces professionals worldwide. As a result of post-Cold War downsizing, we have reduced forward presence and en route infrastructure, air bases and military port facilities which support long-range deployments.

For example, the Air Mobility Command will reduce its presence from 39 sites to 13 key locations. This means that, for the first time since World War II, our forces may deploy to locations in the world where the Air Force does not have fixed bases from which to operate. In fact, there may be no base there at all.

Because of new Air Force global mission requirements, our mission also changed. To meet the first-in force protection needs of our expeditionary Air Force, we established the 820th Security Forces Group at Lackland AFB, Texas. Their force protection expertise draws on 438 professional warriors from seven security forces flights located throughout the United States. Former Chief of Staff Gen. Ronald Fogleman, Col. Larry Buckingham, and I stood up the multi-functional 820th on March 17, 1997.

Then in July 1997, we stood up the Force Protection Battlelab also located at Lackland AFB. It is their job to: identify innovative revolutionary force protection concepts and ideas; measure their potential and worth for protecting Air Force people and their assets; and employ field ingenuity, modeling and simulation, and actual evaluations in operational environments. One of six Air Force battlelabs, the Force Protection Battlelab, manned with 25 highly motivated Force Protectors integrating various AFSCs, has already proved its worth.

Later on November 12, 1997, Vice Chief of Staff Gen. Edward Eberhart and I stood up the Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center. It also is located at Lackland AFB. As you know, we moved and integrated many of the functions at Kirtland AFB, N.M., into the operations of the new Security Forces Center. And on January 2, 1998 we stood up the Security Forces Operations Center which will be manned by Center personnel.

I was privileged on November 14, 1997 to open the newly constructed Ground Combat Training Center located within Camp Bullis, Texas. At that facility, 130 staff members will annually train over 4,000 Air Force officers, NCOs and airmen in the crafts of our trade ensuring force protection for our Air Force.

All of these changes are to meet the many new challenges we face as an expeditionary Air Force. Defense planning has shifted from a "single aggressor" focus to an emphasis on regional threats and emerging third world challenges--where we often do not have forward bases to launch operations. Defense restructuring and downsizing cannot justify a large, permanent forward presence, thus the birth of the expeditionary Air Force. And therein lies our challenge--how do we, as first-in force protectors, go about the job of protecting Air Force personnel and assets?

We do it by being the best trained, the best briefed, the best equipped, the fittest, and most committed security forces in the world. And to that end, we have reorganized. On October 31, 1997 we merged the three career fields into one, the Security Forces. As you have all probably heard, "Force protection is everyone's business." And I don't just mean force protection professionals, I mean every member of the Air Force family must be vigilant--we're looking out for each other.

With great thought and study we have focused on creating a Force Protection Center of Excellence located at Lackland AFB. It just made sense to locate the Security Forces Center, Force Protection Battlelab, and 820th Security Forces Group to that locale, since we already had the Academy, DoD Working Dog School, Ground Combat Training Center, and Air Force Intelligence Agency there. With the realignment of Kelly AFB and its next door neighbor Lackland AFB, we could deploy with very short notice from the C-5 433rd Airlift Wing located at Kelly AFB.

As I travel to security forces squadrons worldwide, I am often approached by security force members who explain their pride in wearing the new 'Defensor Fortis' flash on their berets. I also am pleased at the pride I see demonstrated daily in the carrying out of our mission. It's that pride that shows each officer's, NCO's, airman's, and civilian's commitment to meeting the new challenges brought on by a changing world order.





## From Our Chief

The Chief's Perspective on Security Forces (SF) Retention  
by Chief Master Sgt. Daryl P. Janicki  
Air Force Security Forces Manager



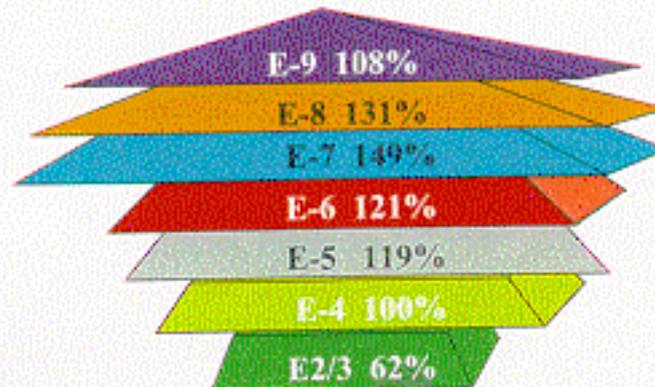
There has been much discussion concerning our career field retention, from both within and outside the AF. We are not the only career field concerned with retention right now, and **WE ARE CONCERNED**. However, our concern is directed mainly towards the long term. We are monitoring our retention rates closely and working closely with HQ USAF/DP on initiatives to improve our total assigned personnel numbers. I've been asked why SF did not get a re-enlistment bonus during the last selective re-enlistment bonus (SRB) review in December 1997. Let me explain:

Right now, all eligible who want to can re-enlist. Not all will, nor do we ever realistically expect all of them to. However, during the last SRB review enough did to put us at 100 percent of our E-4 authorized manning. This, coupled with the over manning in all other NCO grades, rendered SF ineligible for an SRB under current policy. Compared to other Air Force specialties, we were doing relatively well.

Exit polls indicate the primary reason most SF are leaving is the OP/PERSTEMPO—not because of money or the career field merger. The actual re-enlistment numbers in December 1997 did not justify an SRB. We are working the PERSTEMPO problem which can only be fixed with more people. Our people are part of the solution. Their re-enlistments help us fix the problem. We will continue to monitor retention and request assistance as required.

Retention, however, is not our biggest concern nor the sole solution to the PERSTEMPO problem. Accessions are our biggest problem and best solution.

## SF GRADE PYRAMID IMBALANCE



The graph outlines our current manning levels as of December 1997. You can see at a glance where the problem is. We are working closely with HQs USAF/DP and AETC to bring in more airmen, but it will take time. HQ USAF/DP, working closely with AETC and the 343 TRS, has increased our FY98 trained personnel requirements (TPR) by another 200. They added another 8 students to every class starting with the March 1, 1998 class.

The schoolhouse is now at maximum load. We are also working on ways to increase training capacity and, ultimately, TPR for FY99 and beyond. Any solution will also require we release NCOs for retraining while increasing the number of accessions. At the end of FY98, the SF career field will have a surplus of 2,958 NCOs of all grades over current authorizations. While some grade authorization increases can be expected, they won't absorb that many. We need to turn these NCO overages into airmen! It won't be easy, and it won't be done in one year. It is truly a long-term issue. I assure you we are engaged, working it hard, and getting great support from HQs USAF/DP and AETC. I will keep you advised.

## Hail to the New Chiefs

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Adkison, James H.	Lackland
Alexander, Joseph F.	Geilenkirchen
Alfonso, Charles	Osan
Becker, Douglas D.	Peterson
Cooper, Patrick T.	Ramstein
Edwards, Douglas C.	McGuire NCOA
Green, Mark A.	Scott
Henson, Charles L.	Ft. Leavenworth
Hicks, Byron C.	Whiteman
Hill, Arthur E., Jr.	Lackland
Hollingsead, Gregory	Hurlburt Field
Hummer, Jonathan C.	Lackland
Jones, Lemar, Jr.	Langley
King, Steven M.	Lackland
Lozano, Robert P.	Peterson
Martin, Leslie K.	F. E. Warren
Mathews, Ronald E.	Eielson
Mayer, Ronald L.	Travis
Musick, Jackie L.	Charleston
Reed, William B.	Eglin
Rettinger, Steven E.	Singapore
Reynolds, Terrence	Osan
Ritchie, Sheldon E.	Lackland
Trout, Kenneth E.	Peterson
Webb, Ashley J.	Randolph
Wiles, Robert E.	Lakenheath
King, Steven M.	Lackland



# PEACEKEEPER CHALLENGE 1997

September 14-20 1997

## Physical Fitness Competition Results

Place	Team	Time
1st	Air Education and Training Command SrA Travis Rodriguez SrA Michael Garza SrA James Lewis SrA Alfred Orozco	14:06
2nd	Air Force Materiel Command SSgt Christopher Dail SrA Jason Bren AIC Erich Strausbaugh AIC Keith Cook	14:53
3rd	Air Force Space Command SrA Michael Malott SrA Michael Drake SrA William Hinz AIC Benjamin Washburn	14:55
4th	Air Mobility Command	15:35
5th	United States Air Forces in Europe	16:05
6th	Air Combat Command	16:20
7th	11th Wing	16:46
8th	Royal Air Force Regiment	17:28
9th	Air Force Reserve Command	18:18
10th	Pacific Air Forces	18:43
11th	Canadian Forces Air command	19:24
12th	Air National Guard	25:18

## Handgun Competition Results

Place	Team	Score
1st	Royal Air Force Regiment FS William Young CPL Spenser Rockett CPL David Martin SAC Wesley Bardoe	899
2nd	Air Mobility Command SSgt Dale Glover SSgt Jerry Zabokrtsky SrA Mark Courson SrA David Verner II	816
3rd	Air Force Space Command SSgt Brian Gates SSgt Alphonso Valenciano SrA Michael Malott SrA Luis Hernandez	782
4th	Air Combat Command	780
5th	United States Air Forces in Europe	775
6th	Air Force Reserve Command	746
7th	Air Force Materiel Command	732
8th	11th Wing	685
9th	Air Education and Training Command	668
10th	Air National Guard	642
11th	Pacific Air Forces	625
12th	Canadian Forces Air command	578



## Combat Rifle Competition Results

<i>Place</i>	<i>Team</i>	<i>Score</i>
<i>1st</i>	<i>Air Mobility Command SSgt Jerry Zabokrtsky SSgt Peter Mendoza SSgt Dale Glover SrA David Varner II SrA Conde McGinley Jr. SrA Maurice Leonard SrA Mark Courson AIC Romualdo Pascual</i>	<i>1690</i>
<i>2nd</i>	<i>Air Force Space Command SSgt Brian Gates SSgt Bruce Gunther SSgt Alphonso Valenciano SrA Michael Drake SrA Luis Hernandez SrA William Hinz SrA Micheal Malott AIC Benjamin Washburn</i>	<i>1670</i>
<i>3rd</i>	<i>Air Force Materiel Command MSgt John Harvey SSgt Christopher Dail SrA Ryan Onderko SrA Raymond Oliveros SrA Matther Dishman SrA Jason Bren AIC Erich Strausbaugh AIC Keith Cook</i>	<i>1615</i>
<i>4th</i>	<i>Royal Air Force Regiment</i>	<i>1570</i>
<i>5th</i>	<i>Air Combat Command</i>	<i>1550</i>
<i>6th</i>	<i>United States Air Forces in Europe</i>	<i>1500</i>
<i>7th</i>	<i>Pacific Air Forces</i>	<i>1440</i>
<i>8th</i>	<i>Air Education and Training Command</i>	<i>1360</i>
<i>9th</i>	<i>Canadian Forces Air Command</i>	<i>1270</i>
<i>10th</i>	<i>Air National Guard</i>	<i>1220</i>
<i>11th</i>	<i>Air Force Reserve Command</i>	<i>1210</i>
<i>12th</i>	<i>11th Wing</i>	<i>1080</i>

## Grednade Launcher Competition Results

<i>Place</i>	<i>Team</i>	<i>Score</i>
<i>1st</i>	<i>Air Force Reserve Command MSgt Thomas Hughes SSgt David Krebs</i>	<i>840</i>
<i>2nd</i>	<i>Air Education and Training Command SrA Michael Garza AIC Robert Snyder Jr. SrA Geoffrey Addington AIC Ernest Garza III</i>	<i>760</i>
<i>3rd</i>	<i>Canadian Forces Air Command MCPL Darren Murphy CPL Franklyn Perry</i>	<i>680</i>
<i>4th</i>	<i>Air Force Materiel Command</i>	<i>670</i>
<i>5th</i>	<i>Air Mobility Command</i>	<i>630</i>
<i>6th</i>	<i>Royal Air Force Regiment</i>	<i>605</i>
<i>7th</i>	<i>Pacific Air Forces</i>	<i>590</i>
<i>8th</i>	<i>Air Combat Command</i>	<i>570</i>
<i>9th</i>	<i>Air National Guard</i>	<i>565</i>
<i>10th</i>	<i>Air Force Space Command</i>	<i>530</i>
<i>11th</i>	<i>11th Wing</i>	<i>490</i>
<i>12th</i>	<i>United States Air Forces in Europe</i>	<i>445</i>



## Machine Gun Competition Results

<i>Place</i>	<i>Team</i>	<i>Score</i>
<i>1st</i>	<i>Air Mobility Command SSgt Jerry Zabokrtsky SrA Mark Courson</i>	<i>1130</i>
<i>2nd</i>	<i>11th Wing SrA Geoffrey Addington AIC Ernest Garza III</i>	<i>955</i>
<i>3rd</i>	<i>Air National Guard SSgt Barry Ownes SrA Mark Huddleston</i>	<i>925</i>
<i>4th</i>	<i>Royal Air Force Regiment</i>	<i>920</i>
<i>5th</i>	<i>United States Air Forces in Europe</i>	<i>900</i>
<i>6th</i>	<i>Air Education and Training Command</i>	<i>850</i>
<i>7th</i>	<i>Pacific Air Forces</i>	<i>835</i>
<i>8th</i>	<i>Air Force Materiel Command</i>	<i>820</i>
<i>9th</i>	<i>Air Force Space Command</i>	<i>745</i>
<i>10th</i>	<i>Air Combat Command</i>	<i>710</i>

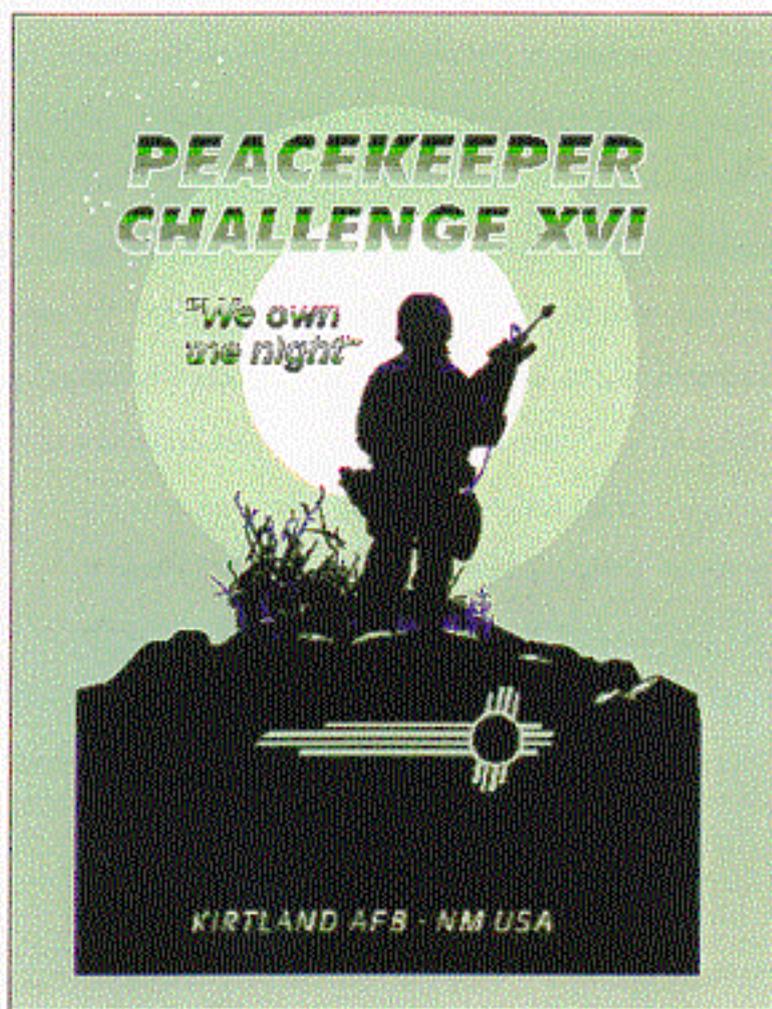
## Defender Challenge Competition Results

<i>Place</i>	<i>Team</i>	<i>Score</i>
<i>1st</i>	<i>Air Combat Command SSgt Timothy Winfree SSgt Frank Lubas SSgt Jon Loar SSgt Michael Kindel SrA James Clark SrA Gabriel Gonzalez SrA Justin Walker</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>2nd</i>	<i>Air Mobility Command SSgt Jerry Zabokrtsky SSgt Peter Mendoza SSgt Dale Glover SrA Mark Courson SrA Maurice Leonard SrA Conde McGinley Jr. SrA David Varner AIC Romulado Pascual</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>3rd</i>	<i>Air Force Space Command SSgt Brian Gates SSgt Bruce Gunther SSgt Alphonso Valenciano SrA Michael Drake SrA Luis Hernandez SrA William Hinz SrA Michael Malott AIC Benjamin Washburn</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>4th</i>	<i>Air National Guard</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>5th</i>	<i>Air Force Materiel Command</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>6th</i>	<i>Air Education and Training Command</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>7th</i>	<i>Pacific Air Forces</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>8th</i>	<i>United States Air Forces in Europe</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>9th</i>	<i>Royal Air Force Regiment</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>10th</i>	<i>11th Wing</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>11th</i>	<i>Canadian Forces Air Command</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>12th</i>	<i>Air Force Reserve Command</i>	<i>26</i>

## Chief's Challenge Competition Results

<i>Place</i>	<i>Individual/Team</i>	<i>Time</i>
1st	SrA James Clark Air Combat Command	12:22
2nd	SrA Michael Garza Air Education and Training Command	12:48
3rd	SrA William Hinz Air Force Space Command	13:09
4th	A1C Keith Cook Air Force Materiel Command	13:36
5th	FS William Young Royal Air Force Regiment	13:42
6th	SrA Luke Bates Air Force Reserve Command	13:50
7th	SrA Lewis Rivera 11th Wing	14:24
8th	SrA Maurice Leonard Air Mobility Command	14:41
9th	SSgt Joe Sandley United States Air Forces in Europe	14:57
10th	SrA Paul Moore Pacific Air Forces	15:12
11th	MCPL Darren Murphy Canadian Forces Air Command	15:47
12th	SrA Travis Silvers Air National Guard	16:44

## We Own The Night



## Defender Challenge '98

by Lt. Col. McCoy  
HQ AFSFC

Peacekeeper Challenge (PKC) 1997 was still two months away when the first work on PKC 1998 began. Those of you who have never been involved in the extensive preparation for this premier competition probably think this is a little premature. I thought the same thing when I was first appointed to be the 1998 project officer. However, I quickly realized the complex planning and extensive coordination which goes into making this annual event a success.

This year's competition presents many unique challenges, but also some great opportunities for improvement. With the move of the Air Force Security Forces Center to Lackland AFB, we quickly realized that any attempt to continue holding PKC at Kirtland AFB would be a logistics nightmare!

My challenge is to move Peacekeeper Challenge, recently renamed "Defender Challenge" to San Antonio and still maintain the same high quality of competition. My first step was to find a location in the San Antonio area to host the competition. Our host base, Lackland, and our sister service, the U.S. Army at Camp Bullis, have enthusiastically agreed to provide the base support we need.

Defender Challenge from the very first competition has reflected the direction our career field takes. Needless to say, we have seen monumental changes in our career field and how we protect the forces. Our competition must keep pace with these changes in order to achieve the maximum learning potential from it.

With this philosophy in mind, we believed the first thing that needed changing was the name itself. "Peacekeeper" was an appropriate term during the Cold War years. However, when the wall came down, our national objectives changed and, with them, the role our Air Force plays. We also must change to better meet the demands of this new era in world affairs. Thus, the name "Defender Challenge" was born.

With this in mind, Brig. Gen. Coleman asked his MAJCOM Directors of security forces to provide us their name ideas which they felt would better reflect our future role as security forces. He also has asked them to look at the competition's timing to see if there was a better time of year to hold it.

I can confidently say at this point that this year's competition, "Defender Challenge", will be a top-drawer competition as well as a learning environment for all involved. I look forward to seeing you November 1-7.



## Force Protection

The Air Force is charged with the weighty responsibility of protecting its people, aircraft, and facilities at home and abroad. The message is clear: force protection is a top priority. America's opponents recognize the USAF as the world's greatest air and space power, and have no doubt our forces are unbeatable once they are airborne. Consequently, future belligerents will likely seek opportunities to disrupt or destroy our combat power on the ground by capitalizing on perceived vulnerabilities. The best historical model of the asymmetrical threat we face is the terrorist bombing of Khobar Towers. This "watershed event" stimulated a myriad of force protection enhancements and energized the force protection cultural transformation throughout the Air Force. Force protection is and will be the responsibility of every United States Air Force airman.

The CSAF established an Air Staff organization, led by a general officer, to oversee force protection (FP) issues. The organization provides force protection resource advocacy, policy, and guidance. Its members are from security forces (SF), intelligence (IN), Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force Regiment. Established January 1, 1997 the Force Protection Division is now located with the HQ Air Force Security Forces Center (AFSFC) at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

The AFSFC is a force protection "Center of Excellence" formed to benefit from the synergy attained by coupling with the 820th Security Forces Group (SFG), FP Battlelab, SF Academy, and DoD Military Working Dog Training.

The 820 SFG, activated March 17, 1997 is located at Lackland AFB and assigned to the Director of Security Forces. The 820th provides a ready, rapidly deployable, highly trained force ideally tailored to the unique force protection needs of an expeditionary AF. This group furnishes commanders an on-call, "first-in," multi-disciplined force consisting of SF, explosive ordnance disposal, communications, IN, OSI, medical, and civil engineering people. Field tested and proven in Operation BRIGHT STAR and Air Expeditionary Force V, studies verify FP philosophy and stress the importance of further expansion.

The FP battlelab is also a multi-functional organization and joins five other AF battlelabs in the exploration and integration of technology, tactics, and training. The FP battlelab charter is to seek innovative applications and adaptations of off-the-shelf equipment to improve FP operations worldwide. Initiatives include rapid and reliable wide-area emergency notification, explosive detection, sensor and detection capability improvements, and modeling and simulation. The battlelab has successfully completed force protection initiatives in Turkey, Panama, southwest Asia, and South America.

Another key FP player is the OSI Antiterrorism Specialty Team who provides rapid response for contingencies, vulnerability surveys, and high-risk protective operations.

The Air Force Security Forces Force Protection "White Paper" was extensively briefed and embraced. It set the stage and laid the foundation for invigorating the warrior spirit in every airman. The FP doctrine, policy, and strategies are all being developed, modified, and expanded to incorporate the cultural shift articulated in the "White Paper." Commander's are institutionalizing antiterrorism and FP training at every level, from accession to retirement. The training is also included in courses for squadron, group, and wing commanders, and has been incorporated in all levels of enlisted and officer professional military education. Every wing and unit will have a trained FP point of contact. FP is to become an Air Force operational focus, or way we operate, similar to safety being a part of everything the Air Force does.

Planning and programming guidance emphasizes the need to implement enhancements to FP as an essential element of Air Force strategy. The Air Force accelerated FP equipment acquisition and deployment. Nearly all critical needs were funded immediately. Equipment examples include: thermal imagers, night vision, sensor systems, Tactical Automated Security System, weapons, ammo, and up-armored HMMWVs. Explosive detection initiatives center on an integrated scheme to detect explosive-laden vehicles before they endanger combat power. Deployable Intelligence capability revolves around the ability to use an all-source, fused, analytical assessment of the threat.

## BRIGHT STAR '97

by Lt. Col. Ron Newsom

820th Security Forces Group (SFG) Deputy Commander



The Air Force tried out new force protection concepts and units at BRIGHT STAR 97 last Fall. BRIGHT STAR is a recurring armed forces exercise with Egypt and other nations to enhance regional stability and support mutual strategic interests. The new 820 SFG was tasked to provide force protection at Cairo West Air Base, the BRIGHT STAR 97 aerial port of embarkation. A 190-

person force, comprised of a group headquarters element, two force protection flights (McGuire and Lackland Air Force Bases), crew-served weapons teams from the 204th Security Forces Squadron (El Paso Air National Guard Base), and 65 Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard members deployed to Cairo West after only 30 days of preparation for their desert challenge.

A 4-person element from the AFOSI Antiterrorism Specialty Team, also located at Lackland AFB, rounded out the force protection package. The deployed security elements quickly formed a cohesive unit protecting over 7,000 transiting personnel and dozens of aircraft. Overt terrorist attack was a constant concern, with two major incidents occurring in Egypt during the deployment. Those attacks included a bombing and shooting outside a Cairo museum, and a horribly violent, bloody massacre at the "Valley of the Kings" near Luxor, Egypt.

The combined expertise of AFOSI special agents, intelligence specialists, and security forces provided a distinct advantage in force protection. The team approach provided in-depth understanding of the threat and insight into daily events. More importantly, key leaders were able to make force protection decisions based on careful assessment and analysis.

The security forces at Cairo West protected three distinct U.S. controlled areas: an aircraft parking area, a 1200-person tent city, and the Joint Reception Center, where the U.S. Army's 3rd Infantry Division and all other exercise participants processed in and out of Egypt. Other security tasks included escorting troop movements to employment locations and conducting U.S. Customs pre-clearance inspections. Traditional security measures, such as barricades, entry control points, vehicle search areas, and mobile fire teams were supplemented by technology-based sensor systems, additional firepower, and random antiterrorism measures.

The Tactical Automated Security System (TASS), an intrusion detection and assessment system based on microwave and infrared technology, continued its superb track record of effective service. The Air Force has used TASS at certain deployment sites for the past year. Security forces randomly used military working dogs, a new spectrum analyzer, and a digital image-based Under Vehicle Surveillance System at entry control points to search for explosive devices. Finally, the 204th's .50-caliber machine gun teams, mounted on Humm-Vees, provided very visible security overwatch and a foreboding deterrent to attack.

State of the art equipment and convincing firepower aside, the real secret of success was the blending of Air Force people, both active and reserve, with the right skills and commitment into a cohesive unit focused on force protection. The Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard comprised nearly 40 percent of the deployed security force. Organic capabilities in communications, vehicle maintenance, supply, transportation, and intelligence paid big dividends in the efficiency and effectiveness of on-duty sentries and response forces.

The heritage of the 820 SFG originated during the Vietnam War with the advent of SAFESIDE units. Returning to the concept of well-trained, well-equipped, "first-in and last-out" security forces, the Air Force has taken its initial steps towards higher standards of force protection. Experience at BRIGHT STAR 97 is proof positive the new concepts and units are steps in the right direction.



## Impact of the Merger on Promotions

by Chief Master Sgt. Kelly Stoddard  
HQ AFSFC

How will the merger affect the system and promotions? This is one of the central themes most people, rightfully so, are interested in. Let me start by saying the Air Force promotion system is fair. Utilizing the whole person concept, the system takes into account each individual's unique talents coupled with military discipline, Air Force core values, PFE and SKT testing, formal feedback, and the EPR. This ensures the most well-rounded individual is promoted.

Are cops good at promotions? You bet. What is our secret, and how do we do it? We study! The mean score of promotees is in the eighties, while the mean score for non-promotees is in the sixties.

First, what change will affect our PFE only testing during the merger process? If you said PFE test scores will change from 100 to 200 points, you are correct. We are only testing on the PFE and within our own career field. These two things work to your advantage. This illustration paints a very clear picture...study!

- PFE testing only, worth 100 points:
  - SSgt A, 11 years TAFMS; 6 years time in grade (TIG); averages 60 on the test; total: 118 points
  - SSgt B, 6 years TAFMS; 1 year TIG; averages 80 on the test; total: 98 points
- PFE testing only, worth 200 points:
  - SSgt A, 11 years TAFMS; 6 years TIG; average 60 x 2 on the test; total: 178 points
  - SSgt B, 6 years TAFMS; 1 year TIG; average 80 x 2 on the test; total: 178 points

Another question is "Due to us being overmanned in all ranks, will our promotion rates go down?" No! Air Force policy mandates that promotion rates must be implied fairly across all career fields, regardless of manning. What does that mean to you? If the Air Force promotion rate is 10 percent, every career field receives 10 percent. How does the Air Force balance this out? Through the Air Force retraining program.

Bottom line...a promotion opportunity is waiting for the pro-active NCO who puts forth the effort. Your test score reflects your effort.

## **Mentoring vs Eating Our Young**

By Mr. Bruce L. Kilgore

HQ AFSFC

Lackland Air Force Base, Texas

Too often over the past several years, I've observed officers, NCOs, and civilians treating new airmen with indifference, impatience, or outright hostility. What way is that to welcome them into our profession?

Looking back, most of us fondly remember a certain officer, NCO, or civilian employee who inspired us. But sadly, we also don't forget those who were overly critical and discouraging.

I know everyone once felt what I did on my first duty day: sheer terror. I hope that any security professional who reads this, especially someone who works with recent tech school graduates, can think back to when they arrived at their first duty assignment and remember how overwhelming everything was. Please teach them, mentor them, and ensure they get the right start in the new career field. Strive to be the person they remember as the one who put them on the path to a successful career.

As we start the new force protection career field, this is a good time for all of us to do some soul-searching. What more can we do to encourage and support one another, novice and seasoned professional alike? After all, we'll have to face tomorrow's force protection challenges together.

## **Charleston NCO Wins GEICO Award**

Released: March 25, 1997

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, Texas (AFNS) — Staff Sergeant Jessica L. Wilson, 437th Security Police Squadron, Charleston Air Force Base, S.C., is the Government Employees Insurance Company 1996 Military Service Award winner in its drug and alcohol abuse category.

Wilson is credited with organizing, planning, and coordinating volunteers for several crime prevention month activities such as "Meet McGruff" and "Spot The Suspicious Person/Vehicle," raising public awareness of crime prevention in the Charleston community.

The staff sergeant also organized more than 50 volunteers for the annual "Operation Safe Walk" Halloween safety patrol. Her efforts led to an incident-free trick or treat evening for all the children who participated. This past summer she assisted in planning and coordinating three major bicycle rodeos which resulted in more than 165 bicycles being registered.

With the award, Wilson is authorized the Air Force Recognition Ribbon. (Courtesy of AFPC News Service)



# Preparation: The Key to a Successful Professional Military Education

by MSgt Grayling D. Livingston

Knowing what to do before, during, and after your PME completion can make all the difference in the world in coming back a more knowledgeable and effective supervisor.

Before you go **check out the program's benefits**. Since it's a classroom-style course, get a copy of the program's description, intent, and format outline in advance.

**Know why you're going**. Have a clear understanding for the training you are about to receive and know the point of it all: why you are going, what skills you will be improving, and what will be expected of you when you return.

**Contact some prior graduates**. If you want to assess the value of any PME program (you've been scheduled to attend), track down a few people who have participated and get their take on the PME course. Your unit first sergeant may be able to help in locating such people. Or you can simply phone the school and ask for several names of prior attendees.

**Do some prep work**. If you can get a head start on any reading that will be required, you'll be that much better prepared to absorb the course material—and you'll be a more efficient learner. However, if you can't, a good place to start is your PFE or enroll in an academy correspondence course before going inresidence.

**Psyche yourself up for it**. One way to help motivate yourself is by going in wanting to complete the course successfully—not just wanting to win awards!! However, it doesn't hurt to try and earn one of these top academic awards or honors which could one day lead to a future promotion or better assignments.

**Find the time that's best for you**. If you have a choice of when to attend, pick a time when there won't be many distractions. This can be easily accomplished by working closely with your first sergeant on getting a class that can meet your schedule. It makes very little sense to get into a PME course if you have a lot of other problems to deal with.

**Take notes, if appropriate**. Several research papers show most people retain only 50 percent of what they hear—regardless of how bright they are.

**Take part in classroom participation**. As you're reading material or listening to a lecture, keep formulating questions about the material and answering them in your head.

**Make friendly professional contacts that could pay off in the future**. Do this not only with other students, but with the instructors as well. Why waste such a good opportunity to network?

So how do you maintain that afterglow upon your return? Because I've seen it happen so many times. A young troop returns from PME all charged up and ready to conquer the world, but their supervisor shoots them down. There's a sad and confounding secret about PME: some supervisors discourage people from applying what they learned. One reason I found in my career is supervisors frequently despise anything that isn't learned on the job. Here are a couple of things to consider upon your return.

**Debrief with your supervisor**. Soon after you return from PME, sit down with your supervisor and give them an oral debriefing of what you learned. And explain what you want to do that may be new or different.

**Keep yourself charged up**. Often it's not the unit's fault you lose your training "high." Instead, the passing of time and lack of reinforcement simply pull you back into the same bad habits your training was supposed to improve. Keep yourself recharged by staying in touch with other students. Or talk to unit leadership about your problem.

CMSgt-select Ron Mayer, 60th Security Forces Manager said "Many airman would like to make it to the top one percent (chief master sergeant). Most do not. However, every airman I know today that became chief, wanted to become a chief, and professional military education played a major role in achieving that goal. Mine was a long journey with many stops along the way. There's also a lot of competition at each stop." Mayer concluded.

Those who want to move up and get promoted have a better chance by completing their professional military education as soon as possible. It is only a matter of you improving the odds in your favor. Good luck future chief master sergeants and PME graduates!

## Antiterrorism at Little Rock AFB

To enhance the effectiveness of the antiterrorism program at Little Rock AFB, the 314th Security Forces Squadron has begun using the LEA Model 5590 Under Vehicle Inspection System. This system permits visual inspection of the underside of motor vehicles by video cameras to aid in the detection of explosives, drugs, and contraband. The complete system is composed of two assemblies: the under-vehicle camera assembly (UVA) and the system controller. Mounted inside the UVA are four high-resolution video cameras and three variable intensity lamps. When set up, the system gives the appearance of a common speed bump over which a vehicle would pass while entering a security area.

The UVA connects to the system control unit via a single cable assembly. The command control center is equipped with a high resolution video monitor and control panel. The command control gives the system operator the flexibility to view any one (single mode) or all four cameras (quad mode) as well as control the lighting beneath the vehicle being scanned.

Pictured is the complete system deployed at a checkpoint using portable YODOCK barriers. Also pictured is the command control housed in a carriage system. The 314th security forces personnel assigned to the resource and training flight designed and had the carriage manufactured to hold the complete system when not in use and provide a stable platform for the control unit when operationally configured. The system is AC powered and usable on virtually any flat surface. One person can set it up and begin using it within 5 minutes. Should you have any questions regarding this system, please contact MSgt Findley, 314 SFS/SFT, at DSN 731-6535.



## Security Forces and Man-Portable Air Defense

by CPT (USA) Mick Simonelli  
HQ AFSFC

Air Force security forces are aggressively developing a plan to re-employ the Stinger for protecting U.S. air bases. Today, with the frequency of Air Expeditionary Forces and the development of the 820th Security Forces Group, Stinger air defense is again being seen as an important and necessary component of air base ground defense.

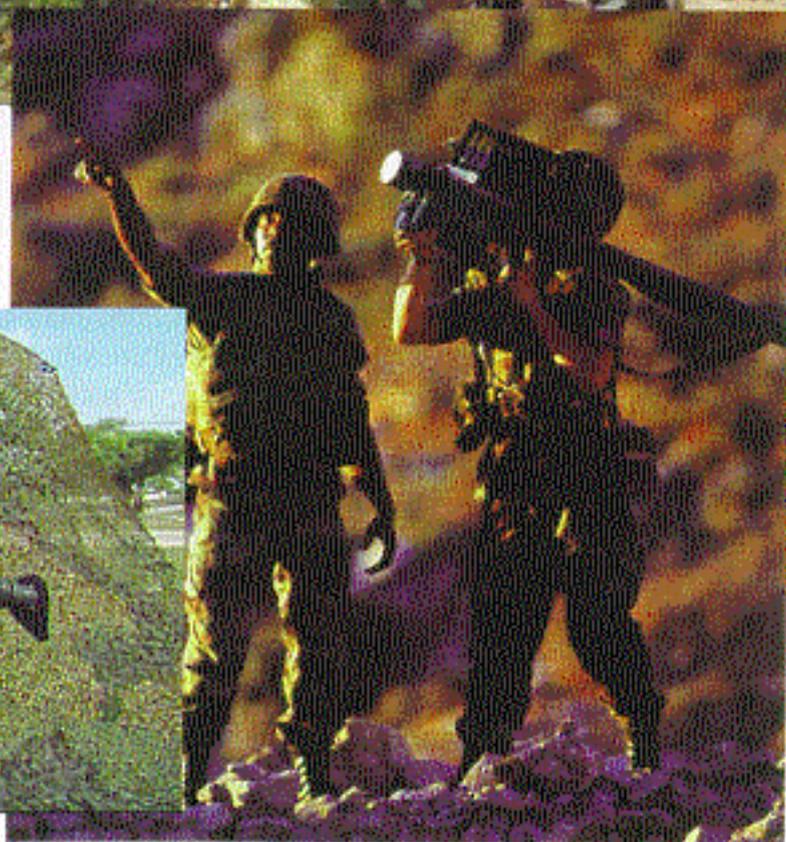
Security forces first began their association with man-portable air defense in 1984 by purchasing the Stinger low altitude air defense system. From 1984-1995, the Pacific Air Forces Command successfully employed the Stinger at South Korean air bases to deter, and defend against, airborne threats.

Stinger teams were also successfully deployed to the Phillipine Islands to deter airborne attacks on Clark AFB during the Phillipines' coups d'etats. The four Stinger teams and small headquarters cell played an integral role in deterring the rebel military factions who were threatening U.S. interests. The Air Force leadership intentionally leaked information to the local populace that the Stinger teams were in place. The known presence of the Stinger teams then acted as a formidable deterrent to airborne threats. Although the airborne threat clearly existed, no attacks were attempted on Stinger defended areas.

Today, numerous countries around the world possess the capability for airborne attacks on US air bases. Stinger missiles and equipment are still in the inventory and plans are in work to employ air defense for force protection. Current security forces plans call for a well-trained, limited scale, Stinger force capable of expanding into a fully mission capable unit. This draft plan is called Operation Point Guard and would field a 34-person, all-volunteer, security forces flight that will be assigned to the 820 SFG. Point Guard will be a "proof of principle" unit which will validate short range air defense needs for the Air Force.

The Air Force Stinger unit will initially be able to train 100 percent of their time, giving them the opportunity to become the best man-portable air defense group in the world. The initial training will be conducted with the Army Air Defense School at Fort Bliss, Texas. Follow-on training will occur at home station and at exercises such as Expeditionary Force Exercise '98. Because the Air Force owns a significant number of Stinger missiles, each member of the unit would have the opportunity to fire live rounds at ballistic aerial targets (an opportunity that only Army honor graduates receive).

If Point Guard is approved and successful, future plans envision a larger flight with state of the art Avenger or HUMRAAM systems. While execution of the air defense plans has not yet occurred, security forces' air defense looks like an important component of force protection for U.S. air bases.



# USAFE Elite Guard Earns DoD Recognition

by Staff Sgt. Robert Mayes  
United States Air Forces in Europe Special Security Squadron  
Ramstein Air Base, Germany



Mounted on their walls at the Headquarters Compound in Ramstein AB, Germany, the USAFE Special Security Squadron (also known as the USAFE Elite Guard) added a new item to the impressive awards which speak volumes to their active leadership: the 1997 DoD Unit-Level Outstanding Antiterrorism Innovation/Action Award. The recognition was presented to Capt. Richard McComb, USAFE Elite Guard Commander, at a ceremony held during the Worldwide Antiterrorism Symposium on August 21, 1997 in San Antonio, Texas.

The USAFE Elite Guard takes pride in its role as a unit on the cutting edge of force protection efforts within the Air Force and serves as a model for other security forces units worldwide. The Guard's efforts culminating in the DoD award were initiated long before "Force Protection" became a major Air Force emphasis. The unit formed a Tiger Team in September 1996 to address concerns in the areas of physical security and force protection efforts. The team made over 30 recommendations to eliminate procedural and physical security vulnerabilities. Some of the critical areas were contractor entry control procedures, operation and maintenance of specialized equipment, security forces training, and interoperability with base security forces. These recommendations created numerous action items. Examples of these range from creating sophisticated camera and lighting plans to redrafting local THREATCON measures. The team took other steps to foster relations between the unit and other police agencies within the community and entire command. The Guard created a Joint Response Working Group, whose results included memorandums of agreement, joint response checklists, and radio frequency interoperability between the unit and base police forces. The unit also procured funds and hosted the First Response Training Program taught by instructors from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. In addition to its own members, the Elite Guard invited representatives from other police agencies such as local AFOSI and German Special Forces.

Furthering the recognition received from winning the DoD award, the USAFE Elite Guard continues to move forward and take the lead in force protection initiatives. Under the leadership of Master Sgt. Robert Walker, Security Forces Manager, the unit created an impressive training package to empower all unit members and allow them to contribute to the mission's continued success. This training package consists of numerous programs such as a unique Antiterrorism Awareness Training Program. Also included are specific training requirements geared towards providing specialized training in the areas of distinguished visitor protection and ceremonial tasks. "The NCOs of this unit have developed a sustainable force protection program which fosters the skill and training necessary to support the requirements of the security forces career field, Air Force doctrine, and, ultimately, Joint Vision 2010. The end result is a force protection model which sets the standard for Air Force Security Forces worldwide," said Master Sgt. Walker.

The USAFE Elite Guard, officially designated as the USAFE Special Security Squadron, is a 60-person field operating agency under the Headquarters, United States Air Forces in Europe, Directorate of Security Forces. The unit's three-fold mission makes it unique and sets it apart from other security forces units. The primary mission is to provide protection for the USAFE Commander and Vice Commander, their assembled staff, and visiting dignitaries. They accomplish this mission by providing day-to-day force protection for the HQ USAFE and command residential compounds where the USAFE Commander and Vice Commander, and Deputy Commander, Allied Air Forces Central Europe, reside. Force protection is further enhanced by the unit's second mission of working in close cooperation with AFOSI to provide distinguished visitor protection anywhere within the European theater. Their third mission is to represent the USAFE Commander at ceremonies held throughout the European Command.

The road ahead for the Elite Guard is filled with many expectations. Just as everyone expects a Super Bowl team to have continued success the following year, the Elite Guard will also continue to thrive. By concentrating on its core competencies, their success is not only expected but inevitable. It's the only way the USAFE Elite Guard can realize its vision of becoming "the best headquarters security, protective services and ceremonial unit in the world." If you would like more information about the USAFE Elite Guard or are interested in becoming a member, contact either Master Sgt. Robert Walker or Capt. Richard McComb at DSN (add 314 from stateside) 480-7529, commercial from the U.S. 011-49-6371-47-7529, or e-mail: robert.walker@ramstein.af.mil or richard.mccomb@ramstein.af.mil.





## Activation of 820th Security Forces Group

by Carolyn N. Lyon  
820 SFG

The 820th Security Forces Group, the first force protection unit of its kind in the Air Force, was activated by Air Force Chief of Staff Ronald Fogleman on March 17, 1997 at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. During the ceremony, Fogleman presented the unit's colors to Brig. Gen. Richard A. Coleman, director of security forces, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington D.C. and commander, Air Force Security Forces Center, Lackland AFB, who, in turn, presented the colors to the group's new commander, Col. Larry A. Buckingham.

The 820th will provide a highly trained, rapidly deployable "first-in" force protection unit capable of deploying to any operating location. The June 1996 bombing of Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia accelerated ongoing Air Force efforts to protect forces operating around the globe. It also gave the Department of Defense new insights into the operating methods of world terrorist organizations. "The 820th gives the Air Force a totally dedicated and integrated composite unit for force protection, drawing from many disciplines, not just security forces. The unit is composed of personnel from security forces, Office of Special Investigations, civil engineering, logistics and supply, communications, intelligence, administration, and medical career fields, giving us the capability to assess each threat and act accordingly," Buckingham said. On deployments and exercises, the 820th will be complimented by the Antiterrorism Specialty and Intelligence Operations Support Teams also located at Lackland.

The 820th was the first to activate of three organizations that will form the Air Force Security Forces Center at Lackland. It is tasked with being able to deploy anywhere in the world within 48 hours to protect U.S. assets and people. The group's headquarters is located at Lackland, but it oversees seven flights totalling 371 people. The flights include five active duty flights, one Reserve flight, and one Air National Guard unit which will provide heavy weapons support. Members of the flights are located at Eglin AFB, Florida; El Paso ANGB, Texas; Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona; McGuire AFB, New Jersey; Westover AFB, Massachusetts; and Vandenberg AFB, California. The overall unit strength is 437 people. "Lackland is clearly the right place for the stand-up of this unit and this mission," Fogleman said. "Co-locating it with the Security Police Academy, military working dog training, and the availability of Air Intelligence Agency at Kelly provides a tremendous synergistic effect for a center of excellence."





## Force Protection Battlelab

by Maj. Tom Joyce  
Force Protection Battlelab

The USAF Force Protection Battlelab was officially activated on June 19, 1997 by Maj. Gen. George Stringer, Air Force Deputy Assistant Secretary (Budget), at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. The commander is Col. Donal J. Collins.

The battlelab is responsible for identifying innovative concepts to protect Air Force people, facilities, and weapons systems from terrorism and other tactical threats. The battlelab accomplishes its mission by exploring and integrating technology, tactics, and training in order to increase force protection readiness and bring about systemic changes in the force protection business.

To help the Air Force stay one step ahead of the ever increasing terrorist threat, the Battlelab works hand-in-hand with industry, other Air Force battlelabs, and other services testing a variety of concepts and getting them to the troops in the field as quickly as possible. Testing will also be accomplished using state of the art modeling and simulation.

The battlelab is manned by 25 people from the security forces, intelligence, Office of Special Investigations, civil engineering, communications, medical, and contracting specialties. These people examine every conceivable issue relating to force protection, from blast protection, imaging, biological agents, communications, training, doctrine, and more.

## Kuwaitis Participate in Battlelab Exercise

by Staff Sgt. Cheryl L. Toner  
Air Force News Service

In the first battlelab exercise of its kind here, Kuwaiti Army officers participated in a security forces exercise at Lackland November 17-22, 1997.

Using a computer system called joint tactical simulation, or JTS, a small team of U.S. Air Force security forces paired off, with computer mice in hand, against the Kuwaiti officers and other U.S. security forces. This exercise was a learning experience which stressed "cultural orientation," according Lt. Col. Donald Collins, Force Protection Battlelab commander.

The battlelab became operational October 1 and consists of two branches: concepts, and modeling and simulation. According to Collins, JTS is part of a system that allows security forces to enter information—to include maps, terrain, perimeter distance, base set up, tents, number of forces and their positions, and thermal imaging sensors—and see how attacking and defending forces do.

In this exercise, information from a recent air expeditionary force deployment to Bahrain was used. "It's as real as you get without being on the ground," said Collins.

Working with the Kuwaiti officers was "perfect," according to Collins. "Interaction with them has been great." He cites the need for well-rounded force protection and how cultural diversity will enhance the way security forces do business.

"They live with this threat every day," said Tech. Sgt. Mark Meyers, an exercise player from Lackland. "They understand this region. What we think works, they might just shoot a hole in it."

Kuwaiti Army officer Capt. Buhaimad Adel is at Lackland to attend the Defense Language Institute, but he and two Kuwaiti lieutenants were able to participate in the battlelab exercise. Adel said he worked with American military before and it was "marvelous."

“There is more cohesion (of the forces) after the Gulf War,” he said, while intertwining his fingers to demonstrate his point. “This is a good exchange of knowledge,” said the Kuwaiti captain whose previous assignment included being a sniper defending the President of Kuwait. “This is a give and take exchange of knowledge.”

Adel said the battlelab exercise is useful in that “we’ll be on the same wavelength when we’re on the battlefield.” He also realizes that, just as in battle, the computer exercise yields only one winner. “You cannot taste sugar without tasting salt,” he said.

The computer system in use now is two-dimensional, and the battlelab commander wants a more three-dimensional training program. “We’re in diapers right now,” said Maj. Thom Joyce, modeling and simulation division chief. “Within the next few months we should have a better system.”

While battlelab planners are building a three-dimensional system, they’re talking about more than just a military maneuvering system which looks like Nintendo 64. “Our ‘dream room’ will have battle sounds playing, and we’ll pipe in smoke so the players have to put on their gas masks during exercises,” said Joyce.

The biggest difference between the battlelab and the real thing is that “a terrorist does it for a reason,” said Capt. Jonathan Finley, a consultant for the exercise from Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona. For the exercise, “participants are constantly being harassed because the teams are looking for a ‘body count,’ vs. taking out a specific objective.

Regardless of what’s being blown up or taken over on the screen, the computer simulation helps, according to Collins. “You see vulnerabilities which wouldn’t normally be seen on the ground. Your weaknesses jump out at you here. What they learn will be applied to the next AEF deployment,” Collins said. “There is no way to validate (what you’re doing) except by going to war,” said Joyce.

Information from a recent deployment was used in this battlelab exercise and helps them look back, but Collins said they also will look ahead and try to determine future threats. Possible threats, he said, are stand-off weapons (including mortar, missile or suicide truck-bombs), unmanned aerial vehicles, and perhaps the threat of contaminated food or water supplied by contractors. “These are the kinds of threats we need to face, detect, and deny,” said the battlelab Commander.

As participants peer at the computer screen and try to size up their adversary, they also look to and learn from the Kuwaiti officers sitting next to them.

This exchange includes more than sharing ideas on tactics, according to Collins. Both Americans and Kuwaitis learn other things which aren’t part of a battle plan. Religious and societal differences are two that jump to mind.

Driving that point home, the Kuwaiti officers excused themselves shortly after an exercise scenario ended. Amidst a flurry of apologies, Adel said, “In five minutes, I must pray.”



# Lackland Opens Complex at Camp Bullis

by Irene Witt

37 TRW Public Affairs

Lackland's 343rd Training Squadron, Detachment 1, celebrated the grand opening of its new ground combat skills training complex Friday, November 14, 1997 at Camp Bullis.

Brig. Gens. Barry Barksdale, 37th Training Wing commander, and Richard Coleman, director of security forces and commander, Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center, Lackland AFB, officiated at the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

The largest training detachment in the Air Force, the 343 TRS, Det. 1, provides ground combat skills training for the Air Force and America's allies. Its three training courses graduate more than 3,600 students annually, all with the primary mission of "protecting the force."

The school teaches three distinct courses to ensure all security forces members are proficient in their wartime skills—a 21-day airman course in basic communications, tactics, and field craft skills; a 5-week noncommissioned officer course which focuses on leadership development and planning concepts; and an 8-week officer course to produce the young leaders of the career field.

Air Force ground combat skills training was originally conducted at Camp Bullis for 31 years starting in 1956. In 1987 the Air Force handed responsibility for air base ground defense training to the U.S. Army at Fort Dix, New Jersey, where it stayed until September 1995. The Base Realignment and Closure Commission closed Fort Dix, and ground combat skills training was returned to Camp Bullis under Air Force responsibility.

The new \$15.1 million facility at Camp Bullis will enable the Air Force to train all security forces members with the utmost efficiency. The Ground Combat Skills Training Center houses all administrative functions, classrooms, a computer laboratory, and an individual duty medical technician station which will treat people from all functions on Camp Bullis. The Peacekeeper Logistics/Competition Control Center houses \$22 million worth of weapons and equipment. The Guardian Inn dining facility is equipped to feed the entire instructor and student population. The dormitories and billeting facilities meet all student needs, including laundry facilities and a day room with fitness and recreational equipment.

"We are charged with the responsibility to train the warriors who defend our Air Force. This is not a responsibility we take lightly," said Maj. Charles Rice, Det. 1 commander. "I ensure each trainee receives all the training needed and has the practical knowledge to use this training. They are the ones who defend our people, resources, and country from all those who would cause us harm."



## K-9 News

By Master Sgt. Gary Bowling and Bob Dameworth  
HQ AFSFC

In July and August 1997, Glendale (Phoenix suburb), Arizona, Police Department (GPD) conducted searches of several houses reputedly belonging to members of the Arian Nation Brotherhood. At one house, GPD found a thermos bottle rigged as a bomb. On August 4, 1997, GPD requested explosive detector dog support from the 56 SFS at Luke AFB. The 56th dispatched SSgt Randall Hunt (MWD trainer), Amn Anthony Caskey, and MWD Robby. This first search ended with negative results.

The next day GPD again requested support from the 56th. Once again Amn Caskey and Robby were dispatched, this time with TSgt Ronnie Sutphin (NCOIC) as spotter. The team partially cleared the house and started on a back bedroom. Robby responded on an area in this bedroom. The search was immediately terminated and the GPD explosives ordinance disposal team (EOD) completed a search of the bedroom. The EOD team found a backpack with nine sticks of dyna-gel (75 percent nitro dynamite). One of the sticks was threaded with #50 grain detonator cord. With a timer or other catalyst, this makeshift device would have been armed and operational. (pictured below)

During the next two weeks, the 56th supported the GPD on two subsequent searches. No other devices or explosives were found on these searches. However, prior to the last search, the GPD entry team was fired upon as they raided the suspect house. GPD returned fire and killed the suspect. Once crime scene processing was completed and the dead suspect removed, Amn Caskey and Robby searched the house.

Counterdrug support: In FY 97, the Department of Defense supported the US Customs' Service and Drug Enforcement Administration with over 100 routine counterdrug deployments. The largest drug seizure by an Air Force team was 44 kg of cocaine, with a street value of \$6 million. This find was made by a team from the 377 SFS, Kirtland AFB. DoD drug dog teams were responsible for the seizure of over \$200 million worth of contraband, currency, and asset forfeitures.



# M1116 Up-Armored HMMWV

# FACT SHEET

The M1116 Up-Armored HMMWV, built to replace the current Peacekeeper Armored Response Convoy Vehicle, is specifically designed to support the diversified needs of SF and CE missions, and EOD BRAAT operations.

## *Key Characteristics:*

**Flexibility—bolt-on kits to permit the vehicle to be tailored to specific missions**

Kit A provides the gunner with 360 degree perimeter protection from 7.62mm AP rounds with a fully operable turret. The turret facilitates the use of the M60, M2 and MK 19 with MK64 mount.

Kit B provides additional overhead protection for the gunner against 155mm overhead airburst fragmentation at 100 meters. Kit B also allows for use of the M82A1 Barrett Rifle in the Barrett soft mount.

Kit C provides the gunner and crew additional underbody protection. This kit is installed inside the vehicle. An adjustable gunner platform permits height adjustments. Double layers of ballistic steel and aramid blankets reinforce the floor and prevent grenade fragmentation entry into the crew compartment.

Kit D provides added protection against underbody blasts from M67 grenades, providing crew and vehicle survivability. Additionally, it protects the engine from off road hazards.

Kit E provides bolt-on protection for the engine and radiator from 7.62mm AP rounds fired at 100 meters or more. The design allows for easy installation using four existing bolt holes to attach the grill assembly to the front bumper of the vehicle.

## *Additional Features:*

M60 storage - vehicle is supplied with mounting brackets to accommodate the M60 machine gun.

Noise abatement - additional sound insulation to reduce interior noise.

Air conditioning - vehicle is furnished with a newly designed air conditioning system.

Heating system - supplemental heater is provided to allow for additional heat flow to rear passengers. Self-controlled airflow.



# USAF Security Police Museum...One of a Kind!

by John Bandy

37 TRW

The USAF Security Police (SP) Museum has been proudly preserving the history and heritage of the security police and combat arms career fields for nearly 18 years. It is the only museum of its kind in the Air Force Museum Program. Where most museums depict the history of a base, aircraft, or the Air Force in general, the SP museum depicts the history and heritage of an entire career field worldwide. The museum has experienced many changes since its official opening November 5, 1979. These changes have taken the form of facility improvements, and personnel that manage and operate the museum.

Originally, the museum was the renovation project of a WWII barracks moved from across base. The museum expanded in 1989 with a two-story addition, complete with an elevator. This more than doubled the exhibit, work, storage, and office area. The most recent modification to the museum was completed in 1995. The museum received an exterior face-lift by adding dry-vit siding and a metal roof. The interior was enhanced by enlarging the restroom to accommodate handicap visitors, adding a handicap-accessible drinking fountain and tiled entry, and enhancing the security system. All this was made possible by generous contributions from the field and supporters of the museum through the Security Police Museum Foundation. Besides improvements to the facility, the management and operation of the museum has taken a new path.

Since the doors have opened, the museum has been managed and operated by the Security Police Academy. The Academy commander was responsible for assigning people to operate the museum. These people were rotated in and out of the museum after a few months or couple of years. Since most had no formal training concerning museum management, the continuity would often slip through the cracks. Plans were initiated in 1995 for the authorization of a full-time civilian curator. Approval came in early 1996, and the museum was realigned under the 37th Training Wing. Two civilians with museum experience were hired to fill the positions on October 15, 1996. The museum should now maintain the continuity, expertise, and professionalism required for recognition as a highly acclaimed educational resource within the museum system. To fully accomplish this task, the museum still requires the support of those who are, and have been, a part of the career field. However, financial support is not all that's required. The bits and pieces of history still need to keep flowing into the museum on a consistent and continuous basis.

A consolidated effort from individuals, organizations, and major commands is required to maintain the history and heritage of the security forces career field. The museum staff needs to be updated annually on events, operations, and changes which have an impact on the role security forces have in the Air Force. These updates and information come in several forms: documents, pamphlets, reports, artifacts, and memorabilia. Today's events are tomorrow's history! Too many times decades have passed without capturing important pieces of history, preserving it, and making it a part of the living history of the security forces saga. The opportunity exists to memorialize this rich heritage and educate the public to the history behind this proud career field, and the men and women who are a part of it.

Operation Desert Storm was the last event where significant information and items were sent to the museum. There have been many other contingencies since then that need to be added to the history and depiction at the museum. Such operations as Joint Endeavor, Provide Comfort, Provide Hope, Provide Relief, Restore Hope, and many more are not as yet part of the museum's collection. Important information concerning local operations such as bicycle patrols and Special Operations Command have not made their way to the museum yet. The museum is there for the career field and the public to use as a source of historical information. However, it's up to the them to ensure the museum receives the information and memorabilia in order to preserve the history and heritage, and have it available for researchers in the future.

Consolidated effort and teamwork will help the USAF Security Police Museum to attain recognition as a world class repository for the history and heritage of the career field. Any contributions should be first coordinated through the museum staff.

USAF Security Police Museum  
1350 Femoyer Street  
Lackland AFB TX 78236-5429

Commercial: (210) 671-2615  
DSN: 473-2615  
FAX: (210) 671-1087

All financial contributions should be directed to Col. Al Feldman, USAF (Ret):

USAF Security Police Museum Foundation  
6905 West Ave  
San Antonio TX 78213

Many opportunities exist for the enhancement and future of the museum. With support and concentrated effort, the museum will continue to grow and provide a center for the history and heritage of THE SECURITY FORCES.



## Future of Force Protection

by Maj. John McBrien

HQ USAF Security Forces Action Officer

The Khobar Towers bombing in June 1996 highlighted the need for increased emphasis on force protection. The AF/SF White Paper *USAF Force Protection and Security Force Requirements: A Vision for the 21st Century* provides a fundamental plan for meeting the dynamic challenges of supporting global engagement. It emphasized the Air Force must have the capability to protect its forces from Level 1 (Khobar type attack) and Level 2 (small unit attack) threats at locations worldwide. Moreover, the Air Expeditionary Force, as a key component of the Air Force's future, will require force protection tailored to meet the threat at the deployed location. The AF/SF vision for meeting the present and future force protection challenges posed by asymmetrical and traditional threats to Air Force people and resources includes:

- expanding the 820th Security Forces Group manning to a sufficient number to allow it to take on the bulk of the Air Force's force protection taskings;
- providing every Air Force member with the necessary skills to assist in the force protection mission and give them a place in the base defense scheme;
- maintaining manning of units with nuclear security missions at 100 percent; and
- ensuring every deployable wing has sufficient security forces people to protect the wing assets when deployed while simultaneously ensuring home station security is not degraded.

## Security Forces (SF) PERSTEMPO

by Lt. Col. Cheryl L. Dozier

HQ USAF Security Forces Action Officer

Security Forces (SF) PERSTEMPO has increased significantly since 1991. Frequent contingency support drives the Air Force to draw upon a pool of people reduced over the years by base closures and mission changes.

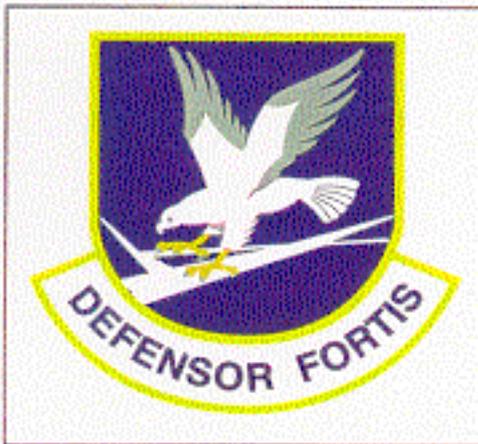
As of August 1, 1997 overall enlisted manning was at 91.4 percent. Many bases are manned at 85-90 percent of authorized strength, and deployments can drop manning to 70-75 percent. This leaves almost no surge capacity for additional contingencies, forces units to go to 12-hour shifts for extended time periods, and has a negative effect on morale, and, ultimately, force protection. Retention rates for first termers is 43 percent; the Air Force average is 58 percent.

Air Force actions to bring career field manning to 100 percent include:

- increasing FY98 SF trained people requirement by 869;
- removing SF from the FY98 involuntary retraining program and restricting SF to voluntary retraining into critical skills only;
- releasing SF people from career job reservation constraint (all eligible people will be able to reenlist until E-4 manning is 100 percent);
- removing SF from QDR reduction list (1241 authorizations), as well as from early retirement program, if implemented in FY98;
- initiating top-to-bottom career field review with the goal of identifying appropriate structure, number, and type of SF required to support Air Force mission (this includes contingency support without undue hardship); and
- consolidating the SF career field into one core AFSC with two shred AFSCs which will provide commanders with more SF utility, flexibility, and improved training.

## Security Forces Affix New Beret Flashes

Released: August 14, 1997



Enlisted members flash for Air Force security forces headgear

WASHINGTON (AFNS) -- Three decades after security police first donned berets, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman approved July 10 a uniform cloth flash for Air Force security forces headgear. The emblem of a falcon swooping down on its prey replaces individual major-command metal crests now worn by security police on the current dark blue berets adopted in the mid-1970s. The new flashes should be issued by November 1.

Light-blue security police berets were authorized in 1966 for Operation Safe Side combat security police assigned to the 1041st Security Police Squadron (Test) in Vietnam. Affixed was the unit's emblem, a falcon. This unit evolved into the 82nd Combat Security Police Wing in 1968, assigned to Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington and later Fort Campbell, Ky. The wing was assigned a worldwide deployment mission to provide base defense for Air Force contingencies.

Wing members also wore the light-blue beret with a cloth flash. The wing emblem consisted of a falcon above crossed runways superimposed on a globe that represented the wing mission. The unit was deactivated in December 1968.

In March 1997, the 82 CSPW was reactivated and redesigned the 820th Security Forces Group. It provides worldwide first-in force protection for Air Force contingencies. The 820 SFG also adopted the heraldry of the 82 CSPW.

That same month the Air Force Security Police Agency was redesigned as the Air Force Security Forces Center Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M. The heraldry of the 820 SFG was used as a model for the AFSFC emblem, which explains the falcon's revival for the security forces.

The security forces career field emblem and beret flash are the same design. The motto is "Defensor Fortis" or Defender of the Force. The emblem consists of the AFSFC emblem design with the security forces motto on a scroll.

Enlisted members will wear the flash with design and motto. Officers will wear the plain flash with the motto. Officers will also wear regular size rank insignia centered on the flash.

## 433rd Trains in Force Protection

by Staff Sgt. Amy Shantler

433 AW Public Affairs

Two armed robbers hijacked a Wells Fargo truck August 2, 1997 and fled to the village of Phanis on Medina Air Force Base where they waged an all-out battle with members of the 433rd Security Forces Squadron. Airmen armed with M-60 machine guns and M-16 rifles exchanged shots with the thugs, who were shooting high-powered rifles from a tower. In the end, a perfectly thrown grenade landed in the tower, blowing up the bad guys and bringing the scenario to an end.

Although this was only a simulated scenario used by the security forces for practice, they took it seriously because what they were training for is a serious matter--force protection.

"The bombing of Khobar Towers showed that U.S. military members and resources need to be better protected," explained Capt. Armando Sanchez, the 433 SFS commander, referring to last year's bombing of a housing facility in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in which 19 American military members were killed. "Force protection is nothing new, but it is something that people take for granted."

Not any more. Under the guidance of Maj. Gen. Robert A. McIntosh, Air Force Reserve commander, and Col. Francis Mungavin, director of security forces for the command, the Air Force is changing the way it handles its security business by focusing more on ensuring that our forces are being sent into the safest environments possible.

"Modern terrorists know no bounds, and U.S. military members and resources are increasingly at risk," said McIntosh. "Force protection must be a high mission priority. The mindset of all Reserve commanders and members must be force protection. It requires total commitment at all levels."

The change began with renaming security police to security forces, a name that demonstrates their job involves much more than just law enforcement.

The next step was the creation of a four-tier force protection training program. Level One will affect almost all Reservists at some point. During this level, all deploying airmen will receive awareness training, as well as a self-help handbook and an antiterrorism folding wallet card.

"The Department of Defense has made [Level One] training priority for all military members going overseas," explained Sanchez. "It is going to be everyone's responsibility to maintain force protection."

Level Two of the program consists of training unit antiterrorism and force protection specialists. Lieutenant colonels and colonels will receive Level Three training and Level Four is for theater commanders.

"Force protection is every commander's responsibility from the squadron commanders all the way up to the theater commanders," said Sanchez. "We all must take measures to assure all personnel, equipment, and resources are protected."

The emphasis toward force protection has also brought about the creation of the Air Force Security Forces Center for seven components (AFRC, Air National Guard, Air Education and Training Command, Air Force Materiel Command, Air Force Space Command, Air Combat Command, and Air Mobility Command). Each will have an assigned flight which will establish and maintain force protection overseas. Under the center, the 820th Security Forces Group will be based at Lackland AFB and the AFRC flight will be headquartered at Westover Air Reserve Base, Mass.

In the meantime, Sanchez and his band of security forces will keep practicing their various scenarios in hopes that, should the time ever come when the terrorist threat is high, they will be ready for any situation the bad guys might throw at them.

## Force Protection Funding

by Maj. John McBrien

HQ USAF Security Forces Action Officer

The Khobar Towers bombing in June 1996 highlighted the need for increased emphasis on force protection. Since the bombing, the Air Force has taken aggressive funding actions to address force protection requirements worldwide; however, as noted in the AF/SF White Paper, *USAF Force Protection and Security Force Requirements: A Vision for the 21st Century*, funding for force protection is a victim of an episodic funding profile.

Force protection must be a long-term investment program. The Air Force's force protection investment should be threat-based and programmatically sustained over time. The Air Force must take measures to fully protect its people and vital mission resources in all locations at all times. The AF/SF force protection funding vision includes:

- ensuring there is sufficient manpower to meet the needs of an expeditionary Air Force as it pursues global engagement;
- examining and funding cost effective strategies through the Force Protection Battlelab to reduce the vulnerability of Air Force people and installations worldwide;
- continuing to procure modern interoperable equipment for security forces members, including protective gear, communications equipment, weapons, vehicles, night vision devices, and global positioning systems;
- funding the force protection training and equipping of all Air Force people;
- funding advanced force protection hardware such as point air defense and counter battery/counter sniper and anti-armor systems which will complement air expeditionary force operations; and
- modernize the aging Air Force nuclear security infrastructure.

## Air Force Reserve Command Unit Activated

Released: February 2, 1998

WASHINGTON (AFNS) -- Air Force Reserve Command officials announced the activation of the 310th Security Forces Squadron at Falcon Air Force Base, Colo.

The 310th SFS, an associate reserve unit, will support Air Force Space Command security requirements worldwide. The squadron joins the 7th Space Operations Squadron and the 8th SOS as the third squadron to comprise the recently formed 310th Space Group.

The mission of the 310th SFS is to meet the security needs at ground sites of satellite control systems and bases supporting spacelift operations. The unit will also support other Air Force security needs at ground based aerospace assets worldwide. The unit is designed to incorporate Air Force core competencies of rapid mobility and agile combat support.

The Air Force identified a need for an increased security deployment capability to handle heightened operations tempo expected during wartime operations. The reserve forces will be available for worldwide deployment within 72 hours of unit mobilization. (Courtesy AFRC News Service)



# Intelligence Support to Force Protection

by Mr. Eugene White

Chief, Information Security Division

In the future, when security forces elements deploy in support of Air Force people and assets worldwide, they will have intelligence sections responsible for obtaining, analyzing, and disseminating all-source, real time intelligence. We are currently organizing these sections under the 820th Security Forces Group.

A key aspect of this effort is the identification, documentation, and validation of intelligence production requirements (IPR). Under the DoD Intelligence Production Program, the IPR process establishes a dialogue between intelligence customers and producers, specifies an organization's information needs, identifies sources of data already available, and tasks the national intelligence community to collect intelligence in support of validated production requirements.

To accomplish this, we have established an IPT to develop force protection intelligence requirements. The IPT is comprised of intelligence, AFOSI, and security forces people, with others to be added as needed. Facilitated by the 497th Intelligence Group under AIA, the IPT is using the strategy-to-task planning methodology to identify intelligence needs for pre-deployment, deployment, and infrastructure aspects of the force protection mission.

Appropriate combat intelligence training courses have been identified for security forces people. We are planning to send our first students in FY98.



# Nuclear Security Sustainment and Modernization

by Maj. Gerard Jolivette

HQ USAF Security Forces Action Officer

Although nuclear weapons no longer figure as prominently into our national defense planning structure as they did during the pre-Cold War and Cold War eras, the responsibility to maintain an unbroken record of safe and secure stewardship of these vital resources must remain one of our top priorities. Adequate security enhancements, equipment modernization, and sufficient manning levels are all vital to ensure this goal is achieved.

Deterrence and risk mitigation remain top nuclear security objectives. However, the dynamics of maintaining a secure operational, storage, and transit environment for these resources in light of potential asymmetrical terrorist acts create a formidable challenge. Further compounding this objective is a diminishing people experience base, coupled with a DIA, CIA, and FBI postulated threat against DoD nuclear assets which now includes the insider as a new risk factor. The AF/SF vision for achieving the DoD goal of unauthorized access to nuclear resources includes:

- consolidating and improving hardened storage and transit capability;
- manning of nuclear security tasked units;
- applying advanced delay and denial technologies which will provide critically needed time to neutralize the threat before unauthorized access is achieved; and
- providing and continuing modernization of armored vehicles, night vision devices, mechanical and electronic intrusion detection systems, and expanded leadership and training opportunities.

## Security Forces Restructure

by Maj. John McBrien

HQ USAF Security Forces Action Officer

Within the last year AF/SF has undergone numerous organizational changes in response to evolving force protection requirements. The biggest change which occurred was the career field consolidation. The SF career field was previously composed of law enforcement, security, and combat arms training and maintenance specialties. These specialties are now been combined into a single security forces AFSC. The Air Staff Force Protection Division was established to provide resource advocacy, policy, and guidance on force protection issues. The 820th Security Forces Group was established as a multi-functional first-in Air Force force protection capability. And, lastly, the Force Protection Battlelab was established and institutionalizes the Air Force commitment to address force protection issues.

Currently, the Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation (AFCQMI) is conducting a security forces manpower and organization study which will allow us to 'right size' security forces manning. Based on the results of the AFCQMI study, we expect to present the Air Force corporate process with several options for addressing security forces manpower issues. AF/SF expects the AFCQMI study will allow us to address manning the 820th Security Forces Group to the point where they can handle the bulk of the Air Force's national force protection taskings, manning security forces units tasked with nuclear missions at 100 percent, and manning other security forces units at a level which will allow for a reasonable work schedule for assigned people.

# United States Air Force Security Forces

The term security forces (SF) identifies the ground force responsible for protecting the U.S. Air Force vital resources. Security forces members perform the military police function within the Air Force.

## History

The position of Air Provost Marshal came into being in March 1943 at the direction of General H. H. "Hap" Arnold, commander of the Army-Air Forces. When the Air Force became a separate entity in January 1948, its military police became air police. The Air Provost Marshal came under the Air Force Inspector General. The organizational title became Director of Security and Law Enforcement in 1960, and in 1967 air police became security police.

The security police function left the inspector general umbrella in 1975 and began reporting to the Air Force Chief of Staff. The Chief of Security Police title then replaced the Director title. The security police headquarters moved from Washington, D.C., to Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, in 1978. It became a separate operating agency, again under the Inspector General. In 1991, as part of an Air Staff reorganization, the Chief of Security Police was reassigned directly under the Air Force Chief of Staff. The Chief of Security Police and staff needed to work security, law enforcement, information security, base defense, and combat arms training and maintenance policy issues were relocated to the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

A little over half of the staff remained at Kirtland AFB as a field operating agency. The Air Force Security Police Agency (AFSPA) reported directly to the Air Force Chief of Security Police. The agency was comprised of three divisions: operations, plans and programs, and corrections. AFSPA provided a center of expertise for implementing programs to meet Air Force commanders needs in the protection of vital resources. In addition to acting as an extension of the Pentagon staff, AFSPA conducted staff studies dealing with all aspects of security police operations.

In January 1997 the Air Force Chief of Security Police was redesignated the Air Force Director of Security Forces, and in October 1997, became the Security Forces career field. AFSPA was redesignated the Air Force Security Forces Center (AFSFC) and moved to Lackland AFB, Texas. The Air Force Director of Security Forces remains in D.C. and commands AFSFC. A small staff remains at the Pentagon to provide liaison with other functions and develop information and personnel security policy.

AFSFC is comprised of four divisions: force protection, operations, plans and programs, and corrections. The Force Protection Battlelab and 820th Security Forces Group, a unit with worldwide first-in force protection deployment capability, report to the AFSFC commander. AFSFC serves as the Air Force's center of excellence for force protection.

## Mission

The primary mission of security forces units is force protection. This is accomplished through a system of base and area entry control points, vehicle patrols, foot patrols, military working dog patrols, and sensor detection equipment. SF units at 102 worldwide locations, assigned to seven major commands, provide military police services similar to those provided to communities by civilian agencies. Areas of responsibility include traffic control, crime prevention, and investigations. Another key mission is to protect classified and sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure. This is done through several SF programs such as information, industrial, personnel, and physical security, as well as systems security engineering management.

## Personnel

Approximately 30,000 personnel are assigned to Air Force security forces units worldwide. This figure includes the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserves. The career field is comprised of military ranks ranging from airman to general officer.

## Functional Specialists

The security forces career field performs force protection duties. SF duties require the use of force, up to and including the use of deadly force. SF duties ensure combat capability through the functions of installation security; nuclear and conventional weapon systems, and resources security; air base defense; law enforcement; information security; military working dog activities; and combat arms training and maintenance. Security forces members participate in contingency operations. Personnel in this career field will be deployed and employed in sensitive or hostile environments created by terrorism, sabotage, and nuclear, chemical, biological, or conventional warfare. SF members perform the military police function within the Air Force. SF specialists and civilian security specialists manage the information, industrial, and personnel security programs. SF combat arms people provide small arms training to all Air Force personnel and conduct routine small arms maintenance.

Training officer and enlisted personnel receive initial skills training in ground combat, law enforcement, security, and combat arms at the 343rd Training Squadron (Security Police Academy), Lackland AFB, Texas. A variety of other advanced and specialized formal courses are also offered there. These include advanced officer and senior NCO symposiums and courses, several weapons courses, traffic management and accident investigation, and a base and installation security system course.

Military working dogs and handlers are trained in patrolling, drug detection, and explosive detection by the 341st Training Squadron, Lackland AFB, Texas.

## Summary

In the current, post-Cold War environment of declining resources, SF men and women face new and varied challenges. Protecting the Air Force's operational assets, facilities, personnel, and information in this new world order will challenge our leadership and management abilities as never before, requiring a new approach to our traditional duties to ensure mission accomplishment in increasingly complex, high-tech conflicts.



## Heavy Weapons

By: Staff Sgt. D. K. Lloyd  
El Paso, Texas ANG

Members of the 203 SPS had their first introduction to heavy weapons this past May. This is the first group to be trained in the unit's new mission as the heavy weapons flight to the newly formed 820 SFG, with further training to be held in June at Ft. Bliss, Texas to complete the unit's training in the 81mm mortar, Mk-19, and the .50 cal. machine gun.

The 22 member group, led by Master Sgt. Armendarez, joined by three members from the Ohio ANG, and one member from the 149th Texas ANG, spent three weeks training on the 81mm mortar at the U.S. AF Desert Warfare Center in Indian Springs AAF, Nevada. This was an intense course given by the combat arms group of the 99 GCTF/CSWT.

The course was broken down into two different areas, both of which are essential to the crew-served weapon. First, members were introduced to FDC, which is the heart of the crew-served weapon. Then members were taught how to set up and run a plotting board, which entailed learning several different formulas. Next came the hands-on training, where members were taught how to set up and sight the 81mm mortar within a specific "short" time limit. This is both mentally and physically demanding and, while the failure rate for this course is between 20 and 30 percent, the 203rd came out excellent, with all members completing the course. Now came the fun part of putting all the training we were given to use and actually fire the weapon. Members fired over 150 rounds of ammunition and found out firsthand how the whole process of FDC and the setting of the weapon works together.

Since this is the first phase of the unit's training, we look forward to the other members of our unit becoming fully trained and as a whole moving on to assist the 820th in its mission of force protection. As a special note, congratulations go out to SrA Mike Torres for becoming "Top Gun" of the class. And our sincere thanks go out to Master Sgt. A. Nelson and his crew for the outstanding training they gave us and the upcoming training they will be doing at our home station.



## Our Home Page Has Moved, Too!

*New address:*

HQ Air Force Security Forces

<http://www.lak.aetc.af.mil/AFSF/index.html>



Headquarters Air Force  
Security Forces Center  
Lackland Air Force Base

*"Defensor Fortis"*  
*Defender of the Force*

Air Force Security Forces Center

USAF Force Protection Battle Lab

820th Security Forces Group

News and Information...

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<http://www.lak.aetc.af.mil/AFSF/index.html>



## Force Protection Battlelab

<http://webmaster@fpb.sc.ist.ucf.edu>



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### MISSION:

Rapidly identify and prove the worth of innovative Force Protection ideas which improve the ability of the Air Force to execute it's Core Competencies and Joint Warfighting

### VISION:

Create an environment where innovative concepts can be harvested and rapidly evaluated, leading to quick fielding of proven concepts



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## Tyndall Airman Shoots in the Atlantic Rifle Challenge

By Airman 1st Class Oshawn Jefferson

325th Fighter Wing Public Affairs

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. (AETCNS) —Your mission, if you choose to accept it, is to run a two-mile trail in full gear in less than 14 minutes and 30 seconds, hit the ground and shoot assigned targets, help the Air Force win the Atlantic Rifle Challenge for a third consecutive year and ready yourself for this year's Peacekeeper Challenge .... this is your mission, good luck. "Not a problem," says Senior Airman Daniel Hoyme, 325th Security Forces Squadron security operations specialist and active member of the Air Force Rifle Team and Air Education and Training Command Peacekeeper Challenge Team. "I like a good challenge." Hoyme was born and raised in Canby, Minn., where hobbies and high school sports would help him hone the skills to be the athlete he is today. "Me and my dad use to hunt for fun, and that instilled my love for shooting and rifles and running on the cross-country track team in high school started me on the trail to being in great shape," said Hoyme. In 1990, Hoyme joined the Air Force. While in security forces technical school, one of his instructor suggested he train to be a participant in Peacekeeper Challenge, a competition where security forces members from all over the world compete in numerous events to see whose command has the best members. In 1992, Hoyme represented the United States Air Forces in Europe command. "It was great. I was sort of overwhelmed at first, the Air Force had so many great athletes," said Hoyme. He again represented his command in 1994, placing second in the world in grenade launching and impressing everyone with his accurate shooting during events. He shot well enough to get the attention of the coach of the Air Force Rifle Team, who asked him to try out. "I was happy to be noticed, but I was in the transition of moving from Germany to Tyndall so I had to wait my turn to try out," said Hoyme. "I knew I had to represent myself well and seize the opportunity when it came." While waiting for his chance to try out, Hoyme practiced shooting as much as he could. The Air Force Rifle Team competes in the Atlantic Rifle Team Challenge (ARTC), a competition where security forces members from all over the world shoot against the Royal Air Force for the Queen's Medal. The Air Force hadn't won it in seven years. "When I had the chance, I shot until I was sick of shooting and then shot some more. I knew I had to be sharp and I wanted to help win that competition," said Hoyme. He went for tryouts at Camp Robinson, Ark., in 1996 with 18 other participants and shot his way on to the team. He then helped them win the ARTC, finishing eighth out of more than 100 competitors. "I was proud to help bring the championship back to the Air Force. It was awesome," said Hoyme. He would help the team repeat the feat in 1997. Hoyme said he plans on shooting on the team again and participate on the Peacekeeper Challenge team again, this time representing AETC. "I love competition, representing security forces and the Air Force. It shows through constant drive and determination you can do anything," said Hoyme.



## Where's the Threat?

Where's the threat? I heard him say.  
The Soviet bear has gone away.  
People planning but never there, they read a book so don't despair.  
When was the last time? It can't happen here.  
World Trade Center first, Khobar Towers this year.  
Our nation's leaders make the rules, military forces become the tools.  
Lessons learned so hard it seems, 240 dead marines.

Where's the threat? What could it be?  
Times have changed, it's you and me.  
Can't be us ... got integrity; commander jailed ... child pornography.  
Air Force Major mailing bombs? Security breakdowns, weeping Moms.  
Disgruntled airman's killing spree, who predicted this to be?  
The biggest threat to us you see, summed up in a word, "complacency."  
Read reports and you will find, we're all a part of human kind.

It's Christmas eve, why are we here?  
So crews can fly and fight my dear.  
Defenders trekking all around, 'cause planes are helpless on the ground.  
Through sun, the rain or blinding snow, deterring bad guys on the go.  
Jihad, Nidal, and Army factions, just a few who could give us action.  
Where's the threat? Why are we here?  
If you have to ask, find a new career!

# Security Forces News...

October 1997

## *Air Force's 21st Century Vision Includes Security Police Changes*

by Staff Sgt. Michael Dorsey  
Air Force News Service

WASHINGTON (AFNS) - Security police units were officially redesignated "security forces" units July 1, reflecting new emphasis on their mission of force protection, an integral part of the Air Force core competency of agile combat support.

A career field merger takes effect October 31. The security forces career field will consist of the merged security, law enforcement and combat arms training and maintenance fields.

Merging security police with the combat arms field contributes a cadre of highly skilled ground weapons experts to the force-protection mission, according to Chief Master Sgt. Daryl Janicki, Air Force Security Forces manager.

Security forces will retain the military police mission within the Air Force. When performing this mission, security forces members will continue to be called security police.

Security forces will support the air expeditionary forces by providing the core of the force protection team that includes other Air Force specialties such as civil engineering (including explosive ordnance disposal), communications, intelligence, logistics, transportation, medical and the Office of Special Investigations.

"The Air Force needs its own ground defense force," Janicki said. He said the Khobar Towers bombing a year ago accelerated the transition to the security forces concept: "Security forces provide the secure environment necessary for AEF operations."

The primary purpose of the change is to provide a highly trained, rapidly deployable force protection asset capable of worldwide mobility - a defense force for the AEFs, according to Janicki. "However," he added, "security forces retain home-station force protection responsibilities."

Force protection will vary by degree at different locations based upon the threat, but "This mission knows no boundaries of responsibility," Janicki said. "All Air Force people have force-protection responsibilities, but the security forces are the primary 'defender of the force.' We are responsible for the entire installation, its personnel and property."

It's more than a name change, Janicki added. "We have to change our previous concepts of training and operation to perform this mission more efficiently and effectively," he said.

A new career field education and training plan is in development now. The plan merges, expands and improves current security police training programs for present and future security force members. The new training program will produce people who can perform in any area of the security forces mission, the chief explained.

At a time when downsizing has decreased overall force strength, Janicki said there is a need for more security forces, and the chief said the career field is receiving support from senior leadership and the chief of staff.

Janicki noted that security forces will take a new approach to the Air Force security mission.

"We will continue military police functions, but it will not be our primary mission," said Janicki, who believes base residents are used to a higher level of police services not found in civilian communities.

"Right now we devote a lot more resources to traditional law enforcement than the average civilian community, but the restructuring won't result in less protection," he said. "There are many things we do that civilian police don't do."

"We will explore contracting these types of services or transferring responsibility to owners and users, as is the practice in civilian communities. We will use our resources more efficiently to protect installations at home and abroad."



## Security Forces--A Risky Business

(January 11, 1998 - Message Reprint)

This message is to be read at all security forces guardmounts. Serious incidents in recent years serve as a reminder for all security forces personnel that we operate in an inherently risky environment where loss of life is always a possibility. These include:

- In 1990, an individual with traces of PCP in his blood attempted to forcibly remove a 9mm pistol from the holster of a security forces patrolman. The patrolman successfully resisted the attack and fatally shot the subject.
- In 1991, a security forces patrolman was attacked during a funds escort and beaten repeatedly with a piece of galvanized pipe. He later died from his wounds.
- In 1992, an individual entered a base hospital looking for his ex-wife, armed with a .30.30 rifle. After failing to find her, he left the facility and fired one shot at a responding patrolman. He was subsequently shot and killed by the flight chief.
- In 1993, a medically retired male individual entered the staff judge advocate's office with a handgun and fatally shot an Air Force major. When patrols responded, the individual fired at one of them and was shot and killed by the flight chief.
- In 1994, a medically discharged airman entered the base hospital with an assault rifle, killed four people, and injured 23 others before being shot to death by a responding security forces patrolman.

This weekend, we suffered another tragic event. A security forces Tech. Sgt. conducted a traffic stop on an individual, unaware that the subject had just killed someone else moments before. The subject drew a weapon and fatally shot the Tech. Sgt., depriving us of an experienced and valuable member of the security forces team, and his family of a husband and father.

During 1997, 169 police officers were killed in the line of duty in the United States, and, as history has shown, we are not immune. As a reminder, this is a dangerous business and incidents of this type can happen anywhere, anytime, and to anybody. Commanders and supervisors must continue to stress daily training and preparedness. Whether you are an airman or a Master Sgt., you must maintain positive control when responding to any situation, no matter the rank of the individuals involved. That will always remain our best defense against the unexpected.



**MEMORIAL**  
**ROBERT B. BUTLER**  
Technical Sergeant, USAF  
95th Security Forces Squadron



Technical Sergeant Robert B. Butler was a member of the 95th Security Force Squadron, Edwards Air Force Base, California, where he is fondly remembered as a professional noncommissioned Officer who wore the uniform proudly. Sergeant Butler entered the Air Force on June 12, 1984 and, following Basic Military and Security Police Law Enforcement training, was stationed with the 66th Security Police Squadron in Sembach AFB, Germany. He was quickly recognized as an exceptional airman and was hand picked to become a member of the elite Ambassador Gate Guard Section. In October 1986, Sergeant Butler was transferred to the 18th Security Police Squadron, Kadena AFB, Japan, where he married his wife, Takako, on June 16, 1989 and began to build his life as a family man. During his tour in Japan, Tech. Sgt. Butler was awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal for an act of courage when he responded to a major vehicle accident where the car was perched precariously on a 60-foot cliff. The five hysterical occupants were severely injured and in danger of causing the car to go over the ledge. His calm demeanor and quick response in rendering first aid proved critical in saving all five victims. Also during his time in Okinawa, Sergeant Butler discovered and began to develop his natural talent as a martial artist. His deep dedication and love of the art made him an internationally ranked black belt in the style of Sho-Rin Ryu. On June 20, 1995, Sergeant Butler brought his family to Edwards Air Force Base, California. During his tour here he was again recognized for his heroic efforts when he performed lifesaving first aid on a choking victim. For his efforts he was presented the Air Force Achievement Medal.

Tech. Sgt. Butler's decorations included the Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, National Defense Service Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, and Kuwait Liberation Medal.

On January 10, 1998 Tech. Sgt. Robert Butler was killed in the line of duty at Edwards AFB, California. After seeing a vehicle driving erratically, Tech. Sgt. Butler pulled the vehicle over under the suspicion of DUI. After calling for backup, he approached the vehicle. He was shot by the assailant and pronounced dead a short while later at the base hospital. Security police later discovered another victim of the gunman meaning that Tech. Sgt. Butler was victim #2. Upon arriving at the dormitory of the gunman, security police found the gunman dead in his dormitory of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

Tech. Sgt. Butler was not known as a "Super Cop" by any means. He was the cop that stood out by not standing out. He was quiet and meticulous in his work. He would be the last person that anyone would suspect to be shot and killed while performing his duties.

Tech. Sgt. Butler's loss is felt by the community whom he served and protected. His life was dedicated to God, his family, his country, and his comrades-in-arms. The men and women of the 95th Security Forces Squadron feel a profound sense of loss. He was not only a well-respected police officer--he was our friend.

Sergeant Butler is survived by his wife, Takako; his daughters Maria and Erica, ages 7 and 5; and his son, Christopher, who is 3. Our deepest condolences go out to his family.