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**Security**



**SECURITY FORCES HISTORY**

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**This Directive sets forth policies regarding Security Forces (SF) standards and procedures of Air Force civilian and military personnel, including the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard serving in traditional SF roles.**

This is the initial publication of Air Force Manual 31-201, Volume 1. This guide acquaints Air Force Security Forces (SF) Airmen with a broad general knowledge of their career field and the Security Forces mission. This manual serves to instill esprit de corps and to enhance SF member's knowledge of the history and traditions unique to their career field. This publication is not intended to be all-inclusive or directive in nature and does not include Department of Defense requirements. The manual addresses some of the basic skills and knowledge needed to succeed in Security Forces. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located at <https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af61a/afrims/afrims/>. Any organization may supplement this instruction. Refer recommended changes and conflicts between this and other publications to HQ AFSFC/SFOP, 1517 Billy Mitchell Blvd Bldg 954, Lackland AFB, TX, 78236, on the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*.

***SUMMARY OF CHANGES***

This Interim Change changes verbiage in paragraph 2.2.2 identifying A1C Albert Handy and briefly describing his role in the events of 1 Jul 1965. The term “Security Forces members” in paragraph 2.5.4 was changed to read “Security Police members” to more accurately reflect the name of the career field at the time of the Khobar Towers incident. The actions of the only two Security Forces members awarded the Air Force Cross, Captain Reginald Maisey and Captain Garth Wright, are added in paragraph 2.7. A margin bar (|) indicates newly revised material.

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## Chapter 1

### HERITAGE AND UNIFORMS

**1.1. The Security Forces Mission.** *The mission of all Security Forces is to protect, defend, and fight to enable Air Force, Joint, and Coalition missions.* Our vision is mission-ready, resilient and air-minded security forces organized, trained, and equipped to deliver enduring integrated defense against threats to Air Force, Joint, and Coalition missions; recognized and respected for our air-centric expertise. Every Airman, enlisted and officer, must be knowledgeable in basic police and ground combat skills. We must be great leaders and great followers and must rigorously train our bodies and minds to meet the challenges of the Air Force mission. SF members are all part of a team, be it a fire team, a squad, a flight, or other unit. The failure of any one person to fulfill their responsibility to the mission can have potentially devastating consequences for the team and the Air Force mission.

**1.2. Security Forces Culture.** Changes in threats and world events make Integrated Defense (ID) the primary SF mission. ID is the application of active and passive defense measures, employed across the legally-defined ground dimension of the operational environment, to mitigate potential risks and defeat adversary threats to Air Force operations. ID skill sets are applicable across the spectrum of conflict and include nuclear and non-nuclear security, operational doctrine, standards and policy, physical security, integrated defense, combat arms, law enforcement, Air Provost, antiterrorism, crime prevention, resources protection, corrections, and the Department of Defense Military Working Dog Program. The Air Force expects, and the nature of the mission demands, that SF personnel are “first in” and “fit to fight” when they arrive at a duty location. Consequently, it was deemed the SF career field needed a symbol of its commitment to and focus on the wartime mission of ground defense in addition to the traditional symbol, the Security Forces shield. The *Defensor Fortis* emblem and motto (both adopted in 1997) are descriptive of the career field direction and present a strong visible symbol of the Force Protection commitment to the Air Force and the general public.

1.2.1. Display the Security Forces emblem wherever it will enhance the image of Security Forces. Use it in place of the Security Forces shield to represent the career field except where the subject is Air Provost specific. Personnel may use both emblems together where doing so enhances the career field image.

1.2.2. *Defensor Fortis*. “Defenders” are members of all Air Force specialties serving in Security Forces units worldwide. Our mission is Force Protection. Our motto is *Defensor Fortis* or *Defenders of the Force*. Our symbol is the Falcon over crossed runways. It is derived from the heraldry of the Vietnam era Operation SAFE SIDE 1041<sup>st</sup> Security Police Squadron (Test) which evolved into the 82<sup>nd</sup> Combat Security Police Wing. The wing’s mission was to provide the Air Force with worldwide ground defense capability and it serves as the model for modern Security Forces operations; 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 members. The crossed runways represent all bases and Air Force operations. The falcon, with talons extended, is swooping in on its prey symbolizing Force Protection.

1.2.3. The Security Forces Shield. Security Forces members wear a distinctive uniform so we may be quickly identified as authority figures. The shield and beret (discussed later) denote authority within the Air Force and SF members will wear them with pride, dignity, and restraint. Security Forces squadron commanders will retrieve the shield and beret from members relieved of duty for reasons of misconduct.

1.2.3.1. The first official Air Police Shield was issued to, Brigadier General R.F. Burnham, the Air Provost Marshal, by General Curtis E. LeMay, the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, in 1959. The shield actually started out as a Military Police/Air Police brassard, but repeated requests by the Air Police to Headquarters Air Force finally resulted in the Air Force approving the first trial issue of the shield in 1957. This first tentative design was done by Mr. Thomas H. Jones who, also, created many WWII awards and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. Instead of a conventional police badge design, which most police units use today, the Security Forces Shield is unique in shape. The shield was incorporated into a cloth design in the 1970s for use with the fatigue uniform and later for the Battle Dress Uniform and Airmen Battle Uniform. Leather name tags with an embossed shield were used during the early 1990s, but were later phased out. However, the leather tag with shield is still used on the Security Forces blue cold weather jacket and the SF brassard is now available through normal Air Force supply channels.

1.2.3.2. The current shield was adopted in 1966. The Air Force crest surmounts the shield and consists of three elements. The eagle represents the United States and its airpower, overlaid on the billowing cloud representing the new sky faced by the newest branch of service, the U.S. Air Force. The final element of the crest is the wreath consisting of six twists of metal: in color, these are the alternating blue and silver colors of the Air Force. The Air Force shield lies at the center of the Security Forces badge and also consists of three portions. The background is divided horizontally by a nebulous line representing clouds. The final element is the winged flames and lightning bolts representing striking power through the use of aerospace power. The shield body is a stylized warrior's shield representing the protection Security Forces provide to Air Force members and resources.

1.2.4. The Security Forces Uniform. Security Forces members have long worn uniform items to distinguish them from other career fields. There are and have been a number of reasons for this. Personnel need to readily identify SF members in crisis situations as a symbol of authority, trust and responsibility. Our unique appearance has the effect of providing a deterrent to those who may seek to violate the law, damage and steal property, or harm others. More recently, however, the distinctive uniform, specifically the beret with the Defensor Fortis flash, identifies SF members as an elite group of Airmen charged with the primary responsibility of protecting the Air Force worldwide. The uniform presents a strong visible symbol of a Force Protection commitment to the Air Force and the general public. Established appearance standards instill in the public a confidence in SF abilities. A failure to maintain appearance standards and/or failing to properly wear the beret or Security Forces shield erodes the public's confidence in SF abilities and cannot be tolerated.

1.2.4.1. Although largely replaced by the Security Forces Shield, the brassard is still authorized for wear under certain circumstances. When worn by Security Forces members, it is worn with the shield, not in place of it. Wear the brassard on the left arm

with the top pinned to the seam between the shoulder and the arm. Wear of the brassard is authorized under various circumstances including, but not limited to, the following:

1.2.4.1.1. When authorized by the installation commander.

1.2.4.1.2. In overseas areas where the host nation government recognizes it.

1.2.4.1.3. By Security Forces augmentees in lieu of issuing the Security Forces Shield.

1.2.5. In 1975, Security Forces personnel were given two distinct symbols to identify their specialized mission; the Force Protection qualification badge and the Security Forces Beret.

1.2.5.1. The Security Forces Beret. Probably no symbol identifies a Security Forces member more than the beret with flash. The flash is symbolic of the SF mission and must be worn properly.

1.2.5.1.1. The beret is worn by positioning the headband straight across the forehead, 1 inch above the eyebrows. Drape the top over the right ear and the stiffener. Align the flash over the left eye. Adjust the ribbon for comfort, tie it in a knot, and tuck it inside or cut it off.

1.2.5.1.2. Proper wear of the beret includes keeping it clean and serviceable. The beret and flash must be cleaned regularly and replaced when no longer serviceable.

1.2.5.1.3. The beret WILL NOT be worn when performing base details, such as picking up trash. Security Forces members performing details should wear the ABU hat.

1.2.5.2. The Force Protection qualification badge is worn as directed in AFI 36-2906, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel*.

1.2.6. Security Forces General Orders. Security Forces duties and responsibilities can vary greatly from one location to another, but the General Orders overarch the whole spectrum of SF duties and serve as an important guide while in the performance of those duties. The number of posts, limits of those posts, and responsibilities of those posts are determined "locally," however; the basic General Orders remain the same. They are:

1.2.6.1. ***I will take charge of my post and protect personnel and property for which I am responsible until properly relieved.*** SF members have been entrusted with the protection of personnel and resources and as such will not leave nor abandon any post. You will stay within post limits until proper relief has been obtained. This is true regardless of how long you have been posted and what the conditions may be. In the event an extenuating circumstance should occur, the second General Order below provides further guidance

1.2.6.2. ***I will report all violations of orders I am entrusted to enforce and will call my superior in any case not covered by instructions. SF members have the authority to apprehend anyone violating those orders. If any situation arises that is not covered by written instructions, contact your superior for guidance. If a SF member cannot contact superiors, they must exercise discretion and act according to training, best judgment, and common sense.***

1.2.6.3. *I will sound the alarm in case of disorder or emergency.* SF members must report any event threatening the security of the installation or endangering life or property. We must also take reasonable actions to save life and property and lessen danger.

## Chapter 2

### SECURITY FORCES HISTORY

**2.1. Pre-Air Force through the 1950s.** The invention of the aircraft and its subsequent military use required a protective force to guard the aircraft and defend the people who fly and fight. In 1921, Italian General Giulio Douhet said, *“It is easier and more effective to destroy the enemy’s aerial power by destroying his nests and eggs on the ground than to hunt his flying birds in the air.”* Security Forces are, and have been, that protective force and each SF member is part of that proud history.

2.1.1. The history of the United States Air Force Security Forces began in 1947, but its heritage goes back to 1943. As result of the reorganization of the War Department, General Henry H. “Hap” Arnold established the Office of the Air Provost Marshal. Army Air Force (AAF) Military Police Companies were brought together and named AAF Base Security Battalions. This marked the first major milestone in the history of our career field.

2.1.2. The provision of interior police or guard duty, law enforcement, and defense for the air bases of the growing AAF was the responsibility of Army Provost Marshal Major General Allen W. Guillon. Three organizations were established to perform these missions: Guard Companies (later Squadrons), Military Police Companies (Aviation), and Air Base Security Battalions.

2.1.3. Guard Squadrons were organized to provide law enforcement and perform interior guard duties on stateside air bases. These units were usually formed from base personnel who had little or no formal police or security training and, because the various overseas theaters had priority for manpower, were often undermanned. Although a school for Guard officers was established at Miami Army Air Field, FL, and a military police school was set up at Buckley Field, CO, until these schools could carry the training load some local commanders provided their own specialized training to their Guard Squadrons. In September 1942, at Sioux Falls, SD, the base commander set up an intensive six week course for the 929<sup>th</sup> Guard Squadron covering skills such as first aid, defense against airborne attack, map reading, interior and prisoner guard duty, combat tactics, field fortifications, camouflage, and anti-tank measures. To augment the 929<sup>th</sup>’s scant manpower, the base commander, also, assigned the 811<sup>th</sup> Technical Training Squadron to military police duties. Not until 1943 did the 929<sup>th</sup> have sufficient manpower assigned to be able to actually train properly and perform its duties without augmentation.

2.1.4. The duties performed by the Guard Squadrons stateside were performed overseas by Military Police Companies (Aviation). Forty-seven MP (Aviation) Companies were formed by the end of 1942. They had their own Table of Organization and Equipment and were composed of mounted and motorized patrol sections, a traffic and gate section, a desk and record section, and a criminal investigative section. MP (Aviation) Companies performed the normal duties of military police on Army Air Force bases and reported to the Corps of Military Police that had responsibility for these units’ logistical support and training. The MP (Aviation) Training Camp was established at Camp Ripley, MN, in May 1942. The camp provided training for individuals and units and included courses for AAF officers,

enlisted men, provost marshals, and MP company commanders. That same year stateside MP (Aviation) Companies were re-designated as Guard Squadrons.

2.1.5. Air Base Security Battalions, formed to be the Army Air Force's "infantry," marked the first recognition that air bases in combat theaters required specially trained and equipped defenders. These battalions can rightfully claim the distinction of being the ancestors of today's Air Force Security Forces units. Designed to protect air bases against riots, parachute attacks, and air raids, air base security battalions were equipped with small arms, machine guns, mortars, grenade launchers, rocket launchers ("bazookas"), half-tracks, self-propelled 75mm. guns, and even light tanks. Unlike the MP (Aviation) Companies and Guard Squadrons, which focused on interior police or law enforcement duties common to the Military Police, the ABS units and their combat security mission were unique to the AAF.

2.1.6. As World War II progressed, Army Air Force military police and base security responsibilities expanded. This expansion led the Army to create a separate provost marshal's office for the Air Forces. This was done on March 29, 1943 and Colonel H. G. Reynolds was named the Air Provost Marshal by General Henry H. Arnold marking what the Air Force Security Forces celebrate as its birth date.

2.1.7. On July 26, 1947, President Harry Truman signed the National Security Act of 1947 into law. This Act authorized the creation of the United States Air Force, which would take over the personnel, aircraft, and mission of the AAF including the MP force that would eventually become the United States Air Force Security Forces.

2.1.8. By September 26, 1947, all Army Air Corps officers were officially transferred to the United States Air Force. Included in this transfer were all military police officers then serving in MP (Aviation) Companies along with the personnel of the Army Air Forces Air Provost Marshal's (APM) Office. On 2 January 1948, General Order No. 1, HQ USAF designated these units and the individuals serving under them as "Air Police" and established the Air Provost Marshal. Colonel Joseph V. Dillon became the first Air Provost Marshal of the United States Air Force.

2.1.9. Approximately twenty-two MP companies were converted *en mass* to Air Police squadrons, although the designation of Air Police did not come into use until November 1948. The transfer of personnel was to be completed by December 1948, but was not actually finished until 1953. Until then many Air Police squadrons actually contained Army military policemen on duty with, but not actually members of, the Air Force. It would be April 1952 before Army grade titles were finally abandoned and Army Military Occupation Specialty Codes were replaced by Air Force Specialty Codes.

2.1.10. The late 1940s and 1950s saw SF members begin to establish their own identity and take on career field and Air Force specific tasks. During the late 1940's, APM duties were established in separate military occupational specialties or career specialties assembled in a career field. However, unlike the Army Air Corps concept, there was no centrally directed organization or centrally prescribed method of operation. Staffing and organizational requirements were established according to local conditions. The guidelines, issued by HQ USAF, established broad policies but did not set specific standards or security requirements.

2.1.11. In the initial stages of the Korean War, American and South Korean forces were ill-prepared and were forced to fall back hurriedly in the face of the communist onslaught. Air

bases in forward areas found themselves suddenly overrun by the enemy. In many instances, Air Police were the only armed force on the base. These experiences led to the decision that the Air Force needed to develop a more extensive base defense capability by concentrating on the training of Air Police who would then train other members of the Air Force.

2.1.12. On 1 September 1950, the first Air Police school was established at Tyndall AFB, FL. In 1952, the Air Council approved the development of an air base defense capability to be placed under the direction of the APM. As a result, the AP school was transferred to Parks AFB, CA and re-designated as the "Air Base Defense School". The base defense training effort was discontinued in 1956, when it became evident the program as envisioned was not making significant headway. On 13 October 1956, Air Police training was transferred to Lackland AFB, TX, where it became home to Security Police training and continues there to this day as the Security Forces Academy.

## **2.2. The 1960s; Vietnam and Air Base Defense**

2.2.1. During the 1950's, the growing emphasis on massive nuclear retaliation gave rise to the present mission concept of providing security to our combat ready weapons systems. This led to the formation of protective standards versus the previous practice of individual commanders solely determining the utilization of the base police. In the 1960's the name "Air Provost Marshal" was dropped in favor of "Director of Security and Law Enforcement," a title reflecting the actual responsibilities involved in the job.

2.2.2. Staff Sergeant Terrance Jensen was the first Air Policeman killed in action during the Vietnam Conflict on July 1, 1965, while supervising flight line security at Da Nang Air Base. Sergeant Jensen was conducting post checks on troops who were working isolated posts at night, when he and a sentry, A1C Albert Handy, were surprised by a small force of saboteurs. He only had enough time to shout a few instructions to A1C Handy and fire several rounds at the intruders before he was fatally engaged by superior firepower. At the time, Air Police leadership had been promoting the use of canine teams and felt the tragedy might have been avoided had they been authorized to employ canines. Approximately two weeks later, 40 canine teams were shipped to Vietnam as part of a test program called "Top Dog". Within two months, 149 additional canine teams were deployed.

2.2.3. In 1966, the name of the career field was changed from Air Police to Security Police. This term was considered descriptive, concise, and uniformly applicable; it combined the two main mission elements; police and security functions.

2.2.4. The demands of the Vietnam War led to the creation of Operation SAFE SIDE in 1967. This was an effort to bolster protection of air bases by training Security Police in light infantry tactics and special weapons. Many of the lessons learned during this time are the basis of today's Force Protection doctrine.

2.2.4.1. Through Operation SAFE SIDE, the 1041st Security Police Squadron (Test) was formed to train for operational deployment to South East Asia and to acquire the experience necessary to develop Air Force doctrine on base defense. After extensive training, the unit was deployed to Phu Cat Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, in January 1967.

2.2.4.2. The 1041 SPS established observation and listening posts, conducted recon and ambush patrols, and provided mobile response forces. The success of this special unit led

to the development of ground combat skills training for Security Police and the evolution of the 82nd Combat Security Police Wing.

#### 2.2.5. Battle of Tan Son Nhut

2.2.5.1. The biggest test of Security Police combat effectiveness came during the Vietnam Tet Offensive on January 31, 1968. It was a Vietnamese holiday and so no enemy activity was expected. On that day Tan Son Nhut Air Base, was attacked by a force of over seven Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army Battalions, totaling more than 2,500 enemy troops.

2.2.5.2. The attack on Tan Son Nhut started shortly after 0300 with small arms fire being directed at various positions on the base. Heavy fighting commenced soon thereafter with extensive enemy fire concentrating on the west perimeter of the base. Blowing a hole in the west fence line, the enemy penetrated the base.

2.2.5.3. A five-man team positioned in Bunker 051 held off the enemy assault long enough for backup forces to respond and prevent further penetration of the base. Four of the five men in Bunker 051 lost their lives but saved countless others by their fierce resistance of the enemy attack. The men of Bunker 051 were Sergeants Louis Fisher, William Cyr, Charles Hebron, Roger Mills, and Alonzo Coggins (the only survivor). For several hours, the enemy occupied the bunker and used it against the defending Security Police forces. The Security Police forces fired constantly at the position, keeping the enemy pinned down. Army and Security Police forces worked together to eventually retake Bunker 051 and subsequently forced the enemy to retreat. All five men were awarded the Silver Star for their defense of Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

2.2.6. The Vietnam Conflict changed the threat to air bases and pointed out the need, under insurgent or limited war conditions, for revised doctrine. Specifically a “whole base” protective system was needed, rather than one centered solely on weapons systems. There were no front lines, no clearly defined battle zones, and no safe “rear areas”. The North Vietnamese targeted air bases on a regular basis and destroyed a large number of aircraft. In 1965, each base was made responsible for its own protection, freeing Army maneuver units for other missions.

### 2.3. The 1970s: Change begins

2.3.1. In March 1971, the enlisted career field was divided into two separate specialties, Security and Law Enforcement. This concept provided specialized training and the use of specific abilities. This resulted in the establishment of Security Police as a “Category A” career field for formal training requirements. This important career field milestone meant all Security Police personnel received formal training before being assigned to a unit. The split was, also, made to improve the professionalism of the law enforcement and nuclear security forces and allow for the expertise maturation needed to perform both specialties.

2.3.2. Another milestone was reached in November 1971, when 12 female Airmen entered Law Enforcement specialist training at the Security Police Academy at Lackland AFB, TX. In November 1976, 100 female volunteers were selected for security specialist training in a test to determine the suitability of employing women in “combat” related jobs. The graduating women were assigned to security duties at stateside and overseas bases; however,

the program was phased out after a short period. Participants were allowed to retrain, including many who transitioned to the law enforcement career field.

2.3.3. The first time Security Police were tasked with a high priority rescue mission was in May 1975, when the S.S. Mayaguez merchant ship was seized by Khmer Rouge communist forces in Cambodia. When diplomatic efforts failed to secure the release of the Mayaguez, a force of Security Policemen from each of the four bases in the region assembled at U-Tapao Royal Thai Naval Airfield along with elements of the 21st Special Operations Squadron and 40th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron, to recapture the ship and rescue the ship's crew. During the assembly, one of the rescue helicopters carrying a crew of four, a linguist, and eighteen Security Policemen, crashed shortly after takeoff from Nakhon Phanom AB, plummeting into a thickly wooded area and exploding. A trailing CH-53C "Jolly Green" helicopter landed and dismounted its Security Police force to assist the crew of the downed aircraft. After the crash a decision was made to employ a USMC assault element rather than the SP force. The 18 Security Policemen who perished in the crash were long listed as having died in a training accident although all were awarded posthumous Bronze Stars with a "V" for Valor.

2.3.4. The shift commander program was introduced into the career field in 1975. The purpose of the program was to provide continuous support by a Security Forces commissioned officer to Security Forces on duty. The shift commander is responsible for making critical decisions and judgments in situations during the tour of duty and is a visible Security Forces authority to the base at all times.

## **2.4. The 1980s:**

2.4.1. During the period from 1981 to 1989, Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM) were developed, staged and deployed throughout Europe. This highly mobile, extremely destructive, and easily concealable weapons system directly influenced Eastern Bloc countries to withdraw their nuclear missiles (SS-20 and SS-21) from neighboring countries. During GLCM deployments, Security Police were the pivotal element for safety and protection of this important weapon system.

2.4.2. In 1983, Operation URGENT FURY kicked off in Grenada. Grenada, one of the smallest independent nations in the Western Hemisphere and one of the southernmost Caribbean islands in the Windward chain, has an area of only 133 square miles. The Cuban government knew the value of Grenada's location when it decided to utilize the former British colony, complete with a major airport, as a holding place for arms and military equipment. Eastern Caribbean nations fully understood the implication of the communist threat and called upon the United States for help. The response was URGENT FURY, a multinational, multi-service effort. Security Police units were among the first U.S. forces to arrive. SP units were tasked with securing air landing strips and control of Enemy Prisoners of War.

2.4.3. In January 1985, Secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr lifted the ban on women in the security field. In February 1985, the first female security specialist since 1976 entered the career field. Women now serve in Security Forces throughout the career field, including Security Forces Managers and Air Force Major Command Division Chiefs. Another milestone was reached in 2006 when the first female Security Forces general officer,

Brigadier General (now Major General) Mary Kay Hertog, was selected as USAF Director of Security Forces.

2.4.4. In 1987, the Air Base Ground Defense School moved from Camp Bullis, TX to Ft. Dix, NJ when the Army assumed responsibility for training SF personnel in ground combat skills. Security Forces personnel were integrated in each instructor team to maintain an Air Force presence during the training.

2.4.5. Operation JUST CAUSE, the U.S. invasion of Panama in December 1989, brought a quick and decisive end to the dictatorial regime of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the country's political strongman and commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces. Approximately 27,000 American troops hit twenty-seven targets in Panama on December 20, achieving most of the stated combat objectives within hours. Of these targets, many were located in Panama's two principal cities, Colón and Panama City, thereby providing the U.S. military its first significant experience in urban operations since Vietnam. Again, Security Police units were tasked with securing landing strips. Those units also participated in drug interdiction and humanitarian relief.

2.4.6. Sergeant Sean P. Davis of Langley AFB's 1<sup>st</sup> SPS was assigned to Albrook AB as part of the defense for HQ U.S. Southern Command. As the invasion of Panama City began, Sergeant Davis and an assistant gunner were posted with an M-60 machine gun on the second floor of a building overlooking one of Albrook's two entry gates. "All of a sudden," Sergeant Davis later recalled, "we saw this car with a PDF badge pull up and someone inside the vehicle started shooting at the gate guards." Responding to his training, Sergeant Davis in what "wasn't a conscious thought" flipped off the safety and engaged the vehicle with 7.62mm rounds as his assistant gunner fired from an adjoining window with his M-16. "They really didn't have much hope," Sergeant Davis observed. The next morning Sergeant Davis's assistant went outside to take a look and called to Sergeant Davis to come outside. Looking up at the window from where he had been firing his M-60, Sergeant Davis saw bullet holes all around it. "I had seen the tracers," Sergeant Davis admitted, "but I never gave it a thought." For his actions that evening, Davis received a Bronze Star.

2.4.7. November 9, 1989 was the day the Berlin Wall fell. Even though the wall was not completely demolished for another two years, this date ceremonially marked the end of the cold war. Security Forces played a major role in this victory. All across American and overseas, stoic defenders guarded this country's nuclear arsenal often in some of the worst weather imaginable. The close in sentry walking the nose of a B-52 in a raging snow storm sums up the selfless sacrifice of the cold war defender. Without Security Forces members guarding our nuclear missile sites, our alert bombers, and MUNS sites this victory would not have been possible.

## **2.5. The 1990s: The Gulf War Era**

2.5.1. The 1990s pointed out the need for a highly trained and mobile expeditionary force capable of deploying anywhere at any time to defend Air Force personnel and resources. Operation DESERT STORM found Security Police involved in war on a large scale on foreign soil for the first time since the Vietnam conflict.

2.5.2. In August of 1990, Operation DESERT SHIELD began. The objective was the defense of Saudi Arabia in the wake of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. In January 1991,

DESERT SHIELD turned into Operation DESERT STORM with the objective of liberating Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. During Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM Security Police personnel were tasked with securing air bases, providing dignitary support, securing classified information and resources, and counter-terrorism.

2.5.3. In August of 1995, Air Base Defense Training moved back to Camp Bullis, Texas, and was once again under control of the Air Force. Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR in Bosnia also began in 1995. There Security Forces units conducted convoy operations and acted as a peacekeeping force.

2.5.4. On June 25, 1996, three Security Police members, Staff Sergeant Alfredo Guerrero, Senior Airman Corey Grice, and Airmen First Class Christopher Wager were on sentry duty on the roof of a dormitory at Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia. Just after 2200 hrs, they noticed a suspicious vehicle pull up outside the compound's northern perimeter fence and the occupants suddenly run away. Suspecting terrorist activity, Sergeant Guerrero directed the evacuation of the building. The vehicle exploded approximately three and one half minutes later, leaving 19 Airmen dead and more than 260 injured in its wake. The three Defenders continued to evacuate wounded and assist with first aid after the explosion. Their quick reaction was credited with saving numerous lives and preventing further loss of personnel. All three earned the Airman's Medal.

2.5.5. The bombing of Khobar Towers prompted then Secretary of the Air Force, Dr. Sheila Widnall to state, "...our review of the facts and circumstances surrounding it (the bombing) has drastically altered the way the Air Force thinks about, prepares for and defends threats to the safety of our forces." In light of that changed environment, the Air Force directed actions to ensure Force Protection changes were instituted to meet those threats. On October 31, 1997, the Security Specialist, Law Enforcement Specialist, and Combat Arms Training and Maintenance career fields merged into one career field called "Security Forces." The Security Forces career field merger was necessary because the previous organization was designed for a situation that no longer existed: The Cold War. During that lengthy contingency and the relative mission stability derived from a clearly defined threat/mission, Security Police could afford the luxury of highly specialized personnel performing singular skills at fixed locations. The Security Forces, new mission became "Force Protection". This mission knows no boundaries of responsibility and varies by degree at different locations based upon the threat. Additionally, Security Forces members must be prepared to perform non-traditional missions such as humanitarian relief, nation building, or migrant/refugee camp security. In response to the ever changing threat and the increasingly expeditionary nature of the Air Force, Security Forces made a number of organizational changes in 1997.

2.5.5.1. The 820<sup>th</sup> Security Forces Group (SFG), commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Larry Buckingham, was activated on 17 March 1997 at Lackland AFB, TX. The 820<sup>th</sup> was specifically designed to deploy to a location with the initial deployment of forces, set up defenses, turn the mission over to follow-on forces within 90 days, and redeploy to home base to wait for their next tasking. To provide this capability the 820<sup>th</sup> could draw on seven 48-person security flights from seven different commands based at Westover ARB, MA (AFRC), McGuire AFB, NJ (AMC), Eglin AFB, FL (AFMC), Lackland AFB, TX (AETC), El Paso ANGB, TX, Davis Monthan AFB, AZ (ACC), and Vandenberg AFB, CA (AFSPC). The group was designed to be multifunctional, therefore only half of its 68 headquarters manpower authorizations were Security Forces;

the remainder came from fields such as Office of Special Investigation, intelligence, communications, logistics, transportation, and explosive ordnance disposal. The 820<sup>th</sup> moved to Moody AFB, GA, in 2000 and stood up three permanent squadrons, the 822<sup>nd</sup>, 823<sup>rd</sup>, and 824<sup>th</sup> Security Forces Squadrons.

2.5.5.2. In June 1997, the 820<sup>th</sup> SFG was joined at Lackland AFB, TX, by another new organization, the Force Protection Battlelab, commanded by Colonel Donal Collins. It was created to “explore and integrate technology, tactics, and training to increase Force Protection readiness.” Like the 820<sup>th</sup>, the battlelab was a multi-disciplinary organization integrating Security Forces personnel with experts from the OSI, civil engineering, communications, aviation, medical, and contracting fields. The battlelab focused on finding off-the-shelf items that could play a role in Force Protection rather than developing new systems: “chasing ideas not technology.” Ideas from the troops actually performing the security mission were actively solicited.

2.5.5.3. The Air Force Security Police Agency completed its move from Kirtland to a facility at Lackland AFB, TX, and officially became the Air Force Security Forces Center (AFSFC) on November 12, 1997. The AFSFC was established as a direct reporting unit to the Headquarters, USAF, and was to function as the Air Force center of excellence for Force Protection. In addition to overseeing the 820<sup>th</sup> SFG and Force Protection Battlelab, the AFSFC had four divisions: operations, plans and programs, corrections, and Force Protection. Brigadier General Richard A. Coleman was the moving force behind this consolidation at Lackland.

2.5.5.4. The concept of a “first in” security force was also adopted by Air Mobility Command early in 1997 with its Phoenix Raven program. Raven teams of two or more personnel reporting to the aircraft commander were assigned to aircraft transiting high threat areas and when not performing security duties could assist the aircraft loadmaster with cargo handling. The Phoenix Ravens were specially trained volunteers who attended an intensive eight day course at the Air Mobility Warfare Center at Fort Dix that focused not just on combat skills, but on human relations and international law.

2.5.6. To meet the new challenges brought on by the Air Force’s “Global Reach, Global Power” mission, many of the Operation SAFE SIDE concepts from the 1960s were brought back and combined with today’s technology. One fundamental addition to the SAFE SIDE concept was the Air Force emphasis on Force Protection. Force Protection is a responsibility of all Airmen, not just Security Forces. Through innovative concepts such as Integrated Defense, further emphasis is placed on the fact that every Airman is a sensor enabling our forces to see first, understand first, and act first. In addition, policy decisions from the Air Force Security Forces Center and research from the Force Protection Battlelab were combined with the operational, first-in capability of the 820<sup>th</sup> SFG to create a tailored Force Protection capability in any location and in any situation.

## **2.6. The 2000s: The Global War on Terror**

2.6.1. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 and the ensuing Global War on Terror brought about broad changes in how Security Forces conducted its home station and deployed mission. Beginning on September 11, 2001, and continuing through the next year the Air Force logged 23,733 total sorties in defense of the airspace of the United States. Enhanced security of military facilities was a key part of Operation NOBLE EAGLE, and

contributed to stretching Security Forces capabilities to their maximum. All previous planning for Security Forces assumed Force Protection Condition Bravo would be the maximum sustained effort needed in the continental United States, but bases were remaining at the more labor-intensive Force Protection Condition Charlie as the new standard. This heightened security level placed heavy demands on Security Forces personnel due to increased installation patrols, identification checks, and vehicle checks.

2.6.1.1. On September 18, 2001, Congress authorized President George W. Bush to “use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.” The Taliban government of Afghanistan harbored the organizations that attacked the United States. President Bush requested their cooperation in apprehending the terrorists and bringing them to justice.

2.6.1.2. No response was received from Mullah Omar, the leader of the Taliban government by the President’s October 7, 2001, deadline. The President addressed the nation and announced that he had ordered an attack on Afghanistan’s Taliban regime. The President noted that “this military action is a part of our campaign against terrorism, another front in a war that has already been joined through diplomacy, intelligence, the freezing of financial assets and the arrests of known terrorists by law enforcement agents in 38 countries.” The military operation launched against the Taliban was called Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. On December 16, 2001, members of the 86<sup>th</sup> Contingency Response Group (CRG), including the 786 SFS, from Ramstein AB, Germany, labored in the bitter cold of winter to build a base from scratch at Manas International Airport, in the former Soviet republic of Kyrgyzstan.

2.6.1.3. Within three months, 200 tents had been set up and more than 12 million pounds of cargo and over 1,000 troops had been processed. The 376<sup>th</sup> Air Expeditionary Wing (AEW) later took over operations from the 86 CRG and the 822 SFS arrived to take over security. Along with performing Force Protection duties on base, they went outside the wire patrolling nearby villages to conduct counter insurgency operations aimed at deterring stand-off attacks and developing a rapport with the villagers.

2.6.2. On March 19, 2003, the United States opened another front on the war on terrorism when it began an aerial bombardment of Iraq to kick off Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. As many Security Forces members supported the effort by securing air fields around the world, others prepared to enter Iraq itself.

2.6.2.1. The same day, a 13-person team from the Arizona Air National Guard’s 161 SFS, assigned to the 305th Tanker Airlift Control Element from McGuire AFB, NJ, moved onto the captured Iraqi Tallil AB near the city of Al Nasiriyah, claiming the honor of being the first SF team in Iraq and for Staff Sergeant Dena Brackin the title of “first female Security Forces member in the war zone.” Defenders from the 822 SFS, as part of the 407 ESFS, soon joined them as part of a convoy from Kuwait.

2.6.2.2. At 2015Z March 26, 2003, Air Force history was made when members of the 86 CRG, including 18 jumpers from the 786 SFS (14 of which were SF. In addition there was 1 medic, 1 intel, 1 Fuels, and 1 CE also in the SFS, as they are a multi-AFSC

squadron) under command of Major Erik Rundquist, made the first Air Force combat parachute assault along with about 1,000 paratroopers of the Army's 173 Airborne Brigade onto Bashur Airfield in mountainous northern Iraq. This was also the first combat jump made from the C-17 Globemaster transport and was the largest airborne assault since Operation JUST CAUSE in 1989. The mission, according to 86 CRG Commander Colonel Steven Weart (who jumped into Bashur with his troops) was to "support the 173 Airborne Brigade and its buildup of combat power." As the 86 CRG prepared the 7,000-foot runway to receive the first transport aircraft, the group's Security Forces controlled the runway and ramp, while 173<sup>rd</sup> Airborne soldiers and Iraqi Kurd Peshmurga fighters protected the airfield's perimeter. By April 9<sup>th</sup> the approximately 200 Airmen stationed at Bashur were handling around 1 million pounds of cargo a day.

2.6.3. Assisting its sister services would require some of the most fundamental changes in the Air Force in general and the Security Forces in particular since the creation of the Air Force in 1947. Many of these changes were brought about by new, non-traditional missions taken on by the Air Force to assist the Army and Marines. One of these new tasks was convoy escort duty.

2.6.3.1. The major aerial port for Iraq was Balad Air Base, 40 miles north of Baghdad. From Balad, supplies were distributed to the field by air or military and civilian truck convoys under protection of the Army or Marines.

2.6.3.2. Transport of supplies and personnel in theater was provided by the C-130 Hercules. Expeditionary Security Forces squadrons throughout the theater of operations formed teams of two to four person volunteers for Fly Away Security Teams (FAST) to provide protection for the aircraft and crew. Between May and June 2004, the 386 ESFS FAST teams, from Ali Al Salem Kuwait, flew on 115 combat missions to 12 different countries; escorting more than 5,000 passengers.

2.6.3.3. In 2004, the Army and Marines requested help from the Air Force to conduct ground convoy security. One of the first "in-lieu of" taskings, convoy escort duty, was a new mission for the Air Force and gave rise to a new type of organization; the Aerospace Expeditionary Force Transportation Company. As a company in the Army model rather than a squadron, these organization's subunits were designated platoons rather than flights and were commanded by senior non-commissioned officers. After training at Army bases stateside, the 2632nd Aerospace Expeditionary Transportation Company arrived at Balad in April 2004. The Airmen in these special units manned 5-ton gun trucks mounting .50 caliber machine guns in makeshift armored turrets. To prepare them for this new duty, Security Forces Airmen developed curriculum and trained Airmen at the Air Force's Basic Combat Convoy Course at Camp Bullis. The training included weapons use, tactics, maneuvers, and small-unit and leadership skills to prepare them for convoy escort duties. Security Forces also served as escorts themselves. The duty was dangerous; convoys were and remain ripe targets for terrorist attacks and improvised explosive devices and they have taken a deadly toll.

2.6.4. On January 1, 2005, Task Force 1041, built around a squadron of the 820 SFG, launched Operation Desert Safe Side, a 60-day operation to kill or capture insurgents that had bombarded the base at Balad with mortars, some with up to a 6.5 kilometer range. TF 1041 implemented the aggressive base defense doctrine the Vietnam era 1041 SPS was originally

designed for, but was unable to execute. TF 1041's area of operation was one of the region's most violent areas and encompassed a rectangle 10 kilometers wide and 6 kilometers deep stretching from the Balad perimeter to the Tigris River. In 60 days, TF 1041 captured 17 high value targets (high ranking insurgents and terrorists), eight major weapons caches, 98 other insurgents and terrorists, and reduced enemy attacks to near zero.

2.6.5. Another unique mission of Security Forces in Iraq was helping staff US CENTCOM's largest internment facility at Camp Bucca. SF were part of this truly joint effort (Army and Navy forces were also involved) from January 2005 to December 2009. At its peak, the facility housed over 20,000 detainees, making it the largest facility of its kind in the world. In its compounds, SF were responsible for direct care of detainees which included ensuring food, water, and medical care were available. SF, also, helped establish a training course for the Iraqi Correctional Officers who worked at their sides. Besides working in a "corrections environment" inside the facility, SF helped provide security for the compound. Defenders manned towers, conducted perimeter patrols, provided entry control, and provided a Quick Reaction Force (QRF). The QRF conducted detainee in-processing, searched the compound for contraband, and provided tactical response to disturbances.

2.6.6. On February 1, 2006, the Air Staff abandoned its traditional two-letter system of designating offices in favor of the joint services "A-staff" organization. As part of this reorganization, the director of Security Forces and force protection moved from the operational side of the house to the mission support side as it realigned from XO to the DCS for Logistics, Installations, and Mission Support or A4/7. As part of the realignment and the adoption of the "A-staff" organization the director's office symbol changed from XOF to A7S.

2.6.7. In August 2006, during the height of sectarian violence in Iraq, Security Forces was tasked to train and deploy a Police Transition Team to Baghdad. The mission of the unit was to train Iraqi police forces, and help the people of Iraq take back some of the city's most dangerous neighborhoods from insurgents. The unit accomplished its mission despite being the constant target of ambushes, IED attacks, and sniper fire. The initial unit tasked with this operation was the 824 SFS from Moody AFB, GA. Subsequent rotations were filled by volunteers throughout the Security Forces career field who were brought together to train for 2 months at an Army Power Projection Platform (PPP) prior to departing for Iraq on a one year deployment. A second detachment was tasked, trained, and deployed in January of 2009 to Mamadia, Iraq, south of Baghdad.

2.6.8. In the summer of 2008, the 332<sup>nd</sup> Expeditionary Security Forces Group stood up at Balad AB, Iraq, the most important hub for air activity in the Iraq Theater of Operations. This marked the first time since the Vietnam War that Security Forces assumed full responsibility for the security of a major air base in a combat zone. The unit, which numbers close to 1,000 members (over 600 SF plus coalition forces), provides all interior security, entry control, and air provost services to the base. Additionally, the group supports the outside-the-wire mission with Defenders who have received extensive specialized training at the 99<sup>th</sup> Ground Combat Training Squadron, Creech AFB, NV.

2.6.9. The publication of the new AFI 31-101, *Integrated Defense*, in October of 2009 represented a transformational change in the way Security Forces protects Air Force resources. Prior SF doctrine mandated a resource focus that required directive-based

compliance to secure our assets. It's a Cold War paradigm that was not in line with the current threat environment. By shifting to a threat-focused, capabilities-based perspective, defense of resources transforms from a directive-centric operation that is ownerless to a capabilities-based operation focused on deterring and defeating threats. The high operations tempo and ever changing threat have stretched SF resources to the maximum. The Integrated Defense Risk Management Process implemented in 31-101 gives commanders a tool to determine how to best use their scarce resources to deliver enduring integrated defense against threats to the Air Force mission.

2.6.10. As of January 2010, eight Security Forces members have lost their lives in the Global War on Terror; First Lieutenant Joseph D. Helton Jr., Airmen First Class Elizabeth N. Jacobson, Staff Sergeant Brian McElroy, Technical Sergeant Jason L. Norton, Airmen First Class Leebernard E. Chavis, Staff Sergeant John Self, Senior Airmen Jason D. Nathan, and Staff Sergeant Travis L. Griffin.

**2.7. Security Forces Air Force Cross Recipients.** The Air Force Cross is the second highest military decoration that can be awarded to a member of the United States Air Force and is awarded for extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of the Medal of Honor. It may be awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S Air Force, distinguishes him or herself by extraordinary heroism in combat. In the entire history of the Security Forces career field, there have been only two Security Forces members awarded the Air Force Cross.

2.7.1. Captain Reginald Maisey was assigned as the Operations Officer, 3rd Security Police Squadron. During the 31 January 1968 Tet Offensive attack on Bien Hoa Air Base, at 0320hrs, a radio call came to CSC reporting a penetration of the base perimeter. Eight companies of the 274th VC Regiment were attacking the east and southeast perimeter of Bien Hoa and 300 to 500 men were surging toward Bunker Hill 10, trying to get to the flight line beyond it. The commander of the 3rd Security Police Squadron, Lt Col Kent Miller, sent Captain Maisey to Bunker Hill 10 to direct area defense forces. Despite being wounded, he continued to direct forces inside and outside the bunker, repelling the enemy advance. At approximately 0430, Captain Maisey was hit by an enemy rocket as it exploded against one of the bunker's firing slits. The force of the blast hit him in the back and killed him. Because of his "supreme courage and undaunted leadership" under fire, Capt Maisey was posthumously awarded the Air Force Cross, becoming the first non-aviator to receive the nation's second highest decoration.

2.7.2. Capt Garth Wright was assigned as the Weapons System Security Officer, 35th Security Police Squadron. On 26 January 1969, at 0032 hours a reported base perimeter breach was confirmed when a firefight began. Captain Wright and six additional Security Policemen were directed to reinforce the perimeter sentries and attempt to flank the enemy. While sweeping toward the perimeter breach, Captain Wright engaged enemy personnel, killing one man who was discovered to have a grenade in his hand and sacks of grenades tied around his waist. At the end of the engagement, sixteen enemy personnel were dead and one wounded prisoner was taken. Credited with "extraordinary coolness under fire" and preventing "hostile forces from overrunning the base," Captain Garth Wright became the second Security Policeman to be awarded the Air Force Cross.

## Chapter 3

### MILITARY WORKING DOG, COMBAT ARMS TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE, CORRECTIONS, AND REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER PROGRAMS

#### 3.1. The Military Working Dog (MWD) Program.

3.1.1. People have used dogs to protect themselves and property since prehistoric times. Military forces have used trained dogs the world over since the first military units were organized. Canines were used in warfare throughout history supporting combat operations. From these ancient beginnings, over 30,000 dogs have served in the US military in harm's way and are responsible for saving thousands of lives.

3.1.2. The United States did not make extensive use of dogs prior to 1942. In early 1943, Mr. James M. Austin organized the War Dog program and by that July, more than 11,000 dogs had been procured. On May 1, 1957, the responsibility to train sentry dogs was taken over by the Air Force from the Army. The first dog school was established at Lackland AFB, TX, where it remains to this day as the DoD Military Working Dog School. The school is responsible for procuring all dogs for the DoD and training dogs and handlers for all branches of the military.

3.1.3. Military working dogs proved they are "War Dogs" on many occasions during combat action in Vietnam. In the predawn hours of December 4, 1966, Tan Son Nhut AB was attacked by a large force of Viet Cong (VC) commando raiders. The raiders used a single avenue of approach through friendly force positions outside the base perimeter. Once inside the base, the raiders divided into small groups to attack their targets. Several sentry dogs stationed on the perimeter gave the initial alert and warning almost simultaneously. Because of this early warning, the 377<sup>th</sup> Air Police Squadron was able to repel the attack after seven long hours of fighting. When the battle was over, 13 Viet Cong and one Security Policeman, who was trying to save his supervisor, were dead and one canine handler was wounded. Many of the remaining VC took refuge in vegetation, wells, and local graveyards to wait for the opportunity to escape or attack again.

3.1.4. Around 1900 hrs, MWD Nemo alerted his handler Airman Second Class Robert A. Thorneburg to the presence of VC who had avoided earlier detection. During the attack, a bullet caught Airman Thorneburg on his shoulder and Nemo was hit in the muzzle area, but not before Nemo killed at least one VC raider. Ignoring his serious head wound, the 85-pound dog threw himself at the VC guerillas who had opened fire. Nemo's ferocious defense bought Airman Thorneburg the time he needed to call upon back up forces. Finally, the QRT members were able to carry Thorneburg and Nemo out to safety where they received emergency treatment. Both recovered; however, Nemo was permanently disfigured and lost the use of one eye. Nemo was credited with saving his handler's life and preventing further destruction of life and property. On June 23, 1967, HQ USAF directed Nemo be returned to Lackland AFB, TX, as the first sentry dog officially retired from military service. Nemo was only one of the many dogs who served, and continue to serve, faithfully and honorably in the United States Air Force.

3.1.5. In May 2004, the first 12 Air Force Patrol/Explosive Detector Dog (PEDD) teams were attached to the Marine Corps to help support the needs of line infantry companies

combating enemy insurgents in Iraq. Some of the roles these teams filled were as combat patrol pointmen, traffic control point vehicle search teams, Improvised Explosive Device detectors, and explosive cache search teams. These PEDD teams served in several operations including Operation PHANTOM FURY in November 2004 when the city of Fallujah was captured from insurgent forces who had taken the city from its inhabitants through fear and murder.

3.1.6. On April 4, 2005, the Specialized Service Dogs (SSD) program was established in an effort to counter IEDs. The SSD is an explosive detector dog only with advanced training to work off-leash at an extended distance away from the handler. These MWDs have personality traits that differ from most MWDs that are trained to attack. These dogs are not trained to bite and are capable of working in large crowds without the concern the MWD will attack civilians. As contingency operations change, the MWD program will continue to adapt to meet the needs of the mission.

### **3.2. The Combat Arms Program.**

3.2.1. The experience of the Korean War encouraged General Curtis LeMay to change the way weapons training was conducted in the Air Force. In 1958, the USAF selected 25 experienced competitive shooters to become the initial instructor cadre of the USAF Marksmanship Center located at Lackland AFB, TX, where it remains active today.

3.2.2. The marksmanship program was designed by Colonel Tom Kelly and initially under the direction of Colonel Peter Agnell. The original cadre attended the Army's advanced rifle marksmanship coaches class at Ft. Benning, GA, from January 26 to February 15, 1958. The three-week training course included coaching techniques, range management, and procedures for the preparation of marksmanship training programs. The purpose of the initial cadre was to train Small Arms instructors and gunsmiths for assignment to all Air Force bases. With these personnel as a core for the newly formed USAF Marksmanship Center, bases throughout the world began selecting personnel to be sent to the center for training. On November 5, 1958, the first class of 32 students began training. The initial course was 12 weeks in duration and graduated qualified small arms instructors who returned to their bases to establish local marksmanship programs. The new instructors were awarded the AFSC 753X0 and the expanded program included intensive training for aircrews, Air Police, and Air Base Defense personnel to improve the overall weapons capability of all Air Force personnel.

3.2.3. In 1965, the USAF Marksmanship unit's name was formally changed to the Small Arms Marksmanship Training Unit. This name change better described the types of weapons the career field was responsible to train. Besides meeting local training objectives and conducting competitive rifle and pistol matches, Small Arms specialists set up and operated specialty courses.

3.2.4. In 1982, Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) was placed under the operational control of Security Police units and, as previously mentioned, became part of the unified Security Forces career field in 1997.

### **3.3. Air Force Corrections Programs**

3.3.1. The Air Provost Marshal formation. Many are aware the Air Force conducts courts-martial's [a military court of justice] however, few know the Air Force operates its own

confinement system. With the creation of the Air Force in 1947, the Air Force correctional system was placed under the Air Provost Marshal Activities Department. During this time, the first instruction on Corrections was established with the publication of Air Force Manual 125-2, *Administration and Operation of Confinement Facilities and the Treatment and Retraining of Prisoners* (currently, known as AFI 31-205, *Air Force Corrections System*). In February 1948, the Air Provost Marshal proposed to the Air Adjutant General the establishment of four retraining centers (later reduced to one centralized facility) because the average base guardhouse (jail) could not provide the type of social and military therapy to the most junior of the offenders. On October 24, 1951, Headquarters General Order No. 17, activated the 3320<sup>th</sup> Retraining Group on Amarillo Air Force Base, Texas. The primary mission of the Group was to rehabilitate and restore to duty those with minor offenses who showed potential. The first trainee arrived in February 1952 and the Group returned 500 trainees to duty in the first two years saving induction and technical training costs. This forward leaning proposal was obviously well under way when later in the same year Congress passed several laws specifically relating to military confinement and rehabilitation. The most sweeping changes were Title 10, United States Code, Sections 951 and 953, which required corrective rather than punitive treatment of military inmates and to offer the opportunity for restoration to duty. In 1953, the Air Force incarcerated 4,798 prisoners in 119 CONUS confinement facilities, each with different standards highlighting the lack of a centrally managed infrastructure. By the end of 1954, the high number of confinees and lack of proper facilities dictated the creation of the Air Police Correctional Specialist career field, AFSC 771X1 and a Civil Engineer construction blueprint template for base jails Air Force wide. In 1968, Congress closed Amarillo AFB and on October 1, 1968 the Air Force moved the 3320<sup>th</sup> Retraining Group to Lowry AFB, Colorado, where the training became to know as the Air Force Return-to-Duty Program. Effective June 15, 1976, the 3320<sup>th</sup> Retraining Group was more appropriately renamed the 3320<sup>th</sup> Corrections and Rehabilitation Group.

3.3.1.1. In 1971, the Air Force established a new squadron under the 3320<sup>th</sup> Retraining Group, the 3320<sup>th</sup> Corrections and Rehabilitation Squadron (CRS) at Lowry AFB. The 3320 CRS had a 154-bed Level II facility, which housed Air Force inmates with sentences from 1-5 years. Also that year Detachment 1, 3320 CRS stood up at the US Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) at Ft Leavenworth, Kansas with a staff of 105 whose duties included medical, administrative and guard functions. In 1992, the 3320<sup>th</sup> CRS function transferred to the Air Force Office of Security Police (AFOSP) at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, and stood up a Corrections Division with Branches for Personnel, Rehabilitation and Inmate Management. AFOSP would be renamed Air Force Security Police Agency (AFSPA) in 1993 and subsequently renamed Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center (HQ AFSFC) and relocated to Lackland AFB, TX, in 1997.

3.3.1.2. In 1993, in anticipation of Congress' pending closure of Lowry AFB, the AFSPA stood down the 3320<sup>th</sup> Corrections and Rehabilitation Group. Simultaneously, AFSPA moved the Lowry AFB Level II correctional functions, under a joint agreement with the Navy, to Naval Air Station Miramar (now Marine Corps Air Station Miramar), California and Naval Weapons Station Charleston (now Joint Base Charleston), South Carolina, sharing a portion of their two Level II facilities. To operate this mission realignment AFSPA stood up two new Detachments, placing Detachment 2 at Miramar and Detachment 3 at Charleston each with a staff of 28 and 33 personnel respectively.

Dets 2 and 3 each contained specialists from the following career fields; Security Police, Mental Health, Personnel, Administration, Communications and special duty Military Training Leaders. That same year the Air Force Return-to-Duty Program moved to Charleston where it remained until 2007 when it was relocated to Lackland AFB, TX, under the HQ AFSFC/ Corrections Division (HQ AFSFC/SFC). Also, in 1993, the DoD reorganized the mission of the USDB and made the Army the DoD Executive Agent for this sole Level III facility. As a result, AFSPA reduced Detachment1 to a liaison staff of six.

3.3.2. Today the Air Force continues to centralize the key functions of Corrections under one manager at HQ AFSFC which includes AFSCs for personnel, finance, security forces, training and rehabilitation. These HQ staff members assist field units by performing highly specialized actions necessary to comply with Federal Law, as well as, DoD and AF Instruction for the incarceration, treatment, and processing of pretrial detainees and post trial inmates under military jurisdiction. These actions assist the field to fulfill their primary mission - to Fly, Fight, and Win.

### **3.4. Regional Training Centers.**

3.4.1. Regional Training Centers (RTC) were originally developed to provide continuation and mission specific combat skills training for the MAJCOMs they supported. Training at each RTC was based on SF core concepts, but each RTC focused on the mission of their parent MAJCOM. RTCs operated this way until 2006 when HQ AFSFC hosted an event to streamline the master training plan and developed a list of common tasks, conditions and standards for each of the common tasks and standardized lesson plans. The overall goal was to ensure SF members who deploy anywhere in the world, whether from the same base or from different bases, would have similar training and a common operational picture.

3.4.2. The Global War on Terror (now Overseas Contingency Operations) brought about a number of changes to Security Forces operations, which impacted training requirements. Now, every Security Forces member identified for deployment must attend a RTC or other pre-deployment training site to receive training tailored to that specific deployment. Other training sites may include, but are not limited to, MAJCOM training sites or Army PPPs.

3.4.3. MAJCOM training centers:

3.4.3.1. ACC, 99 GCTS, Creech AFB, NV. Program name is Silver Flag Alpha.

3.4.3.2. AFMC, 96 GCTS, Eglin AFB, FL. Program name is Brave Defender.

3.4.3.3. AFGSC, 90 GCTS, Camp Guernsey, WY.

3.4.3.4. AMC, 421<sup>st</sup> Combat Training Squadron, Fort Dix, NJ. Program name is Phoenix Warrior.

3.4.3.5. PACAF, 736 SFS, Andersen AFB, Guam. Program name is Commando Warrior.

3.4.3.6. USAFE, 786 SFS, Sembach Annex, Germany. Program name is Creek Defender.

3.4.3.7. AFRC, 610 SFS, Ft. Wolters, TX. Program name is Patriot Defender.

3.4.3.8. Air National Guard, 204 SFS, Ft. Bliss, TX. Program name is Desert Defender.

**3.5. The Security Forces career field has been shaped by many events and people, too numerous to mention in detail in this manual.** There are excellent publications, however, that go into more specifics. Several such publications are *Snakes in the Eagles Nest, A History of Ground Attacks on Air Bases* by Alan Vick; *Check Six Begins on the Ground, Responding to the Evolving Ground Threat to U.S. Air Force Bases* by David A. Shlapak and Alan Vick; *War Dogs, A History of Loyalty and Heroism* by Michael G. Lemish; and *Air Base Defense in The Republic of Vietnam* by Roger P. Fox. These books provide a comprehensive look at air base attacks and reference several books and research papers that are outstanding sources of information on Security Forces history and the use of military working dogs. The base library or historian's office are good places to find these and other books on Security Forces history. Another excellent source of history is the Security Police Museum at Lackland AFB, TX. Through displays and an abundant catalog of knowledge, it continues to chronicle Security Forces achievements throughout the world.

**3.6. Forms Prescribed.**

3.6.1. None.

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**Attachment 1****GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****Reference***

Defenders of the Force: The History of the United States Air Force Security Forces, 1947 – 2006; Report commissioned by A7S and compiled by Col. (Ret) James L. Conrad and Col. (Ret) Jerry M. Bullock.

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

**AAF**— Army Air Force

**AB**— Air Base

**ABS**— Air Base Security

**ACC**— Air Combat Command

**AETC**— Air Education and Training Command

**AEW**— Air Expeditionary Wing

**AFB**— Air Force Base

**AFMC**— Air Force Mobility Command

**AFRC**— Air Force Reserve Command

**AFSC**— Air Force Specialty Code

**AFSFC**— Air Force Security Forces Center

**AFSPC**— Air Force Space Command

**AMC**— Air Mobility Command

**ANGB**— Air National Guard Bureau

**AP**— Air Police

**APM**— Air Provost Marshal

**CATM**— Combat Arms Training and Maintenance

**CRG**— Contingency Response Group

**DoD**— Department of Defense

**ESFS**— Expeditionary Security Forces Squadron

**FAST**— Fly Away Security Team

**GLCM**— Ground Launched Cruise Missile

**HQ**— Headquarters

**ID**— Integrated Defense

**IED**— Improvised Explosive Device

**MAJCOM**— Major Command

**MP**— Military Police

**MWD**— Military Working Dog

**OSI**— Office of Special Investigations

**PACAF**— Pacific Air Forces

**PDF**— Panama Defense Force

**PEDD**— Patrol Explosive Detection Dog

**PPP**— Power Projection Platform

**QRT**— Quick Reaction Team

**RTC**— Regional Training Center

**SPS**— Security Police Squadron

**SF**— Security Forces

**SFG**— Security Forces Group

**SFS**— Security Forces Squadron

**SSD**— Specialized Service Dog

**USAF**— United States Air Force

**VC**— Viet Cong