



81st
**SECURITY
POLICE
SQUADRON**
HANDBOOK

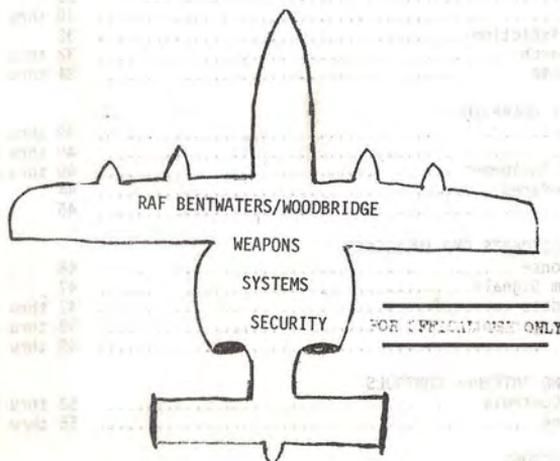


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PREFACE

The purpose of this pamphlet is to assist newly assigned security police personnel in the performance of their job at RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge. This pamphlet was prepared by the Training Section from the references listed in Chapter 10. The pamphlet is designed as a guide for refresher information on terms, operations, procedures, and policies applicable to the 81st Security Police Squadron. It is written for use in self-study to increase mission effectiveness and successfully complete Quality Control Evaluations. The masculine pronouns, he, his, him, and himself when used also will include the female gender. As reminders of this fact, we have used dual pronouns, he/she, him/her, and himself/herself.

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the 81st Tactical Fighter Wing. We have one of the newest and most valuable resources, the A-10 Aircraft, and some of the finest people in the Air Force. You will discover that the dual base concept at RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge is unique and the demands great. We in the 81st Security Police Squadron meet this challenge through providing the best possible security force. The information provided in this pamphlet will be a valuable aid to you in your duties and the worth of the pamphlet depends on your use of it. Study the entire pamphlet and maintain it for future reference in study and Quality Control Evaluations. Some of the information in this pamphlet is policy and some is cold hard fact, but all are items for you to know. Discuss your duties with your supervisor and peers. Our communication process is one of the best - my ear is always available to you and your Chain of Command works.

Malcolm S. Zickler
MALCOLM S. ZICKLER, Major, USAF
Chief, Security Police



USAFE MISSION

One of America's strongest overseas Air Arms, USAFE is a primary instrument of western defense. It's principal mission is to train and maintain Air Force Units to engage in combat operations in support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In addition, USAFE assists Air Forces of other NATO Nations in developing their combat capability.

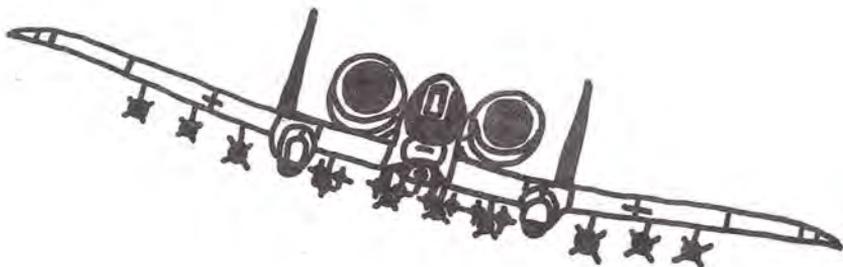
USAFE has its headquarters in Ramstein, Germany. The command's geographical area of interests sweeps in a giant arc over approximately one-fourth of the globe, from the British Isles and Scandinavia through Western Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East as far as New Delhi, India. It encompasses thousands of miles of Soviet and Eastern Communist country frontiers. USAFE has jurisdiction over more than 20 primary bases and more than 400 installations in this vast area.

81st TACTICAL FIGHTER WING MISSION

The mission of the 81st TFW is to train for, and conduct operations according to USAFE and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) war plans. This requires employment of the A10 Aircraft and crews located at RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge and other sites which may be directed by USAFE or NATO. The 81 TFW maintains forward operating locations (FOLS) at Sembach, Ahlhorn, Leipheim, and Norvehich, Germany. These FOLS maintain the capability to receive augmentation forces at minimal notice.

81st SECURITY POLICE SQUADRON MISSION

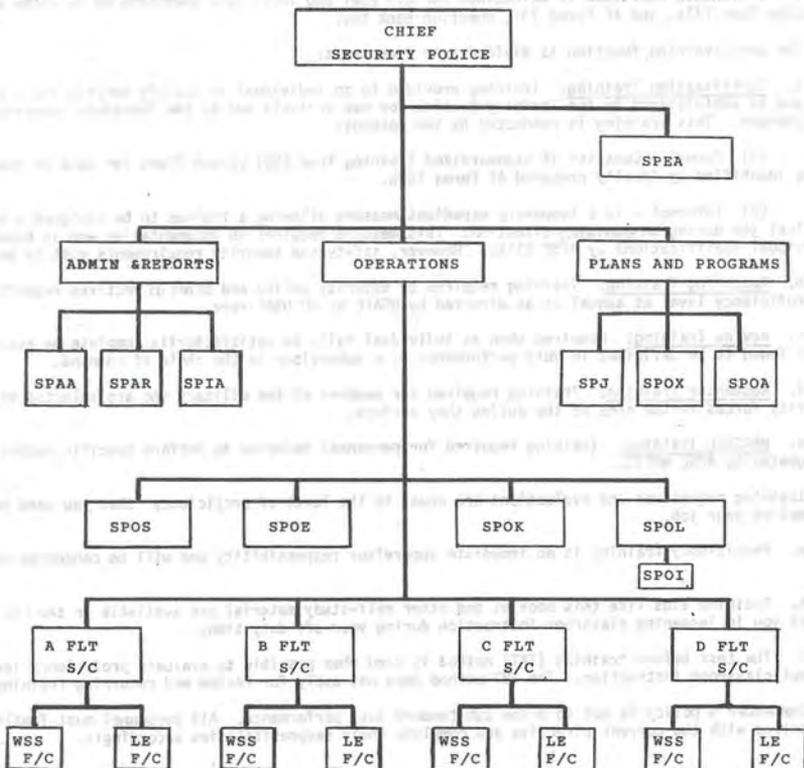
The mission of the 81st SPS is to provide maximum physical security for the Wing and deployed priority resources; and enforcement of law and order for the 81 TFW.



CHAIN OF COMMAND

PRESIDENT _____	BASE CMDR _____
SEC OF DEFENSE _____	DEP BASE CMDR _____
SEC OF AIR FORCE _____	SQ CMDR _____
CHIEF OF STAFF, USAF _____	OPS OFF _____
CINCUSAFE _____	SHIFT CMDR _____
CMDR, 3rd AF _____	FLT CHIEF _____
WING CMDR _____	REPORT OFF _____
VICE WING CMDR _____	YOU _____

81st SECURITY POLICE SQUADRON ORGANIZATION CHART



WHERE ARE YOU?

TRAINING AND QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAMS

TRAINING

1. The training and quality control program are conducted in accordance with AFR 125-28, Security Police Unit Training Program, and AFR 50-23, On-the-Job Training (OJT).
2. A learning resource center (LRC) is maintained at the training section and at the Central Security Control. The LRC contains all the material from which training is provided.
 - a. The speciality Training Standard (STS) is the basis for all training requirements.
 - b. Standardized Position Orientated Training (SPOT) from Educational Subject Block Index (ESBI) Lesson plans is provided for each job within the unit.
 - c. Specific task and knowledge items are indicated on individual AF Forms 1098, Special Task Certification and Recurring Training, to identify training requirements and document training provided.
 - d. Task Performance Checklists, AF Forms 689, are used to evaluate each task.
 - e. A standard test bank is maintained for all ESBI and local test questions on AF Forms 685, Question Bank File, and AF Forms 731, Question Bank Key.
3. The unit training function is divided into five areas:
 - a. Certification Training: Training provided to an individual to qualify her/him for a specific job and is administered by the Training Section for new arrivals and by the immediate supervisor for job changes. This training is conducted by two methods:
 - (1) Formal - Consists of standardized training from ESBI Lesson Plans for task or Knowledge items identified by locally prepared AF Forms 1098.
 - (2) Informal - is a temporary expedient measure allowing a trainee to be assigned a non-critical job during an emergency situation. This measure requires no documentation and is based on individual qualifications by AFSC 811X0. However, safety and security requirements must be met.
 - b. Recurring Training: Training required by security police and other directives regardless of proficiency level at annual or as directed by USAFE or HQ USAF rate.
 - c. Review Training: Required when an individual fails to satisfactorily complete an evaluation or is found to be deficient in duty performance by a supervisor in the chain of command.
 - d. Augmenter Training: Training required for members of the military who are selected to augment security forces in the area of the duties they perform.
 - e. WARSKIL Training: Training required for personnel selected to perform specific duties designated by AFSC W81132.
4. Training objectives and evaluations are equal to the level of proficiency that you need to accomplish your job.
 - a. Proficiency training is an immediate supervisor responsibility and will be conducted on the job.
 - b. Training aids like this booklet and other self-study material are available in the LRC to assist you in lessening classroom instruction during your off-duty time.
 - c. The test before training (TBT) method is used when possible to evaluate proficiency levels without classroom instruction. The TBT method does not apply for review and recurring training.
5. Commander's policy is not to allow substandard duty performance. All personnel must familiarize themselves with the current directive and complete their responsibilities accordingly.

a. Career Development Course Exam failures and the supervisor must explain to the Commander the cause of the failure.

b. The OJT Manager provides inputs on each supervisor's APR on how the supervisor discharges OJT responsibilities.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING The Air Force On-the-job training (OJT) program provides training for Air Force enlisted personnel to qualify them in the knowledge and job proficiency required to perform duty in an Air Force specialty.

There are two types of training:

A. FORMAL TRAINING - includes training conducted both in approved courses and On-the-Job.

B. QUALIFICATION TRAINING - provides additional training for airmen who have already been upgraded in their specialties.

QUALITY CONTROL

1. A quality Control section is established to evaluate the unit's effectiveness to meet mission accomplishment. Each security policeman must be evaluated at a specific time frame in the duty position(s) held.

a. Annual Evaluations. As a minimum, all duty positions will require a evaluation at least annually (not more than 2 months before or after the certification date).

b. Quarterly and Semi-Annual Evaluations. Certain critical duty positions will require more frequent evaluations, i.e., Priority A Entry Controller - quarterly; Comm/Plotter, Alarm Monitor and SPCDS Operator - semi-annually. In the critical duty position, these evaluations must be satisfactory completed before job assignment of the trainee without direct supervision.

c. All evaluations will consist of practical, oral, and written phases where the minimum acceptable score in each phase is 80%. In the case of the Priority A Entry Controller the only passing score is 90%.

d. Random evaluations will be conducted to alleviate the downward job knowledge retention after successfully completing an evaluation. This evaluation is in addition to the semi-annual and annual evaluation and means an individual could undergo an eval after or before the regularly scheduled evaluation.

2. Failure to receive a satisfactory rating in itself is not cause for automatic decertification, except in critical areas. It is a basis for supervisor counselling and immediate review training.

a. Outstanding Ratings (96% on written and 98% on oral and practical) will earn the recipient a 3 day pass when approved by the supervisor and the mission allows, and a Certificate of Achievement.

b. Excellent Ratings: (90% on written and 94% on practical and oral) will earn the recipient a Certificate of Achievement.

WEIGHTED AIRMAN PROMOTION SYSTEM (WAPS)

WAPS was implemented in June 1970. It selects airmen for promotion to grades of E-5 through E-7 using standard weighted criteria;

Specialty Knowledge Test (SKT) score	100 Maximum Points
Promotion Fitness Examination (PFE) score	100 Maximum Points
Time-in-Service	40 Maximum Points
Time-in-Grade	60 Maximum Points
Decorations	25 Maximum Points
Performance Reports	135 Maximum Points
Total	460

a. SPECIALTY KNOWLEDGE TEST (SKT): All airmen eligible for promotion to E-5 through E-7 are given an SKT annually if one is published. Airmen will be notified when they are scheduled to take the promotion tests; however, all airmen are personally responsible for meeting their scheduled testing date. Prior to this, they should prepare for this test by using SKT study reference lists

available for their AFSC. Failure to report for scheduled testing will render an airman ineligible for promotion consideration for that cycle.

b. PROMOTION FITNESS EXAMINATION (PFE): The PFE measures an airman's knowledge of military subjects and management practices at a specific grade level. It is administered every cycle to new eligibles normally at the same testing session as the SKT. Once taken, the test results are valid for two cycles, when testing for E-5, and valid for one cycle when testing for E-6 and E-7. As with the SKT, airmen prepare themselves for this examination by reviewing reference materials available through their unit. Both the PFE and SKT are scored using the percent right scoring method.

c. TIME-IN-SERVICE (TIS): The third factor in WAPS, time-in-service, is computed by allowing 1/6 point for each month of active service up to 20 years as of the last day of the last month of the promotion cycle. Periods of 15 days or more count as 1 month and periods of less than 15 days are dropped.

d. TIME-IN-GRADE (TIG): Time-in-grade score is computed at the rate of one-half point per full month in grade up to the maximum of 60 points for 120 months in grade. Periods of 15 days or more count as a whole month.

e. DECORATIONS: Decorations are assigned specific points according to their order of precedence. A total of 25 points will be the maximum for this factor. Points allowed for each award are:

Medal of Honor	15
Air Force Cross	9
Distinguished Service Cross	9
Distinguished Service Medal	9
Silver Star	7
Legion of Merit	7
Distinguished Flying Cross	7
Airman's Medal	5
Soldier's Medal	5
Bronze Star	5
Meritorious Service Medal	5
Air Medal	3
Commendation Medal	3
Purple Heart	1

The same points will be given for repeat awards and equivalent decorations earned in other U.S. Services, regardless of the grade held at the time earned. The ending date of the decoration must be on or before the promotional eligibility cut-off date.

f. AIRMAN PERFORMANCE REPORT (APR): The APR is used as a measure of airman's job performance. It reflects the sum of his capabilities as demonstrated in his daily actions. It also serves as an indication of his expected duty performance in future assignments within his career field. More than one fourth of the WAPS score possible is the 135 points maximum allowed for APR's. To compute the score, add the overall evaluation of all APRs for the past 5 years (not to exceed 10 reports), multiply by 15 and divide the total by the number of APRs used.

AIRMAN IN RETRAINING STATUS: Airmen entered in retraining status prior to the promotion eligibility cut-off date are put into an "SKT Exempt" status for their control Air Force Specialty Code (CAFSC). Retrainees in the "No SKT Test" status are considered for promotion under WAPS, but as a separate group for their grades and career field (first two digits of AFSC); and are considered for promotion without the SKT score. A promotion quota proportionate to that allotted for all eligibles is authorized for retrainees. All retrainees take the PFE.

PROMOTIONS TO E-8 AND E-9: Promotion boards meet at AFMPC annually to consider airmen for promotion to these grades. The boards are divided into panels composed of two Colonels and a Chief Master Sergeant. Board members assess each airman's selection folder by the "Whole Person" concept, considering such factors as manner of duty performance, experience, supervisory and leadership abilities, seniority, education, and professional development.

CHAPTER 1

1-1. Creed of a Security Policeman.

I am a security policeman.

I hold allegiance to my country, devotion to duty, and personal integrity above all.

I wear my badge of authority with dignity and restraint, and promote by example high standards of conduct, appearance, courtesy, and performance.

I seek no favor because of my position.

I perform my duties in a firm, courteous, and impartial manner, irrespective of a person's color, race, religion, national origin, or sex.

I strive to merit the respect of my fellow airmen and all with whom I come in contact.

1-2. Security Police General Orders.

a. I WILL TAKE CHARGE OF MY POST AND PROTECT PERSONNEL AND PROPERTY FOR WHICH I AM RESPONSIBLE UNTIL PROPERLY RELIEVED. The number and limits of each security policeman's post are defined in his special security instructions. He is instructed where he can go and what he must do in the performance of his duties. When he is placed in charge of that post, his superiors are relying on him to comply with the orders and instructions given him until they relieve him of those responsibilities.

b. I WILL REPORT ALL VIOLATIONS OF ORDERS I AM INSTRUCTED TO ENFORCE AND WILL CALL MY SUPERIOR IN ANY CASE NOT COVERED BY INSTRUCTIONS. A security policeman apprehends anyone violating the orders he is instructed to enforce, notifies security police headquarters and CSC, and detains the individual until his superior arrives. Unforeseeable situations will occur that are not specifically mentioned in orders. In such cases, the security policeman contacts his superior for a decision or course of action.

c. I WILL GIVE THE ALARM IN CASE OF DISORDER OR EMERGENCY. A security policeman immediately reports any unusual events that threaten the security of the installation or endanger life or property. He takes reasonable counteraction to save life and minimize the extent of damage. At the same time, he maintains the security of his post and is alert for possible violations of his special security instructions during the emergency.

1-3. Code of Conduct.

Article I - I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

Article II - I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.

Article III - If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

Article IV - If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information nor take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

Article V - When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war. I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

Article VI - I will never forget that I am an American Fighting Man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

1-4. Standards of Conduct. The nature of the Squadron mission demands that assigned personnel meet certain standards of behavior, bearing and appearance. These standards of conduct are vital to mission accomplishment and your personal discipline will be the key factor towards success. Violations of any standard can be punishable under the UCMJ.

a. While on duty your ethics will play an important role in your performance of duty; possibly more than in any other job in the Air Force. You are the keeper of the peace - "peacekeeper" - and the enforcer of rules and regulations.

(1) Your duty hours are as prescribed by your duty roster and the monthly scheduling plan. It is your direct responsibility to insure you are at duty at the appointed place and time.

(2) As you must be alert at all times while on duty, it is your responsibility to insure that you receive at least 8 hours of rest prior to any scheduled duty.

(3) Alcoholic beverages will not be consumed within 8 hours prior to any scheduled duty.

(4) If you have been prescribed medication, you must inform your supervisor of this fact before duty.

(5) The specific authorized reading material and commercial radio use will be directed by your Special Security Instructions (SSIs).

(6) You must keep your supervisor informed of your current residence and update your locator card with map (if off-base) at the Orderly Room. This includes your emergency locator card at CBPO.

b. Personal appearance standards share an equally important role in mission accomplishment as the image you portray are interpreted by others on how well we abide by the laws we enforce. The appearance standards are established in AFR 35-10. In addition we have certain policy applicable to items of optional wear and special equipment in the 81SPS; NOTE: ONLY SP "ISSUE" EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN WHILE ON DUTY.

(1) During alerts your field gear must be worn and your gas mask must be immediately available, whether you are in civilian or military dress.

(2) While on duty during alerts, you must also wear your flak vest, correctly zipped and fastened, and the chin strap on the helmet snapped.

(3) The blue knit watch cap may be worn by security police personnel while on post only in the winter months (15 Oct to 15 Apr.)

(4) The beret will be worn at all guardmounts, front sweat band level across the forehead approximately 1 inch above the eye-brows, the standard USAFE emblem positioned directly above the left eye, and the right edge of the beret fabric draped downward toward the right ear.

(5) The normal uniform for security duty is the fatigue uniform with bloused trousers over the boot. For law enforcement duty the duty uniform is the blue combination 2, 3, or 4 with low quarters. Both duty uniforms will be worn with the blue SP jacket. At all mandatory duty formations the duty uniform must be worn. Any specific duty uniform announcements will be made in the posted duty roster.

(6) A SP qualification badge is authorized for wear with all uniforms. The metallic badge is authorized on blue combinations only and the cloth badge with the fatigue uniform. Both the metallic and cloth qualification badge are prohibited from wear on the SP jacket. For qualifications of basic, senior, or master badge, see AFR 900-40.

(7) The leather name tag (received from SP Supply) must be displayed on the SP jacket.

(8) Your SP identification badge will be worn at all times while on duty on the outer garment. If the subdued fatigue uniform is worn, the cloth subdued badge is to be worn as prescribed by AFR 35-10.

c. There are specific prohibitions which relate to all Air Force personnel against possible conflict between private interests and official duties. These standards are contained in AFR 30-30 and include:

(1) Taking part in any business or activity which places you in a position of conflict with the United States and your AF job. This includes any of your household members.

(2) To avoid activities, organizations, or persons that are incompatible with your government position.

(3) Making personal or commercial solicitations to junior in rank persons on or off duty.

(4) Engaging in conduct prejudicial to the government.

(5) Soliciting, accepting or agreeing to accept anything of value to perform or not perform an official act. This also includes members of your household.

(6) Soliciting for contributions or presents for supervisors. Not to include voluntary contributions or gifts of nominal value for special occasions (i.e., illness, marriage, transfer and retirement).

(7) Using or allowing (indirect or direct) government facilities, property, and manpower for other than approved activities. Does not include activities for military-community relations if not interfering with the mission.

(8) Using military title or job to endorse a commercial product.

(9) Being employed in outside activities which interferes or reasonable expected to bring discredit with the government.

(10) Taking part in any gambling activity while in government property (owned or leased), except as directed by duties or otherwise authorized.

(11) Obligation to pay all financial indebtedness in a proper and timely manner.



CHAPTER 2

SECURITY POLICE EQUIPMENT

2-1. Individual Clothing and Equipment.

a. Each individual must maintain clothing and equipment in a serviceable condition. Serviceable equipment will serve no purpose unless it is available and used properly when needed. Therefore, all personnel reporting for security duty will wear or have all clothing and equipment listed below in their immediate possession.

b. Each individual is personally responsible and liable for those items which are issued. This responsibility and liability includes safeguarding, reasonable care, and sanitation. Loss or unserviceability of these items through negligence will result in a statement of charges and may result in disciplinary action against the responsible individual.

c. Flight Chiefs will specify which uniform and equipment items will be worn/displayed at guardmount formations. All required items not worn/displayed will be immediately available at the guardmount formation. Under no-notice conditions, personnel may report in wearing any authorized military uniform.

d. Required Clothing and Equipment:

- (1) Long-sleeved fatigue uniform
- (2) Security Police beret
- (3) Security Police shield
- (4) Restricted area badge
- (5) Web Belt
- (6) M16 ammunition pouches (2)
- (7) Holster and .38 ammunition pouch
- (8) Whistle
- (9) Flashlight
- (10) Helmet, with liner
- (11) Gas Mask
- (12) Canteen, with cover
- (13) Protective Body Armor (Flak Vest)
- (14) Foul/wet weather gear
- (15) Ear plugs/protectors
- (16) AF Form 629, Small Arms Hand Receipt
- (17) Mobility Bag

2-2. Communications.

a. If you were on a critical post or patrol and your primary communications failed, how would you communicate with others? What is your primary means of communications? If you thought your radio was being jammed, could you identify the type of interference? These and other questions you may have are answered in the following information.

b. Types of communications systems. The intrabase radio system satisfies the requirement for speed, mobility, and system integration. The radio is the primary means of communications and the most important item of supporting equipment in security operations.

- (1) Primary means of communications (NON-TACTICAL RADIOS).

(a) Base Station. A base station consists of a fixed or transportable radio transmitter and receiver capable of sending and receiving voice messages from other radios on the same network. Base stations are located at the Law Enforcement Desk and CSC. Radio maintenance is not performed by Security Policemen. Base stations require an emergency power supply.

(b) Mobile Two-Way Radio. The set consists of a radio transmitter and receiver. Installed as an operating unit with a motor vehicle, a set provides two-way communications with base and all other subordinate stations on the same network.

(c) Portable Communications Set (Handi-Talk1). This equipment is a compact, low power set used for voice communications over short distances. It is designed to transmit and receive FM radio signals on one of the four possible frequencies. The portable communications equipment is normally used by mobile patrols, security response teams; walking patrols, gate guards and entry controllers. Maintenance by security policemen is limited to changing the power source (battery).

(2) First backup to primary means (LAND-LINE SYSTEMS).

(a) Commercial. Base telephone systems are installed in various sections and offices of Security Police operations for use in transacting routine administrative matters. Numbers of 81st SPS offices/sections are listed in fig. 2-1.

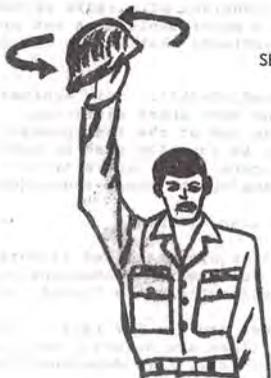
(b) Direct Lines. These special lines provide for rapid, effective communications between two or more locations. The lines are normally used by Desk Sergeants, Comm/Plotters, base and area entry controllers, fire department personnel, control tower personnel, and the base command post.

SQUADRON DIRECTORY

OFFICE	SYMBOL	NUMBER
Commander, 81SPS (CSF)	SP/CC	2109
Reports and Analysis	SPA	2138
SP Operations	SPO	2153
Bentwaters CSC	SPOSB	2175
Scheduling	SPOW	2225
Supply	SPOA	2258
Unit Administration	SPE	2260
Pass & Registration	SPAR	2267
Weapons Systems Security	SPOS	2624
Investigations	SPOI	2730
First Sergeant	CCF	2750
Plans & Programs	SPP	2771
IDE Monitor	SPJ	2771
BW Alternate CSC	SPOSB	2801
BW Armory	SPOA	2852
Law Enforcement Operations	SPOL	2880
Administrative & Reports	SPAA	2700
Classification & Safeguarding	SPIB	2700
Personnel Security	SPIA	2700
British Civil Police Liaison	SPOL	2880
BW MSCFO	SPOSB	2970
Vehicle Control	SPOA	2973
Military Working Dog Section	SPOK	2973
WB Radio Controller	SPOS	6127
Quality Control	SPOX	6128
WB Armory	SPOA	6350
Training	SPOE	6432

Figure 2-1

SECURITY POLICE MANUAL SIGNALS



HELPING HAND/COVERED WAGON

Wave your helmet, or cap in a circular motion above the head and shout, "HELPING HAND" or "COVERED WAGON".

Alternate Signal Technique:
Ignition of the standard day/night flare or alternating short and long blasts with the whistle.



GAS ATTACK

Stretch both arms above the head and shout, "GAS ATTACK".

Alternate Signal Technique:
Intermittent flashes with the standard flashlight aimed at the person(s) to be contacted or intermittent short blasts with the whistle.

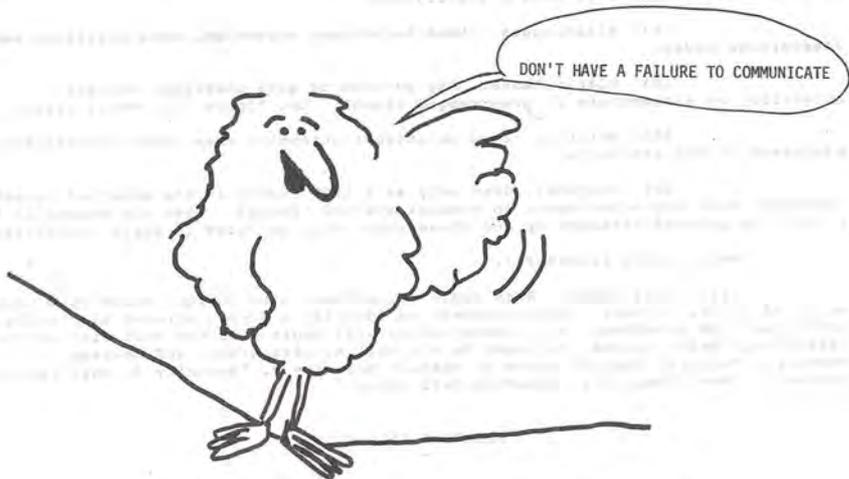


RELIEF OR HELP NEEDED

Hold the arms outstretched horizontally and shout, "RELIEF" or "HELP".

Alternate Signal Technique:
Constant beam with the standard flashlight moved vertically up and down in front of the body with the light directed toward the person(s) to be contacted, or long, equal blasts with the whistle.

FIGURE 2-2.



SIGNAL, SMOKE AND ILLUMINATION, MARINE, MK 13 MODO OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

- (a) Remove cap from end to be ignited.
- (b) Flip pull ring over signal rim.
- (c) Push ring down to break seal.
- (d) If seal does not break, push ring until it binds against case.
- (e) Flip bent ring back to original position and use as lever to break seal.
- (f) Ignite signal by quick pull on ring.
- (g) Hold at arms length 45 degrees from horizontal.
- (h) If smoke signal flames, douse momentary in water.
- (i) After using one end, douse signal in water to cool. Save for use of other end if

needed.

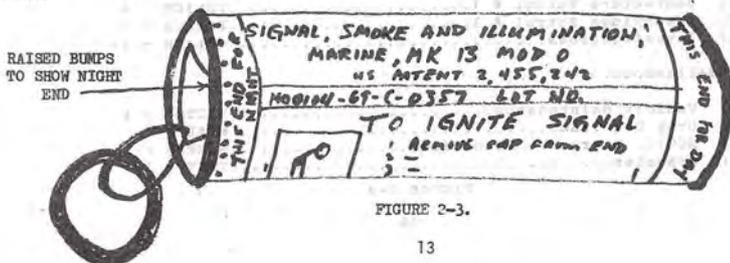


FIGURE 2-3.

(3) Secondary backup to primary means (MANUAL SIGNAL TECHNIQUES).

(a) Hand & Arm Signals. Used when primary communications cannot be used. See figure 2-2, Hand & Arm Signals.

(b) Flashlights. Used to attract attention, show position, and disseminate codes.

(c) Flares/Smoke. May be used to give position, attract attention, or disseminate a prearranged signal. See figure 2-3, MK-13 Flare.

(d) Whistle. Used to attract attention when radio or telephone equipment is not available.

(e) Weapons. Used only as a LAST resort in the event of an extreme emergency when ALL other means to communicate have failed. When the weapon is fired, it will be pointed straight up and three shots will be fired in rapid succession.

c. Major Radio Procedures.

(1) Call Signs. Each radio is assigned a call sign, which is a combination of words, letters, and/or numbers to identify a person without disclosing the user's name or location. All transmissions will begin with the call sign of the office/unit being called, followed by the calling office/unit and message. Example: Security Control wants to contact Security 3, "Security 3, this is Security Control". See figure 2-4, Squadron Call Signs.

SQUADRON CALL SIGNS

Senior Squadron Personnel:

- (a) Chief, Security Police.....YANKEE - 1
- (b) Operations Officer.....YANKEE - 2
- (c) Shift Commander.....YANKEE - 3
- (d) Operations Superintendent.....YANKEE - 4
- (e) WSS Superintendent.....YANKEE - 5
- (f) LE Superintendent.....YANKEE - 6

Security: Frequency 2

- (a) Central Security Control.....SECURITY CONTROL
- (b) Flight Chief.....SECURITY - 1
- (c) Woodbridge Supervisor.....SECURITY - 2
- (d) Alternate CSC.....WHISKEY - 1
- (e) WSA MSCFO.....WHISKEY - 2
- (f) Woodbridge Radio Controller.....FOXTROT - 1

Law Enforcement: Frequency 1

- (a) Desk Sergeant.....POLICE CONTROL
- (b) Flight Chief.....POLICE - 1
- (c) Bentwaters Patrol # 1.....POLICE - 2
- (d) Woodbridge Patrol # 1.....POLICE - 4
- (e) Investigations.....POLICE - 14

Miscellaneous:

- (a) Vehicle Maintenance.....VICTOR - 1
- (b) Drug Dog Team.....MIKE - 1
- (c) NCOIC, Intrusion Detection.....SIERRA - 1
- (d) Armories.....TEST - 1

FIGURE 2-4

LIST OF AUTHORIZED PROWORDS

<u>PROWORD</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	<u>PROWORD</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
Acknowledge	Let me know that you have received and understood this message.	Roger	I have received your last transmission satisfactorily.
Affirmative	Yes, Or, Permission granted.	Say Again	Repeat all or the following part of your last transmission.
All After	The portion of the message to which I have reference is all that which follows.	Silence Lifted	Silence can be lifted only by the station imposing it or higher authority.
All Before	The portion of the message to which I have reference is all that precedes.	Silence	Cease transmission immediately. Maintain silence until instructed to resume.
Break	I hereby indicate the separation of the text from other portions of the message.	Speak Slower	Your transmission is at too fast a speed; reduce speed; reduce speed of transmission.
Cancel	Cancel my transmission.	Stand By	(Self explanatory).
Disregard This Transmission	This transmission is in error. Disregard it.	That Is Correct	You are correct, or what you have transmitted is correct.
I Read Back	The following is my response to your instructions to read back.	This Is	This transmission is from the station whose designation immediately follows.
Go Ahead	Proceed with your message.	Time	That which immediately follows is the time or dateline group of the message
I Say Again	I am repeating transmission or portion indicated.	Unknown Station	The identity of the station with whom I am attempting to establish communication is unknown.
I Spell	I shall spell the next word phonetically.	Verify	Verify entire message with the originator and send correct version.
I Verify	That which follows has been verified at your request and is repeated.	Wilco	I have received your message, understand it, and will comply.
Message Follows	A message which requires recording is about to follow. Transmitted immediately after the call.	Wait	I must pause for a few seconds.
Negative	No, Or, Permission not granted. Or, That is not correct.	Wait Out	I must pause longer than a few seconds.
(Call Sign) Out	This is the end of my transmission to you and no answer is required or expected.	Word After	The word of the message to which I have reference is that which follows.
Over	This is the end of my transmission to you and a response is necessary. Go ahead. Transmit.	Word Before	The word of the message to which I have reference is that which precedes.
Read Back	Repeat all of the specified part of this message back to me exactly as received.	Words Twice	Communication is difficult. Transmit each phrase twice.
Relay (To) or For	Transmit this message to all addresses or to the address designations immediately following.	Wrong	Your last transmission was incorrect, the correct version is...

FIGURE 2-5.

PHONETIC ALPHABET AND NUMERALS

<u>LETTER</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>	<u>LETTER</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>
A	ALFA	AL-FAH	N	NOVEMBER	NO-VEM-BER
B	BRAVO	BRAH-VOH	O	OSCAR	OSS-CAH
C	CHARLIE	CHAR-LEE	P	PAPA	PAH-PAH
D	DELTA	DELL-TAH	Q	QUEBEC	KEH-BACK
E	ECHO	ECK-OH	R	ROMEO	ROW-ME-OH
F	FOXTROT	FOKS-TROT	S	SIERRA	SEE-AIR-RAH
G	GOLF	GOLF	T	TANGO	TANG-GO
H	HOTEL	HOH-TELL	U	UNIFORM	YOU-NEE-FORM
I	INDIA	IN-DEE-AH	V	VICTOR	VIK-TAH
J	JULIETT	JEW-LEE-ETT	W	WHISKEY	WISS-KEY
K	KILO	KEY-LOH	X	X-RAY	ECKS-RAY
L	LIMA	LEE-MAH	Y	YANKEE	YANG-KEY
M	MIKE	MIKE	Z	ZULU	ZOO-LOO

NATURAL ELEMENT

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

PRONUNCIATION

ZE-RO

WUN

TOO

TREE

FOW-er

FIFE

SIX

SEV-en

AIT

NIN-er

FIGURE 2-6.

(2) Prowords. These are used in radio/telephone communications to shorten transmissions and facilitate the reception of messages. Each approved proword has a specific meaning. (See figure 2-5)

(3) Phonetic Alphabet. Speech transmitting techniques used in radio/telephone communications are extremely important. Words which are normally difficult to understand in radio/telephone communications, abbreviations, and groups of letters, should be transmitted by using the phonetic alphabet (See figure 2-6)

(4) Police Call Codes.

(a) Code 1, Routine. When a call is not given a code, it is assumed to be code 1, which is a routine call. It is answered by observing all the traffic laws. Use of emergency flasher lights or siren is not authorized.

(b) Code 2, Urgent. To be answered immediately in a manner that enables the unit to get to the scene, as quickly as possible, without the use of the siren and by observing all traffic laws. Code 2 is known as a "Silent Alarm" and is used when use of a siren might frighten off or warn persons involved in the commission of an offense. Emergency flasher lights may be used, but caution should be observed, since their use may not be enough to ensure the vehicle the right-of-way.

(c) Code 3, Emergency. To be answered immediately by driving to the scene as quickly and as safely as possible, using the emergency flasher lights and siren to obtain the right-of-way. All code 3 responses are made at the direction of the Desk Sergeant or Commander except: as required under hot pursuit; to get the attention of a moving traffic violator; or as required by written operating instruction. Code 3 is not a magic phrase that clears all traffic ahead. The security policemen must slow down and carefully check all traffic on the right and left before making a turn, and always be prepared to stop. Use the siren to obtain the right-of-way or to stop another motor vehicle. Use the siren sparingly.

(d) Code 4, Wants and Warrants Reply. Code 4 is used by the LE Desk or CSC in response to a request for wants and warrants check, to alert a security policeman when a person is wanted and for a major or minor offense. When persons are wanted for a major offense, a backup patrol is dispatched, Code 2.

(5) Duress Signal. The duress signal will be transmitted in a manner which is unnoticed by an unknowledgeable person, but alerts a Security Policeman receiving the signal. Duress codes are intended for use in an emergency or duress situation to avoid any unauthorized disclosure. A "Primary" and "Alternate" duress code is published not to exceed every 60 days and is classified "Confidential". The use of these codes are outlined in the letter of transmittal and will be briefed at guardmounts to assigned personnel. Any broadcast or actual practice use of the primary code will require immediate implementation of the alternate and notification to all Security Forces as well as SPO. A new primary/alternate will be prepared within 48 hours.

(6) Prohibited Radio Practices. Security Policemen will not:

(a) Use profane or obscene language while transmitting.

(b) Transmit superfluous (unnecessary or extravagant), false, or deceptive signals.

(c) Transmit not in accordance with the limitations of a station license, or by an unlicensed station.

(d) Transmit by unauthorized operators (Operators not authorized to use Security Police radios.)

(e) Discuss classified information over the radio.

d. Radio Maintenance and Care. The following procedures will be followed when checking out portable radio units from the armory:

(1) Proceed to the armory and sign for the radio using receipts provided at the clearing pit area. Inspect the radio for damage prior to signing for it.

(2) Never accept a radio from the armory without a leather carrying case, or for newer radios, a plastic belt clip.

- (3) Radios will be returned to the armory by the initial user, except as needed during ESO.
- (4) Never leave the radio unattended.
- (5) Mobile radios are permanently installed by Motorola Radio Maintenance and will be removed only by that office. Mobile radios will be inspected for damage, including microphones and power cell. Damage or malfunction will be reported to the Flight Chief immediately.

e. Communications Equipment Operations.

(1) Mobile Units.

(a) Insure antenna cable and power cable are connected. Turn volume knob clockwise to turn set on. Push squelch monitor button until high pitch sound is heard, then release. Adjustment will be made by Motorola Radio Maintenance only.

(b) Select the proper channel. Depress mike button and make your transmission.

(2) Porta-mobile Units.

(a) Insert MX 340 radio in appropriate slot and gently push all the way in until radio does not spring back.

(b) Turn MX 340 radio on, and adjust the volume on the porta-mobile unit. Make transmissions through the hand-held mike attached to the unit.

(3) Portable Units.

(a) Check radio case and antenna tip for damage. If your radio has a telescopic antenna, gently extend it by pulling it away from the case. Do not turn the volume control knob to maximum volume as this may damage the speaker.

(b) Select the proper channel, depress mike button on the side of the unit and transmit.

(4) Manual Signals. Refer to figures 2-2 and 2-3.

f. Communications Interference.

(1) Unintentional jamming. Caused by nearby electrical equipment, radio, or radar transmitter within close proximity.

(2) Enemy jamming.

(a) Spot jamming. Caused by transmission of a high-power, narrow-band signal to interfere with a specific frequency or channel and is indicated by interference restricted to only one channel.

(b) Barrage jamming. Caused by transmission of a wide-band signal to interfere with as many channels as possible and is produced by operating several narrow-band transmitters simultaneously on adjacent frequencies or channels.

(3) Types of signals.

(a) Spark. Short bursts of high-intensity noise with barrage jamming capabilities.

(b) Stepped tones (Bagpipers). Three to five separate audio tones transmitted in increasing and decreasing pitch.

(c) Rotary. Low-pitched, slowly varying audio frequency (sounds like grunting).

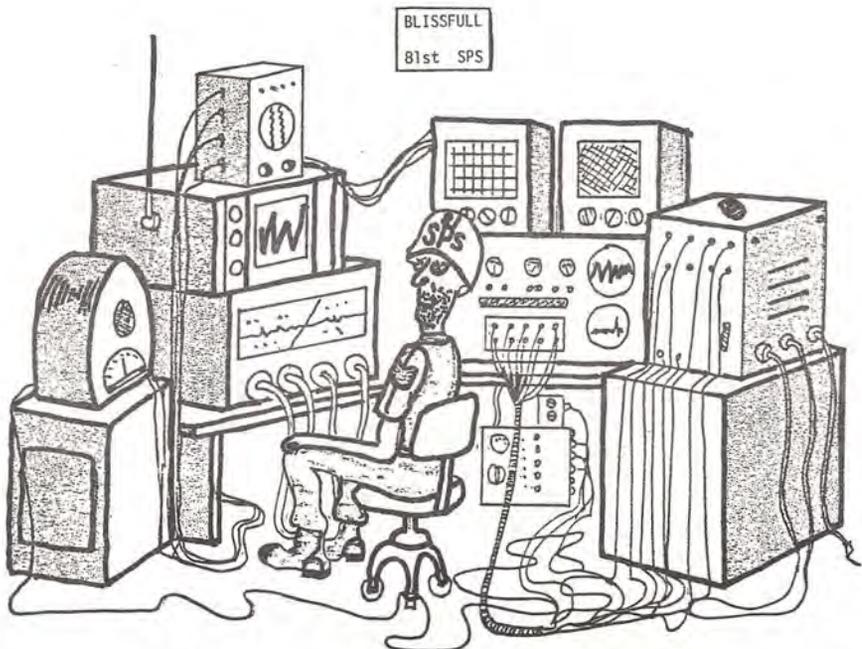
(d) Tone. Single frequency of unvarying tone.

(4) Procedures during jamming.

(a) Report details to CSC/LE Desk by runner if necessary and shift to alternate frequencies. Reduce the use of radio transmissions to an absolute minimum and stress radio discipline and security.

(b) Authenticate all transmissions and keep transmissions as short as possible. Contact 2164 Communications Squadron for immediate response.

(c) If jamming of the intrabase communication system can be attributed to a possible/ actual or probable hostile act, up channel a "Helping Hand/Covered Wagon" report as applicable. Check on the status of all security/law enforcement personnel.



2-3. ALARM SYSTEMS.

a. Small Permanent Communications and Display Segment (SPCDS).

(1) Purpose. SPCDS came about because of the increased terrorist activity throughout the world and the need to provide the most reliable and effective means of safeguarding our most critical USAF resources.

(2) Characteristics. SPCDS consists of the tower in the WSA filled with electronic display equipment which monitors sensors around the particular restricted area and its own circuitry. In Central Security Control, the equipment provides redundant display and the ability to take control of the system should the WSA tower become inoperative.

b. Fence Disturbance Sensor (FDS).

(1) FDSs are installed on the outer of our dual fences surrounding the WSA in units of 15 per sensor line.

(2) When concrete or heavily braced poles are used, 2 FDS sensors will be placed on the fabric between each post. On normal metal post and braced areas one FDS per post is used.

(3) The FDS unit is 3" x 1 3/4" x 2 1/2". The sensing element of the FDS is a small mercury switch attached to an internal steel spring tab.

(4) The mercury ball in the switch is adjusted so that any movement of the fence will cause a closure of an open circuit, thus sending an alarm signal to the WSA tower and CSC.

c. Magnetic Anti Intrusion Detector (MAID) and Magnetic Intrusion Line Sensor (MILES).

(1) The MILES is installed in 100 increments between the WSA fences at a depth of 8 to 12 inches below the ground. The MAID is placed in locked and alarmed junction boxes inside the inner WSA fence.

(2) The MAID/MILES will detect both seismic disturbances in the ground and disturbances in the ground and disturbances in the magnetic field around the sensor wire when any ferrous metal object (containing iron) passing within 1 to 2 meters.

2-4. VEHICLES.

a. The proper assignment, utilization and control of motor vehicles is essential to the accomplishment of the security mission. It will be the responsibility of each vehicle operator in the 81st Security Police Squadron, through close coordination with the Vehicle Control Officer, to manage and control military vehicles assigned to the 81st Security Police Squadron.

b. Each vehicle operator is responsible for the safe, efficient, and economic operation of his/her assigned vehicle. Vehicle operators will be responsible for properly operating their assigned vehicles, insuring that the vehicle is not misused or abused, and will comply with all traffic laws, ordinances, and regulations.

c. Vehicle operators will:

(1) Perform a joint inspection at shift change of their assigned vehicles. The off-going operator will not be relieved until the on-coming operator is satisfied with the other operator's care for the vehicle. An emergency may delay this inspection, but will not delete it. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in immediate removal of both operator's Government Drivers License. Any operator failing to properly annotate his/her checklist and found operating a GMV with defects affecting safe operation may be charged with vehicle abuse and monetarily assessed for any damage incurred.

(2) Do not back any vehicle until a spotter is posted in full view of the operator. Avoid backing whenever possible. If you must back, you will appraise the situation before backing by dismounting and checking the rear. You will always obtain a spotter (if possible) to assist you, but the responsibility will be yours to be positive of a safe course of movement.

(3) Wear the prescribed duty uniform while operating a GMV.

(4) Do not carry unauthorized personnel in a military vehicle.

U.S. GOVERNMENT DRIVERS LICENSE (SF 46), LOCAL VALIDATION

3. The following procedures will apply to those individuals who already possess a government license (SF46) and need to drive a GMV at RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge:

The activity commander or designated representative (VCO) must certify the need for the individual to have his SF 46 validated. This will be accomplished by AF Form 171 (request for Driver's Training and additions to Standard Form 46).

The activity commander or VCO must also certify which specific vehicles the individual will be required to operate. This certification is accomplished in Section III of AF Form 171. Base Drivers School personnel will strike out those vehicles listed on the SF 46 which have not been identified as locally required.

Individuals must undergo an eye examination at the Optometry Clinic (Bldg #529) any Monday or Wednesday from 1300 - 1400 hours. No appointment is necessary.

Figure 2-7.

U.S. GOVERNMENT MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR'S IDENTIFICATION CARD				WXFB77-611	
NAME OF OPERATOR				DATE ISSUED	
PATRICK, Deryl W.				11 Jun 77	
SEX	BIRTH DATE	COLOR OF HAIR	COLOR OF EYES	HAIR COMB	HEIGHT
M	17 Jun 57	Brown	Brown	72"	190
RESIDENCE				MILITARY ID NO.	
Jeffrey, W. Va				030-34-4182	
<small>The holder of this card is entitled to operate U.S. Government vehicles and/or equipment certified, subject to the restrictions set forth on the reverse of this card.</small>					
SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR				TYPE	
<i>Deryl W. Patrick</i>				TNG INST	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF COMMAND UNIT					
81 Transportation Squadron					
<small>NOT TRANSFERABLE <small>Card valid for service only <small>Class when operating Government vehicle.</small></small> </small>					
Signature of Operator				Signature of Issuing Authority	
<i>Deryl W. Patrick</i>				<i>[Signature]</i>	
Standard Form 46 (Revision 1965) (GPO: 1974 O-774-000)					

INSTRUCTIONS		
None		
QUALIFIED TO OPERATE		
TYPE VEHICLE AND/OR EQUIPMENT	CAPACITY	QUALIFYING OFFICER
Auto, Sdn SW	5-9 Pass	<i>J.R. Kennedy</i>
Truck, Cargo	1/2-3/4 Ton	<i>J.R. Kennedy</i>
Truck, Cargo (4x4)	1-3 Ton	<i>J.R. Kennedy</i>
Truck, Cargo M39	1/4 Ton	<i>J.R. Kennedy</i>
OTHER RECORDS (OPTIONAL)		
APCM13AT Full track		
Car, Armored M706-V100		
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O-177-000		

SF Form 46, U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card (front).

SF Form 46 (back).

Individuals will then be indoctrinated on local conditions, laws, and regulations. This training will take place at the Base Drivers School, Bldg. #8, any Monday at 1400 hours. (No scheduling is necessary, but each individual must have in his/her possession a completed AF Form 171 and written eye test certification from the Optometry Clinic.) If the individual will be required to drive on the flightline, this training will be conducted at the same time.

NOTE: Recertification on vehicles over 1 1/2 tons is no longer required.

U.S. GOVERNMENT DRIVERS LICENSE (SF 46, ADDITIONS TO)

4. The following procedures will apply to those individuals who already possess a valid SF 46 and need authorization to operate vehicles other than that shown on the back of the SF 46.

Complete AF Form 171, signed by the VCO.

If the individual requires re-authorization for a vehicle (authorized at one time before and has time over on the SF 46), take AF Form 171 to Base Drivers School where he/she will be scheduled for a road test. Upon completion of the road test, the operator will be authorized to drive the vehicle.

If the individual requesting the addition to his/her license has never been authorized to drive that vehicle before, he/she will have to be scheduled for a course of instruction for that vehicle. Base Drivers School will handle the course of instruction for all vehicles other than panel Van, Metro, and 4x4 Crewcab. For Panel Van/Metro/4x4 authorization, the VCNO will give the course of instruction and certification. The individual requesting the addition to his/her license should schedule the appointments themselves so as to coordinate with off duty time, etc.

(5) Wear seat belts at all times and require each passenger to fasten seat belts before placing the vehicle in motion.

(6) Give full attention to their driving. They will not eat, drink, or smoke while driving, or engage in unnecessary conversation. Commercial radios or tape players will not be utilized.

(7) Will notify their flight VCNCO whenever the vehicle that they are operating has three or more open write-ups (non safety) and any safety write-ups. All open write-ups must be reported to maintenance within one duty day for correction. The flight VCNCO will ensure that these are valid discrepancies. If all discrepancies are valid, he will take the necessary action to deadline the vehicle.

d. Procedures for obtaining a government vehicle license, local validation for that license and additions to the license will be accomplished in accordance with the checklist in figure 2-7.

CHECKLISTS FOR DRIVER LICENSING

USAFE DRIVING PERMIT (USAFE FORM 374)

1. In order to operate a POV all United States military personnel, members of the civilian component of the Armed Forces, and U.S. contractors stationed within or serving in the UK, and their dependents, are required to have the USAFE Driving Permit (USAFE Form 374). A separate license is required for operators of two-wheeled vehicles. These licenses are obtained from Pass and Registration, Bldg 53, however the following prerequisites must be met:

____ Must have a valid stateside, international, or British drivers license.

____ Must attend Course II (Base Orientation and Overseas Indoctrination), conducted by Ground Safety, 0800 hours, every Monday at Bldg 8, RAF Bentwaters. (Drivers training is not conducted on British or American holidays.) Seating is limited and attendance is on a first come, first served basis. Inquiries may be made to Mr. Felgate, Ext 2879, or to the ground Safety Office.

____ Must satisfactorily complete a written examination on host country traffic regulations and an international road sign test. The tests will be administered by the Base Drivers School (Bldg 8) upon completion of Courses II and III. Each test contains 50 questions and failure to answer 90 percent of the questions correctly will result in disqualification. A review of the British Highway Code Book is recommended.

U.S. GOVERNMENT DRIVERS LICENSE (SF 46), INITIAL ISSUE

2. For initial issue of a U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card (SF 46), the following prerequisites must be met:

____ Must successfully complete an eye test administered by the Optometry Clinic (Bldg 529). This can be accomplished on a walk-in basis any Monday or Wednesday between 1300 - 1400 hours.

____ Must successfully complete Course II and III (Base Orientation and Overseas Indoctrination).

____ Must successfully complete Course VI (Classroom Training for Government Vehicle Operators). Individuals must be scheduled for this course. The requesting activity prepares an AF Form 171, must be signed by the unit commander or his designated representative (normally the unit VCO). The AF Form 171, along with written certification form the Optometry Clinic that the individual has successfully completed all eye tests, must be sent to the Base Drivers School (Bldg #8) for scheduling. (Course VI is offered once per month). The Base Drivers School completes Part II of AF Form 171 and returns the form to the requesting organization. Individuals scheduled for training must have their completed AF Form 171 in possession to be admitted to class.

____ If required to operate a government motor vehicle on the flightline, individuals must receive training on Flightline Operations. This training will be conducted by the Base Drivers School, and will be in conjunction with Course VI.

____ Must undergo actual driving ability test. A road test is conducted by Vehicle Operations personnel on general purpose vehicles not larger than 11/2 ton cargo truck. Road testing times and the type of vehicle used will depend largely upon availability of vehicles.

e. Procedures for accepting a vehicle during shift-change. At the beginning of each shift, each vehicle will be thoroughly inspected using the AFTO Form 374 as a guide. See figure 2-8. Upon completion of the inspection by the operator he/she will initial the AFTO Form 374 or sign his/her payroll signature if he/she is the first operator of the day. This inspection will be conducted in the presence of the off-going operator. All discrepancies will be annotated on the AFTO Form 374 with the names of the individual recording the discrepancies printed next to the entry. If all previous entries are not recorded in this way, the on-coming operator will not accept the vehicle, he/she will report the circumstances to his/her flight chief immediately. The off-going operator will not be relieved until the vehicle is accepted and signed for or until released by the flight chief. A vehicle will not be operated until the AFTO Form 374 is initialed or signed.

Figure 2-8.

ITEMS TO BE CHECKED (CONT'D)				OPERATOR SIGNATURE	DAY
23.					23
24.					24
25.					25
26.					26
27.					27
28.					28
29.					29
30.					30
31.					31
32.					
33.					
34.					
35.					
36.					
37.					
38.					
39.					
40.					
41.					
42. SPARE CHECK (Weekly and Scheduled Inspection Intervals)					
TYPE INSPECTION (Weekly or Scheduled)	DATE DUE	DATE ACCOMP.	OPERATOR OR MECHANIC SIGNATURE AND GRADE		

© 63 GPO:1967 O-374-757-663

OPERATOR'S INSPECTION GUIDE AND TROUBLE REPORT (GENERAL PURPOSE VEHICLES)			DATE (MO/YR)
VEHICLE TYPE <i>Sedan</i>			REGISTRATION NO. <i>73B 66421</i>
BUSINESS ORGANIZATION <i>815PS</i>		LOCATION <i>RAF Bentwaters</i>	PHONE NO. <i>6651</i>
VEHICLE CONTROL OFFICER NAME <i>John R. Jones</i>		GRADE <i>1A1T</i>	PHONE NO. <i>2919</i>
ITEMS TO BE CHECKED			OPERATOR SIGNATURE
1. CLEAN VEHICLE (exterior/interior)			<i>David W. Patrick</i>
2. DAMAGE (exterior/interior/missing parts)			
3. TIRES/SPARE/JACK/LUG WRENCH			
4. FUEL/OIL/COOLANT (level)			
5. LUBE/OIL CHANGE (ck due date)			
6. LEAKS (Fuel/water/oil)			
7. BATTERY (cleanliness/hold level)			
8. DRIVE BELTS/PULLEYS			
9. SAFETY DEVICES (Headrests/Belts/warning light)			
10. INSTRUMENTS			
11. WINDSHIELD WIPERS/WASHERS			
12. HORN			
13. LIGHTS (turn signal/reflectors)			
14. CLEAN WINDOW GLASS (operator)			
15. STEERING			
16. BRAKES			
17. UNUSUAL NOISE DURING OPERATION			
18. CARGO MOUNTED EQUIPMENT			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			

AFTO FORM 374

PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.

AFTO Form 374, Operator's Inspection Guide and Trouble Report (General Purpose Vehicles) (front).

f. Adverse Weather and Road Conditions.

(1) Fog Program. RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge undergoes severe fog conditions during the period of October through January, early morning fog is prevalent during December and January. When visibility falls below a quarter of a mile, the following procedures will be implemented.

(a) Government vehicles will not be allowed to depart the installation unless mission essential. Only essential government vehicles will be permitted to operate on the flightline and only at reduced speeds, commensurate with announcements over public address systems (TRIX), warning of the fog conditions.

(b) Only low beam headlights will be used.

(c) When visibility falls to below 1/10 of a mile, the following procedures will be implemented: Only essential government vehicles will be allowed to depart the installation, with speed being reduced to 5 MPH. Only essential government vehicles will be allowed to operate on the flightline, with speed being reduced to 5 MPH. The Wing Command Post will make appropriate announcements over the base public address system warning of the fog conditions.

(2) Black Ice Program. The hazard of "black ice" which is a transparent invisible sheet of ice on roadways is a serious threat to traffic safety on RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge and the surrounding area. This condition predominately occurs between approximately 1900 to 0900 hours during the months of November through March; January and February are the most hazardous months, with the main menace being the difficulty in detecting the ice on the roadway. Under these conditions, the following procedures will be implemented.

(a) Government vehicles will not be dispatched off base unless mission essential with operators being warned of the ice.

(b) Only mission essential government vehicles will be permitted to operate on the flightline and then at reduced speeds.

g. Runway Crossing: Operators of any vehicle will not cross active runways until given the green light signal from the control tower and after checking both ways of the runway for approaching aircraft. Crossing will be accomplished at the end of the runway after clearance from the control tower.

h. Special features of traffic: The roadways both on and off base, for the most part, present three definite hazards. First, the roads are constructed for the smaller British and European automobiles and larger full-sized American automobiles have difficulty maneuvering. Secondly, British roads are designed for right-handed drive vehicles and a large percentage of vehicles owned and operated by base personnel and left-handed drive vehicles. Thirdly, very limited parking space and close proximity of major shopping facilities serves to compound the traffic flow problem during peak hours at both bases. Extreme caution must be exercised at all times keeping the above in mind when operating a Security Police vehicle.

(1) GMV Mirror Collisions. Recognize the hazards of "choke points" along the narrow roads between the bases. Completely stop and negotiate the narrow spots at walking speed if necessary. Near-miss collisions resulting in broken door mirrors will not be tolerated. No aspect of normal peacetime activities is so time-critical as to justify unsafe vehicle operation.

(2) Transfer of funds for vehicle repairs. Repair costs for Wing vehicles damaged in accidents or through abuse will be charged to the unit to whom the vehicle driver belongs. Repairs costs will be an automatic charge against the unit's account and will require no approval by the unit. GI labor charged will not be included; any civilian labor costs will be included.

(3) Downtown parking tickets. Personnel sent on official business off base must be advised that they are to obey local parking laws off base. Jurisdiction is given to the Air Force under pertinent agreements between the United States and the United Kingdom to dispose of cases involving personnel operating vehicles in the official performance of their duties in violation of parking laws in local communities. See figure 2-9

2-5. Specialized Equipment.

a. Starlight Scope. A portable, battery powered, electro-optical instrument for passive visual observation and aimed fire of weapons at night.

(1) Capabilities: The Starlight Scope has a 4 power magnification. The range is dependent upon the ambient (natural) light level and the objective lens focuses from 4 meters to infinity. It can operate in temperatures from 65 to +125 degrees Fahrenheit and from 0 to 100% humidity.

(2) Safety: When opening the shipping container, the "X" method should be used so no damage to the scope due to a faulty pressure relief. First turn pressure release valve counter-clockwise three turns to equalize pressure. Then release the container latches using the "X" method when sealing the case. Do not remove the eyepiece. Voltages of approximately 45,000 volts exists in the image intensifier assembly. Do not remove the oscillator cap - high voltage of 2800 volts is present. Be careful when handling and discarding the mercury 6.75 volt batteries, to prevent explosion, the battery should not be disposed of by force. See figure 2-10.

b. Riot Baton.

(1) The riot baton utilized by the Air Force is 36 inches long, 1 1/4 inches in diameter, and is made of a dense wood (either rosewood or walnut), with gnarled grips which are located approximately 6 inches from the tips of the baton.

(2) The riot baton is basically an offensive weapons and is not designed to be used on a lone post. The baton is used as an extension of the arm to keep distance between the Security Police member and the rioter. The baton has a psychological effect in that it is known to cause pain. AFR 125-26 lists the baton as less than deadly force. See figure 2-11.

c. Handcuffs.

(1) There are two types of handcuffs used by Security Policemen. The first is the ratchet-arm, metal handcuff with a double locking feature. They consist of two wrist loops with hinged, ratchet arms making up one half of each wrist loop. The other half of the wrist loop is made of either tubular steel or a double thickness of flat steel. A small chain connects the two wrist loops together. The second type of handcuffs is the disposable handcuff. It is simply a plastic strap with ratchet-type teeth and a locking catch molded in.

(2) Handcuffs give you a means of temporarily restraining a violent or potentially violent suspect. The steel hand cuffs were made for repeated use. On the other hand, the plastic cuffs were designed for one time use, as a supplement to the metal handcuffs. They were especially designed for use when multiple apprehensions are necessary. To remove disposable handcuffs, you must cut them with wire cutters or heavy scissors. See figure 2-12.

d. Illumination Devices.

(1) Illumination provides sufficient light for security forces to conduct operations during the hours of darkness and, at the same time, serve as a deterrent to unauthorized personnel.

(2) Types of security lighting systems:

(a) Restricted area boundary lighting is designed to cast illumination outward, around the area from which it is installed.

(b) Area lighting is designed to illuminate the interior of the restricted area to the fence line.

(c) Entry point lighting must be of sufficient intensity to illuminate an individual at a distance of no less than 30 feet outward from the restricted area entry point and 25 feet to either side of the road or walkway.

(d) Special purpose lighting.

- 1 Tab V Aircraft Structure lights.
- 2 WSA "Ballpark" system.
- 3 WSA structure lights

(e) Illumination support devices.

1 NF-2 "Light-All" lighting units.

2 Battery-operated automatic start, emergency lights.

e. Fragmentation Protective Body Armor (Flak Vest)

(1) The vest is capable of protection from low velocity projectiles and fragmentations from mines, mortar shells, grenades, and artillery shells.

(2) Construction: The vest is made in three layers.

(a) The outer layer is a lightweight nylon cloth to provide camouflage, wear resistance, protection to inner parts, and it has grenade hangers and bellow pockets.

(b) The middle layer is a vinyl plastic envelope which completely covers the ballistic nylon filler. The plastic envelope forms a waterproof barrier to protect the ballistic nylon filler from moisture, dirt, and other foreign matter.

(c) The inside layer is a ballistic nylon filler with twelve layers of nylon cloth which are stitched or spot-adhered together. These layers form the protective component of the vest and must be kept dry to maintain the level of protection.

(3) Wear of the vest:

(a) The vest has a zipper-type closure with snap-fastened protective flap down the front. The sides are fastened with laces. It has a 3/4 inch collar for protection to the neck and throat. The fasteners on the vest must be fixed and the filler cannot be bunched or your protection will be decreased.

(b) When issued, check for ballistic filler not bunched, serviceable condition, front and rear sections are laced together, and the fit should be snug and comfortable.

(c) The vest is worn over the field shirt and under any additional layers of clothing, such as parkas or rain gear.

f. Grid Map.

(1) The RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge Disaster Preparedness Grid Map is used to locate specific locations using a grid system which is uniform throughout all base agencies.

(2) Map Reading Instruction: Specific locations are given in specific grid coordinates. For example: CSC's coordinates are (5,9), (D,4). To locate the grid coordinates, first locate the general area: CSC is located in square 5.D. Then, by using the plastic overlay grid it can be determined that the vertical line (9) and horizontal line (4) intersect at Building 679 (CSC). Reading left to right (5,9) and bottom to top (D,4), the specific grid coordinates for Building 679 are (5,9), (d,4).

Chapter 3

3-1. Firearms Safety Rules. I will:

- a. Promote firearms safety through my own action.
- b. Never carry a round of ammunition in the chamber of a weapon, except at my commander's orders.
- c. Never draw a firearm as a joke or jest.
- d. Never use a firearm to play tricks, games, quick-draw, or engage in any other form of horseplay, or allow myself to become involved in unauthorized acts.
- e. Never use firearms against individuals who have committed only minor offenses or crimes.
- f. Regard all firearms as being loaded.
- g. Know and use the safety devices of all firearms with which I am armed.
- h. Never aim or point a firearm unless I intend to shoot.
- i. First identify my target and insure a clear field of fire before discharging a weapon.
- j. Be especially cautious when loading and unloading a firearm.
- k. Never arm myself with a weapon I am not fully qualified to use.
- l. Bear in mind at all times that my conduct in handling the weapon is my own responsibility.

3-2. Weapon Handling Procedures.

- a. Conditions under which you may be armed.
 - (1) Performing security or law enforcement duties.
 - (2) Carrying or protecting classified information or material.
 - (3) Protecting government property or funds.
 - (4) Guarding maximum custody prisoners.
- b. Limitations on being armed.
 - (1) Emotionally stable.
 - (2) Physically stable.
 - (3) Firearms will not be carried off-base in the UK without the written approval of the 3rd AF Commander.
 - (4) Not under the influence of any drug.
- c. Restrictions on the use of firearms.
 - (1) Within reason give a command to halt.
 - (2) Warning shots will not be fired.
 - (3) Aim to wound rather than kill.
 - (4) Not fire if it is likely to endanger innocent bystanders, except:
 - (a) When it reasonably appears necessary.

(b) When it is necessary to prevent the unlawful or unauthorized seizure of lethal chemical agents and hostages are present inside the lethal chemical agent storage area.

d. Safety Procedures.

(1) Personnel will only clear their weapons at a designated clearing area.

(2) The designated clearing supervisor will be trained in standard clearing procedures.

(3) Weapons will not be passed from shift to shift, nor will they be exchanged between security forces on post.

(4) Only the clearing supervisor and one individual, with a weapon to be cleared, will be allowed at the clearing barrel at any given time.

(5) The individual, after receiving the weapon from the armorer, will proceed directly to the clearing barrel at raised pistol or port arms, as applicable; if another person is already located at the clearing barrel, the individual will proceed to the end of the line behind the red demarcation line.

(6) Personnel waiting to clear their weapons will form a line outside the red demarcation line in a single file. The line will be situated so as to insure personnel safety. Personnel will not be allowed to pass through the line of persons waiting to clear weapons.

(7) The clearing supervisor is responsible for checking the breech of each weapon prior to allowing the individual to remove it from the clearing barrel. A flashlight will be used to check the chamber of the M16/GAU5A, M16 when attached to the M203 and M60.

(8) Neither the individual clearing the weapon of the clearing supervisor will engage in other duties or functions during these moments of weapon clearing.

(9) The discipline of individuals within the general area of clearing operations is everyone's responsibility. As a general practice, controlled by flight supervisors, E5 or above.

(10) If at anytime during issue/turn-in, the clearing supervisor observes a safety infraction, issue/turn-in procedures will be stopped until corrected.

(11) If an individual drops his/her assigned weapon, he/she will notify the supervisor immediately. The supervisor will respond and make a thorough examination of the weapon for damage and determine if a round is chambered.

(12) Shift commander/flight chiefs will notify the Chief, Security Police of any firearms safety violations or weapons discharges immediately. All other personnel will report these situations to their supervisor immediately.

(13) At no time will weapons or ammunition be left unattended and insecured (authorized individual must be within an "arms length".)

(14) Weapons will not be carried inside medical facilities unless in response to an alarm.

(15) While in standby positions at CSC, dining hall, etc., weapons must be placed in designated racks under guard. .38 cal revolver may be worn while in the dining hall serving line.

3-3. Use of Force.

a. Policy. The use of force is the minimum force necessary to accomplish your duty. The minimum force may include physical apprehension and restraint techniques, chemical dispenser, the baton, or the military working dog.

b. Deadly Force. The use of deadly force is prohibited except as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or can not be employed. Deadly force is that force applied with the intent of causing, or which a reasonable person would know would cause, death or serious bodily harm.

(1) Situations justifying the use of deadly force.

(a) Self-defense.

(b) Defense of others.

(c) Protection of property vital or important to national security; property inherently dangerous to others.

(d) Prevention of escape of persons against whom the use of deadly force is authorized.

(e) Specifically authorized or directed by lawful order.

(2) Specific areas justifying the use of deadly force for attempted unauthorized breeches of restricted area boundaries.

(a) Weapons Storage Area: At the inner fence of the area boundary or a close-in security area boundary.

(b) Non Alert Aircraft Parking Area (NAPA):

1 At the entry control point or area boundary if it is reasonable to believe that the intruder's purpose is to destroy, seize, or otherwise impair the capabilities of the priority resources in the area.

2 At close-in security area boundaries during loads.

3 At the area boundary if the area has been declared a Follow-on Alert Area.

3-4. United Kingdom (UK) Challenge. The purpose of a challenge is to determine friend or foe. Anytime you have doubt about a persons identity or authority to be in an area, you must conduct a challenge. Once you recognize a challenge situation, you must report it to CSC and take cover implementing the challenge. These actions are simultaneous and interchangeable depending on the situation. After the challenge you must report your findings to CSC. The UK challenge is conducted in the following manner:

a. Personnel on Foot.

COMMAND

"HALT - HANDS UP".
(If not obeyed repeat, "Halt-Hands Up"
"STAND STILL OR I WILL FIRE". (If situation justifies the use of deadly force)

PURPOSE

To gain positive control.
To insure intruder knows that deadly force will be used. The following situations justify deadly force:

1. Self Defense.
2. Defense of Others.
3. Protection of Property:
 - a. Vital or of substantial importance.
 - b. Inherently dangerous.

"STAND STILL - KEEP YOUR HANDS UP, AND SPREAD YOUR FEET". (Challenge Position)

To keep person(s) at disadvantage.

"STATE YOUR NAME AND PURPOSE FOR BEING ON MY POST". (If not satisfied with answer, keep in challenge position and call for assistance.)

To gain preliminary identification.

"ADVANCE FOR FURTHER CREDENTIAL CHECK".
ACTION: Halt individual approximately 10 feet from your post, place credentials on ground, return approximately 6 paces from the credentials against the individual(s) and validity for the specific area.

To gain positive identification.

COMMAND

PURPOSE

If positive recognition is made and authority confirmed, terminate challenge and report findings to CSC, one person may vouch for others in a group. Return credentials to individual(s) and report your post to persons in your chain of command.

If positive recognition can not be made or credentials are bogus or invalid for area, detain individual(s) at disadvantage and request assistance.

b. Personnel In Vehicle.

"HALT". (As loud as possible - Blow Whistle if necessary)

To get attention and positive control.

If not obeyed, repeat "HALT".

To insure first command was heard.

"HALT THE VEHICLE OR I WILL FIRE". (If second challenge is disobeyed and the situation justified deadly force)

To insure intruder(s) know deadly force will be used as indicated in 1 thru 5 above.

"TURN OFF THE IGNITION AND SET THE HAND BRAKE".

Safety.

"LEAVE HEADLIGHTS ON, TURN ON DOME LIGHT". (Night Only)

Keep occupants under observation.

"DISMOUNT THE VEHICLE FROM THE DRIVER'S/PASSENGER'S SIDE WITH HANDS UP". (Have all occupants dismount from the side you have under observation)

To maintain positive control.

"ADVANCE SIX PAGES TO FRONT OF THE VEHICLE, KEEP HANDS-UP, FACE FRONT OF THE VEHICLE".

To place individual(s) at a disadvantage.

"STATE YOUR NAME AND PURPOSE FOR BEING ON MY POST." (If not satisfied with answer, keep in challenge position and call for assistance)

To gain preliminary identification.

"TURN ABOUT, KEEP YOUR HANDS UP, SPREAD YOUR FEET". (keep individual(s) in this position while you check the vehicle for other personnel and explosive devices)

To gain positive identification.

After you have secured the vehicle, proceed with credential check from the vehicle:

Have each individual turn about (singularly) with hands up and advance to place credentials on the hood of the vehicle. When each person places his/her credentials on the vehicle, have the person take two paces back with hands up. Check credentials

If positive recognition and authority is confirmed, one person can vouch for others. Terminate challenge report findings to CSC, and return credentials to person(s)

If positive recognition can not be made, credentials are bogus or invalid for area, detain person(s) at a disadvantage and request assistance.

Should a duress indication be passed by person being challenged in a group keep that person separated from the others, notify CSC requesting assistance, and ascertain from that person the location of person(s) involved.

3-5. LEGAL AUTHORITY/JURISDICTION.

a. Jurisdiction is the right or power to interpret and apply the law.

(1) Exclusive jurisdiction is to have total or complete control.

(2) Concurrent jurisdiction is to share the control with another authority.

b. The USAF and British authority have concurrent jurisdiction over U.S. Military personnel who commit offenses against British Law and the UCMJ on base or off-base in the U.K.

c. British authority has exclusive jurisdiction over all U.S. civilian and dependents in the U.K. on base and off-base. The USAF has no jurisdiction over U.S. civilian and dependents, or British National and will detain and report to British authority.

d. The USAF has exclusive jurisdiction over offenses against the UCMJ (solely) committed by personnel subject to the UCMJ on base or off-base in the U.K.

3-6. APPREHENSION AND SEARCH.

a. Apprehension: The military equivalent of the civilian term arrest which means to take into custody and only applies to persons subject to the UCMJ. This may or may not require the application of physical restraint by use of force. You must as a minimum inform the suspect, "you are under apprehension".

(1) Security police derive their authority to apprehend from Article 7(b), UCMJ.

(2) Apprehensions are made based on a probable cause that an offense has been committed by the suspect.

b. Search: An examination of a person, property, or premises to uncover weapons or evidence of a crime or criminal intent. A search will be conducted immediately after each apprehension. If the apprehension occurs within a restricted area, the first action after the apprehension is to remove the suspect from the immediate area of any priority resource.

(1) Search of Apprehended Females.

(a) The search of female suspects by a male security policeman is limited to the suspect's handbag, overcoat, or luggage. The body search of female suspect must be conducted by another military female or physician.

(b) If no military female is available to conduct the body search of an apprehended female and the situation warrants a search for weapons (i.e., a concealed object appears to be a weapon or the cause for apprehension involved weapons), then a male security policeman may conduct a "simple frisk". The term simple frisk is defined as a quick passing of hands over the area possibly concealing a weapon or removing the suspected article from the suspect.

(c) The simple frisk of an apprehended female by a male security policeman must be conducted with another male security policeman as a witness and CSC notified.

(d) The female suspect will be handcuffed prior to a simple frisk.

(2) Search of Detained British Nationals.

(a) British Nationals can only be detained for British civil authorities. Likewise, they are not searched by security police.

(b) For cases involving detention for felonies a body search for weapons of detained British Nationals will be conducted by security police pending arrival of civil authorities.

(c) This search is limited to the body of the suspect and not any hand-carried articles or property. Pending the arrival of civil authorities detained British Nationals will have their property in constant view.

c. Types of Searches.

(1) Kneeling Search. This is the primary search position for apprehended security violators (all security violators are considered saboteurs until proven otherwise).

(a) Suspect is placed on his/her knees, against a stationary object with hands cuffed behind back.

(b) Searching security policeman grasps the cuffs by the linking chain throughout the search and places one foot at the suspect's knee with the other foot under the suspect's ankle.

(c) If the suspect attempts any movement, the searching security policeman applies minimum force to control by lifting up on the cuffs, knee into suspect's back forcing the stationary object, spread suspect's legs and lift at ankle with feet.

(2) Ground Search. This is the secondary search position for security violators and used when no stationary object is available or suspect is too drunk or drugged for any other position.

(a) Suspect is placed on the ground with hands cuffed behind the back.

(b) Searching security policeman grasps the cuffs by the linking chain throughout the search, places one foot at suspect's knee and other in the groin area.

(c) If the suspect attempts any movement, the searching security policeman applies minimum force to control by pushing up on the cuffs, pushes one knee into suspects buttocks, and spreads suspect's legs with foot at suspect's knee.

(3) Wall Search. This search is used for minor violations (not security violations) when a suspect is not too drunk or drugged to stand.

(a) The suspect is placed against a stationary object in a standing position supported by hands alone with arms and feet spread.

(b) The searching security policeman places one hand in the small of the suspect's back, and one foot over and inside of the suspect's foot.

(c) If the suspect attempts any movement, the searching security policeman applies minimum force to control by pushing down at the small of the back, and lifts back with the foot.

(4) Complete Search. This search is completed as part of the admission procedure prior to confinement, on drug related cases, or when weapons have been found during other searches.

(a) The suspect is completely stripped naked of all clothing and all openings are examined for concealed objects.

(b) If a concealed object is found in a body opening the search is stopped at this point, suspect is restricted from access to this area, and medical assistance requested for removal of the object.

(c) Areas of concern are under arms, between legs, between toes, and bottom of feet. All articles of clothing are thoroughly examined.

d. Considerations when conducting body searches.

(1) Evaluate the situation (offense committed, size of suspect, possibility of encountering weapons).

(2) A calm suspect when first apprehended may become violent upon start of the search. Human behavior can never be adequately predicted.

(3) Your search must be quick and thorough as possible. Personal safety and the safety of apprehended suspects is your responsibility.

(4) You should never attempt a search without the aid of a back-up security policeman. The number of back-ups should be based on the number of suspects involved.

(5) Your back-up helps control suspect(s) and protects you from attack.

(6) The searching security policeman coordinates his/her movements with the back-up when transferring the search from one side to the other. The search is stopped and the searcher takes control of suspect until the back-up has repositioned.

(7) Never pat or lightly run your hand/over the suspect; grab and squeeze the entire area to be searched. Begin at the head and complete one entire side before rotating to the other side.

(8) Prior to the start of a search, the searcher's rifle must be in positive control of the back-up. Objects removed from the suspect and considered weapons must be placed in positive control of the back-up.

(9) Handcuffs are double locked to prevent injury or escape. Never handcuff a suspect to objects on a vehicle.

3-7. WEAPONS TECHNICAL DATA.

a. M-16 Rifle:

Weight.....	7 pounds
Overall Length.....	39 inches (without bayonet)
Barrel Length.....	20 inches
Chamber Pressure.....	52,000 pounds psi.
Muzzle Velocity.....	3250 feet per second.
Maximum Range.....	2653 meters.
Maximum Effective Range.....	460 meters.
Caliber.....	.223 (5.56mm)
Type of Ammo.....	Ball, Tracer, Blank, Dummy
Cyclic Rate of Fire.....	700-800 rounds per minute
Magazine Capacity.....	30 rounds.
Safety Lever.....	Located on the lower left receiver group above the pistol grip; has 3 positions - Safe, Semi-automatic, Automatic; can only be placed on "Safe" if cocked.

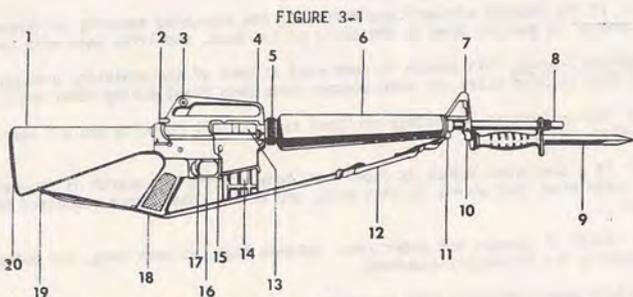
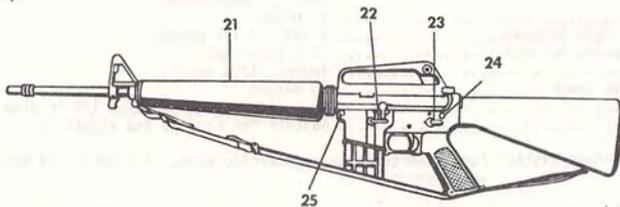


FIGURE 3-1
M16 Rifle, Right Side View

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Stock | 10. Bayonet Lug | 18. Pistol Grip |
| 2. Charging Handle | 11. Upper Sling Swivel | 19. Lower Sling Swivel |
| 3. Rear Sight Windage Drum | 12. Sling | 20. Butt Plate |
| 4. Carrying Handle | 13. Ejection Port/Cover | |
| 5. Hand Guard Slip Ring | 14. Magazine | |
| 6. Hand Guard | 15. Magazine Release | |
| 7. Front Sight Assembly | 16. Winter Trigger Guard | |
| 8. Flash Suppressor | 17. Trigger | |
| 9. Bayonet | | |



M16 Rifle, Left Side View

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 21. Gas Tube | 24. Takedown Pin |
| 22. Bolt Catch/Release | 25. Pivot Pin |
| 23. Safety Selector Lever | |

FIGURE 3-2

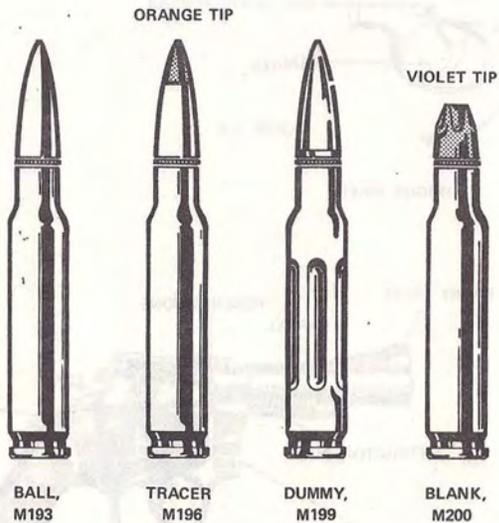


FIGURE 3-3

b. .38 Caliber Revolver.

Number of Cylinders.....	6 (Rotates counterclockwise firing)
Types of Ammo.....	Ball and Wad Cutter
Barrel Length.....	4 inches.
Trigger Pull (Single Action).....	2 1/2 - 3 1/4 pounds
Trigger Pull (Double Action).....	12 - 14 pounds
Maximum Range.....	Approx. 1700 meters
Maximum Effective Range.....	50 meters
Sight (Front).....	Non-adjustable, Ramp Type i/8 in wide
Sight (Rear).....	Adjusts for windage and elevation

To adjust windage right: Turn windage screw counterclockwise. 1 click + 1/4 inch at 50 yards.

To adjust elevation up: Turn elevation screw counterclockwise. 1 click = 3/8 inch at 50 yards.

Safety..... Hammer Block (Internal) - Prevents weapon from firing if dropped.

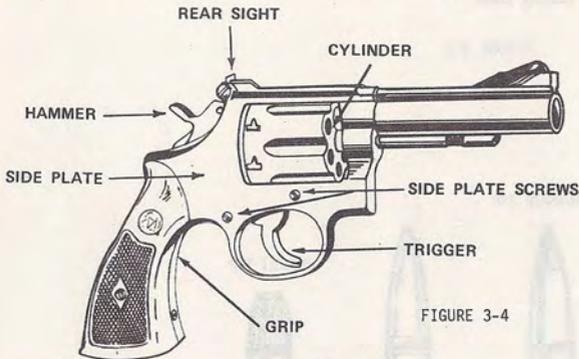


FIGURE 3-4

(RIGHT SIDE)

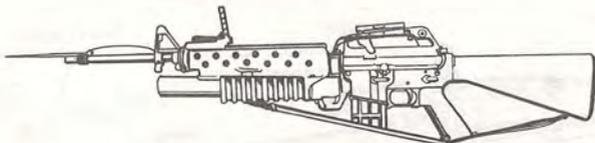


FIGURE 3-5

(LEFT SIDE)

c. M203 Grenade Launcher. A lightweight, compact, breech loaded, pump action, single shot, manually operated low velocity 40mm grenade launcher attaches to the M16 rifle. The automatic safety sear prevents accidental firing should the trigger be held or pulled during loading.

Barrel Length.....	12 inches
Launcher Length.....	15 5/16 inches.
Weight (Loaded).....	Approx. 3.6 pounds.
Weight (unloaded).....	Approx. 3 pounds.
Total Weight (M16 & M203).....	Approx. 13 1/2 pounds.
Muzzle Velocity.....	71 meters per second (235 ft)
Trigger Pull.....	.5 pounds
Type Ammo.....	M406 (TP) and M407(HE)
Leaf Sight.....	Range Selection, 50-250 meters
Quadrant Sight.....	Range Selection, 50-400 meters
Maximum Range.....	400 meters (437 yds)
Maximum Effective Range.....	350 meters
Maximum Effective Range (Point Target).....	150 meters
HE Effective Casualty Radius.....	5 meters
(Radius from point of impact where 50% of exposed persons may become casualties)	
Ammunition Arming Distance.....	14 to 28 meters from muzzle.



40mm Grenade Launcher, M203, Mounted on M-16 Rifle.

FIGURE 3-6

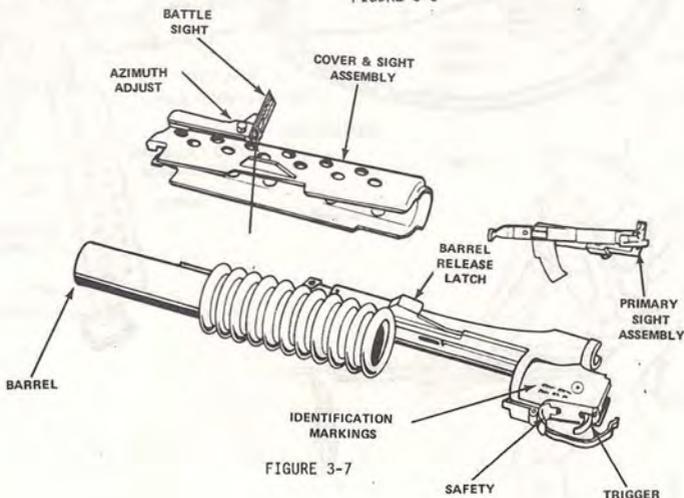
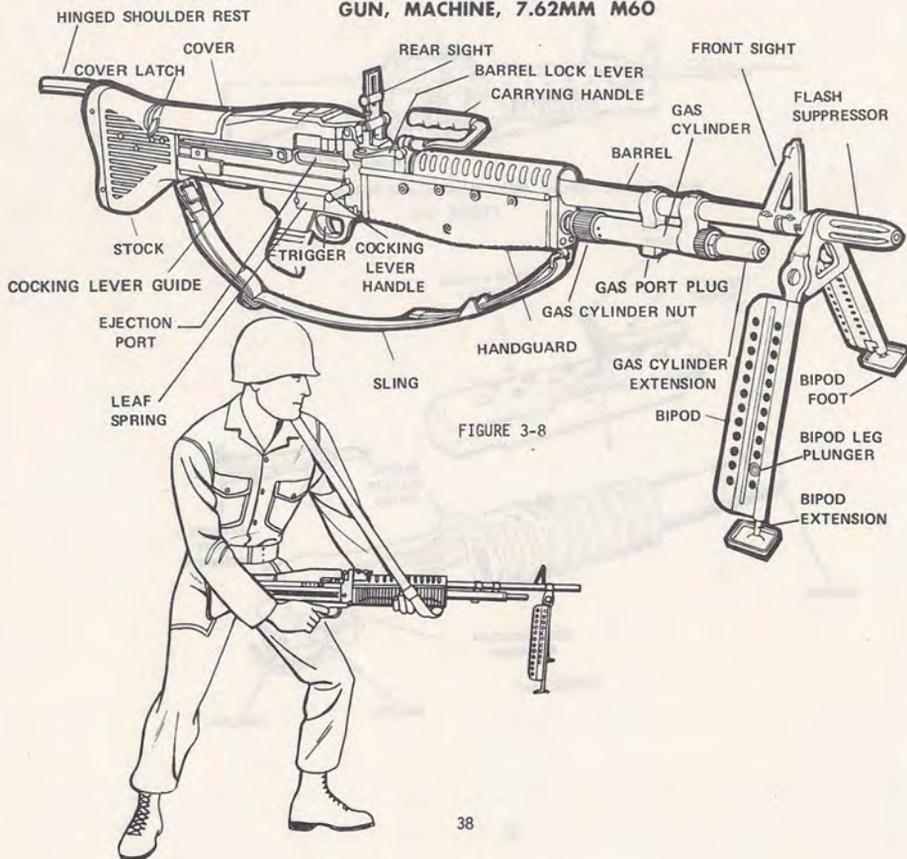


FIGURE 3-7

d. M60 Machine Gun.

Length.....	43 1/2 inches
Weight.....	23 pounds
Ammunition.....	Ball, tracer, armor piercing, armor piercing incendiary, blank, dummy.
Sustained Fire.....	100 rounds per min (change barrel at 10 min.)
Rapid Fire.....	200 rounds per min (change barrel at 2 min.)
Cyclic Fire.....	550 rounds per min (change barrel at 1 min.)
Maximum Range.....	3725 meters (approx 2 1/2 miles).
Maximum Effective Range.....	1100 meters.
Tracer Burnout.....	900 meters
Grazing Fire Maximum Effective Range.....	600 meters
(Over level or uniformly sloping terrain - center of fire cone does not rise above 1 meter from ground)	
Plunging Fire Maximum Effective Range.....	1100 meters
(Firing from high to low ground or into abruptly rising ground - fall angle of bullets are confined to the point of impact)	

**BASIC NOMENCLATURE
GUN, MACHINE, 7.62MM M60**



CHAPTER 4
SECURITY OPERATIONS

4-1. Security Priorities.

a. The assignment of an appropriate security priority is a reflection of the relative threat to the war-making capability of the resource, its nuclear importance, and the cost or limited number of such resources in the Air Force inventory and the state of readiness of the weapon system. Security priorities are associated only with the Air Force Physical Security Program and as directed and described in the applicable System Security Standard. These sources categorize resources as priority "A", "B", and "C".

b. Priority "A" is strictly limited to those Air Forces resources most vital to the United States war-making capability which includes:

- (1) Nuclear weapons in storage, on alert, and in transit.
- (2) Selected command, control, and communications facilities.
- (3) Worldwide Airborne Command Post alert aircraft.
- (4) Aircraft designated to transport the President of the United States.

c. Priority "B" is applicable to:

- (1) Non-nuclear alert resources.
- (2) High-value, limited number, one-of-a-kind aircraft systems.
- (3) Selected command, control, and communications facilities.

d. Priority "C" is assigned to:

- (1) Non-alert USAF resources which are operational and can be generated to alert status in a minimum of time.
- (2) Selected command, control, and communications facilities.

e. The assignment of security priorities to individual resources will change during normal and emergency operations as their state of readiness changes with the situation with the exception of nuclear weapons and certain command, control, and communications elements that are always priority "A".

f. Local priority resources and locations:

- (1) Priority "A"
 - (a) Wing Command Post
 - (b) Silk Purse Operations Area/Billets, Parking Area/Aircrew/Aircraft, when located on the base.
 - (c) For other resources, refer to 81TFW OPLAN 207-XX.
- (2) Priority "B"
 - (a) Non Alert Aircraft Parking Area (NAPA) containing priority "B" resources.
 - (b) Non-nuclear alert crew billets.
 - (c) All F-111 and C-5 aircraft when present on base.
- (3) Priority "C"
 - (a) NAPA when containing priority "C" resources.
 - (b) Transient Aircraft Parking Area when containing priority "C" resources.

g. Although the runway/taxiway complex does not qualify for assignment of a security priority, security forces provide random surveillance over the area. Equipment necessary for the generation of priority resources (i.e., AGE equipment, etc.) must be assigned the same priority as the resource itself.

4-2. Security Areas.

a. Restricted Area. A legally established military zone under Air Force jurisdiction into which persons may not enter without specific instructions. Security areas are designed to permit better security for priority resources, greater economy of personnel and equipment, and increased freedom of movement for operating activities by including similar security interests within one area of control. The installation commander has the authority to establish restricted areas.

b. The size of restricted areas will be as small as possible considering the quantity of resources to be contained, nature and procedures of the work to be performed, and the general terrain characteristics. The boundary of each restricted area will be marked by a physical barrier or distinctly delineated such as a single pedestal-mounted rope or wire, chain-linked fence, wall of a building, or a painted line. The security of restricted areas is physically and legally enforced by DOD Directives and the Internal Security Act, 1950, through Federal criminal prosecution.

c. Inestablishing restricted areas in foreign countries, actions will be consistent with the terms of the prevailing international agreement under which Air Force personnel are maintained in the country, i.e., NATO SOFA, Article VII, para 10a. National Defense Areas are not established in the United Kingdom. Areas for priority resources located on off-base property in the U.K. will be established, defined, and protected IAW the Status of Forces Agreement, nation-to-nation agreements, technical arrangements, and host nation law.

d. Close-In Security Areas are only associated with priority "A" resources. Their boundaries include the walls, roof, lid, etc. of the structure containing the resource. For exposed resources, the close-in security area will encompass each resource so that no part of the boundary is closer than 10 feet nor further than 60 feet measured outwardly from any part of the resource. Its boundary marking will be by a red-orange painted line, tape, or rope laid on the ground or parking surface or supported by stanchions. During temporary periods not to exceed 30 minutes, armed security force or munitions personnel may be used to delineate the close-in security area. The close-in security marker serves as the inner-most line of security control for an individual priority "A" resource. The sentry must be close enough to detect and deter unauthorized entry into the close-in security area.

e. A free zone will be established within a restricted area for construction projects of a one-time nature.

f. Local restricted areas.

- (1) Wing Command Post.
- (2) Weapons Storage Area.
- (3) Non-alert Aircraft Parking Area.
- (4) Transient Aircrew Parking Area.
- (5) Alert crew billets (when used).
- (6) Bentwaters Communications Facility.
- (7) Refer to 81 TFW OPLAN 207-XX for other unique security areas.

g. Controlled Areas. A land or water area, building, or structure or room to which entry must be controlled to protect Air Force physical resources contained therein (exclusive of Air Force operational resources).

4-3. Security Operations.

a. Normal Security Operations (NSO).

(1) Normal security operations are the day-to-day security activities implemented during during non-emergency conditions to support priority resource. Deterrence of enemy covert attack is

the ultimate peacetime objective of the security program. Normal security operations are formed by applying allocated and available security force resources to develop five capabilities to the maximum degree:

- (a) To detect hostile ground actions.
- (b) To initiate immediate alarm.
- (c) To provide appropriate and immediate armed response.
- (d) to discriminate between real or probable hostile actions and other occurrences.
- (e) To expand immediately into an effective Emergency Security Operation (ESU).

(2) The Security Reporting and Alerting System is a rapid security communications procedure that connects all Air Force bases and commands. The system provides a substantial active counteraction against widespread coordinated enemy sabotage or other operations by making possible the maximum exploitation of any error in timing or coordination that could occur in such extensive operations. The system is associated only with priority resources. The success of the system depends on the speed with which the bases initiate required reports, the reports are flashed to appropriate higher headquarters, the reports are analyzed by higher headquarters, and the security alerting orders are flashed to bases.

(a) Helping Hand Report. This is an unclassified telephone message transmitted rapidly up the channel of command to inform appropriate higher headquarters (Major Command) that a possible hostile event that could affect the ready general war capability has been detected at a base or at a dispersed site.

(b) Covered Wagon Report. This is an unclassified telephonic report transmitted up the channel of command that indicates that a condition exists or an event has occurred at a base in connection with priority resources as a result of actual or probable hostile action.

(c) Safe Wind Alerting Order. The term, SAFE WIND, transmitted down the channel of command signifies an ordered condition of emergency security operations (ESO).

(3) Security Option IV, Security Response Posture, is formed to detect and provide immediate response to incidents/situations which could affect the mission capability. The capability to provide reasonable or assured detection is dependent upon the priority of and the security forces assigned to each area.

b. Emergency Security Operations (ESO).

(1) Security Option III, Readiness Posture, is formed to provide an immediate response to increased tasking or threat situations while remaining in a normal post manning configuration during periods other than normal conditions.

(2) Security Option II, Increased Readiness Posture, is to provide reinforced protection for restricted area and operational resources during increased threat periods or operations which require extended security but do not require a fully expanded security posture. This posture may be maintained for up to 72 hours.

(3) Security Option I, Maximum Readiness Posture, is to provide maximum protection for assigned resources. During this posture, maximum security for restricted areas and priority resources is required.

c. Emergency Defense Operations - Attack Posture, designed to provide protection for all priority and mission essential resources in the event of attack by a hostile force.

(1) Defense Option II, Site Defense Posture, initiated upon an attack or when intelligence indicates an attack is probable against a site.

(2) Defense Option I, Base Defense Posture, an attack has been launched, or is imminent against the twin base complex by a group of 30 or more perpetrators intent on the destruction of wing resources.

(a) Defense Alert Condition I. The day-to-day ground defense posture that should be sustained to meet the minimum defense needs. Generally, this posture is the same as normal security

operations.

(b) Defense Alert Condition II. Basically still the day-to-day ground defense posture that should be maintained to enable the security force to counter any threat to U.S. resources. This condition should be implemented when intelligence reports indicate the need for increased vigilance.

(c) Defense Alert Condition III. An emergency defense posture that must be maintained to counter any ground threat to U.S. resources. This condition would be implemented upon receipt of information that indicates the base is going to be attacked, but the timing of the attack cannot be predicted.

(d) Defense Alert Condition IV. An emergency position which must be implemented upon an attack or information indicating an attack is imminent. This condition would be implemented when the installation comes under attack or intelligence sources indicate an attack is imminent.

(e) Base Defense Condition V. The highest base defense posture possible.

d. USAFE Formal Alerting System. Refer to 81 TFW OPLAN 207-XX.

4-4. Security Forces and Equipment.

a. The security force assigned to duty in support of operational resources forms the major Air Force capability for detection of and reaction to hostile actions during both normal and emergency conditions. There are several factors that are common to all types of sentry duty. As a security force member, you should learn these general factors as well as any individual details.

b. Post procedures. Within your area of responsibility, you should constantly look about in all directions to ensure the detection of any hostile or suspicious acts. While doing this, you should maintain the maximum possible advantage over any hostile individual who might be in or approaching the area. Do not establish regular patrol patterns or time sequences.

c. Alarm. The ability to sound a proper alarm involves the correct use of security communications system. Immediate alarm must always get through. Refer to Chapter 2.

d. Use of senses. As a sentry, you can increase your detection effectiveness by familiarizing yourself with the sights, sounds, and odors of the area associated with the normal operational arena. Detection of new surroundings warrants immediate further investigation.

e. Detection. The capability to detect hostile ground actions against operational resources can result from security force members, IDE equipment, and other USAF personnel. Detection is the primary function of personnel assigned to sentry positions. Personnel occupying other positions within the flight structure have a detection responsibility, but they have different primary functions.

f. Composition and equipment. All security flight personnel are armed with appropriate weaponry and specialized equipment unique to their respective positions (in addition to personal gear listed in Chapter 2). Figure 4-1 lists armament and equipment unique for posts other than response force.

(1) Alarm Response Team (ART)/Mobile Patrol (MP): ARTs are comprised of two security force members and are associated with and dedicated to areas containing priority resources prescribed in the systems security standards. The ART has two M16s and one grenade launcher with the standard basic load of ammo. The ART will have two radios and an appropriate vehicle. A one-man mobile patrol (MP) will be used in lieu of the ART during normal duty hours in the NAPA. The MP will be armed with an M16 and 120 rounds of ammunition. The MP will also be equipped with a vehicle and radio. The ART will be used in the NAPA during non-duty hours.

(2) Security Response Team (SRT): Normally a team of two security force members, the SRT is armed with two M16s and one grenade launcher with the basic load of ammo. The SRT also will have two radios and an appropriate vehicle equipped with siren, p.a. system, mobile radio, blue rotating lights, and security police markings. Each SRT must also have one set of bolt cutters and a disaster preparedness grid map and grease pencil.

(3) Mobile Fire Team (MFT): The MFT is a four man fire team which provides initial back-up for ART responses. Each MFT will have at least three M16s, one grenade launcher, and one M60 machinegun with the basic loads of ammunition. The M60 gunner will have a .38 caliber revolver for

close range and personal protection. Each fire team will be issued smoke grenades, two radios, and an appropriate vehicle. The dedicated MFTs must have on set of bolt cutters.

(4) Response Force (RF): 15 armed security force members capable of responding to priority "A" areas within 5 minutes. The RF is comprised of ARTs, SRTs, MFTs, and the Area Supervisor. Minimum armament for an RF is two M60s and two grenade launchers. All other members will be armed with M16s.

(5) Augmentation Force (AF): 30 security force personnel. Personnel assigned to posts in support of priority "C" resources may be used in the AF provided security is not completely removed from those resources.

(6) Augmentation Reserve Force (ARF): 40-man force composed of ten four-man teams, armed as a minimum with M16 rifles. Host nation forces comprising this force possess weapons equivalent to the M16. Response time is no later than 4 hours.

SECURITY FORCE ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT

POST	ARMAMENT	COMMUNICATIONS	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT
Flight Chief	R	1/2	None
Communicator/Plotter	P/R	1/2/3	None
Controller	P/R	1/2/3	None
WSA Alarm Monitor	R	1/2/3/4	None
MSCF/SPDCS Operator	R	1/2/4/5	Binoculars, Fire Extinguisher, Flashlight
WSA Entry Controller	R/P	1/2/3/4	Metal Detector
WSA Assistant EC	R/M	1/2/4	None
WSA Assessment Post Sentry	R	1/2/4	Binoculars
WSA Defensive Fighting Position Sentry	R	1/4	None
WSA Close Boundary Sentry	R	1/4	None
WSA Area Supervisor	R	1/2/4	None
NAPA Entry Controller	R	1/2/4	None
Woodbridge Supervisor	R	1/2/4	None
Woodbridge Communicator	R	1/2/4	Carrier Line Broadcast System.
Preventative Perimeter Sentry	R*	1/2/4	PP Kits, Flares
NAPA Supervisor	R	1/2/4	None

- R - M16 with 120 rounds of ammunition.
- P - .38 caliber revolver with 18 rounds ammo.
- G - M203 Grenade Launcher with 18 rounds ammo.
- M - M60 Machinegun with 500 rounds.
- * - Certain PP Posts use the M60 Machinegun.
- 1 - Radio
- 2 - Telephone
- 3 - Duress System
- 4 - Manual Hand Signals

"ITS ONLY JUNE, YOU CAN'T WEAR
ESKIMO CLOTHES!"



4-5. Alarm Response Procedures. For all priority resources, there must always be a capability for swift armed response to the scene of a detected event once an alarm has been initiated. This capability is provided by armed security forces in the vicinity of the detected event and by an armed mobile capability maintained to respond immediately to the scene when an alarm is received. If multiple simultaneous alarms occur, first response will be made to the highest priority resource.

a. Movement to the scene of alarm. The initial objective of armed response by individual security forces, SRT, and other patrols will be to coverge on the scene of the alarm and take action required under the circumstances to neutralize or counteract any hostile influence present.

b. On-the-spot discrimination. Responding security forces must be capable of rapid situation evaluation at the scene of the initial alarm. Personnel comprising these teams or patrols must have a level of security experience and training that will enable them to discriminate on-the-spot, between actual or probable hostile acts and non-hostile occurrences. SRT evaluation revealing hostile action will cause a Helping Hand report to be upgraded to a Covered Wagon as required. When SRT investigation rules out hostile action, the Comm/Plotter will inform higher headquarters.

c. NSA Alarm Response Team (ART) Procedures: When notified by the MSCFO that an alarm has activated within their area of responsibility, the ART will immediately respond to the affected area, deploy (wearing protective equipment), and inspect/search the area for any suspicious activity. They will report all findings to the MSCFO. If a hostile situation exists, the ART will notify the MSCFO and take necessary actions to contain/neutralize the threat. When responding to an alarmed, hardened structure, the ART will physically check the vent on top of the structure as well as the doors to the structures. The timed response is to a position which enables the ART to assess the area.

d. NAPA ART/Mobile Patrol (MP) Procedures: When directed to respond to the scene of an incident, and prior to arrival at the scene, the ART/MP will insure magazines are inserted in their weapons, and protective gear is donne. Upon arrival, the ART/MP will deploy and assess the situation and take necessary action to contain/neutralize the situation. They will keep CSC informed of all actions taken and request a backup unit if needed.

e. Security Response Team (SRT) Procedures: The SRT provides a capability for armed five minutes response to any priority resource. The SRT will patrol in/around restricted areas, provide surveillance over logical avenues of approach to restricted areas, and assist dedicated security forces with area monitoring activity, and respond as backup to internal security forces. The SRT investigates possible occurrences in/around restricted areas and apprehends/detains personnel suspected of having committed unauthorized or hostile acts.

(1) When dispatched to an incident protective equipment will be donned. Upon arrival, the SRT will deploy, take actions necessary to contain/neutralize the threat, and keep CSC advised of all facts and actions taken.

(2) Refer to Chapter 5 for major accident Procedures.

f. Mobile Fire Team (MFT) Procedures: The MFT maintains a capability for armed five minutes response to the WSA, Close Watch restricted area, or weapons convoy. When dispatched to an incident, and prior to arrival at the scene, the MFT will insure magazines are inserted and protective gear is donned. Upon arrival, the MFT deploys, takes actions necessary to contain/neutralize the threat, and informs CSC of all facts and actions taken.

g. Augmentation Force (AF)/Augmentation Reserve Force (ARF) Procedures: The AF/ARF maintains a capability of an armed response to either base. When dispatched, the AF/ARF may be dispersed into smaller fighting units as the situation dictates. The AF/ARF insures magazines are inserted and protective equipment is donned when dispatched to an incident and prior to arrival at the scene, where they are deployed and actions taken necessary to contain/neutralize the situation. CSC will be kept informed of all facts and actions taken.

h. All security response forces must fully understand and apply the use of cover and concealment, deployment, fire control, and search/apprehension techniques. In addition, each person must be knowledgeable of the range, techniques of fire, and tactical employment for their assigned weapons. Team leaders and members must be aware of the actions taken by their fellow team members to insure effective command control over all aspects of tactical deployment.

4-6. Mobility. All 81 SPS personnel are subject to deployment IAW AFR 28-4/USAFE Supplemented. Mandatory items of clothing and equipment to support mobility operations are listed in figure 4-2. Each security policeman identified as being on mobility to support UTC requirements and/or selected to deploy in support of dispersal will report to the Squadron Mobility Assembly Center, Building #14, with mandatory personal items for mobility.

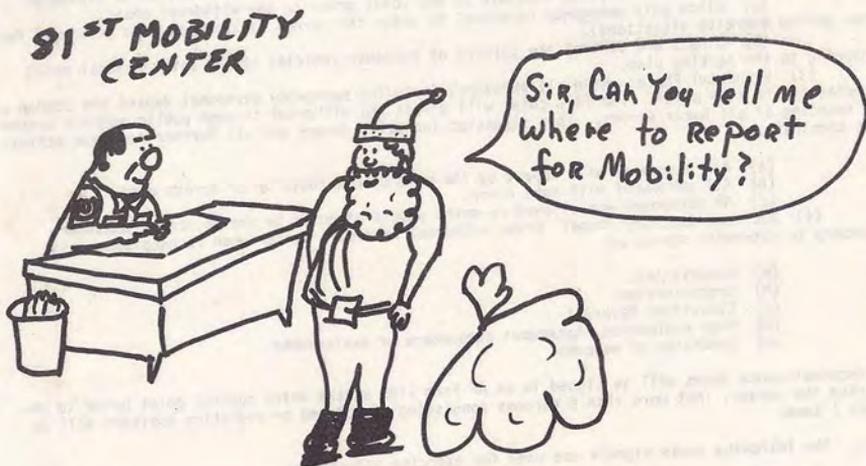
PERSONAL ITEMS FOR MOBILITY

a. Mandatory Items

Glove, shell w/insert
Holster (as required) and pouch (1 ea)
Web belt (1 ea)
Belt and buckle
Foul weather gear or poncho
Socks (4 ea)
Underclothing (drawers/undershirts 2 ea)
Towel (1 ea)
Fatigues (3 ea-one set may be worn)
with head gear
Whistle
Combat boots (1)
Ear plugs
SP Blue Jacket or field jacket
Underwear, thermal (1 set)
Toilet articles
Helmet/liner, has mask, canteen/canteen cover
Eye glasses (if worn) (2 pair)

b. Mandatory Identification Items

Government driver's license
(SF Form 46) if applicable
Restricted Area Badge
Identification tags (2)
DD2AF, ID Card
Security Police Badge
Immunization Card (PHS 731)
Last pay and leave statement
(DD Form 1624AF)
Small Arms Receipt, AF Form 629



CHAPTER 5

MAJOR ACCIDENTS

5-1. Major Accident Response. These responses may occur as a result of a natural, hostile, or accidental event and could encompass chemical agents, aircraft accidents, and conventional or nuclear munitions. When nuclear munitions are involved the event will be termed a Broken Arrow (unexpected event involving nuclear weapons. In order to cope with such disasters we must have practices and exercises.

a. The purpose of any major accident response is to save lives. Other actions are required to relieve human suffering, minimize property damage, protect priority resources and classified material, and prevent unfavorable publicity to the USAF.

b. There are 4 phases to a major accident response:

(1) Notification Phase: Consists of evacuation of non-essential personnel from the accident area and the notification to initial response team (fire department, medical services, and security police). The required information should consist of the site and nature of the incident and the estimated number of casualties.

(2) Response Phase: Consists of all actions to respond to suppress, contain the accident, and to establish command and control. Security police have the responsibility to:

- (a) Plot the accident scene.
- (b) Security Response Team reports to the scene to provide security and aid fire department and media if necessary.
- (c) Establish an entry control point per location directed by the fire chief (Up-wind, 90 degrees to either side, and outside the cordon).
- (d) Establish a cordon (2000 ft radius for Broken Arrow) around the accident scene to control all entry/exist at all avenues of approach to the accident area.
- (e) Advise all non-essential personnel to evacuate and give direction to evacuate.
- (f) Allow personnel to evacuate at any point prior to the withdrawal phase.
- (g) Allow only emergency personnel to enter the cordon (inspection team personnel can enter during exercise situations).
- (h) Direct and control the parking of response vehicles at the entry control point according to the parking plan.

(3) Withdrawal Phase: When all personnel including emergency personnel depart the cordon as directed by the fire chief. The fire chief will direct the withdrawal through public address system and sounding of all horns/sirens. This situation indicates danger and all further response actions must terminate.

- (a) All personnel will depart by the most direct route up or across wind.
 - (b) All personnel will take cover.
 - (c) No personnel are allowed re-entry unless directed by the on scene commander.
- (4) Accident Recovery Phase: After withdrawal or access denial when reconnaissance is necessary to determine status of:

- (a) Casualties.
- (b) Contamination
- (c) Classified Material
- (d) High explosives, hazardous atmosphere or environment.
- (e) Condition of weapons.

The reconnaissance teams will be signed in on AF Form 1109 at the entry control point prior to re-entering the cordon. Not more than 6 persons consisting of EOD and or radiation monitors will be on any 1 team.

c. The following smoke signals are used for exercise situations:

<u>SIGNAL</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
White Smoke	Fire/Accident Site
Yellow Smoke	Weapon Engulfed in Flames
Red Smoke	Weapon Burning or Have Undergone Low Order Detonation
Green Smoke	Release of Toxic Chemicals
Purple Smoke	Terrorist Activity

5-2. The USAFE Standard Alarm Signals:

<u>SIGNAL</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
Alarm Yellow	Attack Probable	Field gear worn outside
Alarm Red	Attack Imminent or In Progress	Don gas mask and field gear. All personnel immediately take cover; get in prone position in a Ditch or Behind a Protective Object.
Alarm Black	Warning of Imminent Arrival or Presence of NBC Contamination	Don Gas Mask and Field Gear. All Personnel except those engaged in direct Mission Support Life Saving Activities go to your Protective Shelter.
All Clear	All Clear	Resume Recovery Operations.

a. Nuclear explosions are characterized by a blinding flash of light accompanied by an intense heat pluse (thermal radiation) and an energy release in the foem of nuclear radiation. Nuclear radiation consists of three types:

(1) Alpha Particles: Will penetrate clothing,paper, skin or cause skin burns, if taken into body through inhalation or ingestion, organs of the body may be damaged.

(2) Beta Particles: Can penetrate light clothing,but will only penetrate and possibly burn the outer layer of skin. However, if inhaled or ingested may cause internal injury.

(3) Gamma Rays: Present the greatest danger from fallout, and protection from it is difficult. Gamma Rays can penetrate most material, to a degree, and can damage both internal and external body organs. The best protection from gamma rays are shielding, time, and distance.

b. Biological Attack: The deliberate use of germs to cause disease, injury or death to people, animals, or plants. Normally the particles in biological agent aerosol cannot be seen as they travel downwind, and they go wherever air can go. The particles can be inhaled as you breath and infection may occur which can result in sickness and death. The best protection is provided by the gas mask. There are three phases of biological attack.

(1) Before: Maintenance of natural body defenses is vital. A healthy body can better resist disease and infection. Personal cleanliness, immunization strengthens the body's defense against disease.

(2) During: Defense against inhaling (gas mask) the biological aerosol. You must also protect your skin, wear the NBC Suit is preferred, but your field clothing can serve the purpose by being completely buttoned, and the trouser legs tucked into your boots.

(3) After: Proper and timely use of protective equipment and decontamination. Avoid food and water that has not been checked and declared safe. All sealed food containers should be boiled and washed thoroughly before the seal is broken.

5-3. NBC AGENTS AND ANTIDOTE. The use of toxic chemicals to produce casualties or irritating effects and render material or areas unusable, occurs in chemical attacks. Chemical agents attack the body and produce specific damage according to the type of chemical used. There are 6 groups of chemical agents which can effect the body:

<u>AGENT</u>	<u>SYMPTON</u>	<u>ANTIDOTE</u>
Nerve	Difficulty in Breathing, Drooling, and Sweating, Nausea, Vomiting, Muscle twitching, Dimness of Vision, Pinpointing of pupils.	Mask, M-258 Decon Kit, M-13 Decon Kit.
Blister	Inflammation of the Eyes, Redness of Skin, Irritation of Nose, Throat, and Lungs, Blisters.	Mask, M-258 Decon Kit, M-13 Decon Kit.
CHOKTNG.	Irritation of Lungs, Difficulty in Breathing	Mask

<u>AGENT</u>	<u>SYMPTON</u>	<u>ANTIDOTE</u>
Blood	Difficult or Stimulated Breathing, Coloration of Lips and Skin, Headache.	Mask, Amyl Nitrate Ampoules.
Vomiting	Irritation of Eyes, Nose and Throat, Runny nose, Nausea, Vomiting.	Mask, Rinsing with Water, Aeration.
Tear	Irritation of Eyes, Nose, and Throat, Flow of Tears, Irritation of Skin.	Mask

5-4. CHEMICAL WARFARE OVERGARMENT. The chemical warfare overgarment ensemble is designed to protect the wearer from vapors, aerosols and liquid droplets of blister, nerve and/or blood agents that present a hazard. The ensemble consists of a two-layer permeable fabric in the jacket and trousers, 2 pair of gloves (1 butyl rubber and 1 thin white cotton), one pair of footwear covers made of butyl rubber, plus M17/M17A1 protective mask, and mask hood.

a. The donning procedures are as follows: (NOTE: Assistant will be required to ensure a proper fit is obtained before going into a contaminated environment.)

(1) Don the trousers much like any other pair of trousers. Snap and zip pants at this time. DO NOT close leggings at this point.

(2) Don the cotton gloves.

(3) Don the butyl rubber gloves over the cotton gloves.

(4) Don the jacket ensuring the arms cover the cuffs of the rubber gloves. Zip and snap the jacket.

(5) Don foot covers one at a time. Have your assistant slip bottles on and lace. Use the written procedures available in the bootie package for proper lacing and tying. Once foot-covers have been tied, have assistant zip leggings and fasten velcro and ties.

(6) Don the mask and hood and secure it by passing straps under the arms and fastening them in the front. Now the CW overgarment is ready to protect the wearer in a contaminated environment.

b. The doffing of the CW overgarment is as follows:

(1) Loosen all ties, zippers, and snaps.

(2) Fold down overboot tops.

(3) Remove overblouse.

(4) Remove gloves.

(5) Remove overgarment, pants and overboots together.

(6) Remove mask and hood.

(7) Use detection instrument to check for body contamination.

(8) Extreme care must be exercised in removal of equipment and ensemble components to ensure that the skin does not come in contact with any contamination. If contamination is discovered, use individual decontamination kits.

c. The chemical warfare overgarment ensemble kits come in sizes extra small (XS), small (s), medium (M), large (L), and extra large (XL). You should record your size on the rear of your USAFEVA Form 355-2a, USAFE Standard Alarm Signals card and keep it on your person at all times. The ensemble kits are stored at:

(1) Bldg 5, RAF Woodbridge.

(2) Bldg 658, RAF Bentwaters.

5-5. M17/M17A1 Gas Mask. For you to get the protection your gas mask was designed to give, you must be sure that you have the size mask and that it fits your face. Masks are available in small, medium, and large. You know you have the correct size when the following items can be complied with:

a. Your eyes are more than 1/2 inch from the top of the lens and more than 1 inch from the bottom of the lens.

b. The top of the mask is slightly below your hairline.

c. The nose cup does not obstruct your view.

d. The head harness straps do not cut into your ears.

f. You obtain a good mask fit by:

(1) Properly adjusting the head harness strap.

(2) If you can not get the mask to fit comfortably with an airtight seal, you need a different size.

(3) If you must pull the harness straps as tight as they will go, or if the nose cup blocks your vision, your mask is too large.

(4) If the bottom of the mask digs into your throat or lenses barely clear your eyes, your mask is too small.

g. Once you are sure a mask is the right size, check it for air leaks.

(1) Cover the outlet valve on the front of the mask and blow outward to clear the mask. Mask should push slightly away from your face.

(2) Cover the 2 air intakes of the side of your mask with your hands and breath in. If you get air when you inhale, mask is not properly fitted. The mask should be drawn against your face by the suction created by breathing in.

(3) Replace any damaged parts. If mask is defective beyond correcting by part replacement, turn in and get replacement mask.

h. The following procedures describe cleaning procedures without removing filter elements:

(1) Remove the voicemitter-outlet valve cover, the 2 inlet caps, and the eyelens outserts. DO NOT remove the filter elements or hood if installed.

(2) Use a cloth dipped in warm soapy water (damp not wet) to clear the inside and outside of the mask and hood.

(3) Clean the voicemitter-outlet valve cover and the 2 inlet valves caps with your damp cloth.

(4) Rinse all pieces by wiping them with a damp cloth that has been dipped in warm clear water. Take care to keep water out of your filter elements.

(5) Dry all parts - using a soft dry cloth, and reassemble the mask.

(6) Clean the eyelenses by using type 1 plastic cleaning and polishing compound. Keep the interior of the carrier free from sand and grit to prevent damage to the lenses.

TO INSPECT THE MASK FOR SERVICEABILITY ACCOMPLISH THE FOLLOWING:

M-17/M-17A1 INSPECTION CHECKLIST

<u>ITEM TO BE INSPECTED</u>	<u>INSPECT FOR</u>	<u>CORRECTIVE ACTION</u>
1. FACEPIECE	a. Damage, dry/rot, brittleness, permanent distortion affecting fit b. Damage to temple pins, pouch flaps buttons, and deflector tubes	If present, condemn Replace temple pins and buttons. Masks with torn or damaged pouch flaps and deflector tubes shall be condemned.
2. NOSECUP	a. Distortion and faulty attachment b. Condition of valve slats and discs.	If torn or distorted to prevent proper fit, condemn. Replace as necessary
3. EYEPIECE	Condition of lenses, looseness and leakage	Breakage or leakage shall be cause for condemnation.
4. HEAD HARNESS	Tears or loss of elasticity	Replace if required.
5. VOICEMITTER OUTLET	a. Condition of valve disc. b. Damaged valve slat frame crimping ring, and leakage	Replace if necessary. Condemn mask if bent, distorted or broken and new disc will not prevent leakage.
6. TABS AND CLIP	Condition and operations	If tabs torn from mask, condemn. Replace defective clip and buckle assys.
7. INLET VALVES	For proper functioning by clearing mask if exhaled air escapes around periphery of mask, inlet valves are functioning correctly. For airtight seal by inhaling and holding breath with inlet valves covered. Remove valve cover and check disc for flexibility.	If leaks are evident replace inlet valve discs. Replace complete inlet valve if leakage continues.
8. FILTER ELEMENTS	All filters in open masks are unserviceable. Remove and reinstall existing filters to maintain proficiency.	Install new M-13A2 filters at least semiannually.
9. CARRIER	Damage, tear, missing snaps and fasteners and eyelens outserts for damage.	Replace or repair as necessary.
10. ACCESSORIES	Condition and serviceability	Replace as necessary.

ITEM TO BE
INSPECTED

INSPECT FOR

CORRECTIVE ACTION

11. Canteen Cap (M17A1) and Eyelets Outserts. Damage or missing Replace as required.

12. If parts require replacement contact your unit Disaster Preparedness Officer/NCO.

Sq Disaster Preparedness Officer _____ EXT. _____

Sq Disaster Preparedness NCO _____ EXT. _____

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. HEAD HARNESS STRAP | 17. POUCH |
| 2. ELASTIC WEBBING | 18. CONNECTOR |
| 3. HEAD HARNESS ASSEMBLY | 19. CRIMPING RING |
| 4. HEAD HARNESS PAD | 20. STUD |
| 5. CLIP AND BUCKLE | 21. OUTLET VALVE SEAT |
| 6. TEMPLE PIN | 22. OUTLET VALVE DISK |
| 7. LUG | 23. VOICEMITTER-OUTLET VALVE COVER |
| 8. TAB | 24. QUICK-DISCONNECT COUPLING HALF |
| 9. NOSECUP VALVE DISK | 25. VOICEMITTER-OUTLET VALVE ASSEMBLY |
| 10. NOSECUP VALVE SEAT | 26. VOICEMITTER-OUTLET VALVE FRAME |
| 11. NOSECUP | 27. DEFLECTOR TUBES |
| 12. FILTER ELEMENT | 28. EYELENS |
| 13. FLAP BUTTON (SHORT) | 29. SPECTACLE SUPPORT |
| 14. FLAP BUTTON (LONG) | 30. EYERING |
| 15. INLET VALVE CAP | 31. FACEBLANK |
| 16. INLET VALVE DISK | 32. EYELENS OUTSEAT |

M-17A1 protective mask
(EXPLODED VIEW)

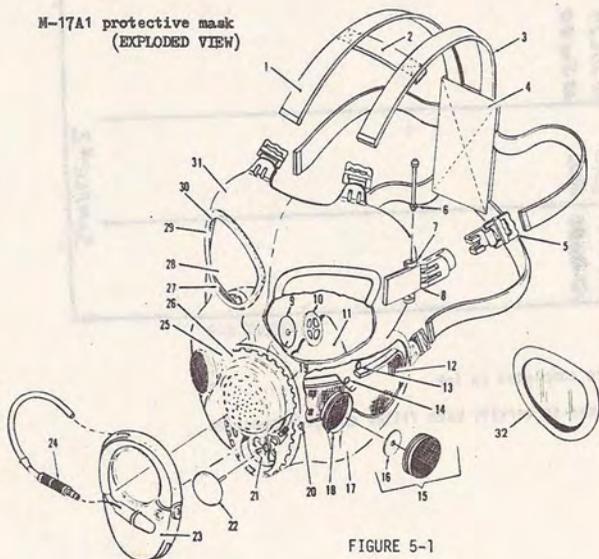


FIGURE 5-1

INSPECTION OF M17A1 PROTECTIVE MASK

You are required to inspect and clean your mask at least semiannually, document the DD Form 1574, Serviceable Tag-Material, (see example), and change or replace equipment as required. On your M17A1 mask, the M13A2 filters must be changed semiannually.

<small>WARNING: Unauthorized persons removing, defacing, or destroying this tag may be subject to a fine of not more than \$100 and/or imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both. (18 USC 1161)</small>	FN, PART NO. AND ITEM DESCRIPTION 4240-00-926-4201, MASK M17A1, SIZE: (MEDIUM)		SERVICEABLE TAG-MATERIAL NEXT INSPECTION DUE/OVER-AGE DATE: SEE REVERSE CONDITION CODE: N/A	
	SERIAL NUMBER/LOT NUMBER MSA 46-037		INSPECTION ACTIVITY 81CSG/SP	
	CONTRACT OR PURCHASE ORDER NO. N/A		INSPECTOR'S NAME OR STAMP AND DATE John L. Smart 24 MAR 79	
	QUANTITY 1		FILTERS INSTALLED: (10 JAN 80) Lot No: (MSA 3-30) Filter Expiration/Replacement Date: (10 JUL 80)	
REPLACES AF FORM 558, WHICH MAY BE USED IN THE USAF.				

DD FORM 1574, 1 OCT 65
GPO: 1975 O-287-848

SAMPLE #1

Front side entries are printed in pencil.

FIGURE 5-2

By erasing the appropriate entries on the front side of the card as changes occur, this card should last at least 3 years.

Date Inspected	10 JAN 79	Date Due (6 months)	10 JUL 79
Initials	DLX		10 JUL 80
	DLX		

SAMPLE #2

FIGURE 5-3

Reverse side entries are completed in ink.

These entries will be used to certify each filter change/inspection.

Chapter 6

ENTRY AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

6-1. **ENTRY AND INTERNAL CONTROLS:** The control of entry and internal movement of personnel in restricted areas is a necessary element of security operations. Basically, personnel entry and internal controls are security measures applied against the threat of physical penetration of a restricted area by unauthorized persons. Their purpose is to provide a required degree of assurance that a restricted area is kept free of unauthorized persons. The security priority of the resources contained in an area, and the significance of the threat of area penetration dictate the degree of assurance needed and, therefore, the degree of effort that must be provided in entry and internal control.

6-2. Five areas of security action have bearing on the effectiveness of an entry and internal control system:

- a. The administrative actions taken in granting restricted area entry authority or through the actions of designated escort officials.
- b. The actions taken to enforce boundary controls for the restricted area.
- c. The personnel identification and verification actions employed at established entry points.
- d. The internal control actions implemented inside the restricted areas in close support of priority resources.
- e. The Security Education and Motivation Program.

6-3. The number of personnel permitted to enter a restricted area will be severely limited at all times. Only the persons absolutely needed to perform essential official tasks will be allowed to enter. When such a need is established, a person may gain entry either by being granted unescorted entry authority or by being escorted.

- a. **UNESCORTED ENTRY:** In determining whether a person qualifies for the granting of unescorted entry authority for a restricted area, the frequency of his/her being needed is the basic determining factor. Authority for unescorted entry applies to a person of the local base who has regular and frequent need for entry; that is, a person assigned to perform recurring duties within the area on at least a weekly basis. If operational units or forces are deployed to a base other than their own, they may be considered to be personnel of that base in the same way as the regularly assigned base personnel. Aircraft or missile crew members, mechanics, refueling systems operators, and so forth, regularly assigned within an area, are typical examples of personnel who could qualify for unescorted entry.
- b. **ESCORTED ENTRY:** Escorted entry applies to all other personnel who may be needed within the restricted area, but who do not qualify for unescorted entry. This includes personnel requiring entry into a restricted area only on a one-time basis or to perform duties on an infrequent "on call" basis. Civil engineers, utility repair crews, certain staff personnel, official visitors, and the like, are examples of such personnel. The investigative prerequisites explained in AFR 205-32 are not required for persons who are to be escorted.
- c. **ENTRY FOR NON-U.S. NATIONALS:** The following procedures apply for non-U.S. nations:
 - (1) A non-U.S. national will not be routinely permitted escorted entry into restricted areas containing priority resources. However, unescorted entry may be granted if the non-U.S. national's place of duty is within restricted areas and the individual meets the investigative requirements of AFR 205-32. The restricted area badge issued to the non-U.S. national is assigned and will not be kept in the individual's possession except when needed for entry into and movement within the restricted area.
 - (2) Free zones will be established in lieu of issuing the restricted area badge to non-U.S. nationals unless local conditions preclude their establishment.
 - (3) Non-U.S. national military personnel may be authorized unescorted entry to restricted areas containing priority "B" or "C" resources when they are required to provide operational or maintenance support for USAF operations on a continuing basis. (AFR 207-1/USAFE Sup 1, para 10-2c(1)).

- d. DESIGNATING ESCORT OFFICIALS: Escort officials will be designated by the installation commander either by name, or the installation commander may appoint a person on his/her immediate staff to exercise his/her authority to designate escort officials. Escort officials will be designated in writing through the use of the AF Form 2586.
- e. PROCEDURES FOR ESCORTING PERSONNEL: When escorted entry by a person is required, a designated escort official bearing a USAF restricted area badge (AF Form 1199b) properly annotated for escort authority for the restricted areas involved, will meet the person at the entry point, confirm his/her need to enter, and insure that he/she is escorted until departure from the area.
- f. A person who has been permitted to enter, based on an escort official's authorization, is required to be kept under escort continuously while he/she is within the area. There are a number of allowable techniques. Unnecessary inconvenience can be avoided by implementing the techniques best suited for the particular situation:
 - (1) The escort official may keep the person constantly in his/her company until he/she has finished his/her business and then accompany him/her back to the entry point.
 - (2) The escort official may specifically designate another person assigned within the area to escort and remain with the person until he/she has finished his/her business and then accompany him/her back to the entry point.
- g. In all instances, it is the responsibility of the escort official to explain the rules applicable to movement within the area to persons permitted to enter a restricted area under escort.

6-4. Entry Control Procedures: The fundamental objective of any entry control procedure is to verify the authority of each person seeking to enter a restricted area. If a person who is authorized unescorted entry to a restricted area seeks to enter such an area, the entry controller identifies that person and allows him/her to enter. If a person who does not possess unescorted entry authority seeks to enter, a designated escort official, assisted by the entry controller, identifies that person and allows him/her to enter under escort. One of the techniques listed below will be used to establish a person's identity and verify his/her authority to enter a restricted area.

- a. EXCHANGE BADGE PROCEDURE: This is a positive control identification and verification technique requiring the issuance of two badges for each person controlled by the system. One badge is issued to the person in the normal manner. The second badge, similar to the first except for a distinct color and only reflecting the number of the area concerned, is issued directly to the security force in a secure manner, and then to the restricted area entry controller. When the person enters or leaves the restricted area, he/she must exchange his/her badge for the badge possessed by the entry controller. During the exchange process, the entry controller will match the two badges to insure that they contain identical information (for example, photograph, identity data, signature, and so forth) and then compare the badge data with the person. Accountability and any additions or deletions of exchange badges will be annotated in the AF Form 53. (The AF Form 1199b and the AF Form 1199c are used in the Exchange Badge Procedure at RAF Bentwaters).
- b. SINGLE BADGE PROCEDURE: This entry control technique involves only one badge (AF Form 1199b) for each person to be controlled. When the possessor of the badge proceeds to an established entry point, an entry controller will physically touch the badge and compare the photograph and other data with the person's features. By itself, any single badge procedure can be defeated with relative ease. Therefore, when this procedure is applied, a supporting identification and verification technique will be employed.

6-5. Supporting Identification and Verification Techniques:

- a. PERSONAL RECOGNITION: This is a highly valuable adjunct to security in connection with entry controls and other security activities. Although personal recognition can be used under a wide variety of circumstances, it is especially valuable when employed as a formal procedure where relatively small numbers of persons are under control. If personal recognition is to be used as a standard procedure, the entry controller position will be occupied by a security force member regularly assigned that duty.

- b. SIGNATURE AND CREDENTIAL CHECKS: When these procedures are applied in an entry control system, a person will be asked to sign his/her name and produce a DD Form ZAF, Armed Forces Identification Card, a driver's permit, or a similar personal credential for comparison with data on his/her restricted area badge.
- c. ENTRY AUTHORITY LISTS: Entry authority lists are readily adaptable as a supporting technique for single badge procedures. When such lists are established as an element of an entry control system, formal procedures will be established for compiling and authenticating the lists to be used.
 - (1) CSC maintains a file of AF Form 2586s for all personnel assigned to RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge Base who have been issued restricted area badges.
- d. RADIO OR TELEPHONE VERIFICATION: This type of verification is useful as an entry control supporting technique. It involves the notification of CSC by a unit dispatching agency, or similar authority, of a person's need to enter an area. CSC will inform the entry controller of the area in each case after verification of the notification.
- e. Verification checks will be conducted for all civilian, transit/TDY and non-USAF military personnel. During heavy traffic periods, periodic verification checks, not to exceed every tenth person, will be conducted for assigned USAF personnel. (AFR 207-1, USAFE Sup 1, para 10-8b).

6-6. INTERNAL CONTROL TECHNIQUES: Within every restricted area, certain internal controls will be applied to govern the movement of personnel within the area. Basically, internal controls serve the main purpose of making the interior of a restricted area a hazardous environment for unauthorized persons, while at the same time facilitating the movement of authorized personnel within the necessary restrictions inherent in such controls. Internal controls associated with security operations range from exact procedures specifically required for priority A resources to relatively simple but effective local procedures and disciplines. These can and will be implemented whenever possible.

- a. INTERNAL CONTROLS FOR PRIORITY B OR C RESTRICTED AREAS: During normal operations, non-security force personnel on duty within restricted areas containing priority B/C resources will implement internal controls. The objective is to create a general environment in which the official needs of a person will be determined upon his/her approach to individual priority resources within the area. Security force members will be stationed strategically within such restricted areas or assigned to patrols, to be available promptly to assist using unit personnel who report the presence of an unauthorized person. While assigned such posts or patrols, security force members, by their vigilance, will supplement the efforts of the using unit personnel on duty within the restricted area.
- b. During other than the normal duty day, security force personnel will be increased in accordance with the applicable System Security Standard to maintain the level of surveillance over priority resources within the area. This may be done in the form of additional vehicle patrols.

6-7. THE RESTRICTED AREA BADGE: The restricted area badge serves as an official document issued to a person who has been granted unescorted entry authority. The person's photograph and other pertinent identification data will be shown on the badge. A series of numbers is provided to indicate the particular areas on the base for which the person has unescorted entry authority. Unused numbers will be blocked out. An escort official is denoted by the letter "E" typed adjacent to the number corresponding to the Restricted Area he is authorized escort privileges. The use of a locally devised code feature against counterfeiting is required.

6-8. DISPLAY OF THE RESTRICTED AREA BADGE: The badge will be laminated between two pieces of durable, flexible plastic and equipped with a button tab or clip so that it may be attached to the outer clothing of the possessor. The person to whom the badge is issued is responsible for its security. The badge will always be displayed on outer clothing when the person is inside the restricted area to which it applies, but it will never be displayed on outer clothing when the individual is outside the restricted area. If lost, the person losing it will notify the badge issuing official and the appropriate unit security manager immediately. (Individuals working in close proximity to aircraft where wear of the restricted area badge could constitute a safety hazard, are not required to have the restricted area badge displayed on their outer clothing. However, as soon as the individual departs the immediate vicinity of the aircraft, the restricted area badge should be affixed to the outer clothing).

Restricted Area Badges issued to USAFE IG Inspection Team Members will have all numbers open and annotated "USAFE IG TEAM" in red letters above the photograph.

SAMPLE

IF FOUND NEAREST		RETURN TO AIR FORCE BASE	
FOR USE OF RESTRICTED AREA ENTRY/CONTROL ONLY.			
WARNING			
This badge is the property of the U.S. Government. Its counterfeiting, alteration or misuse is a violation of 18 U.S.C. 480, 506, and 701, and will make offender liable to a heavy penalty.			
NAME OF HOLDER			
James M. Spurlock			
GRADE		SSAN AND AFSN	
Amg		449-70-8434	
HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR
71"	140	Blue	Brn
SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICIAL			
<i>J. C. Hawk</i>			
CARD NUMBER			
Nº 4336889			

5

ORGANIZATION		BADGE NO.	
HQ USAFE/SP		32	
1		USAFE IG TEAM	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9		RAMSTEIN AIR BASE	
10		GERMANY	
SIGNATURE OF HOLDER			
<i>James M. Spurlock</i>			
AF FORM 1199A		USAFE RESTRICTED AREA BADGE ACCOUNTABLE	

PREVIOUS EDITION FOR WILL BE USED UNTIL 1 JUL 69

Figure 6-1

USAFE IG Inspection Team Member Restricted Area Badges may be either 1199, 1199A, 1199B, or 1199c.

AF Form 1199 badge numbers:

1. Not locally used.
2. Weapons Storage Area Priority "A"
3. Not locally used
4. Transient Aircraft Parking Area (Depends on Priority of aircraft.)
5. Close watch aircraft area Priority "A".
6. Crew Billets outside at Sembach only.
7. Non-alert Aircraft Parking Area Priority "C"
8. Not locally used.
9. Non Nuclear Munitions Storage Area (Controlled Area)
10. Command Post Priority "A"
- 11-20. Not locally used.

Chapter 7

PURPOSE OF 324: The main purpose of the USAFE Form 324 is that it identifies the sole vouching authority (Aircraft Commander). It is an Entry Authority List for a single alert cocked F4. The form must either be type written or filled out legibly in pen and ink. Pencil and felt tip pen is not authorized.

BLOCK I: The aircraft tail number must correspond with the number on the 324. The shelter/hardstand must also correspond with the information listed on the 324. The date and time indicated when the Aircraft Commander assumed duties as sole vouching authority.

BLOCK II: The name of the Aircraft Commander must always be listed in block II of the USAFE Form 324. His full name, rank, and SSAN must be listed. In order to make the USAFE Form valid and to show that he has accepted sole vouching responsibilities the Aircraft Commander must initial Block II above his name.

BLOCK III: Should the Aircraft Commander elect to designate a member of the alert Aircrew or Groundcrew to exercise his authority for personnel to enter the close-in security area, the Aircraft Commander must sign his name in Block III. Failure to sign the form indicates that he retains sole vouching authority and only the Aircraft Commander may escort personnel into the close-in security area. If an escort official is listed, his full name, rank, and SSAN must be annotated in Block III.

BLOCK IV: Those personnel that sign in Block IV are the only personnel authorized to initiate and fill out the 324. Personnel authorized to sign Block IV are designated by Director of Operations and a list is provided to CSC. The area supervisor will verify the authenticity of the signature by means of a AF Form 577 (Signature Card) and the list provided CSC. The close-in sentry will insure there is a signature in that block. See Figure 7-4.

Block V: The form must be authenticated and signed in Block V by a Security Police Representative. Those personnel authorized to sign block V are the Area Supervisor, Flight Chief, and Shift Commander. The form must be distributed to the close-in sentry by a Security Supervisor. At no time will a close-in-sentry accept a 324 from any other individual. (See Figure 7-2)

BLOCK VI: Block VI: is normally used to list the crew member not listed Block II or III. It is not mandatory for this block to be filled in.

7-2. AIRCREW CHANGE-OVER ON COCKED ALERT F4's

The sequence will begin with the "Off going" aircrew informing the CIS that a change of aircrews for the weapon systems will take place.

STEP I: The "Off going" Aircraft Commander will identify the "On-coming" aircrew to the CIS as the aircrew assuming responsibility.

STEP II: The "On-coming" aircrew will check that his USAFE Form 324 is complete and correct.

STEP III: The "On-coming" aircrews will be vouched/escorted into the no-lone zone/Close-in security area by the "Off going" Aircraft Commander.

STEP IV: The "Off going" aircrew will check the mission material, remove personal equipment and verify cockpit integrity upon exiting the cockpit.

STEP V: The On-coming aircrew will inspect the aircraft and weapons.

STEP VI: Both crews will leave the no-lone zone, and the "Off going" Aircraft Commander will personally brief the CIS on the change of entry authority.

* Note: The "Off going" Aircraft Commander is the sole entry authority until the "On-coming" Aircraft Commander has verbally accepted the weapon system.

STEP VII: The "Off going" Aircraft Commander will draw a diagonal line across his USAFE Form 324 and initial the line. (Signifies Release, See Figure 7-1)

STEP VIII: The "On-coming" Aircraft commander will initial block II of his USAFE Form 324 next to his name. (Signifies Acceptance, See Figure 7-2)

-3. COCKPIT ENTRY/EXIT PROCEDURES FOR COCKED ALERT F4's/SAFE AND SEALED

- STEP I: The WSO will climb the ladder and open the canopies if not already open. He will then look into the front cockpit to verify the integrity of the seals, and then position himself on the left veri ramp.
- STEP II: The Aircraft Commander climbs the ladder, looks into the front cockpit and verifies the integrity of the seals.
- STEP III: Both crew members will then enter their respective cockpits.

EXIT

- STEP I: The Aircraft Commander will exit his cockpit, verify the integrity of the seals and then climbs down the ladder.
- STEP II: The WSO will exit his cockpit, step over to the top of the ladder, verify the integrity of the seals, and climb down the ladder.

7-4. OTHER PROCEDURES INVOLVING THE COCKPITS OF THE ALERT COCKED F4

Maintenance requiring entry into the front cockpit may be performed only if the aircrew members are present to observe the maintenance action.

- Maintenance requiring entry into the rear cockpit may be accomplished with only one crew/member present, and the front cockpit is not opened. The crew/member will be in a position to observe maintenance actions.
- It is permissible for the WSO, when accompanied by another authorized crew/member, to enter the rear cockpit to reposition or exchange equipment. The other member may remain on the ground and observe the WSO's actions.

REMEMBER: When any maintenance is to be done, there must be an authorized two-man team inside the close-in security area/no-lone zone.

REMEMBER: An inspector can never be a member of an authorized two-man team.

7-5. AIRCRAFT CHANGEOVER FOR ALERT COCKED F4's

TO DOWNLOAD:

- STEP I: The CIS will be advised of the change in status of his aircraft.
- STEP II: A new aircraft will be brought into the area.
- STEP III: A close in security area boundary will be established around the new aircraft with the front boundary down. The area is not a no-lone zone as of yet.
- STEP IV: A munitions maintenance load team will enter the area, go directly to the new aircraft and safe and seal it.
- STEP V: Once the aircraft is safed and sealed the area will then be declared a no-lone zone. The load team will be responsible for maintaining the two-man concept and controlling entry/exit until security has been taken over by the security police.
- STEP VI: The load team chief will call for a CIS. Upon his arrival the CIS, will identify the load team chief using his munitions entry authority list (MEAL) and sign the AFTO 349 releasing the load team of responsibility of security of the aircraft. (See Figure 7-3)
- STEP VII: The load team will then proceed to the aircraft to be downloaded to meet the Aircraft Commander.
- STEP VIII: The Aircraft Commander will vouch the load team personnel into the area for a systems check. (Note: The Aircraft Commander and CIS must check the MEAL to verify the load crew chiefs name).
- STEP IX: After the systems checks are completed, the aircrew and load crew chief will depart the close-in security area.

- STEP XII: CSC will be notified by the CIS of download commencement and completion.
- STEP XIII: Upon completion of the download, the load team will prepare to jam the weapon to the aircraft to be up-loaded. The CIS will insure proper security is in place (Security escort) before releasing the weapon. Note: CIS must call in starting time and completion time of the mini-convoy.

TO UPLOAD:

- STEP XIV: As the load team approaches the aircraft to be uploaded, the CIS will lower the ropes and step back at least 10 feet. Once the team has entered the no-lone zone the CIS will replace the rope and insure the entry point sign is properly in place.
- STEP XV: The load team commences the load. The CIS is responsible for keeping CSC informed of times involved with the up-load start and completion.
- STEP XVI: Upon completion of the upload the load team chief will vouch the aircrew into no-lone zone to perform acceptance tests.
- STEP XVII: On completion of acceptance tests the load team chief and the aircrew depart the no-lone zone.
- STEP XVIII: The load team chief briefs the CIS that he is relinquishing sole entry authority. The aircraft commander briefs the CIS that he is now assuming sole entry authority and initials Block II of the USAF Form 324. (See Figure 7-2)
- STEP XIX: If the Aircraft is to be moved to another location. The aircrew will re-enter the area and enter their cockpits in preparation for towing. The CIS must make sure there is proper security (Security Escort) before the movement is made.

7-6. WEAPONS BEING DELIVERED TO MUNITION STAGING AREA

- STEP 1: Prior to the convoy, Weapon Staging Areas will be established.
- STEP 2: A entry controller and close boundary is introduced prior to the delivery of weapons. The entry controller is paired with the close boundary for two-man concept purposes. The entry controller is instructed to insure the no-lone zone is properly established (i.e., ropes, entry point signs, etc.) and to purge the area prior to the weapons movement.
- STEP 3: The weapons arrive and the convoy commander dismounts. The security police in the escort vehicles deploy around the convoy to establish a close-in security area/on-lone zone around the resources.
- STEP 4: The convoy commander introduces himself to the entry controller as the sole entry authority for the weapons. The entry controller will verify the sole entry authority by using the MEAL in his possession. After this introduction he will visually survey the staging area to insure it is empty. After performing this search he informs the entry controller that he intends to move the weapons into the staging area. The entry controller then lowers the rope at the front of the staging area and begins to control entry (the entry controller must step back at the front at least 10 feet during weapons entry). The convoy commander is now the sole entry authority for the close-in security area.
- STEP 5: The convoy commander will remain in the no-lone zone while the drivers detach the weapons laden trailers and then instructs the entry controller to lower the rope to allow the tugs to leave. The convoy commander then instructs the entry controller that he is relinquishing sole entry authority and that it reverts back to the MEAL.
- STEP 6: The convoy departs the area and the entry controller controls entry based on the MEAL.
- STEP 7: The load team arrives and the entry controller identifies the load team chief by using the MEAL. Once the load team chief assumes duties as sole entry authority, the entry controller will no longer control entry to the MSA until he departs.
- STEP 8: The load team chief vouches his team and the MJ-1 into the WSA. The team places the weapon on the MJ-1. The load team chief instructs the entry controller to lower the rope and step back. The weapon is then transferred from the MSA to the aircraft via the MJ-1. NOTE: The entry controller will not allow the weapon to be transferred until security support is present.

STEP 9: Upon departing the MSA, the load team chief will inform the entry controller that he is relinquishing sole entry authority and the entry controller will revert back to the MEAL to control entry.

STEP 10: If it becomes necessary for EMS to remove a weapon from the opposite end of the MSA, the entry controller and close boundary will exchange positions simultaneously and a new ECP will be established. Entry procedures will be as outlined in steps 7 thru 9.

UPLOAD

WEAPONS BEING DELIVERED TO AIRCRAFT AFTER THE AIRCRAFT HAS BEEN SAFETY WIRED AND SEALED.

STEP 1: The aircraft is roped off by OMS. (Ropes must be at least 10 feet from any portion of the aircraft). A portion of the rope boundary at the front is left down to signify load activity has not begun.

STEP 2: A close-in sentry is introduced prior to the delivery of the weapons. He is briefed on who he is paired off with and instructed to insure the following are present and properly established:

(a) Aircraft is roped off properly, i.e., ropes elevated and not touching the ground, ropes are at least 10' and not any more than 60' from any portion of the aircraft.

(b) One entry point sign is prepositioned.

(c) Light-all equipment is present during darkness.

(d) Insure close boundary sentry is posted.

STEP 3: The load team arrives or is already present and enters the area to begin prepping. At this time the CIS is not controlling entry to the aircraft.

STEP 4: The aircraft is safed and sealed by the Load Team. The area is then declared a No-Lone Zone. The load team will be responsible for maintaining the Two-Man Concept and controlling entry. If EMS departs the area for any other reason than to obtain the weapon the aircraft will be desealed.

STEP 5: The load team chief identifies himself to the CIS as the Sole Entry Authority. The CIS will verify by using the MEAL.

STEP 6: The Load Chief informs the CIS that he and his team are enroute to pick up the weapon. At this time the CIS will sign the AFTO Form 349 and begin controlling entry. (See Figure 7-3)

STEP 7: The Load Team Chief and his team will proceed to the MSA and pick up the weapon and mini-convoy back to the Aircraft using the M3-1.

STEP 8: As the load team approaches the aircraft, the CIS will lower the ropes and step back at least 10 feet. Once the team has entered the no-lone zone the CIS will replace the rope and insure the entry point sign is properly placed. The CIS will not be responsible for controlling entry, this reverts back to the Load Team Chief. He will provide security for the Close-In Security Area.

STEP 9: The load team commences the load. The CIS is responsible for keeping CSC informed of times involved with the up-load start and completion.

STEP 10: Upon completion of the upload two things could occur in connection with this operation:

(a) The aircrew arrives and the load team is still present.

(1) The load team chief vouches the aircrew into the area. The load team chief and the aircrew enter the area to perform acceptance tests.

(2) After acceptance tests the load team chief and the aircrew depart the close-in security area/no-lone zone.

(3) The load team chief briefs the CIS that he is relinquishing sole entry authority. The aircraft commander briefs the CIS that he is now assuming sole entry authority and initials block II of the USAFE Form 324.

(4) The load crew departs the area.

(5) The aircrew re/enters the area and "Cocks" the aircraft. (CIS will inform CSC.)

(b) The load team departs the area before acceptance.

(1) The load team chief briefs the CIS that he is departing the area and that he is relinquishing sole entry authority and that it reverts back to the MEAL.

(2) The Mass Load Officer and the aircrew arrive at the aircraft. The Mass Load Officer identifies himself to the CIS as the sole entry authority. The CIS verifies by using the MEAL.

(3) The Mass Load Officer vouches the aircrew into the area to perform acceptance tests.

(4) After acceptance tests the Mass Load Officer and the aircrew depart the no-lone zone.

(5) The Mass Load Officer briefs the CIS that he is relinquishing sole entry authority. The aircraft commander briefs the CIS that he is assuming sole entry authority and initials block II of the USAFE Form 324.

(6) The aircrew re/enters the no-lone zone and "Cocks" the aircraft. (CIS will inform CSC.)

7-7. DOWNLOAD

DOWNLOAD OF AIRCRAFT HAS BEEN DIRECTED

STEP 1: When the decision to download aircraft has been made, the close-in sentry will be notified. The A/C Commander starts the sequence by informing the CIS that the aircraft is to be taken off alert status and downloaded.

STEP 2: At this time two things could occur in connection with this operation they are:

(1) Upon arrival of the load crew the A/C Commander will vouch these personnel into this area. (Note: The A/C Commander must check the MEAL in the possession of the CIS to the load crew chief is listed.)

(2) After the checks are completed, the aircrew and load crew chief will depart the close-in security area.

(3) The A/C Commander and load crew chief must personally inform the CIS of the change in entry authority. The A/C Commander will draw a diagonal line across the USAFE Form 324 and put his initials on the line, thus voiding out the 324 and relinquishing sole entry authority.

(4) The load crew chief identifies himself as the sole entry authority.

(5) The aircrew depart. The load crew chief identifies his team to the CIS and re-enters the area.

(6) CSC will be notified by the CIS of download commencement and completion.

(7) Upon completion of the download, the load team will prepare to jam the weapon to the MSA. The CIS WILL INSURE PROPER SECURITY is in place before releasing the weapon. The CIS will lower the rope and step back 10 feet and loow the weapon to leave.

(b) Mass Load Officer is available

(1) Upon arrival of the Mass Load Officer, the A/C Commander will check the MEAL in the possession of the CIS to verify the identity of the Mass Load Officer.

(2) The A/C Commander will vouch the Mass Load Officer into the area to perform their checks and receipt for the weapons.

(3) After the checks are completed the aircrew and the Mass Load Officer depart the area.

(4) The A/C Commander relinquishes sole entry authority and draws a diagonal line across the USAFE Form 324 and initials the line thus voiding out the form. The Mass Load Officer will inform the CIS that entry will revert back to the MEAL.

(5) The aircrew and the Mass Load Officer depart the area.

(6) The load team arrives and the Load Team Chief introduces himself to the CIS as the sole entry authority. The CIS will check the MEAL in his possession.

(7) The load team chief identifies his crew to the CIS and enters the area to commence download.

(8) Upon completion of the download, the CIS will insure proper security is established prior to the mini convoy.

7-8. DOWNLOAD

WEAPONS BEING DELIVERED TO MUNITION STAGING AREA FOR CONVOY

STEP 1: Prior to the download commencing munition staging areas will be established. The MSA should be large enough to encompass two weapons towing trailers and tugs with a minimum of 10 feet from any portion of the trailer or tug.

STEP 2: A entry controller and close boundary sentry is introduced prior to delivery of the weapons. The entry controller is paired with the close boundary for two-man concept purposes. The entry controller is instructed to insure the no-lone zone is properly established and to purged the area prior to the mini-convoy.

STEP 3: The load team will download the weapon. Once proper security is established for the mini-convoy the load team will jam the weapon to the MSA. The entry controller for the MSA will stop the load team chief prior to entering the MSA and identify him as sole entry authority by checking the MEAL.

STEP 4: Once identified as sole entry authority, the load team chief will vouch his team into the MSA. The entry controller will proceed to the MSA and lower the rope and step back 10 feet to allow the weapon to enter the MSA.

STEP 5: During the time the load team is placing the weapon on the trailer, the entry controller will provide security, but not control entry to the MSA.

STEP 6: Once the weapon has been placed on the trailer, the load team chief will inform the entry controller that he is relinquishing entry authority to the MEAL and departs the MSA. The entry controller will revert back to the MEAL and begin controlling entry.

STEP 7: All entry control procedures for further mini-convoys will be conducted as outlined in steps 3 thru 6.

STEP 8: Once the trailers in the MSA are ready for convoy, the convoy commander will arrive with drivers and vehicles. The entry controller will identify the convoy commander as sole vouching authority by using the MEAL. The Convoy Commander will vouch the drivers and vehicles into the MSA. Once the vehicles have been hooked-up to the trailers, the convoy commander and drivers will depart the MSA for the Convoy Commanders Briefing. Upon completion of the briefing the drivers will standby outside their respective MSA. The convoy commander will start the convoy by vouching his drivers back into the MSA. Once permission to role is received, the entry controller will drop the rope and step back 10 feet and allow the weapons to depart.

STEP 9: If more than one MSA is involved, the convoy will stop at the next MSA and the convoy commander will vouch his drivers into the MSA. The entry controller will use the same procedures as outlined above.

7-9. Pilot Duress Recognition

a. Pilot Signals - Leave full flaps down after landing or lower full flaps while on the ground - It means that the situation is still desperate: Want armed intervention and aircraft immobilized.

b. Pilot Signals - Retract flaps after landing - It means leave alone, do not intervene.

TRAINING ONLY

CLOSE-IN AREA ENTRY AUTHORITY LIST		BASE RAF BENTWATERS	
I ALERT DATA			
Entry will not be allowed into this area unless an official listed in Section II or III is present. The two-man policy does/does not apply for this area.			
AIRCRAFT TAIL NO	SHELTER/HARDSTAND	EFFECTIVE DATE/TIME	
765	26	13 Feb 1980	
II SOLE ENTRY AUTHORITY (One person only)			
AIRCRAFT COMMANDER (Last Name, First Name, MI) <i>Jocky J. J.</i>			
III ESCORT OFFICIAL (One person only)			
The aircraft commander may designate an air or ground member of his crew to serve as escort official into the close-in area.			
ESCORT OFFICIAL (Last Name, First Name, MI)		GRADE	SSAN
VALIDATING SIGNATURE OF AIRCRAFT COMMANDER <i>Jocky J. J.</i>			
IV ALERT AUTHENTICATION - OPERATIONS			
SIGNATURE OF OPERATIONS REPRESENTATIVE		GRADE	POSITION
<i>Jay P. Fuzzy</i>		<i>PLT.</i>	
V ALERT AUTHENTICATION - SECURITY POLICE			
SIGNATURE OF SECURITY POLICE REPRESENTATIVE		GRADE	POSITION
<i>William A White</i>		<i>TSGT</i>	<i>Area Supervisor</i>
VI CREW MEMBERS (Completion of this section is optional)			
NAME	GRADE	SSAN	POSITION

ANY ERASURE, PEN AND INK CHANGES OR STRIKE-OVERS MUST BE INITIALED BY THE AIRCRAFT COMMANDER*****

ANY BLANK ENTRIES IN SECTION III OR VI MUST BE LINED OUT

USAFE FORM 324
APR 72

SAMPLE

A DIAGONAL LINE DRAWN AND INITIALED BY THE AIRCRAFT COMMANDER INVALIDATES THE USAFE FORM 324.

Figure 7-1

TRAINING ONLY

CLOSE-IN AREA ENTRY AUTHORITY LIST		BASE RAF BENTWATERS	
I ALERT DATA			
Entry will not be allowed into this area unless an official listed in Section II or III is present. The two-man policy does/does not apply for this area.			
AIRCRAFT TAIL NO	SHELTER/HARDSTAND	EFFECTIVE DATE/TIME	
765	26	13 Feb 1980	
II SOLE ENTRY AUTHORITY (One person only)			
AIRCRAFT COMMANDER (Last Name, First Name, MI)			
Jockey, Jet I. J. J.			
III ESCORT OFFICIAL (One person only)			
The aircraft commander may designate an air or ground member of his crew to serve as escort official into the close-in area.			
ESCORT OFFICIAL (Last Name, First Name, MI)		GRADE	SSAN
George Clarence		TSgt	311 56 1617
VALIDATING SIGNATURE OF AIRCRAFT COMMANDER			
Jpt I Jockey			
IV ALERT AUTHENTICATION - OPERATIONS			
SIGNATURE OF OPERATIONS REPRESENTATIVE		GRADE	POSITION
Jay P. Fung		1Lt	Combat Crew Coordinator
V ALERT AUTHENTICATION - SECURITY POLICE			
SIGNATURE OF SECURITY POLICE REPRESENTATIVE		GRADE	POSITION
William F White		TSgt	Area Supervisor
VI CREW MEMBERS (Completion of this section is optional)			
NAME	GRADE	SSAN	POSITION
Robert Ball	Pic	771 0101	Crew Chief

One of these must be lined out.

Aircraft Commander's initial that he has accepted the aircraft

Only completed if Aircraft Commander desires to designate an escort official and then it must be signed by Aircraft Commander

a. Operations Representative
b. Combat Crew Coordinator

a. SP Area Supervisor
b. SP Flight Chief
c. SP Shift Commander

All assigned air and ground crew/members (OPTIONAL)

USAFE FORM 324
APR 72

SAMPLE

Figure 7-2

MAINTENANCE DATA COLLECTION RECORD														OMB NO. 21-80227				
1. JOB CONTROL NO.		2. WORKCENTER		3. I.D. NO./SERIAL NO.		4. MDS		5. EQ/CL		6. TIME		7. PRI		8. SORTIE NO.		9. LOCATION		
10. ENG. TIME		11. ENGINE I.D.		12. INST ENG TIME		13. INST. ENG. I.D.		14.		15.		16.		17. TIME SPC WRO		18. JOB STD.		
19. FSC		20. PART NUMBER				21. SER. NO./OPER. TIME		22. TAG NO.		23. INST. ITEM PART NO.		24. SERIAL NUMBER		25. OPER. TIME				
ACT. LINE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N				
	TYPE MAINT	COMP POS	WORK UNIT CODE	ACTION TAKEN	WHEN DISC	HOW MAL	UNITS	START HOUR	DAY	STOP HOUR	GREN SIZE	CAT LAB	CHD ACT ID	SCN CODE	EMPLOYEE NUMBER			
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
26. DISCREPANCY																		
27. CORRECTIVE ACTION																		
SP SIGNATURE <i>Jay P. Fuzz</i>														28. RECORDS ACTION				

AFTO FORM 349

PREVIOUS EDITIONS IN OBSOLETE.

Figure 7-3

NAME (Type or print)		GRADE	DATE
Jay P. Fuzz		1 LT	13/2/80
OFFICIAL ADDRESS			
Box 555, APO N.Y. 09755			
SIGNATURE			
<i>Jay P. Fuzz</i>			
TYPE OF FACILITY OR FACILITIES AUTHORIZED			
<i>Headquarters of A-102 324</i>			
I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS THE SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED INDIVIDUAL			
NAME AND GRADE OF COMMANDING OFFICER (Type or print)			
General Halford			
SIGNATURE OF COMMANDING OFFICER			
<i>General Halford</i>			
DD FORM 677		SIGNATURE CARD	
1 APR 55			

Figure 7-4

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Chapter 8

8-1 Tactical Assault/Fire Movement/Maneuver: Movement techniques are used to reduce exposure under combat conditions. Our smallest combat unit is the fire team - consisting of a leader and 3 members. A squad which consists of 3 fire teams and a leader is the normal size for most combat actions.

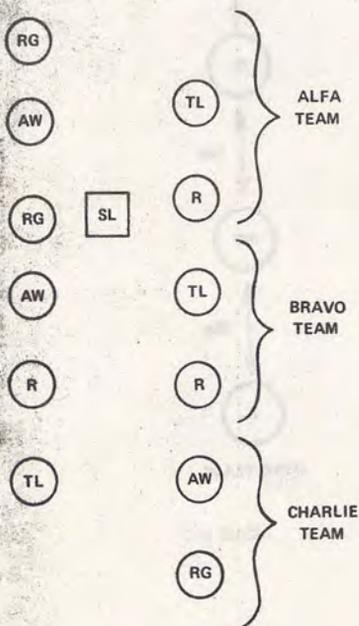
a. One movement techniques is Rushing - It is the most prompt and efficient way to move rapidly from one position to another. Starting from the prone position, it involves selecting a likely spot on the ground, raising up, running, hitting the ground, gaining cover and concealment and then preparing for the next rush.

b. The second technique is crawling - It involves moving the body close to the ground to avoid being observed. Either the low or high crawl maybe used, depending on the cover and concealment available, speed required, and the conditions of visibility.

8-2 A Combat Formation is a group of persons or units organized for tactical employment. Combat formations have the following characteristics in varying degrees: Security, Control, Flexibility and Speed or Reaction. You as a leader must use all the facts on the mission, terrain, weather and visibility, situation, desired rate of movement and the degree of flexibility desired before a selection of the proper formation to use whether it is the column, file or line.

a. The column is the primary formation for movement. It provides good dispersion laterally and in depth without sacrificing control. In this formation a large volume of fire can be delivered to the flanks but only a limited amount to the front. The column is a flexible formation which facilitates battle drill.

COLUMN



(SQUAD)

FIGURE 8-1

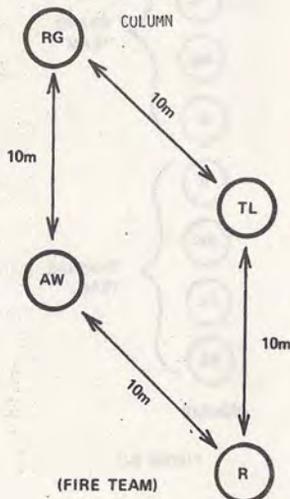


FIGURE 8-2

b. The file is used for moving over terrain which is so restrictive that the column formation cannot be used or when visibility is reduced to a point that control becomes extremely difficult. Deployment to the front and rear is not as easy as the column.

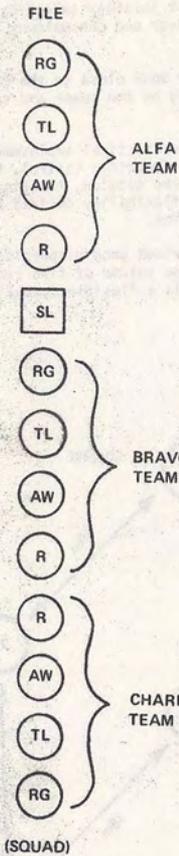


FIGURE 8-3

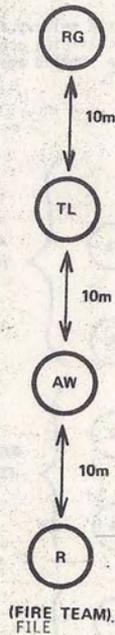
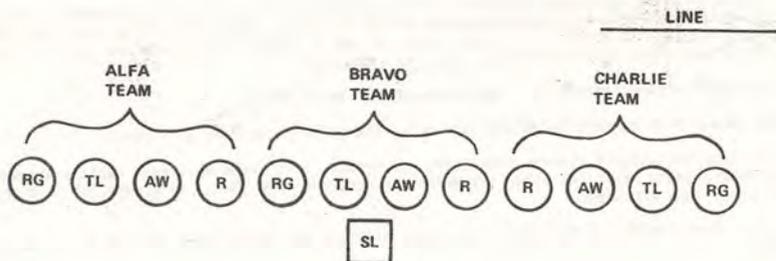


FIGURE 8-4

c. The Line is the basic assault formation and provides for the delivery of maximum fire to the front. Since a line is an assault formation - usually more than a fire team would be used - therefore the following is an example of a typical line formation using a squad.



(SQUAD)

LEGEND:

- SL - SQUAD LEADER
- TL - TEAM LEADER
- AW - AUTOMATIC WEAPON
- RG - RIFLEMAN/GRENADIER
- R - RIFLEMAN

FIGURE R-5

d. Battle drills are the immediate action taken by a combat formation to return fire and deploy against the enemy in any situation without issuing lengthy orders.

8-3. Fire and Movement is the most effective way for a group of personnel to advance under enemy fire. Failure to have someone moving forward loses the initiative and momentum and may result in the methodical destruction of the group. Movement without fire is just as disastrous, they must be executed instinctively and with swift percision.

a. Individual fire and movement is the most effective way for the fire team to advance under intense enemy fire. A minimum number of personnel more forward (10 to 15 meters) in turn under cover of the maximum amount of armed fire.

b. Fire team fire, and movement is a tactic which may be used enemy fire is light, or when the team is preparing to assault the enemy under fire.

8-4 The squad or larger formation uses fire and maneuver when it encounters are isolated enemy position or when conducting a counterattack. Fire and maneuver is a process where one or more elements (Fire Teams) establish a base of fire to engage the enemy, while the other element (Fire Team(s)) maneuver to an advantageous position from which to close with and destroy or capture the enemy.

c. The base of fire element's task is to cover the maneuver element in its advance toward the enemy position by engaging the target with a high volume of concentrated fire. The fire must continue in support of the maneuver element until the last phase of the assault.

b. The maneuver element's task is to close with and destroy or capture the enemy. It advances and assaults under the close fire support of the base of fire element. The maneuver element must continue its advance toward the enemy, preferably to the enemy's flank.

8-5 ASSAULT TECHNIQUE: When supporting fire has sufficiently reduced the effectiveness of the enemy fire, the assault is employed to close with and destroy the enemy. Ideally the assault is mounted perpendicular to the supporting fire, on the radio or visual signal.

a. The assault is controlled by the leader of the assault element. His primary concern is maintaining the advance, issuing brief orders to correct alignment, and maintaining the volume and distribution of fire.

b. Assault firing techniques consist of all available weapons, including grenades. Fire team leaders and automatic rifle men use the underarm firing position. They should fire one round each time the left foot strikes the ground, or a short burst of two to three rounds everytime the left foot strikes the ground (left handed personnel just the opposite.)

(NOTE: In rough, uneven terrain this technique may not be possible).

Grenadiers should fire as rapidly as possible using the point technique; as sights.

c. To keep the assault element from being vulnerable, fire teams must move rapidly and maintain alignment so all teams reach the objective quickly and at the same time. To accomplish this the following techniques are used:

(1) Move rapidly as possible, consistent with the ability to fire accurately and maintain alignment.

(2) Designate a base man in each fire team and all other team members guide in the direction of the base man. Controlling the speed and direction of the base man, the team leader can adjust the speed and direction of the fire team.

(3) Each man maintains visual contact with the man on his flank nearest to the base man. The distance between members, and between teams may vary with the degree of darkness, but should not exceed 5 meters.

(4) Individual team members maintain alignment by visual contact and muzzle flash to their flanks.

(5) NEVER stop during the assault.

(6) Learn to reload rapidly. Magazines should be readily available and grenadiers should carry their grenades loose in ammunition pouches.

d. The following problems pertaining to night assault can be overcome through training and repeated rehearsals.

(1) Signals cannot be used

(2) Reloading is difficult

(3) Individuals have a tendency to fire high

(4) Delivery of effective fire is difficult while advancing and maintaining line is difficult.

(5) It is difficult to move fast while maintaining

(6) Direction and tactical organization are easily lost.

(7) It is difficult to maintain control.

8-6 Search and Clear operations are for inflicting damage on, seizing, disrupting or destroying an objective - either terrain or hostile forces.

a. The area to be searched should be divided into sectors, and a search party assigned to each. A search party should consist of a search element (to conduct the search) a security element (to encircle the area and prevent entrance and exit, and secure open areas,) and a reserve element (to assist, as required).

b. Cleaning buildings usually will require the use of one of the following methods.

(1) Whenever possible, buildings are cleared from the top down. An enemy who is forced down to ground level may be tempted to withdraw from the building, thus exposing himself to the fire of the covering party.

(2) In cases where entry can't be made at the top, entry should be made at the highest possible point. The floor on which entry is made should be thoroughly cleared first. The search party then moves to the top floor and clears the building for the top down.

(3) When entrance must be made at ground level, it is preferable to use demolitions or other weapons to blast a new entrance. When the ground floor has been cleared, the searching party moves to the top of the building and works down.

8-7 CONFRONTATION MANAGEMENT:

Security Police forces are charged with the maintenance of law and order and the Protection of US personnel and resources on USAFE installations. Therefore, the 81st Security Police Squadron will maintain law and order for RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge.

In accordance with existing agreements, host nation, civil and military agencies are primarily responsible for control of confrontations and will insure the safety of US personnel and property outside the perimeter of the installation. US Forces may be employed however, in those circumstances where UK authorities cannot or will not cope with the situation, or have lost control thereof, or when threats to priority operational resources or to the lives of US personnel are posed.

If and when a confrontation occurs, the minimum force necessary to accomplish the desired result will be used. Those members of the tactical element who are armed with fire arms will load weapons only at the order of the on scene commander. Firepower will be used selectively on the order of the on scene Commander, after all lesser means have failed. The basic risk control weapon is the security police riot control baton.

8-8 The four phases of confrontation management are:

a. Periods of increased tension: Evidenced by increased polarization in living, dining and working areas. May be recognized by remarks made in the form of graffiti, and overheard conversations implicating threats of violence.

b. Scattered minor incidents of violence: This phase may include incidents of harassment of individuals or members of opposing groups.

c. Group oriented violence: Roaming semi-organized groups bent on destruction of property assault on lone individuals or fights with opposing groups. Leaders may defy orders and authority. This is the first phase that must be met with direct Security Police action. (one riot control flight of 48 man and a 13 man tactical squad will be formed under the control of a commissioned security police officer).

d. Full riot: Characterized by large scale destruction of property, the total defiance of authority, open mob action, and serious breach of the peace. This phase may result in serious injury or death to innocent persons. (If emergency security operations has not already been implemented, action will be taken to do so immediately, to include a full augmenter recall).

8-9 Security Police RIOT CONTROL FORCES will not be integrated into riot control formation with host nation civil/military forces deployed on USAFE installations.

a. Riot Control flight: A basic riot control flight consists of one 49-man formation (four twelve-man squads and a leader) in addition to one 13-man tactical squad (three four-man EST squads and a leader). The EST squads are broken down into three selected marksmen.

b. Flight Column: Used to move the formation to and from the affected area, and as a show of force.

c. Flight Line: Offensively it is used to push or drive crowds straight back or across an open area (in the event a crowd must be turned, left or right turns will be made using the swinging gate method). As a defensive formation, the line is used to hold the rioting crowd or to deny entry to a designated areas(s).

d. Line with Lateral Support: Used to move a crowd from the sides of a building, wall, fence, or other enclosed area; protect the flanks of the formation.

(e) Rear Guard: Used to protect the flight from all directions. Formed from the odd numbers of the 1st and 4th squads and three unarmed members of the tactical team.

8-10. Riot Control Force Equipment:

1. Personal equipment required during Confrontation Management.
 - a. Long sleeve fatigues, combat boots, bloused trousers.
 - b. M17/M17A1 gas mask with case.
 - c. Flack Vest
 - d. Green Webb belt.
 - e. .38 Cal. revolver holster if required.
 - f. Ammo pouches if required.
 - g. Steel helmet with liner.
 - h. Canteen and Cover.
 - i. SP shield.
 - j. Foul weather gear if needed.
 - k. 36" riot baton.
 - l. Black leather gloves with liners.

8-11 Terms/Definitions:

1. Riot Baton: a 36" rosewood or walnut stick 1-1/4 inch in diameter. It has guled grips located approximately 6" from each end. It is an offensive team weapon.
2. Mass Detention Facility: A facility used to detain large number of persons apprehended during a confrontation. On RAF Bentwaters the base gym handball courts have designated as the main detention facility.
3. Mobile Processing Facility: An on scene identification and prisoner processing facility. Designed to quickly process prisoners so that the apprehending SP can quickly return to the scene of the confrontation. Staffed by one driver and an NCOIC, it is usually located in a vehicle such as a metro van, and placed behind the police lines, and out of sight of the confrontation.

NOTE: No portion of the Confrontation Plan will be implemented unless directed by the Installation Commander.

8-12 Hostage Situations:

1. Primary security police responsibilities during a hostage situation are to:
 - a. Secure the scene to prevent the subject(s) from escaping.
 - b. Evacuate nonessential personnel from the area.
 - c. Take initial actions to establish the on-scene command post.
 - d. Assist the local civil/military agency in freeing the hostage(s) when security police assistance is requested; or if no other law enforcement agency has assumed jurisdiction, act (including tactical assault when warranted) to free hostage(s).
2. Employment of E.S.T.s: (EMERGENCY SERVICE TEAM)
 - a. In hostage situations not involving nuclear weapons, EST members must consider the safety of the hostages when deciding what actions to take against the subject(s). However, "should hostages be used as a means of entering or occupying a restricted area containing nuclear weapons, or as a cover for the removal of nuclear weapons, the Welfare and Safety of hostages will not be considered as a deterrent in actions to stop the penetrating force".

8-13 Hand and Arm Signals

1. To effectively employ our ground forces, we must have accurate, secure, and flexible communication is not always available and sometimes is inadequate- wheter because of jamming or mechanical reasons. Visual communication must be available as an alternate for transmitting orders, information and emergency request for aid or support and for use in special operations.

2. We use hand and arm signals for the following reasons:
 - a. Security requirements limit our use of the radios

b. External noises, such as aircraft, explosions, are so loud that talking or yelling would be useless.

c. When patrolling - silent, a vital asset.

3. There are 3 main limitations when using hand and arm signals.

a. Easily misunderstood.

b. The enemy could intercept the signal and later use it to deceive us.

c. Poor visibility restricts their use.

4. To help us defend against some of the limitations there are, these steps that should be followed:

a. All signals must be prearranged and everyone must know them and their meaning.

b. Hand and arm signals must be practiced until they become second nature.

c. The signals must be executed correctly and distinctly.

5. The examples listed below are a few that are used and are standard. Study them and devise your own - it's your fire team - your life.



Assemble or Rally

Raise the arm vertically overhead, palm to the front, and wave in large horizontal circles.

NOTE: Signal is normally followed by the signaler pointing to the assembly point.

FIGURE 8-6



Increase Speed, Double Time or Rush.

Raise the hand to the shoulder, fist closed; thrust the fist upward to the full extent of the arm and back to the shoulder rapidly several times.

FIGURE 8-7



Cease Firing

Raise the hand in front of the forehead, palm toward the front, and swing the hand and forearm up and down several times in front of the face.

FIGURE 8-8



Halt or Stop

Raise the hand upward to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front. Hold that position until the signal is understood. FIGURE 8-9



FIGURE 8-10

Attention.

Extend the arm sideways, slightly above horizontal, palm to the front; wave arm to and away from the head several times.



FIGURE 8-11

I Do Not Understand.

Raise both arms sideward to the horizontal; bend both arms at elbows and place both hands across the face, palms to the front.



Disregard Previous Command or As You Were

Raise both arms and cross them over the head, palms to the front

FIGURE 8-12



Join Me, Follow Me, or Move Vehicle Forward.

Point toward person(s) vehicle(s), or unit(s); beckon by holding the arm horizontally to the front, palm up, and motioning toward the body.

FIGURE 8-13



FIGURE 8-14

File Formation.

Raise one arm to side until horizontal palm down. Lower and raise the arm to the side of body until understood.

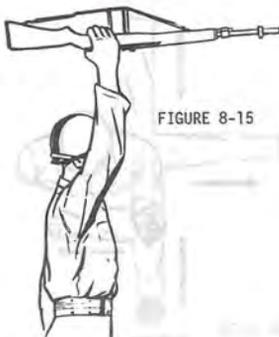


FIGURE 8-15

Enemy in Sight.

Hold individual weapon above the head with one arm, fully extended, with the weapon parallel to the ground and pointing in the direction of the enemy.



FIGURE 8-16

Column Formation.

Raise either arm to the vertical position. Drop the arm to the rear, describing complete circles in a vertical plane parallel to the body. The signal may be used to indicate either a troop or vehicular column.



LINE FORMATION

RAISE BOTH ARMS TO THE SIDE UNTIL HORIZONTAL, ARMS AND HANDS EXTENDED, PALMS DOWN.

FIGURE 8-17



FIGURE 8-18

DISPERSE

Extend either arm vertically overhead; wave the hand and arm to the front, left, right, and rear, with the palm toward the direction of each movement.



FIGURE 8-19

FIRE

Drop the arm sharply from the vertical position to the side. When a single weapon of a group is to be fired, point with the arm extended, toward it, then drop the arm sharply to the side. This signal is used as a fire command for large caliber weapons.



COVER OUR ADVANCE

Strike top of head or helmet repeatedly with open hand.

FIGURE 8-20



COMMENCE FIRING

Extend arm in front of body, hip high, palm down, move it through a wide arc horizontally several times. Speed of command regulates whether fire will be fast or slow. For machine guns this is a signal to move to the next higher rate of fire.

FIGURE 8-21



Extend (Open Up)

START THE SIGNAL WITH ARMS EXTENDED OVERHEAD, PALMS TOGETHER, AND BRING ARMS TO THE HORIZONTAL POSITION AT THE SIDES, PALMS DOWN.

FIGURE 8-22



CLOSE UP

START SIGNAL WITH BOTH ARMS EXTENDED SIDEWARD HORIZONALLY, PALMS UP, AND BRING PALMS TOGETHER OVERHEAD MOMENTARILY.

FIGURE 8-23



Advance or Move Out

FACE THE DESIRED DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT; HOLD THE ARM EXTENDED TO THE REAR; THEN SWING IT OVERHEAD AND FORWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF DESIRED MOVEMENT UNTIL IT IS HORIZONTAL, PALM DOWN

FIGURE 8-24

6. Immediate Action Drills are hand and arm signals used when speed and silence are imperative - such as patrolling etc.

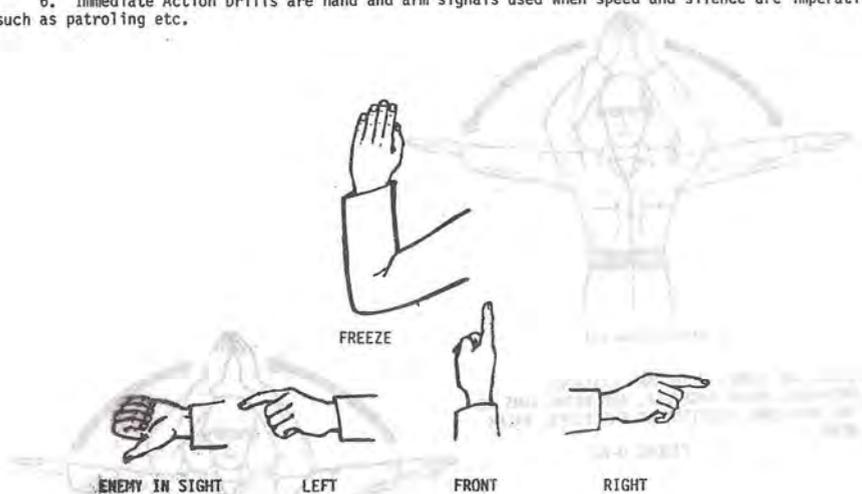


FIGURE 8-25

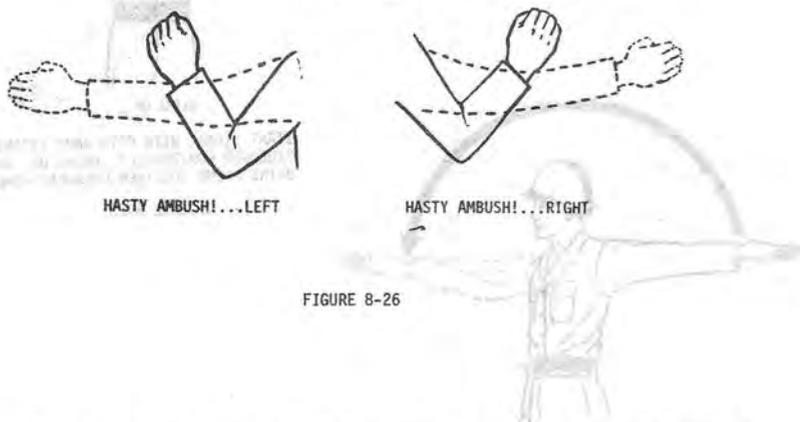


FIGURE 8-26

8-14 Airborne Assault - The chief requirement to address the helicopter threat is to provide a continuous high volume of fire from all available weapons. The helicopter is most vulnerable when hovering, grounded, shortly before land, after takeoff. The security force should fire at the helicopter during the vulnerable periods at ranges of 300 meters or less, if possible.

(NOTE: Any further study of the subject should be directed to OPLAN 207-79, C-3-A-5-3)

Chapter 9

9-1. COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC). COMSEC is protective measures to deny unauthorized persons information of value which might be derived from telecommunications and to authenticate telecommunications. COMSEC consists of 4 elements.

a. Physical Security of COMSEC Information: All physical security measures to deny access of unauthorized persons to COMSEC material.

b. Cryptosecurity: Provisions and proper use of technically sound crypto systems to transmit all types of classified messages.

c. Transmission Security (TRANSEC): The area that you are directly involved and includes all measures except physical security to protect transmissions from intercept and exploit by other than crypto analysis.

d. Emission Security: All measures to deny unauthorized persons information derived from crypto equipment and telecommunications systems. TEMPEST is an unclassified short name referring to investigations and studies of compromising emanations. Emanation security applies to other than crypto equipment and telecommunications.

9-2. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. Listed below are the 6 major communications systems used for transmitting information by electrical means:

a. AUTODIN (Automatic Digital Network). Communications network to transmit logistical, operational, statistical, administrative messages. Messages are encrypted during transmission and both classified and unclassified messages of intelligence value can be sent by this method.

b. AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network). Long distance telephone used to connect military installations. NEVER use this system to transmit classified or unclassified information of intelligence value.

c. AUTOSEVOCOM (Automatic Secure Voice Communications Network). Long distance telephone network connecting military installations where classified and unclassified information of intelligence value can be transmitted.

d. USAFE Administrative Telephone Network (ATN). Used for on-base communications with worldwide/European-wide capability. Not for classified or unclassified information of intelligence value.

e. USAFE Radio Systems. Consists of voice radio systems (HF and UHF/VHF) on single channel and inter-base radio networks. Normally not for classified information, but certain classified information may be transmitted by National Security Agency approved code systems.

f. USAFE Primary Alerting System (PAS). Command and control network consisting of voice grade circuits connecting USAFE Command Post and Alternate with Base Command Posts. Normally not for classified information but certain classified information may be passed by National Security Agency approved code systems.

9-3. SECURE COMMUNICATION. The locations for RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge secure communications systems are:

a. Bentwaters Communications Center _____ Bldg 113.

b. Wing Operations _____ Bldg 118.

c. Woodbridge Communications Center _____ Bldg 150.

d. 78th Operations _____ Bldg 358.

9-4. OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC). It is estimated that U.S. military communications provide the Warsaw Pact with more of its timely and useful intelligence than all other sources combined.

THE WEAKEST LINK: A maxim often repeated in connection with the security program is that "A chain is only as strong as its weakest link". The fact that Communication Surveillance is the Warsaw Pact's greatest source of intelligence, therefore, COMSEC must be the weakest link in the security chain.

OPERATION SECURITY: Operations security is an overall security program relating to mission accomplishment. It is concerned with the information, action and activities that are sensitive in the sense that they can telegraph our punch to the enemy. Operation security is concerned with keeping the tactical and strategic surprise on our side, by protecting information and activities affecting this program.

a. The main objective of operation security is to provide protection for our operations during the planning, execution, and after-action phases. Additionally the operation security program has four major objectives:

- (1) Identify those portions of an operation that require protection.
- (2) Develop operation security procedures and techniques.
- (3) Systematically assess operation security status at all operational levels.
- (4) Document deficiencies and institute corrective actions.

5 9-5 **PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION:** By definition, classified information is official information, the safeguarding of which is necessary to prevent unauthorized disclosure in the interests of national defense, and which is classified for such purpose by an appropriate classifying authority.

a. Categories of Classification:

- (1) Top Secret: Information or material of which the unauthorized disclosure could result in exceptionally grave damage to the United States.
- (2) Secret: Information or material, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the nation.
- (3) Confidential: Information or material, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to cause damage to national security.

b. Three basic rules to be considered when classifying information are:

- (1) Only official information belonging to the Federal Government, or which the government possesses a valid interest, may be assigned a defense classification.
- (2) Since the assigned classification determines the degree of protection which must be afforded, the classification must be the lowest required.
- (3) Since information is classified only to prevent damage to defense interests, a classification will never be assigned to information solely to prevent embarrassment or conceal administrative inefficiency.

c. Storage and Protection: Classified material is normally only stored on US Government installation and in all cases is limited to locations where adequate facilities are available for its storage and protection. When classified material is not under direct observation of an authorized person it must be stored in an approved container or area.

(1) Top Secret material will be stored in one of the following manners:

- (a) In a security filing cabinet or safe approved for Top Secret. (General Services Administration approved)

- (b) In an area under continuous surveillance by authorized responsible person.
- (c) An alarmed area which has physical safeguards to preclude observation and which would preclude surreptitious or forced entry without evidence of initial entry.

(2) Secret and Confidential material will be stored in one of the following means.

(a) Any manner authorized for Top Secret material.

(b) As a minimum, a steel filing cabinet with a steel locker installed IAW T.O. 46A3-1-502 with an approved changeable combination padlock.

(c) A class "B" vault.

(d) A secure room supplemented by security checks or alarms.

d. The protection of classified information in the form of documents and supplies is a difficult and complicated matter. The system basically establishes the following:

(1) Each person must have the right and need to know to have access to classified information.

(2) That each individual is responsible for protecting all classified information he/she possesses.

(3) Each supervisor is responsible for on-the-job education of subordinates in the protection of classified defense information.

(4) All Air Force military and civilian employees dealing with classified information must be familiar with, and apply, all related directives pertaining to the safeguarding of classified information.

e. Normally each page is marked, top and bottom, with the highest degree of classification on that page. Each component of a document (chapter, section, etc.) down to paragraph will be marked to show its level of classification. The highest classification contained within the document is always marked on the front and back covers, top and bottom, of all documents having covers.

f. Transmission of US and Foreign Classified Material following manner:

(1) Top Secret: Never transmitted through mail channel.

(2) Secret material may be transmitted through United States APO channels via registered mail, returned receipt requested.

(3) US Confidential material may be transmitted through APO channels via registered mail.

9-6 NUCLEAR SAFETY

A. Nuclear Safety Program: The purpose of the nuclear safety program is to prevent inadvertent, accidental, or unauthorized nuclear detonations, to minimize both the number and consequences of nuclear accidents, incidents, and deficiencies, and to provide adequate nuclear weapon/nuclear weapon system security.

B. Nuclear Safety Standards: There shall be positive measures to:

(1) Prevent nuclear weapons involved in accidents or incidents or jettisoned weapons from producing a nuclear yield.

(2) Prevent deliberate prearming, arming, launching, firing, or releasing of nuclear weapons, except upon execution of emergency war orders or when directed by competent authority.

(3) Prevent inadvertent prearming, arming, launching, firing, or releasing of nuclear weapon.

(4) Insure adequate security of nuclear weapons pursuant to the provisions of DOD Directive 5210.41.

C. All newly assigned personnel will receive initial training. Recurring training will occur annually.

9-7. OSHA TRAINING STANDARDS

1. Hazards of the Job:

a. Weapons Handling: Remember weapons are designed to kill. Personnel handling weapons in a careless manner are subjecting themselves and others to grave hazards. Weapons should only be handled with the safety on. Weapons should always be considered loaded. Personnel must always abide by the twelve firearms safety rules. Further detailed guidance will be covered during semi-annual Weapons Safety Training.

b. Electrical Shock Security Police frequently work around power generators, AGE units, and other equipment with high voltage. Short circuits, overloading, accidental grounding, and most of all misuse are responsible for most major accidents. Remember, any voltage capable of producing a current of 50 milliamps can be dangerous.

c. Vehicle Operation:

(1) Vehicles will not be driven within 50 ft. of an aircraft. Vehicles must not be parked in front of aircraft or pointing toward an aircraft.

(2) When driving a vehicle in pursuit, extreme caution must be exercised on and off hard surface. Seat belts must be worn at all times. Driving a vehicle with a willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property, regardless of the speed, will be considered reckless driving.

(3) When climbing into or dismounting from the rear of a vehicle extreme caution must be used especially when carrying a weapon. Jumping out of a vehicle while it's moving or while carrying a weapon can easily result in a broken leg, eye injuries, or accidental damage to the weapon.

d. Handling of Ammunition and Explosives:

(1) By their very nature small arms ammo and 40mm ammo are extremely dangerous. Personnel must not handle these items unnecessarily. 40mm ammo should be left in the sealed cans. Rounds should be stored carefully in the rear of vehicles.

(2) When loading and unloading weapons, personnel should stand over the rubber mats provided. Rounds that are dropped on concrete can explode. Additional training will be provided in the annual Explosives Safety Training.

e. Ascending MSCF Towers: During inclement weather, fog, or icy weather the hazards with climbing the MSCF towers increases. Personnel should use both hands. Weapons should be strapped over both shoulders to leave hands free. Running up or down will be avoided at all costs.

f. Lifting: Disregard of, accepted lifting techniques can result in serious injuries. Trying to lift heavy objects with your back can result in hernias, severe back strain, and broken bones. Know your limits, remember each person has different safe lifting limits.

g. Fires: Fire prevention, protection, and control will be an integral part of accident prevention, security police work in and around extremely flammable fuels and dangerous explosives.

(1) There will be "No Smoking" in the WSA or CAS. Personnel will not smoke in the QRA or in the flightline area except in designated smoking areas.

(2) Personnel using CB-10 fire extinguishers will exercise caution. Eyes must be protected. If the chemical comes in contact with skin, the affected area must be washed ASAP. Personnel should avoid inhaling the fumes if used in an enclosed structure.

2. Hazards of the Environment: Fog, rain, ice, snow, and high winds are hazards familiar with this area. It is therefore necessary to use common sense at all times in order to prevent serious injury.

a. Noise: When working around running jet aircraft, partial or total deafness may result if personnel do not use the proper ear protection.

b. Security Police should never stand any closer than 25 feet to the front or sides, 200 feet to the rear of a operating jet aircraft. The hazards from jet exhaust include hot gases and flying debris. As the power increases, so does the distance at which an injury may occur.

c. Security Police posted on foot in the flight line area are highly susceptible to being struck by a vehicle. This hazard increases during the hours of darkness and heavy traffic congestion. Personnel should be constantly alert to the movement of vehicles and should look both ways before crossing a taxiway.

d. With the many rabbit holes and the increase in construction, the likelihood of falling into a hole escalates. This hazard is compounded at night time by the poor lighting in many areas. When walking or running across open ground personnel should use flashlights as much as possible.

3. Applicable Protective Equipment and Procedures:

a. Use ear protection: When working in areas that have running jet aircraft engines.

b. Use Flashlights: When walking on open ground or when walking near moving vehicles during the hours of darkness.

c. Use Seatbelts: Anytime a vehicle is in motion.

d. Use Reflector Vest while directing traffic at night.

4. Location and use of Emergency/Equipment:

a. There are CB-10 fire extinguishers adjacent to each aircraft parking apron in the QRA and flightline area.

b. There are Co2 and water fire extinguishers in all entry control points and at both CSC's.

c. First Aid boxes are maintained at Bldg's. 679 and 98. Law Enforcement patrols will carry First Aid boxes and portable fire extinguishers in their vehicles.

d. All personnel are required to have gas masks in their possession.

e. Personnel should know:

(1) The location of control panels for all electrical systems in their respective Security Police Bldgs.

(2) Building fire alarm systems.

(3) How to use fire extinguishers.

5. First Aid and Rescue Procedures Applicable to the Task and Environment:

a. Seriously injured personnel should be treated immediately. If medical attention is not available Security Police should implement the "4" Life Saving Steps if needed. Assure breathing, stop the bleeding, treat for shock, and treat the wound.

b. All first aid treatment will be taken to the hospital for proper care.

c. Depending on the situation, dial either 116, 117, or 114 for emergency. Tell them your location, name and type of accident.

6. How to Report Work Related Injuries and Illnesses:

a. Reportable occupational injuries are a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, which results from a work accident or exposure in the work environment. Occupational illness is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than the resulting from an injury caused by exposure to the environment.

b. All work related injuries and illnesses must be reported to the Flight Chief immediately.

7. Identifying and Reporting Hazards to Proper Authority:

a. Hazards identified by squadron personnel must be reported to either their immediate supervisor, Flight Chief, Shift Supervisor, Ground Safety Officer, or Wing Safety.

b. Hazards can be identified either verbally or by using a AF Form 457.

As a Security Policemen we have been tasked to provide security for the most devastating and destructive device ever created by man - "The Nuclear Weapon". To insure the highest possible standard of individual reliability in personnel performing duties associated with nuclear weapons/nuclear weapons systems, the Air Force designed and implemented the Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) under Air Force Regulation 35-99. This regulation applies only to individuals in, or working, with the Air Force who are presently assigned, to duties involving the control, handling, access to, or control over access to nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons systems.

The ultimate goal of the PRP and other nuclear safety programs are the prevention of the accidental arming, launching, firing or releasing of a nuclear weapon and finally assuring adequate security. With these goals in mind, we must insure that only our most mentally and physically reliable people, are considered for duties associated with nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons systems. While you are in the Air Force, you may hear about the Personnel Reliability Program, nicknamed PRP or 35-99, in a negative aspect, i.e., getting rid of substandard personnel. This is wrong! This is not the intent of the program. Being assigned to a position under the Human Reliability Program does not stigmatize, stereotype nor segregate us from the rest of the Air Force populace. It reflects professionalism and singles out our importance to the Air Force. The PRP is a POSITIVE, valuable, and essential tool of our trade and only our highest caliber personnel will receive PRP status. It insures each individual that the man or woman working alongside with them can and will perform at a high level of efficiency under the most adverse conditions. This assurance is sustained by a close and continuing review of the personnel and medical history of an individual in an attempt to identify the unstable and possibly unreliable individual.

Bearing in mind that we are seeking the most emotionally sound and reliable individuals, let us now investigate how an individual is processed for qualification under the Personnel Reliability Program. The Squadron Commander will initiate an AF Form 286, Personnel Reliability Certificate, and forward it to the Consolidated Base Personnel Office (CBPO) where personnel records are reviewed by the base PRP monitor. Points of interest during this process are: any record of serious involvement with civil authorities, any records of court martial, documentation citing negligence in performance of duties, history of financial problems, alcoholic and drug abuse noted in the past. Should the base PRP monitor detect that the individual's qualifications are doubtful, he returns the AF Form 286 to the commander and requests the commander personally review the personnel record. Should no information of a doubtful nature be present, the AF Form 286 is forwarded to the Medical Services Officer. Step two of the initial screening process is now underway.

The prime concern in this area is to insure that the individual possesses an S-1 in his profile serial. The S-1 is an indicator that the individual is emotionally stable. Also of importance is the presence of any documentation concerning serious mental disorders (i.e., epilepsy, amnesia) or illness, drug dependence, and severe physical illness or medical or mental background, the individual will receive an evaluation. Once the Medical Officer is satisfied that the individual meets all qualification criteria, the Medical Officer provides the Squadron Commander with a recommendation by completing a portion of the AF Form 286. The final phase of the initial screening is the immediate Commander's determination of whether or not the member is acceptable, basing his decision on all of the information available to him.

A second phase of the Personnel Reliability Program is the continuing evaluation once the individual goes to work. This evaluation is conducted by the immediate Commander, supervisors and fellow workers for any evidence of attitude or behavior change which adversely affects an individual's reliability. Let's pause for a minute and talk about your responsibilities as a fellow worker. Needless to say, few, if any, of us have had extensive training in the detection and diagnosis of mental disorders. However, by virtue of working with the same people every day and living in the same dormitory, strong ties of comradeship and loyalty are developed. Through these ties a fellow worker may unwisely cover up the errant behavior of a member of his or her group. The morale of any unit would suffer if fellow workers were expected to report constantly on each other's behavior. Only good judgement by all concerned will indicate when to report and when action should be taken. For example, a person may begin drinking to excess, coming to work late, or behaving irritably as a result of some personal problem he cannot resolve. With proper medical or other staff referral help this individual can be restored to his former effectiveness. Keeping in mind the nature of our work, we cannot afford to have irrational personnel in our midst. When in doubt, "Report it!"

The Personnel Reliability Program emphasizes that only our best qualified and most reliable people are accepted for duty involving Nuclear Weapons. Outstanding, stable, sincere and professional personnel are the only ones our Security Police Commanders are going to certify under the Personnel Reliability Program. Nuclear safety and security must continue to be error free. Our contribution to this goal will be the production of sound and stable Security Policemen.

9-9 FIRST AID

A. Security police are often the first persons to arrive upon the scene of an accident or other emergency. Thus, one of your first obligations is to render aid to those who are injured. Consequently, your action in treating a casualty must be immediate, thorough, and correct.

B. Therefore, you must learn and remember a process called the four lifesaver steps. These steps must be the basis of all your first-aid actions.

(1) Assure breathing: When a victim can't breathe, any other action you take is of little value because a lack of air can cause a victim's death. Thus you must see if the air passageway (airway) is blocked; if it is, you must clear it and keep it clear.

(a) Airway obstruction: There are three main causes for airway obstruction.

1 Foreign matter, such as false teeth or liquids, in the mouth or throat.

2 Relaxation of the jaw muscles allowing the tongue to roll backward and block the throat (swallowing the tongue).

3 The victim's neck position.

(b) Clear the airway: Clear the airway quickly by sweeping your fingers deep into the victim's mouth to remove teeth, debris, or any other obstructing matter.

1 Grasp the tongue with your fingers and pull it forward so that it doesn't obstruct breathing.

2 Look in the mouth to see whether any broken teeth, splintered bone, or other particles are clogging the throat.

(c) Keep the airway open:

1 Place the victim's head in a position that stretches the throat to what is called the sword-swallowing position.

2 Use the thumb jaw lift method to place his head so that the throat is stretched away from the chest to allow air to pass to the lungs.

(2) Stop the bleeding: A person's uncontrolled bleeding can result in severe shock and death. To control or stop the bleeding, you must first know the types of bleeding.

(a) Types of bleeding:

1 Arterial bleeding - Large amount of bright blood and a spurting or pumping action as the blood leaves the wound.

2 Venous bleeding - A large amount of dark red blood flows from the wound, without the spurting action which characterizes arterial bleeding.

3 Capillary bleeding - The blood oozes or flows very slowly from the wound.

(b) Stop bleeding - First check to see whether there is more than one wound.

1 Apply direct pressure - Use a surgical dressing or any clean material. Place your dressing directly over the wound and press firmly, and elevate.

2 Pressure point - Place your finger lightly where you think the pressure point is. If you feel a pulse beat similar to a throbbing, you are right on it. Then use the heel of your hand or finger tips to press hard.

3 Tourniquet- Used only as a last resort, and only after all other method of controlling the bleeding have failed. Place it near the joint (knee, elbow) closest to the wound and between the wound and the heart, because the gushing arterial blood is coming directly from the heart. Tighten your tourniquet only as much as needed to stop the spurting blood flow.

(3) Protect the wound- Protecting a wound from infection and from further injury. While dressing a wound, avoid touching it with your hands and do not handle the side of the dressing that goes next to the wound. Do not pull clothing over the area to be treated because it could infect the wound further.

(4) Treat for shock-

(1) Symptoms of shock

- (a) Cold and clammy skin.
- (b) Shallow breathing.
- (c) Lackluster eyes.
- (d) Apprehension or restlessness.
- (e) Excessively thirsty, retching, vomiting or hiccupping.
- (f) Dry around the mouth or lips.

(2) Treating for shock:

- (a) Reassure the injured person and make him as comfortable as possible.
- (b) Place the victim flat on his back on a blanket or any material available.
- (c) Remove all bulky items from his pockets, and loosen his belt and clothing.
- (d) Do not let the victim see his injuries or the injuries of others involved in the same accident.
- (e) Give the victim as much water to drink as he wants (except in the case of stomach wounds or unconsciousness).
- (f) No alcohol in any form, and move as little as possible.
- (g) If unconscious, place him on his stomach, with his face turned to one side to prevent choking should he vomit.

9-10 EMERGENCY FIRST AID

During basic military training all military personnel are instructed in the proper procedures for rendering emergency first aid. Due to the immediate availability of trained medical personnel, security policemen are primarily concerned with the procedures for severe bleeding, shock and stoppage of breathing. Here are some reminders:

1. BLEEDING - The two types of severe bleeding are venous (steady flow of dark blood from a vein) and arterial (spurting flow of red blood from an artery). Bleeding may be controlled by:

- a. Direct Pressure - apply clean, folded piece of cloth to the wound and hold it firmly in place until the bleeding stops or slows down to a point of no concern.
- b. Elevation - Raising the bleeding part slows but does not normally stop the flow of blood to go through the wound. This method should be used only if the wound is on the arm or leg, and only after the direct pressure method has not effectively stopped the flow of blood. DO NOT use this method if there is reason to believe that the arm has been broken.
- c. Pressure Points - At certain points in the body, large arteries lie near the bones, and may be compressed against the bone, and slow the flow of blood. These pressure points are located on the head in front of the ear, on the jaw, in the neck behind the collar bone, on the inner side of the upper arm and in the groin. The pressure point method should be used only when bleeding cannot be controlled or stopped by direct pressure or elevation. When using the pressure points in the neck, DO NOT apply pressure to both neck points at the same time because this would cut off the blood supply to the brain, causing unconsciousness and eventually death. FIGURE 9-1

- d. Tourniquet - A tourniquet is a device used to stop pulsating (arterial) bleeding. It is to be used only as a last resort and with the full knowledge that the victim may lose the limb due to the use of the tourniquet. However its use may save a life. The tourniquet is always placed between the heart and the wound, and as low as possible above the wound. The tourniquet is never placed on the wound or directly over a joint. Loosening of the tourniquet is done only by medical personnel. (fig. 9-2 thru 9-5)
2. PROTECT THE WOUND - Protecting the wound from infection and further injury is a vital part of emergency first aid. No matter how slight a wound or burn may seem it can become extremely dangerous if improperly cared for or left unattended. The job of the rescuer is to prevent germs or foreign matter from entering the wound; leave the rest to trained medical personnel.
3. TREAT FOR SHOCK - Shock is a condition of great weakness of the body. It can, and often does, result in death. Regardless of whether or not there are signs of shock, the rescuer treats for shock by keeping the victim calm, preventing the victim from seeing the wound, making the victim comfortable and warm, and reassuring the victim until the arrival of medical personnel.
4. STOPPAGE OF BREATHING - Stoppage of breathing may be caused in a number of ways, however, the reason for the stoppage is of secondary importance. The primary concern of the rescuer is to restore breathing immediately or death will result. The method used to restore breathing is called mouth to mouth resuscitation and is performed as follows:
- Turn the victim on his back.
 - Clean out the mouth, nose and throat. If they appear clean, start artificial respiration immediately. If foreign matter is present, wipe it out with a cloth or your fingers. (Fig. 9-6)
 - Hold the victims head in the "SWORD SWALLOWING" position. Place the head as far back as possible so that the front of the neck is stretched. (Fig 9-7)
 - Hold the lower jaw up. Insert your thumb between the victim's teeth at the midline - pull the lower jaw forcefully outward so that the lower teeth are further forward than the upper teeth. Hold the jaw in this position as long as the victim is unconscious. (Fig 9-8),
 - Close the victims nose by compressing the nose between your thumb and forefinger.
 - Blow air into the victims mouth. Take a deep breath, cover the victims open mouth with your own, so that the contact is air tight, and blow until the chest rises. If the chest of the victim does not rise when you blow, improve the position of the victims air passage-way and blow more forcefully. Blow forcefully into adults and gently into small children. (Fig 9-9)
 - Let air out of the victim's lungs. After the chest rises, quickly separate lip contact with the victim allowing him/her to exhale.
 - Repeat steps "f" and "g" at the rate of 12 to 20 times per minute. Continue rhythmically without interruption until the victim starts breathing, until medical help arrives, or until the victim is declared dead by competent medical authority.



FIGURE 9-1



Make loop around limb



Pass stick under loop



Tighten just enough to stop bleeding



Secure in place

Figures 9-2 thru 9-5
Steps in applying a tourniquet



Figure 9-6
Clean out mouth, nose and throat



Figure 9-7
Sword swallowing position



Figure 9-8
Sword swallowing position



Figure 9-9
Mouth to mouth breathing

Steps for mouth to mouth breathing

9-11. MWD (MILITARY WORKING DOG)

1. Military working dogs (MWD) are trained to be more controlled and to attack or become aggressive only on command of the handler. They are used primarily to detect intruders; they are however, also excellent for search, pursuit, attack, and holding suspects in situation where if you were without a dog, you would have to use your weapon.
2. Military Working Dog's sense of smell controls most of its actions as well as what it learns. For this reason, a dog's nose is its most important detection device. Normally its ability to detect odors is about 100 times greater than yours. They can track and search from both direct body scent or additional scents. Under ideal conditions a military working dog can detect a human scent at a distance of more than 250 meters. This is an excellent early warning capability to re-enforce your security operations.
3. MWDs are aware of sounds a human never hears. A dog can detect sound at a distance more than four times greater than can a human. They can also detect sound of a higher pitch more quickly than a human. This exceptional hearing ability is a valuable back up to a dog's sense of smell and greatly increases its post detection capability.
4. If an MWD has a weak point, it is his ability to see. They can equally see well during daylight or darkness. He does have a problem focusing. Dogs make up for these shortcomings with their ability to detect motion. A MWD can alert its handler to an intruder's movement long before the intruder's presence would be known or detected by the human eye.
5. The MWD has certain limitations. The area (working conditions) under which a dog is used determines the senses a dog must rely on to do the job. Dogs are at their best when these working conditions are flexible enough to allow the dog to use its senses. For example, a dog's senses of smell and hearing are best suited to use downwind (wind blowing into your face). This factor is further increased if there is a slight breeze. However, in extremely windy conditions, the senses of smell and hearing are decreased. Other factors such as cold temperature, excessive unfamiliar odor, and water covered ground can limit a dog's capability.
6. Military working dogs may be used in many locations. Their primary job is detection and warning. Dogs are best suited to use where and when they can best perform this job. You would usually use dogs in areas where there are few distractions, such as excessive noise or a large number of people. The dog's predominant use in support of security operations is intended to fill a night time gap in our detection capability.
 - a. Foot Patrol: Dogs are excellent on post, such as close boundary foot patrols, both inside and outside the fence of restricted areas. When posted inside the fence, the dogs can physically check the resources. Outside the fence, they can follow their alerts and aid in the apprehension of intruders.
 - b. Response Force: They can aid in the search for and help locate intruders; guard intruders being searched; and when necessary, attack intruders. Overall, MWD add to your response force's versatility.
 - c. Area Vehicle Patrol: Increases the dog's availability to several areas, rather than restricting the dog to one area.
 - d. Base Perimeter: During emergency security operations, dogs are very effective for increasing the vigilance in large areas.



CHAPTER 10

DEFINITIONS:

Access: A term applicable to an individual nuclear weapon or to a ready nuclear delivery system or vehicle. Access means close physical proximity to a nuclear weapon in such a manner as to allow the opportunity to tamper with or damage a nuclear weapon.

Air Force Base: Any real estate where Air Force priority resources are located. Air Force Base, Airbase, Site, Station, Detachment, Installation, and Base are synonymous as used in this directive and the system security standards.

Air Force Priority Resources: The Air Force Operational assets that are secured under the Air Force Physical Security Program. In the broadest meaning, priority resources are those operational assets reasoned to be confronted with the threat of general, limited, or cold war enemy clandestine operations.

Air Force Physical Security Program: The Formal Security Activity, established by Air Force publications in the 207 series, that secures the vital components of weapon systems and essential direct support systems from enemy hostile operations and other forms of ground attack.

Augmentation Reserve Force (ARF): Additional personnel other than those assigned to the on duty security force or reserve force, who are trained, equipped, and capable of assisting the security force in the prevention of loss, the recovery, or recapture of a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon system. The ARF will usually be composed of 40 off duty personnel capable of response in 4 hours.

Backup Alert Force (BAF): Military personnel (or units) of at least 15 armed personnel that are capable of augmenting the on-duty members of the security force as required.

Immediate Visual Assessment: Is a term associated exclusively with the requirement that alarms from perimeter IDE Sensors be visually assessed immediately so that the cause of alarm is determined.

Bent Spear: Nuclear Incident. An unexpected event involving, for example, damage, malfunction, failure or procedural error affecting a nuclear weapon or nuclear component.

Broken Arrow: Nuclear Accident. An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons or nuclear components resulting in nuclear detonation of a weapon, Non-nuclear detonation or burning of a weapon, loss or destruction of a nuclear weapon or component, radioactive contamination of sufficient magnitude to affect adversely the civilian or military community, or public hazard.

Central Security Control: The normal and emergency operational command post on a base supporting priority A or B resources from which Air Force security operations are conducted.

Close Boundary Security: The measures taken to maintain the boundary of a restricted area or National Defense area under security surveillance by posted sentries or IDE.

Close-In Security Area: A small area, within a restricted area that contains an individual priority A resource. The Close-In security area is the innermost zone of security control and equates to the term "Exclusion Area" as specified in DOD Directive 5210.41.

Close-In Security: The physical security measures taken inside a restricted area or National Defense area in direct support of the Air Force Priority A resources contained in the area.

Controlled Area: Land or water area, building, structure, or room to which entry must be controlled to protect Air Force physical property situated there on or contained there in.

Controlled Position: A position, the incumbent of which, by the nature of his authorized duties:

- Has access but no technical knowledge or
- Controls entry into an Exclusion Area, but does not have access or technical knowledge.

Critical Position: A position, the incumbent of which, by the nature of his authorized duties:

- a. Has access and technical knowledge; or
- b. Can either directly or indirectly cause the launch or employment of a nuclear weapon; or
- c. Controls or used sealed authenticators, codes, strategic missile computer tapes, emergency action messages, or release procedures for nuclear weapons.

Custody: Control of nuclear weapons to the extent that it would take an act of force against a person in an active duty status of Federal Civil Service and therefore, against the Federal Government, to gain unauthorized access to the nuclear weapon.

Disaster Control: Measures taken before, during or after hostile action, or natural or manmade disasters, to reduce the probability of damage, minimize its effects, and initiate recovery.

Detection: As a security force member, you must be alert to any abnormal situation, such as the presence of a person in an area which is normally free of people, a person not conforming to an established procedure, an object found where none should be, an irregular badge, an unknown code word, a shot fired, or any other unusual event. You must know what is normal so that you can detect and react to what is abnormal.

Entry Controls (also Entry Authority): This term applies to the admission of personnel into established restricted areas.

Exceptions: Where existing facilities, equipment, manpower or procedures, although not in consonance with the provisions of 207-series directives provide security equal to or better than directives require and permanent retention of the condition is desired.

False Alarm (IDE): An intrusion detection equipment system false alarm is any alarm caused by the sensor. Communication or display functional areas that does not result from a valid intrusion by personnel, ground vehicles or nuisances.

Ground Alert: That status in which aircraft on the ground are fully services, armed if required, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified short period of time (No more than 15 minutes) after receipt of a mission order.

Hostile Action: Activities sponsored or conducted by a nation against another nation, using any means. This may include sabotage, commando or agent activities, intelligence operations, or counterintelligence operations.

Installation Commander: The commander of a site, station, detachment, installation or base who exercise command authority over the security force that is, the combat support group commander or equivalent.

Internal Controls: Security actions, procedures, and techniques initiated within restricted areas to insure that personnel who are present in the area at any given time have authority and an official reason for being there.

Intrabase Radio System: An intrabase radio system consists of all intrabase radio nets employed in support of a base environment each net is specifically identifiable as general or specific purpose in accordance with AFM 100-22. The intrabase radio system is distinguished from other base radio systems (for example, ground to air, MARS, point to point, etc.) and from those radio systems employed to support tactical missions.

Junction Box (IDE): Locations in the IDE System circuitry designed to allow for entry to the IDE circuitry for maintenance or test purpose where transmission lines join.

Junction Point: Locations in the IDE system circuitry other than the Junction box which affords entry to the IDE circuitry (for example, pull or drop boxes).

Master Surveillance and Control Facility (MSCF): An elevated observation facility that is the focal point for control of internal and external intrusion detection equipment installed within the restricted area and for communications with, and control of, the restricted area security operation.

National Defense Area: A defined military zone that contains military resources of security interest, located on property not under the jurisdiction or administration of or in the custody of the Department of Defense or a military department of the Department of Defense.

No-Lone Zone: An area that contains one or more critical components or from which one person would be capable of launching or directing the launch of a combat delivery vehicle; or designated by the U.S. Air Force NWSSG to which access by a lone individual must be denied.

Nuisance Alarm (IDE): An intrusion detection equipment system (internal or external). Nuisance alarm is one generated at the sensor by any source that exhibits signatures similar to those of personnel or vehicle.

Physical Security: An area of security interest that deals in terms of threats of physical damage to Air Force priority resources as opposed to security interests that deal with personnel security, safeguarding defense information, security against espionage and subversion, the USAF Resource Protection Program (AFR 125-37).

Preventive Perimeter: An outer perimeter formed during emergency security operations by stationing security forces at key vantage points and avenues of approach to vital portions of a base.

Protection: The actions required to safeguard Air Force resources other than priority resources from loss or damage.

Response Force: Fifteen (15) or more security force members, in addition to those on established guards posts, capable of responding to attempted site penetrations and preventing unauthorized access to nuclear weapons. Reaction time must ensure achievement of this objective but in no case exceed 5 minutes.

Restricted Area: A legally established military zone under Air Force jurisdiction into which persons may not enter without specific authorization. The term "restricted area" refer to those areas that contain Air Force resources designated a security priority and equates to the term "Limited Area" as specified in DOD Directive 5210.41 concerning areas containing nuclear weapons.

Safe Wind: A down-channel report from a Major Command or Headquarters USAF ordering emergency security operations.

Security Response Team: The primary SRT will be composed of two (2) security force members who form the initial reinforcing element(s) responding to security alarms, emergencies, or irregularities.

Security Force: These forces normally are comprised of security policeman. However, when personnel of other units or AFSC augment the force, they will be considered as members of the security force. WAF personnel will not be used as augmenters.

Security Priority "A": Strictly limited to those resources vital to the United States war making capability. These resources include: Nuclear Weapons on alert, or in transit; selected command, control, and communication facilities; World Wide Airborne Command Post Alert Aircraft; and aircraft designated to transport the President of the United States.

Security Priority "B": Is applicable to non-nuclear alert forces and high value limited number, one of a kind Aircraft Systems, and selected Command, Control, and Communication facilities (Example C-5).

Security Priority "C": Is associated to non-alert force resources which are operational and can be generated to alert status in a minimum of time, and selected Command, Control and Communication facilities.

Suitable Two-Man Team: Any two authorized persons. Their selection depends solely on the particular task to be accomplished and the capability of each team member to detect departures from authorized procedures (Two-Man Concept).

Temporary Alert Area: A restricted area established at an installation to contain priority aircraft in a ground alert status no longer than 365 days.

Waiver: Where existing facilities, equipment, manpower, or procedures are not in consonance with the 207 directives, and do not provide security at least equal to those directives.

Helping Hand Report: Is an unclassified telephone message transmitted rapidly up the channel of command to inform appropriate higher headquarters that a possible hostile event that could affect the ready general war capability has been detected at a base or dispersed site containing priority A, B, or C resources.

Covered Wagon Report: Is an unclassified telephonic report transmitted up the channel of command. It indicates that a condition exists or an event has occurred at a base or dispersed site in connection with Priority A, B, or C resources as a result of an Actual or Probable hostile act.

Sabotage: This is the physical destruction of war ready or associated support equipment designed to impede or destroy the retaliatory capability of the armed forces.

Espionage: This is the act of spying on a country, i.e., of secrecy, or under false pretenses. Searching out information, bribery, theft, and electronic surveillance.

Subversion: As used within USAF Security Program, this means any act designed to interfere with or destroy the loyalty, morale, or discipline of personnel.

Tamper: To intentionally perform an incorrect procedure or unauthorized act involving a critical component.

Bent Spear: Nuclear Incident. An unexpected event involving, for example, damage, malfunction, failure or procedures error affecting a nuclear weapon or nuclear component.

Dull Sword: Nuclear Safety Deficiency. A situation, event or condition not reportable as a Broken Arrow or Bent Spear, which degrades or could degrade Nuclear Safety, e.g., damage, malfunction, or failure of a nuclear weapon/warhead that Air Force organizations are authorized to correct, procedural errors or deficiencies; exposure of weapon/warhead to unusual or severe environment (i.e., flood, earthquake, lightning, etc.).

Two-Man Concept: During any operation which may afford access, a minimum of two authorized personnel each capable of detecting incorrect or unauthorized procedures with respect to the task to be performed and familiar with applicable safety and security requirements, shall be present. Two authorized personnel shall be considered to be present when they are in a physical position from which they can monitor the work the other performs.

Threat to Nuclear Weapons: Because of their political and military importance, their destructiveness and the attendant consequences of an unauthorized nuclear detonation, nuclear weapons are considered to face a special threat within the security threats discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

Nuclear Flash: A nuclear occurrence which could create a risk of war.

Faded Gaint: A nuclear power system or minor radioactive source mishap.

Nuclear Weapon: All weapons capable of producing a nuclear explosion including a nuclear bomb, warhead, re-entry vehicle, re-entry system or payload section containing a nuclear warhead.

Security Threats:

a. General War: The security threat is that of clandestine operations employed on a broad scale in coordination with soviet attack aimed at achieving the immediate military objective of destroying, damaging or impairing the launch of the initial phase of the U.S. Air Force war strategic, tactical and defense forces.

b. Limited War: The security threat confronting USAF units and bases engaged in limited war is that of clandestine operations conducted within the operational zone or at support bases to achieve opportunity type destruction of, or damage to, USAF Members, weapons systems or essential resources committed to the limited war engagement, to impair the U.S. Air Force deployed capability; or to lower the esteem of the United States in the minds of the local populace.

c. Cold War: This threat is primarily that of Sino-Soviet inspired or third world power, espionage, subversion, or sporadic covert operations aimed at weakening the U.S. Air Force through destruction of its resources, interference with the system of U.S. Alliances, or the creation of massive adverse public or political pressures within the United States or Allied foreign countries through acts of sabotage on critical U.S. Air Force Weaponry.

AF Form 1199, Restricted Area Badge: A standardized AF Form which is issued to each person granted unescorted entry authority into a restricted area. These forms are available in four colors as follows: Blue (AF Form 1199), Green (AF Form 1199a), Pink (AF Form 1199b), and Yellow (AF Form 1199c). Any color badge may be used for Priority "A" and "B" restricted areas. The two restricted area badges presently used on RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge are the 1199b and 1199c.

AF Form 1199 Badge Numbers:

- Area #1 - Not locally used
- #2 - Weapon Storage Area (WSA)
- #3 - Not locally used
- #4 - Transient Aircraft Parking Area
- #5 - Close Watch Aircraft
- #6 - Not locally used
- #7 - Non-Alert Aircraft Parking Area (NAPA)
- #8 - Not locally used
- #9 - Non-Nuclear Munitions Storage Area (NMSA)
- #10 - Command Post (CP)
- #11 - #11-20 are not locally used



Compensatory Measure: That procedure which employs manpower or equipment to provide security equal to the provisions of the applicable 207 series directives.

Meal: Maintenance Entry Authority List used to establish sole-vouching authority prior to placing an aircraft on alert or entry to a staging area.

Staging Area: Designated area within a restricted area where AFR 207-10 resources are temporarily stored.

Free Zone: When construction or other work projects of a one-time nature are required in a restricted area, a free zone is established, if possible, within the restricted area to contain the project. The Free Zone should contain necessary corridors to the restricted area boundary to facilitate the movement of construction personnel and equipment. All operational resources are removed from the free zone. Its boundaries are marked clearly by a temporary rope or wire barrier.

SPCDS: Small Permanent Communications Display Segment is the equipment located at the WSA Master Surveillance Control Facility and at Bentwaters Central Security Control.

FDS: Fence Disturbance Sensor - It provides an alarm when the fence is removed by the closing of a circuit which sends a signal to the display equipment.

MAID/MILES: Magnetic Anti-Intrusion Detector/Magnetic Intrusion Line Sensor - Detect metal or pressure fluctuations in the earth's surface. It also sends a signal to both the MSCF and CSC.

Limited Area: A designated area immediately surrounding one or more "Exclusion Area"; normally the area is between the boundaries of the exclusion area(s) and the outer or inner barrier or boundary of the perimeter security system.

Exclusion Area: (Air Force Close-In Security Area) A designated area immediately surrounding one or more nuclear/weapons systems.

False Alarm: An alarm without a known cause.

Clear Zone: An area free of all obstacles, topographical features, and vegetation exceeding 8 inches high, which reduce the effectiveness of the physical barriers, impede assessment, or provide cover and concealment for an intruder.

Duress System: A method by which personnel authorized entry can covertly communicate a situation of duress to a security control center or post.

Alert Area: A designated permanent landbased area where delivery systems containing nuclear weapons are located and are postured from immediate reaction.

