

# Operation IRAQI FREEDOM – 728 EACS



FINAL REPORT

Oct 02 – Nov 03

## DEMONS IN BAGHDAD



15 November 2003

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Commander

*Poised for Peace . . . DEMONS do it better*

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## PURPOSE

To establish a single source of facts documenting the 728<sup>th</sup> Expeditionary Air Control Squadron's deployment to Baghdad in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF). This final report is based on information collected from each of the squadron's work centers in garrison, prior to deployment and during operations at Camp Griffin, Baghdad International Airport, Iraq.

## GOAL

The goal of this final report was to accurately report the facts, numbers, dates and accomplishments of the DEMONS while deployed to Iraq carrying out their wartime tasking.

## TIMELINE

This final report will encompass all aspects of the unit's deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (pre-deployment, deployment, operations and post-deployment).

June 02	AEF 1/2 returned from Ali Al Salem, Kuwait deployment
July 02	DEMON DARE 02-01
August 02	War Fighter's Conference, Exercise DEMON DARE 02-02
September 02	Exercise DEMON DARE 02-02
October 02	ACC/DOYG issued a verbal "Warning Order"
November 02	Squadron receives "Prepare to Deploy Order"
December 02	Last field preparation Exercise DEMON DARE 03-01
January 03	Troop final preparation
February 03	Work centers began packing their UTCs
March 03	Operation begins; unit loaded flatbeds to ship equipment to Port Charleston
April 03	Major operations end; unit's ADVON deployed, troop main body deployed
May 03	Convoy, site set-up, site operational
June 03	Operations
July 03	Operations (25 DEMONS deploy to Kirkuk to establish a remote radar site)
August 03	Operations
September 03	Operations
October 03	Operations
November 03	Operations until 15 Nov, unit re-deployed home on 19 and 23 Nov
December 03	Reconstitution

## CAVEATS

1. This final report is based on the "best available" data collected throughout the entire deployment period from each section supervisor and work center's logs.
2. The scope of this report is from October 2002 – 17 November 2003.
3. Every attempt has been made to document the actual numbers wherever possible, in some cases the "best" numbers available were used.

# IRAQ – Road to War

## A Decade of Deception and Defiance of UN Resolutions

Saddam Hussein had repeatedly violated sixteen United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) designed to ensure that Iraq did not pose a threat to international peace and security. In addition to these repeated violations, he had tried, over the past decade, to circumvent UN economic sanctions against Iraq, which are reflected in a number of other resolutions. As noted in the resolutions, Saddam Hussein was required to fulfill many obligations beyond the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Specifically, Saddam Hussein was required to, among other things: allow international weapons inspectors to oversee the destruction of his weapons of mass destruction; not develop new weapons of mass destruction; destroy all of his ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometers; stop support for terrorism and prevent terrorist organizations from operating within Iraq; help account for missing Kuwaitis and other individuals; return stolen Kuwaiti property and bear financial liability for damage from the Gulf War; and he was required to end his repression of the Iraqi people.

## Op IRAQI FREEDOM Goals as briefed by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld (21 Mar 03):

Our goal is to defend the American people, and to eliminate Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, and to liberate the Iraqi people.

Coalition military operations are focused on achieving several specific objectives:

To **end** the regime of Saddam Hussein by striking with force on a scope and scale that makes clear to Iraqis that he and his regime are finished.

**Next**, to identify, isolate and eventually eliminate Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, production capabilities, and distribution networks.

**Third**, to search for, capture, drive out terrorists who have found safe harbor in Iraq.

**Fourth**, to collect such intelligence as we can find related to terrorist networks in Iraq and beyond.

**Fifth**, to collect such intelligence as we can find related to the global network of illicit weapons of mass destruction activity.

**Sixth**, to end sanctions and to immediately deliver humanitarian relief, food and medicine to the displaced and to the many needy Iraqi citizens.

**Seventh**, to secure Iraq's oil fields and resources, which belong to the Iraqi people, and which they will need to develop their country after decades of neglect by the Iraqi regime.

And **lastly**, to help the Iraqi people create the conditions for a rapid transition to a representative self-government that is not a threat to its neighbors and is committed to ensuring the territorial integrity of that country.

## OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM – Significant Events Timeline:

- 29 Jan 02 - State of the Union address labels Iraq in "Axis of Evil" that threatens world peace
- 12 Sep 02 - U.S. challenges UN to confront the "grave and gathering danger" of Iraq
- 8 Oct 02 - Unanimous UNSCR 1441 holding Iraq in "material breach" of previous resolutions
- 8 Dec 02 - Iraq must provide the Security Council with an accounting of program to develop weapons of mass destruction being conducted within its borders.
- 23 Dec 02 - Iraq must allow the U.N.-appointed arms inspection team to resume its search for evidence of weapons of mass destruction
- 21 Feb 03 - Arms inspection team reported its findings to the Security Council
- 7 Mar 03 - Great Britain submits 17 March deadline for Iraqi compliance with UNSCR 1441

- 9 Mar 03 - First leaflets dropped in Baghdad urging non-interference/coalition support for Iraqis
  - 17 Mar 03 - 48-hour ultimatum for regime to leave Iraq
  - 19 Mar 03 - Special Operation Forces enter Iraq. Decapitation attack launched
  - 20 Mar 03 - U.S. ground forces push into Iraq
  - 20 Mar 03 (2009Z) - First Iraqi surface-to-surface missile fired; destroyed by PATRIOT in Kuwait
  - 21 Mar 03 - Coalition forces seize control of Rumala oil fields in southern Iraq
  - 21 Mar 03 (1800Z) - A-Hour; Coalition Air Forces begin large-scale air strikes against Iraq
    - Over 1,700 air sorties (including 504 TLAM and CALCM cruise missiles)
  - 26 Mar 03 - Northern Front opens with airlift of 173rd Airborne Brigade
  - 3 Apr 03 - U.S. ground forces launch attack against Saddam International Airport
  - 4 Apr 03 - First basing of coalition fixed wing aircraft in Iraq, A-10s at Tallil Airfield
  - 5 Apr 03 - U.S. forces enter Baghdad
  - 6 Apr 03 - Air Supremacy declared over all of Iraq
  - 8 Apr 03 - First coalition fixed wing aircraft lands at Baghdad International Airport
  - 9 Apr 03 - Baghdad/regime falls
  - 1 May 03 - President Bush announces major military operations end
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## 728<sup>th</sup> ACS Readiness

The squadron utilized every opportunity to conduct and supplement in-garrison training. The squadron deployed as normal AEF 1/2 rotation to Ali Al Salem, Kuwait in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH (Feb – Jun 02). While deployed as 386<sup>th</sup> EACS “ABSOLUT,” the unit pursued an aggressive training and dual qualification program where 14 operators were trained and 20 positional evaluations were completed during the 97-day deployment. This training assisted in the overall readiness and multi-qualification status of the operations personnel.

## Pre-Deployment Preparation

### Road to War – Planning and Preparation

- 8–18 Jul 2002 **DEMON DARE 02-01** (Duke Field) – exercised the ICC and DR UTCs and practiced shuttle movement of equipment
- Aug 2002 **War Fighters Conf** – Nellis AFB (Op Iraqi Freedom was planned, 728<sup>th</sup> identified for deployment)
- 26 Aug – 20 Sep 2002 **DEMON DARE 02-02** (D-84 DEMON Beach) – exercised the CRC and DR UTCs (cantonment on-site)
- 15 Oct 2002 ACC/DOYG called the squadron, the 728<sup>th</sup> ACS was on “the hook” to deploy in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM
- 15 Nov 2002 Deadline, Iraq must inform U.N. Security Council of its intention to comply with the resolution
- 15 Nov 2002 Squadron received the “Prepare to Deploy Order”

The unit was “on the string” to deploy from mid-November until the unit actually received the deployment order. Each week ACC would inform the unit that the DEPORD would probably be received “next week.” Some leave requests for Christmas were denied due to the heightened state of readiness and possibility of a short notice execute order. This constant state of “ready to deploy” went on until early April when a deployment and airlift date was finalized.

- 2–16 Dec 2002 **DEMON DARE 03-01** (D-84 DEMON Beach) – exercised the CRC with embedded DR (cantonment on-site), 3 convoys practiced procedures

## PLANNING

### Deployment Preparation – for 285 Troops

The squadron always trains to maintain readiness for all unit members; however, much of the readiness training for this deployment had to be updated because the individual qualifications had to last the expected length of the deployment (180 days). The unit pursued an aggressive training schedule to ensure all available troops would be ready when the deploy order dropped. Some of the training accomplished:

- Unit DEMON DARE field exercises (3)
- Weapons training (M-9, 16, 60, and 203)
- Mobility school (squadron school)
- Use of Force Training
- M-Series and tow driver qualification
- Chemical Warfare Training
- Immunizations (Smallpox, Anthrax)
- Physical Health Assessment
- Dental Examinations
- SATE
- LOAC
- Self Aid / Buddy Care
- Legal
- Family Care Plan
- Uniform/Equipment Issue
- ERC Processing
- SWA Simulation
- Convoy Training

During Op IRAQI FREEDOM the war progressed at astonishing speed, which affected the planning phase for post-hostilities follow-on deployments. The squadron's deployed destination continued to change. Each week would bring a different location; each location had different challenges and different convoy routes to reach the sites. From September 02 until March 03 the mission planning team researched, downloaded reports and studied thousands of imagery photos of projected bases. By the time the final destination of Baghdad International Airport was announced in March 2003, the squadron had invested thousands of man-hours planning 11 separate locations throughout the region.

### Projected Bases for CRC Deployment

- Diyarbakir, Turkey
- ArAr, Saudi Arabia
- Rafa, Saudi Arabia
- Mudaysis, Iraq
- H1, Iraq
- H2, Iraq
- H3, Iraq
- Tallil, Iraq
- Al Taqaddum, Iraq
- Habbaniyah, Iraq
- Baghdad International Airport, Iraq

The squadron based the planning on the assumption that the CRC would be responsible for its own Base Operating Support (BOS). The unit was tasked to deploy with all 14 Unit Type Codes (UTC).

### UTCs Tasked

1. ABE Core
2. ABE Follow-On
3. WASID Core
4. WASID Follow-On
5. WASID Life Support
6. ICC Core
7. ICC Follow-On
8. ICC Life Support
9. DR-1 Core
10. DR-1 Follow-On
11. DR-1 Life Support
12. DR-2 Core
13. DR-2 Follow-On
14. DR-2 Life Support

## Personnel Shortfalls – 26 Total

The unit identified a total of 26 personnel shortfalls and had no trouble getting volunteers to fill those slots. The DEMONS received exceptional support from our Guard and Active Duty brethren. The following ACS units supported the deployment:

- 116<sup>th</sup> Air Control Squadron (Camp Rilea, Oregon): 1 Troop (Air National Guard)
- 141<sup>st</sup> Air Control Squadron (Puerto Rico): 16 Troops (Air National Guard)
- 133<sup>rd</sup> Test Squadron (Fort Dodge, Iowa): 2 Troops (Air National Guard)
- 729<sup>th</sup> Air Control Squadron (Hill AFB): 7 Troops (Active Duty)

## Equipment Shortfalls

In July 02 Operations Module (OM) #3 (A56) was sent to depot for scheduled maintenance. That reduced the unit's available OM fleet to only 3 OMs. The UTCs called for all four assigned OMs to be deployed. The unit submitted a shortfall for one OM and two 60Hz Tactical Quiet Generators (TQGs). On 14 Mar the 255<sup>th</sup> Air Control Squadron, supported the request for the additional equipment. Squadron personnel drove to Gulfport, signed for the equipment and hauled the equipment back to Eglin.

## Major Equipment deployed - reg numbers

- Operations Module (OM) 1 A83
- Operations Module (OM) 2 A02
- Operations Module (OM) 3 A22
- Operations Module (OM) 4 A03
- Radar "A" 1040
- Radar "B" 1010
- JTIDS Module (JM) 1: 06
- JTIDS Module (JM) 2: 018

## Prepare to Deploy - Timeline

- 21 Dec 02 - Last mission controlled from In-Garrison (33FW sortie)
- 28 Feb 03 - Radar 40 was craned off the tower and packed for deployment
- 1 Mar 03 - Unit QA line opened to inspect packed equipment (24 hr ops for 2 days straight)
- 5 Mar 03 - Commander's Call
- 10 Mar 03 - 380 bundles of new radar reflective desert camouflage arrived at the squadron.  
The pallets were broken down and issued to the work centers to prepare and pack.  
The total amount of camouflage was \$460,000.
- 14 Mar 03 - Shortfall equipment from the 255<sup>th</sup> ACS, Gulfport arrived at EAFB
- 16 Mar 03 - Remote Radio Package arrived, tested for a few days and packed for shipping
- 17 Mar 03 - First personnel shortfall (SD - 116<sup>th</sup> ACS, Oregon Guard) arrived from CONR (TDY)

The unit packed almost every piece of equipment on the books, to include the kitchen sinks (Mobile Kitchen Trailers - MKTs). The packing took place around the clock and took almost a week. The Unit's (Quality Assurance – QA) line inspected the loaded pallets and trucks in 2 days. As per ACC/DOYG, this was the largest (in size and weight) of any ACS deployment.



Prototype Remote Radio Vans

## TRANSPORTATION (AIRLIFT and SEALIFT)

Due to the ship availability to load date - the best (and quickest) way to get the equipment to the sea port of Charleston was to utilize commercial flatbed transportation. The Eglin Traffic Management Office coordinated to hire commercial flatbeds in the local area. The unit sent shifts of manpower to "assist" the civilian TMO personnel to load the equipment. From the beginning, the DEMONS took over the loading of flatbeds and worked shifts for 101 hours loading 123 flatbed trailers. This movement was the single largest land movement of any Air Force TMO office.

The sealift requirement was filled by two separate commercial vessels from the Port of Charleston to the Port of Salerno, Italy. At Salerno the equipment was to be transloaded onto a single commercial vessel for delivery to the Port of Aquaba, Jordan.

### Shipping of an entire CRC to the Middle East

#### Eglin Traffic Management Office (TMO) 19 - 23 Mar 03

Pieces of equipment:	221
Pieces of rolling stock:	85
Pieces of miscellaneous equipment:	81
Pallets:	49
Tractor trailer loads:	123
Total pounds shipped:	2,658,894
Total shipping cost:	\$176,043.99
Hours spent loading equipment at TMO:	101



Equipment pallets ready for flatbed loading.

#### Port of Embarkation - Charleston

Team of 4 led by Squadron Commander flew to Charleston to oversee the loading operation.

- 26 March 03 - M/V Delaware Bay loaded
- 29 March 03 - M/V Enterprise loaded

#### ADVON (to Ali Al Salem, Kuwait)

To make the deployment easier it was decided to airlift the munitions, weapons, sensitive (one-of-a-kind) remote radio gear, COMSEC material and the ADVON team weeks ahead of the main body. The refrigeration pallet was added because of available pallet space. Personnel from the 729<sup>th</sup> ACS (Hill) were deployed to Ali Al Salem for their AEF rotation and remained in place during the war. They provided immeasurable assistance in receiving the ADVON team, storing the weapons, munitions and COMSEC material.

- 11 April 03 - C-17 airlift with ADVON of 7 DEMONS flew from Eglin AFB to Ali Al Salem Air Base Kuwait.

Equipment transported:

- 2 x Remote Radio HUMMWVs
- Weapons Pallet
- Ammunition Pallet
- Vehicle Maintenance Pallet
- Refrigeration Pallet
- Digital Maintenance S-280 shelter



Remote Radio package being loaded on C-17.



## Port of Salerno, Italy

Team of 7 DEMONS lead by the Chief of Maintenance flew to Salerno, Italy to oversee the transloading operation of the equipment from the two ships onto one ship. They also sailed onboard to escort the equipment from Italy to the final port in Kuwait for offloading.



Heavily laden with DEMON equipment, M/V Nordwelle ready to set sail from Port of Salerno, Italy to Kuwait.

- 8 April 03 - M/V Delaware Bay unloaded at Port of Salerno
- 12 April 03 - M/V Enterprise unloaded at Port of Salerno
- 16 April 03 - M/V Nordwelle loaded at Port of Salerno
- 25 April 03 - M/V Nordwelle departed Salerno with 7 DEMONS onboard

The original destination for the ship to unload the equipment was the Port of Aquaba, Jordan. The port was changed to “a port in Kuwait” after the M/V Nordwelle was underway from Sicily. The ship was notified by the transportation company to divert into the Persian Gulf to unload at the civilian side of the Port of Shuaiba, Kuwait. The total trip for the equipment via ship was approximately 9,080 nautical miles from Charleston to Kuwait. The sensitive equipment was loaded below deck, however most of the trucks were loaded on the “weather deck” exposed to the elements.

## Port of Debarkation - Shuaiba, Kuwait

The ACS leadership had numerous discussions with Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), the U.S. Army’s command which serves as DOD’s single port manager worldwide. At the Port of Shuaiba they were responsible for contracting, customs clearance, documentation, cargo stow planning, and vessel loading and discharging.



DEMON equipment on deck of the M/V Nordwelle.

4 May 03 – M/V Nordwelle docked after spending 4 days anchored off the port awaiting berth assignment and coast winds to die down. The US Army transportation command was “confused” on how to handle the downloading of a commercial vessel transporting military gear. The “rules” of the port dictated that any commercial vessel had to use the commercial side of the port. The use of a commercial vessel caused much confusion and countless hours of extra coordination (to include determining which Kuwaiti port to bring the vessel into for unloading).

DEMONS provided additional port security and maintained cargo accountability as the sea containers and equipment was offloaded. Unloading the ship took approximately 14 hours. Unpacking and reconfiguring took nearly 3 days. Equipment was configured for road convoy from the port to Ali Al Salem Air Base (distance approximately 42 miles). All the equipment was moved in 3 separate convoys to the staging area on Ali Al Salem AB.

### Transportation of Personnel

- 17 April 03 - Main Body processed at the Eglin Readiness Center
  - 251 personnel in 4 chinks
  - C-Bags were issued in the ERC (Eglin Readiness Center) mobility line
  - Flak vests and MREs were issued back at the squadron
- 21 April 03 - Main body #1 departed Eglin AFB for Kuwait (196 troops: military contract B-777)
- 25 April 03 - Main body #2 departed Eglin AFB for Kuwait (66 troops: military contract B-757)

Note: On the morning of the 21<sup>st</sup> immediately following the departure of the main body, F-15s from the 58<sup>th</sup> FS “Fighting Crows” landed at Eglin returning from their 45-day deployment in support of Op IRAQI FREEDOM.

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## CRC DEPLOYMENT (Destination: Baghdad)

### Ali Al Salem Air Base, Kuwait

The military charter aircraft landed at Kuwait International Airport and the troops processed at the Army’s in processing center at the airport – Camp Wolf. The 196 troops and nearly 800 bags were loaded onto buses and semi tractor trailers and driven to Ali Al Salem. The ADVON team, assisted by members of the 729<sup>th</sup> ACS already had billeting arrangements at Salem tent city.



Only deuce left behind at Eglin, Unit...Gone Huntin’

Prior to the war the 386<sup>th</sup> Expeditionary Air Control Squadron “ABSOLUT” was manned by the 729<sup>th</sup> ACS “ANGRY WARRIORS” from Hill AFB. They were finishing their 90 day rotation when they were ordered to remain in place for the impending hostilities. Following hostilities, the 386<sup>th</sup> was ordered to cease air defense operations and dismantle the CRC equipment from the site. The 729<sup>th</sup> returned home after they had been deployed for seven months.

The 386<sup>th</sup> EACS mission had been in place since the 74<sup>th</sup> ACS from Langley AFB stood up the operations in August 1995. Much of the equipment from ABSOLUT was packed to support the 728<sup>th</sup> CRC preparing to convoy up to Baghdad.

## Baghdad International Airport (Former Saddam International Airport)

Baghdad International Airport (BIAP) is located approximately 16 kilometers west of Baghdad. The airfield is a joint civil-military airport, with a civil international terminal on one side and a smaller military ramp on the other. The airport is served by a Class I runway 13,000 feet long and a second runway on the military side of the airfield measuring 8,800 feet. According to the "Gulf War Air Power Survey," there are 8 hardened aircraft shelters at the airport.

Forces from the US Army's 3rd Infantry Division launched an assault on the morning of April 4, 2003. Early reports suggested more than 300 Iraqi troops had died as a result. The Airport was successfully captured and renamed 'Baghdad International Airport' by US Central Command.

The airport is a large complex of approximately 10.5 square miles and is surrounded by a ten-foot high concrete block wall. The land surrounding the airport (west side) consists mainly of farms using irrigated fields. The small city of Abu Ghuraib is located 2 miles to the north of the airport. Abu Ghuraib is reported to be the most dangerous and notorious suburb around Baghdad.

The east and south side of the airport is bordered by numerous neighborhoods interspersed with farmland. The entire terrain of the airport property is flat with very little change in terrain.

### Convoy Route Reconnaissance

Prior to the convoy, unit members conducted 2 route and site surveys to select a suitable site for the CRC. During the route recon trips the 2 SUV teams scouted two main routes. Highway 8 (known as Main Supply Route Tampa) was a paved major highway from Basrah to Baghdad. However the highway was never completed, a large stretch was a primitive gravel road. The other route, Highway 1 (known as Alternate Supply Route Jackson) was a paved, secondary highway. The team decided the gravel section of Highway 8 was an unsuitable route for the 8-ton Operations Modules, so they selected a stretch of Highway 1 to use as a detour around the unfinished stretch of Highway 8. Highways 8 and 1 were the two major Army convoy routes through the center of Iraq and were patrolled by Army military police patrols.

### Baghdad International Airport Site Survey

When the site survey team arrived, they discovered the US Army "owned" the eastern side of the airport and the Air Force "owned" the western side. The site survey teams looked around the airport and found the only high ground were 8 hardened aircraft shelters (HAS), the main terminal building and a dozen dirt-mound anti aircraft gun emplacements. The CRC had 2 radars and needed 2 sites of "high ground" sufficiently separated. The only available hardened aircraft shelters were number 4 on the northern end and number 4 on the southern end of the ramp. HAS 1, 2, and 3



Map depicting the airport and location of Camp Griffin.



were already being used and HAS 4 was bombed and moderately damaged during the war and was being used by the Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) unit. The only other available high ground that would be able to support the mission was an abandoned air defense site near the north end of the airport property. The northern track of land was chosen for the CRC radar due to the height of the existing surface to air missile "SA-9" mound and the amount of open land available that was not scheduled for development or inbound units. Later CSAR agreed to let us set up Radar "B" on their HAS.

### Site ADVON Teams

Three weeks after the battle for the airport, a handpicked team of 4 left Ali Al Salem on 28 Apr onboard a C-130 for Baghdad. The team's mission was to coordinate with the existing base agencies to secure the plot of land and begin site preparation prior to the convoy's arrival. The team members each took 2 bags, an Iridium satellite phone (their only means of communications) and for sole transportation, a 4-wheel Gator. When they arrived, the ATOC looked like a scene from the movie "Apocalypse Now," soldiers were sleeping everywhere. The ATOC was one of only a few intact structures left on the military side of the airfield.

The team members attended numerous meetings on "real estate", Air Traffic Control, frequency management, etc. They were billeted in the office building next to the Baghdad Airport control tower. The building was dubbed the "Crack House." The "Crack House" housed a mix of U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, Royal Australian Air Force, and U.S. Navy personnel. In the early days of occupation, "billeting" was the term used for allowing the team to bed down in the women's latrine.



BUG-E operating deep in western Iraq during OIF.

The ADVON team prepared for the arrival of the Battlefield Universal Gateway-Extension (BUG-E) team. The BUG-E team of two vehicles, two operations shelters on trailers and 6 members had just returned from operating during the war in western Iraq. Two of the three BUG-E Interface Control Technicians (ICTs) were DEMONS that had supported the war. The BUG-E was up and established 24-hour operations next to the control tower. Once set up, the BUG-E had the only hot coffee on the airport.

Life on BIAP in the early days was quite tough, there were no latrines, MRE's were the only source of food and there was a shortage of MOGAS and diesel fuel. Fuel was in such a demand that everyone was locking down what fuel they had available so it wouldn't be stolen. Transportation was a luxury, with most military units' driving commandeered Iraqi cars, trucks and farm tractors, most were in poor condition. The rule of the "wild west" was to have someone guard your vehicle or it would have been stolen.

The Army had the responsibility for the Base Operating Support (BOS). The team coordinated to set up fuel, water and food requirements for the CRC and 285 troops for when the convoy arrived. Under "wild west" ROE, bartering was the rule, and any commodity was used for trading. Fuel was a sought after commodity. The team leader bought boxes of Oreo cookies from a 115<sup>th</sup> Military Police Battalion member that had received them in a care package. The Oreo cookies were highly sought after and were used to "persuade" the Army Corp of Engineers and Air Force Civil Engineers to provide heavy equipment and material to start the site preparation. Other sought after commodities were technical skills. One of the team members was an HVAC troop and provided his

services to get one of only a very few air conditioners on BIAP back in service for the Army military police. This act of kindness helped to break down barriers and secure support for convoy route reconnaissance from Baghdad down to Tallil AB.

Site preparation was an ongoing problem. BIAP had such limited resources and many priorities. The team leaders were fighting U.S. Air Force civil engineers at every turn; they did not want to have to support Camp Sather and an additional CRC site with the available limited materials and equipment. Many under the table deals had to be cut, including going off base to talk directly with local contractors to get the equipment, gravel, and sand necessary to adequately prepare the site.

During the war a water main was broken near the site and water had poured out for weeks. The site was a marsh with numerous environmental health hazards. Water had also filled abandoned Iraqi fighting positions that were full of mosquito larva and other parasites. Civil engineers finally fixed the leak and the site dried out just a few days before the convoys arrived.

Since the airport had been the scene of a battle three weeks prior, there were fields of unexploded ordinance in the form of sub munitions and abandoned Iraqi ammunition. Air Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team's job was to clear ordinance. Their only means to "clear" fields was a visual search. Since the selected site was covered with grass and crops, a visual search was very risky. The decision was to coordinate with the fire department to supervise a burn to clear all the vegetation of the site. When the area was burned off, numerous explosions announced the locations of live ordinance.



Future site of Camp Griffin – 14 May 2003. Hardened aircraft shelter 4 (where Radar "B" would be placed) is directly in the center of the picture below the horizon. Piles of gravel were spread out to stabilize the ground.

### **8 May 03 (Thursday) – Site Preparation Begins**

Site preparation began with 38 Trucks of sand and gravel, the delivery of sand bags and C-wire. Initially setting up a contract with the locals took some coordination, however once the Air Force set it up, they were paying \$200 per 40-ton load of gravel. That amount was more money than the local Iraqis made in a month. The Iraqis would show up early in the morning to dump their gravel so they could return and get numerous loads per day. The line up of trucks grew each day, word of the "good money" spread around and many Iraqi locals wanted to cash in on the good deal.

### 9 May 03 (Friday) – ADVON Team #2 Arrives

The second ADVON team of 12 arrived via C-130 to bring additional manpower and supplies to prepare the site. The team brought a “convertible” M-35, 2 1/2 ton truck, a Darnell tent, C-wire, fuel for the Gator and additional cases of MREs. The reason the M-35 was a “convertible” was due to height restrictions, in order to get the truck loaded on the aircraft the roof of the cab had to be removed. The convertible deuce was very distinctive on BIAP.



“Convertible” hauling DEMONS on Camp Griffin.

The deuce came in handy; it was the only M-series truck on the Air Force side of the airport and the DEMONS became the delivery service for other units at the newly established Camp Sather by bringing in cases of water and MREs from the Army supply depot.

**Camp Sather** was named for Air Force Staff Sergeant Scott Sather, a combat air controller assigned to the 24<sup>th</sup> Special Tactics Squadron, Pope AFB. SSgt Sather was killed in combat on 8 April 2003 in southern Baghdad.

The group continued to prepare the site using graders, and taking deliver of sand and gravel. They also conducted a visual UXO (unexploded ordinance) sweep of another part of the site and cleared 37 live SA-9 missiles, 40 M-77 anti-armor sub munitions, and numerous cases of AK-47 ammunition. Much of the acreage designated for the CRC was covered in M-77 anti-armor sub munitions left over from the battle to capture the airport just days prior. The U.S. sub munitions were launched from the MLRS (Multiple Launch Rocket System), empty launch tubes and rocket casings were laying around on site.



Cases of live SA-9 missile littered the site.

### 10 May 03 (Saturday) – Site Prep Continues

ADVON Team #2 joins Team #1. They were billeted at Camp Sather which at those early days consisted of 16 Temper tents (without ECUs) a pallet of water bottles, a pallet of MREs and “pee tubes” as the only latrines. The 10 DEMON team escorted Iraq contractors operating a bulldozer, a grader, and dump truck deliveries of dirt and gravel.

Two DEMONS from the ADVON Team at BIAP augmented the U.S. Army MP convoy down to Southern Iraq for two days and checked out the route from Kuwait to Baghdad. Two Airmen accompanied the MP escort teams that linked up with the DEMON convoys at Tallil.

### Convoy Preparation

Once the equipment was downloaded from the ship and reconfigured for road, it was convoyed to Salem and staged in the open field just inside the perimeter across from the new dormitories. The vehicles and equipment were staged off base in a holding yard, inspected by Security Forces and dogs then driven on base. Once on base, each vehicle proceeded through a DEMON processing line where they were refueled, washed, inspected and parked. Assigned crews for each vehicle then inspected their vehicle and tow, tightened the cargo straps, loaded as much bottled water they could fit and stowed their personal bags. Each vehicle was given a convoy number (A-1 through A-47 for increments in Convoy 1, and B-1 through B-46 for increments in Convoy 2). Unfortunately the trucks and tows could not be lined up in chalk order because of the limited space to maneuver



the vehicles and tows. This would later cause some confusion and delays on the morning the convoys departed.



DEMON convoy staging just inside Ali Al Salem AB main gate. Base junkyard and Kuwaiti AF compound behind.

ACS leadership coordinated numerous times with the U.S. Army and CENTAF to arrange for U.S. Army Security Forces escort and convoy clearance order (U.S. Army required Fragmentary Order – FRAGO). The DEMONS ran into many problems due to the fact that during the entire war no “pure Air Force” convoy had been cleared north and necessary Army – Air Force procedures weren’t clearly established. After days of coordination, many phone calls and face-to-face meetings, the proper coordination was complete and the FRAGO was eventually issued.

### **11 May 03 (Sunday) - Mother’s Day, Down Day**

Sunday was the day to issue weapons and ammunition, attend the final convoy briefing, call home for the last time in the foreseeable future and rest up for the convoy north. Truck crews checked and rechecked their vehicles and equipment throughout the day.

### **Convoy**

The plan to get the equipment and troops from Kuwait to Baghdad was to have two separate convoys for 93 vehicles, 70 tows, and 264 troops.



Convoy 2 pulled off the side of Alternate Supply Route Jackson outside of Al Samawah, Iraq. (13 May 02).

Each convoy had 3 U.S. Army Military Police escort HMMWVs armed with M-240 machine guns.

Convoy 1 led by Lt Col Nelson (CC) consisted of 47 M-Series vehicles, 33 tows and 136 troops

Convoy 2 led by Lt Col Shively (DO) consisted of 46 M-Series vehicle, 37 tows and 128 troops

The two convoys were to be spaced out by an hour between them. Each vehicle in the convoy had a Land Mobile Radio (LMR) for communications and each convoy commander had a SATPHONE for

long range communication between convoys and back to the Unit Control Center (UCC) at Ali Al Salem or the ADVON at Baghdad International Airport.

The movement plan was for a 2 day convoy, stopping at Tallil Air Base (An Nasiriyah) to refuel and spend the night, then the following day drive to Baghdad International Airport.

**Convoy Route**

Total Distance: 480 Miles

Staging yard - Ali Al Salem AB Kuwait  
 NAVSTAR – U.S. Army checkpoint  
 at the Kuwait/Iraq borderer  
 North toward Basrah to

**Highway 1 (MSR Tampa)**

Az Zbayr  
 Jalibah  
 An Nasiriyah

**Highway 8 (ASR Jackson)**

Al Samawah  
 Qawam al Hamzah  
 Ad Diwaniyah

**Highway 1 (MSR Tampa)**

Al Daghgharah  
 Baghdad International Airport  
 (access road through airport wall)



Map depicting the 480-mile convoy route from Kuwait to Baghdad.

**12 May 03 (Monday) - Convoy Day 1** (Ali Al Salem AB, Kuwait to Tallil AB, Iraq)

Convoy 1 planned to depart Salem AB, at 0600L for Tallil AB. Due to the amount of vehicles and the fact they were not in chalk order (due to the size and condition of the staging field), the convoy took over an hour to depart the base, line up in chalk order on the highway just outside of Salem, and start the convoy. The late departure of convoy 1 hampered convoy 2's scheduled departure of 0700L. Convoy 2 was able to get formed up and ready by 0800L. A few DEMONS remained behind to pack and ship excessive equipment to Baghdad and also cleaned up the staging field and returned borrowed equipment. The 729<sup>th</sup> Ops Officer and Chief of Maintenance were there to lend a hand and see the DEMONS off.

**NAVSTAR** – At the U.S. Army border checkpoint the convoy commander had to receive a briefing and file a description and destination for the convoy. The route from NAVSTAR to Tallil Air Base was green - no additional security required.

The convoy was unlike anything the DEMONS had prepared for. The heat in the vehicles was absolutely unbearable. What little air flow that you could get into the truck was like a blast furnace. The sun was out, no clouds in the sky and the temperature was over well 100 degrees.



One of the few highway signs not removed by the Iraqis prior to the war. (Highway 8 north of Kuwait border)



The heat generated from the vehicle's engine, along with wearing the flak vests and helmets only compounded the problem. The bottled water and Gatorade (from Salem's Dining Hall stores) was almost undrinkable – it was so hot. When the convoys pulled over for a rest stop the operators would prop open the hood of the vehicle to let the excess heat escape in a futile attempt to cool the engines.

The plan was to have the convoys arrive before sunset, refuel all the vehicles off the M-49 fuel trucks and put the two separate convoys into order before bedding down the troops. The refueling operation took hours, ending about 0030L. Finally the troops were instructed to find a spot to bed down and get as much rest as possible. DEMONS slept on pallets, in truck cabs, on hoods, in beds of 5-Tons, between tactical quiet generators or on top of the Operations Modules. Most DEMONS logged about 4 hours of sleep that night.

### 13 May 03 (Tuesday) - Convoy Day 2 (Tallil AB to Baghdad International Airport, Iraq)

The next morning the convoy commanders linked up and planned with the 115<sup>th</sup> Military Police

Battalion convoy security teams that would escort the convoys to Baghdad. With the security escort embedded within the convoy the final leg to Baghdad was started. The days was just as hot, trucks and mobilizers continued to blow tires. Outside of As Samawah convoy 1 reported a 5-Ton had turned over and they needed convoy 2's wrecker to assist in righting the truck.



A 5-Ton towing a TQG pallet from Convoy 1 was cut off by an Iraqi car and flipped over just outside As Samawah. The driver was uninjured but shotgun fractured his collar bone (13 May 2003).

Convoy 2 arrived and for the next 90 minutes worked to right the truck and prepare it to be towed to Baghdad. The flipped generator pallet was hooked up to a slick 5-Ton and pulled without any problems. The route was up Highway 1 across Alternate Supply Route (ASR) Orlando around Ad Diwaniyah back onto Highway 8, straight into Baghdad. Just past Ad Diwaniyah, near the exit for Highway 8 the convoy 2 commander took the wrong exit which put the convoy 2 on ASR Orlando heading the wrong direction.



SSgt Pat Griffin's weapon, blouse, helmet, favorite shorts and red cap. (17 May 2003).

A convoy rest stop was called and while the convoy commander went down the road to clear the turn around, tragedy struck. SSgt Pat Griffin (shotgun for B-6) was struck and mortally wounded by a M-77 anti-armor sub munition. Two other DEMONS were also wounded by the shrapnel. Despite heroic efforts by his fellow DEMONS pulling him to cover, the DEMON Doc administering first aid and the military police escorts rushing him to the aid station, SSgt Griffin died of his wounds. He was pronounced dead at checkpoint SCANIA, the Army's outpost and aid station. A complete accident investigation was conducted by the 484<sup>th</sup> AEW and forwarded to CENTAF. The DEMONS held a memorial service at Camp Sather in the evening on 17 May. The service coincided with the memorial service held at the Eglin AFB Chapel.

### Convoy Makeup

- 25ft Tilt Trailer: 1
- 40 ft Trailer: 1
- Arc Welder 1
- AT 10K Forklift: 1
- L530 HMMWV: 10
- M-1022 Mobilizer: 5
- M-103 MKT Trailer: 2
- M-1061 TQG Trailer: 24
- M-116 Trailer: 2
- M-149 Water Buffalo: 6
- M-35 2½-Ton Truck: 8
- M-49 Fuel Truck: 4
- M-50 Water Truck: 1
- M-720 Mobilizer: 15
- M-832 Mobilizer: 10
- M-923/25 5-Ton Truck: 61
- M-932 Tractor: 2
- M-936 Wrecker: 3



DEMON vehicles staged on the ramp near the control tower.

### Convoy Underway Repairs: (during the entire 2-day, 480 mile trip)

- Tires Replaced: 16
- 5-Ton Repairs: 5
- M-35 Repairs: 3
- Mobilizer Repairs: 4
- Vehicle Recovery: 2

Following the 5-Ton rollover, the undamaged TQG generator on the pallet was started and was still operational, the damaged TQG was used for parts and eventually rebuilt at Camp Griffin.

### Convoy Equipment Facts:

Average age of 5-Ton trucks: 15 years old  
 Average age of Tows: 13 years old  
 Average age of 2.5-Ton trucks: 16 years old  
 Average age of vehicles/tow on convoy: 14 years old

**Per Air Combat Command: 728<sup>th</sup> ACS's** convoy to Baghdad was the longest and largest convoy through a combat zone in Air Force Command and Control history.

### Camp Griffin

The site is located in the northwestern quadrant of Baghdad International Airport at grid coordinates: MB 25688305 and was bordered on the north by the main airport service road inside the airport compound.

The site that Camp Griffin was built on was an agriculture field complete with raised dirt irrigation canals. The entire surrounding area was very low, the water table was found to be about 4 feet below the surface. Air force contracting had to arrange to purchase gravel from Iraqi sources to properly stabilize the ground. Contracting was paying \$200 (U.S.) for a 40-ton truckload of gravel. Under Saddam's rule the Iraqis were getting about \$3 per truckload. In the early mornings the Iraqi truck drivers would be lined up outside the "Charlie" gate waiting to be allowed to come on the

airport property to drop off the gravel. The Iraqis were making more money from the US Govt than they had ever known before. Later contracting negotiated the price down to \$55 per truckload.

The ground was extremely soft, several trucks nearly tipped over making gravel delivery a challenge. The site took over 300 40-ton truck loads of gravel between 14 and 26<sup>th</sup> of May.

Part of the preparation stage was to remove a few concrete block Iraqi buildings used by the troops that manned the air defense site. The Army Corps of Engineers brought in a crane and tore down the unusable buildings, while a local hired Iraqi bulldozer operator graded the land.

One concrete block structure, the command and control building for the SA-9 site was fairly new and in good shape and was cleaned out to house the DEMON Operations Center.



Camp Griffin taking shape, radar "A" unfolding - 17 May 02.

### Camp Griffin "Phases"

#### 26 May – 5 Aug 03

Camp Griffin was originally comprised of 54.4 acres of land divided into three main sections: 1) technical site, 2) cantonment site, and 3) the vehicle park.

#### 6 Aug – 17 Nov 03

Later, when the cantonment site was dismantled, the site was reduced down to 23 acres, and a Hesco barrier wall built was constructed as the southern perimeter.

## Operational Reports

The 728<sup>th</sup> EACS operational mission during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) included maintaining Battle Management, Weapons Control, Surveillance, and Data Links, covering the Central and Northern portion of Iraq with extended coverage into Iran, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. The OIF airspace covered jointly by the 728<sup>th</sup> EACS, 606<sup>th</sup> EACS, and the 1 ACC (British CRC deployed to Southern Iraq) covered over 200,000 square miles.

C2 mission support included, but was not limited to: coalition aerial refueling, XCAS, CAS Stack, ISR, C2, and intercepts of unknown aircraft operating over the Iraqi landmass. Numerous coalition assets took part in day-to-day fraggged and immediate request missions. Numerous troops-in-contact (TIC), TST, and HVT missions, as well as support for a downed fighter and several helicopters added to the flexible nature of the CRC's mission throughout OIF. Assets used to complete the daily ATO included U.S and Coalition aircraft and were made up of: B-1s, F-14s, F-15Es, F-16s, F-18s, GR-4s, E2-Cs, NIMRODS, KC-135Rs, KC-10As, VC-10Ks, assorted U.S and Coalition helicopters, and several versions of U.S. and Coalition UAVs.

- 728 EACS declared operational: 26 May 2003 / 0700Z (1000L Baghdad / 0100L EAFB)
- Turnover to 603<sup>rd</sup>/109<sup>th</sup> ACS: 17 Nov 2003 / 2101Z (0001L Baghdad / 1501L EAFB)

- Total time operational: **176 days and 14 hrs, or**  
4,238 hours, or  
254,280 minutes, or 15,256,800 seconds!

**Camp Griffin Radar Numbers** 26 May–17 Nov (176 days)

- Radar revolutions “A” and “B”: over 1,314,720 revolutions (each radar)
- Radar checkout/preparations (by EPT): 597
- Total area covered each rotation: 875,306 cubic nautical miles

**Radar Hours**

**CRC (Camp Griffin – Radar “A” and “B”)**

- Radar Ops: 4080 hours 45 mins
- Radar PMIs: 465 hours 41 mins
- Unauthorized outage: 22 hours 30 mins
- Uptime rate: 99.45%

**DR (Kirkuk AB – Radar “C” and “D”)**

- Radar Ops: 2136 hours 59 mins
- Radar PMIs: 290 hours 21 mins
- Unauthorized outage: 55 mins
- Uptime rate: 99.95%



Radar “A” set up on abandoned Iraqi SA-9 mound.

**Control Activity (Aircraft)**

Fighters	389
Tankers	2,191
Receivers	7,647
Airlift	1,138
Humanitarian	165
TACP Training	8
CAS	3,519
ISR	1,771
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,830</b>



Radar “B” set up on top HAS 4, Combat Search and Rescue squadron set up inside the HAS.

**Data Link Activity**

JTIDS (JRE)	3,828 hrs
SADL (JRE)	1,278 hrs
SAT J (JRE)	3,201 hrs
SIPR J (JRE)	3,390 hrs
TADIL-B Kmart	1,686 hrs
JTIDS (OM)	3,830 hrs
TADIL-A	3,665 hrs 30 mins
SERIAL (JRE)	48 hrs 30 mins
TADIL-C	27 hrs

**DEMON Accomplishments:**

- Controlled assets involved in the rescue of an F-16 (Western Iraq, pilot rescued)
- Controlled assets involved in the rescue of an Apache attack helicopter crew shot down
- Ensured 2 Congressional Delegations (CODEL) arrived/departed safely from Baghdad



- Controlled fighter escort for Air Force One when President Bush flew over Iraq
- Controlled fighter escort when Secretary of State Colin Powell flew into and out of Kirkuk
- Battle Control Center – Experimental (BCC-X) testing (June – Aug 03)
- Shows of Force (coordinated/controlled assets) British ground forces surrounded at Basrah
- US troops in contact (answered immediate CAS requests)
- Main Supply Route (MSR) Tampa recce
- Alternate Supply Route (ASR) Orlando and Jackson recce
- Consistently provided time critical targeting CAS to numerous British and American forces
- Spent 200 manhours testing and installing the SunSparc workstation for BIAP RAPCON facility
- 4 personnel TDY to Tallil AB, Iraq, to support the British 1 ACC with ADSI terminal and crypto
- \$19M worth of equipment salvaged from Ali Al Salem AB, Kuwait, airlifted to BIAP in support of Camp Griffin and Camp Sather
- Set-up tactical phone line for the 118<sup>th</sup> MP Battalion, line established to help coordinate military operations between the Army and Camp Griffin personnel during heightened threat periods

Supported air and ground forces in the pursuit and capture of 16 OIF “Black List” members:

- 27 May 03 - #46 (captured)
- 5 Jun 03 - #30 (captured)
- 9 Jun 03 - #18 (captured)
- 9 Jun 03 - #53 (captured)
- 13 Jun 03 - #17 (captured)
- 17 Jun 03 - #4 (captured)
- 27 Jun 03 - #55 (captured)
- 9 Jul 03 - #23 (captured)
- 22 Jul 03 - #2 (killed)
- 22 Jul 03 - #3 (killed)
- 23 Jul 03 - #11 (captured)
- 8 Aug 03 - #29 (captured)
- 21 Aug 03 - #5 (captured)
- 19 Sep 03 - #27 (captured)
- 17 Oct 03 - #54 (captured)
- 16 Nov 03 - #6 (killed)



A common event. Camp Griffin was located directly off the end of the runway. C-130s routinely dropped flares on takeoff and landing in and around Camp Griffin.

### Surveillance Activity

Position	Hours	TADIL-A	TADIL-B	TADIL-J
AST	2328.5	417	280	426
DST	1288	291	170	289
EPT	1097	N/A	N/A	N/A
ICT	2852	446	438	2009
ST	3210.5	1017	760	1152

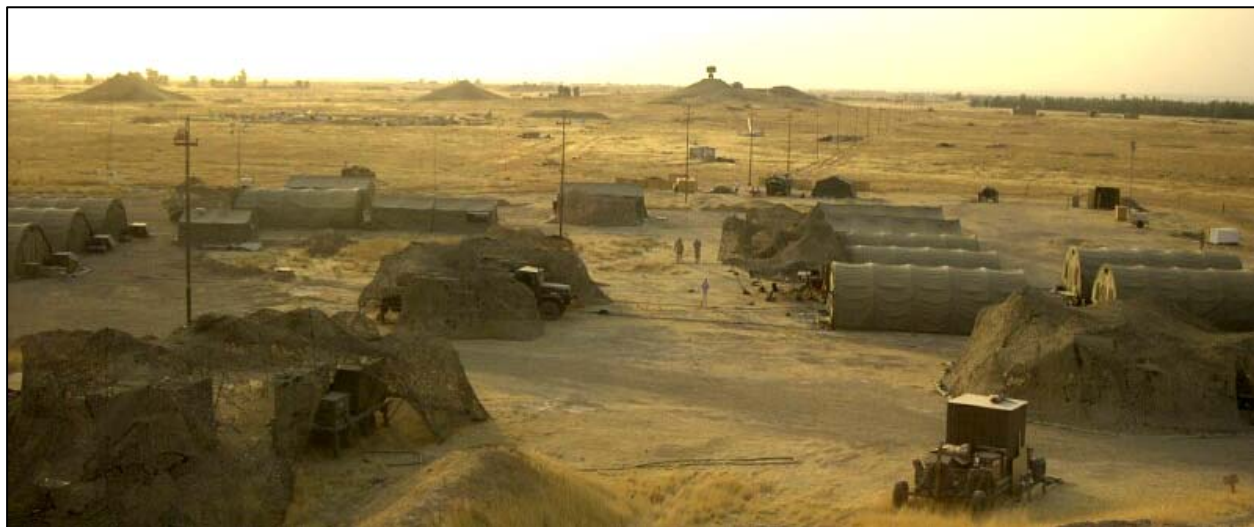
### Weapons Activity

Position	Hours	TADIL-A	TADIL-B	TADIL-J	A-A	AR	A-S
MCC	962	204	147	208	N/A	N/A	N/A
SD	962	204	147	208	0	96	49
WD/AWO	1294	352	212	362	0	1893	653

## Battle Management

<u>Position</u>	<u>Hours</u>
BC	4968
OC	1398

## KIRKUK AB – Deployed Radar Shop Descriptions



728th EACS, Det 1 – Kirkuk Air Base, Iraq (KRAB). Radar “D” is on an anti-aircraft artillery site on the horizon.

The original mission of the 120 personnel of the 606<sup>th</sup> ACS (Spangdahlem AB) augmented by members of the 123<sup>rd</sup> ACS (Blue Ash, Ohio Air National Guard) was to control the northern third of Iraq. In order to reduce the number of ACSs deployed, prototype remote radio package was moved to Kirkuk accompanied by a team of 23 DEMONS on 19 July. The circuit of passing radar data from both radars (“C” and “D”) via the remote radio package was tested and declared operational 1 Aug and 728<sup>th</sup> EACS, Det 1 was established. This resulted in employing the first-ever remote radio package, allowing radar and radio data to be sent back to Camp Griffin in Baghdad. The 23 DEMONS reduced the need for an additional deployed ACS unit. The Joint range extender (JRE), Situational Awareness Data Link (SADL) and TADIL-J data was provided to aircraft in the northern region of Iraq. Nine augmentees remained from the 606<sup>th</sup> ACS and three from the 141<sup>st</sup> ACS made up the team of 32 operating the site. The DEMONS operated the site and turned over the mission on 16 Nov to members of the 109<sup>th</sup> ACS (Utah Air National Guard).

### LGPP – AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT (AGE)

Responsible for the service inspections, PMIs, and maintenance on MEP 806's and MEP 816's. Ensured all fuel pods were serviceable and full of fuel using the M-49 fuel truck. In addition they performed maintenance on 68 and 120 KW commercial Caterpillar generators. Also maintained 30 KW 60 hertz generators for an Army radar site.

### Troops/AFSC deployed:

2A672 – 2 Aerospace Ground Equipment Craftsman  
 3E032 – 2 Electrical Power Production Apprentice

3 AGE Troops Deployed

4 AGE Troops at end of deployment

**Accomplishments**

Uninterrupted power supply rate:	99.777%
Mission power supply uptime rate:	100%
Total power hours:	1,284
Tactical Quiet Generators (TQGs) on site:	6 operating, 7 in reserve
Commercial generators on site:	0
M-49 Fuel Trucks on site:	1
Number of fuel truck runs to refuel point:	25
DF-8 fuel burned to power site:	34,944 gallons
Gallons of motor oil used in generators:	380
Total on-site fuel capacity (pods and M-49 trucks):	4,800 gallons
Generator PMIs completed:	63 (300hr), 4 (180 day)
Generator checks accomplished:	728

**LGPT – VEHICLE MAINTENANCE (VM)**

Maintained five M-Series vehicles, five Polaris Rangers, and repaired various site pieces of equipment (air compressor, power washer, etc.). Also performed as T.O. Custodian, Safety NCO, Heavy Equipment Operator, Vehicle Control NCO and Morale Tent Monitor.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

2S071 – 2 Supply Management Craftsman  
2T354 – 1 General Purpose Mechanic Journeyman

3 VM troops worked days throughout the deployment

**Accomplishments**

5-Ton Repairs:	8
Replaced Tires:	12
Replaced inner tubes:	14
Replaced Polaris tires:	16
Repaired M-49	3
Repaired GP Vehicle:	2
Repaired Shop Equipment:	3
1800/Ops Check:	65

**LGKG – GROUND RADIO**

The ground radio shop was responsible for the maintenance of the Remote Radio Secure Voice System (RRSVS), 3 PSC-5 UHF/SATCOM radios and the communications system for 2 TPS-75 radar vans. The RRSVS maintenance consist of PMIs and troubleshooting Radar Data links, 2 PT - PT KY-68, 10 Remote radios, and assisting tech control with trunk problems.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

2E173 – 1 Comm, Network, Switching & Crypto Systems Craftsman  
2E153 – 2 Comm, Network, Switching & Crypto Systems Journeyman  
2E133 – 1 Comm, Network, Switching & Crypto Systems Apprentice

4 Ground Radio Technicians Deployed

3 Ground Radio Techs at end of deployment

**Accomplishments**

Value of equipment packed/moved: \$1.5 M

Weight of equipment packed/moved: 94,000 pounds  
Tactical satellite radio trouble calls: 46  
Remote Radio systems trouble calls: 37  
Validated Remote Radio Secure Voice System prototype

**LGPS – HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING (HVAC)**

Provided critical Environmental Control Cooling support for squadron Radar and Communications equipment. There were a total of 22 Environmental Control Units consisting of: (5) HAC-36; (7) -39; (4) -18; (2) MPI-36; (3) -25 and (1) 3 ton window unit. Of the 22 units available, 14 operated 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, while the other 8 units were operational ready.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 3E171 - 2 Heating, Ventilation, AC & Refrigeration Craftsman

2 HVAC technicians Deployed

2 HVAC technicians at end of the deployment

**Accomplishments**

ECU on-line for radar cooling: 100%  
ECU monthly PMIs: 100  
ECU Trouble calls "no cooling:" 1  
Gallons of JP8 dispensed 8,200

**LGKD – DIGITAL MAINTENANCE**

Set-up, operated, and maintained Joint Range Extension equipment which provided world-wide, real-time data links/information using TADIL J information as well as SADL. Maintained site COMSEC account/equipment and distributed site COMSEC keying material to operators and users. Maintained cryptographic communication systems in all facets of the site. Installed and maintained site telephone communications to include DSN and tactical switched networks.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 2E231 – 2 Comm, Network, Switching & Crypto Systems Apprentice
- 2E251 – 2 Comm, Network, Switching & Crypto Systems Journeyman

4 Data technicians deployed

3 Data technicians at end of deployment

Monthly PMIs on Army Class II M JTIDS terminal 2

**LGKR - RADAR**

Set-up, and maintained two AN/TPS-75 Ground Radar Systems, associated Modular Control Equipment Interface Group (MIG), AN/UPX-27 IFF/SIF Interrogators, AN/UYQ-27 Situation Display Console, and the AN/UPA-59 IFF/SIF Decoder which provided a continuous air picture. Used special tools, test equipment, technical orders, and current directives that maintained assigned mobile radar equipment in support of worldwide mobility taskings.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 2E031 – 2 Ground Radar Systems Apprentice
- 2E051 – 6 Ground Radar Systems Journeyman 2 (141 ACS)
- 2E071 – 3 Ground Radar Systems Craftsman 1 (141 ACS)



9 technicians deployed            3 DEMONS replaced 3 technicians from the 141 ACS (redeployed early)

**Accomplishments**

Total Hours of PMI                                500

Major parts replaced:

AN/TPS-75 Antenna	1
Beam Forming Network Assemblies	1
Focus Coil Power Supplies:	1
Trigger Amplifiers:	3
Compressor/Dehydrators:	1
RF Drivers:	1
Pulse Forming Networks:	2
SF6 Tanks:	1
Frequency Generators:	1
Heat Exchanger Cubes:	3
Rotary Joint:	2
Deflection Amplifiers	1

**Operations – Electron Protection Technician (EPT)**

Responsible for recommending Emission Control measures to the CRC and submit required data for Electronic Attack (EA) reporting. Took appropriate actions to negate the effects of anomalous propagation, unusual weather conditions and EA. Worked closely with radar maintenance to ensure optimum levels of radar performance. Evaluated remote radar data for correlation and ensured data was received on all tracks within the area of interest. Ensured Mode IV was loaded in each 75 van. When the RU was down, the EPT(s) were responsible for providing timely and accurate detection of air tracks, manual voice tell to the CRC and effective weapons control to aircraft within area of operations.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 1C531 – 2 Aerospace Control and Warning Systems Apprentice
- 1C571 – 1 Aerospace Control and Warning Systems Craftsman

3 EPTs deployed

3 EPTs at the end of the deployment

**Accomplishments**

Radar Preps:	264
Weapons controlled missions:	2
Hours of Surveillance:	10
Hours of Operational Picture to Baghdad:	1900
EPT positional Hours:	2300

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**DEMONS Support - Around the AOR**

**Combined Air Operations Center (CAOC) LNO (Al Udeid AB, Qatar)**

1 x 13B Air Battle Manager was assigned to work CRC issues with the CAOC staff and assist C2 Plans section with mid-term and long-term command and control planning.  
Supported from 1 Jun 03 – 18 Oct 03 (140 days)

**484<sup>th</sup> AEW LNO (Al Udeid AB, Qatar)**

1 x 13B Air Battle Manager was assigned to work CRC issues at the wing.  
Supported from 3 Aug – 26 Oct 03 (85 days)

**332<sup>nd</sup> AEW LNO (Tallil AB, Iraq)**

1 x 13B Air Battle Manager was assigned to work CRC issues at the wing.  
Supported from 13 Oct – 16 Nov 03 (36 days)

**1 ACC (British No. 1 Air Control Centre) Support Team (Tallil AB, Iraq)**

4 Data Maintenance Troops assigned to maintain and control US equipment and crypto  
Supported from 2 Jun – 17 Nov 03 (169 days)

**Deployed Chain of Command**

May 2003:

728<sup>th</sup> EACS reported to the 447<sup>th</sup> Air Expeditionary Group (Baghdad IAP) which reported to the  
332<sup>nd</sup> AEW (Al Udeid AB, Qatar)

The 447<sup>th</sup> AEG reported to 484<sup>th</sup> Air Expeditionary Wing (initially Al Jabber AB, Kuwait then the  
wing moved to Al Udeid AB, Qatar)

October 2003:

447<sup>th</sup> AEG moved under the 332<sup>nd</sup> Air Expeditionary Wing (Tallil AB)

**Assumption of Command - 728<sup>th</sup> EACS**

Lt Col Shively assumed command of the 728<sup>th</sup> EACS (deployed unit) on 3 Aug 03. Lt Col Nelson was reassigned to the 484<sup>th</sup> AEW (Al Udeid) to work Iraq and Afghanistan CRC redeployment issues. Later that evening on 3 Aug, members of the Fedayeen Saddam (Saddam's "Men of Sacrifice," a paramilitary group of men recruited from regions loyal to Saddam Hussein) attacked Baghdad International Airport. Seven 60mm mortars fell in/around Camp Griffin. The first round landed within inches of a mobilized pallet of two 600 gallon fuel tanks. The explosion ruptured both fuel tanks and ignited over 900 gallons of diesel fuel. No DEMONS were injured as a result of the attack on Camp Griffin. The other mortar rounds struck the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne's counter battery site (located just behind Camp Griffin), the 1166<sup>th</sup> Military Police Battalion's compound, and inside the Army's Logistic Resupply Point (LRP) compound. No unit suffered casualties in those attacks.

Camp Griffin went into alarm red immediately following the first explosions. Camp Sather also went into alarm red. The Baghdad Airport Fire Dept was within a mile of Camp Griffin extinguishing a trash fire at the Army's LRP when they saw the fireball. They responded and were on Camp Griffin within 2 minutes of the attack. They foamed the fire and had it extinguished within a few minutes. 100 percent accountability of DEMONS at both Camp Griffin and Camp Sather was difficult but completed within 30 minutes. New accountability procedures were developed and put into place.



Enemy mortar attack. Fire raging behind Camp Griffin's living tents fueled by 900 gallons of diesel fuel from ruptured tanks.

The cause of the explosion and fire wasn't determined until the next morning when the fire chief and AF EOD found the fins of an Iraqi 60mm mortar underneath the charred M-720 mobilizer. Also the extent of shrapnel damage was discovered. The Services living tent had numerous holes that cut right through the tent, passing just a foot above the sleeping DEMONS cots.

## Change of Command – 728<sup>th</sup> ACS

Lt Col Shively received the DEMON Bat adorned desert camouflaged guidon at precisely 0728L (Baghdad time) on 27 Aug 03. The officiating officer was Col Dennis Ployer, 447<sup>th</sup> Air Expeditionary Group Commander.

The ceremony was held in the bed of a 5-ton truck (a CRC first?) and was the unit's first combat change of command. DEMON Services troops catered a reception that was held in the vehicle maintenance shelter following the ceremony.



728 ACS change of command, 27 Aug 2003. Lt Col Randy "Pup" Nelson relinquished command to Lt Col Scot "Nazi" Shively.

## Camp Griffin Work Center Reports

### CSS – COMMANDERS SUPPORT STAFF

Work center was responsible for the personnel and administrative support to include, EPRs/OPRs, decorations, reenlistments, assignment packages and Work Group Management duties. In addition CSS handled 100% accountability of all personnel to include lodging. They also handled all mail service including incoming/outgoing, and mail that required special handling to include; registered, certified, and insured mail. Finally, they handled all departure scheduling, which included short notice emergency leave and medical evacuations.

#### Troops/AFSC deployed:

- 3A071 - 1 Information Management Craftsman
- 3A051 - 2 Information Management Journeyman
- 3S051 - 1 Information Management Apprentice

#### 4 Personnel Deployed

- 3 days
- 1 nights

#### 2 Personnel at end of deployment

- 2 days (0530 – 1930L)

#### Paperwork Processed

EPRs/OPRs:	90
Decorations:	290
Purple Heart Decorations:	3
Reenlistments:	5
Assignments:	15
Retirement Options (\$30,000):	2
Retirements:	3
Emergency Leaves/Medical returnees:	60
Forward deployments:	50
R&R trips:	70

Mission complete returnees: 220  
 Personal Accountability 300 lodging assignments  
 Mail processing: 9,000 pieces (400 insured/certified)

**Personnel redeployed early (reasons)**

Emergency Leave 13  
 Mission Complete 75  
 Reassigned 2  
 Assignment 5

**LGMJ – MAINTENANCE CONTROL**

Maintenance Control planned, scheduled, and coordinated the maintenance of seven work centers and 32 communication systems. They were responsible for ensuring mission accomplishment and guided the production effort towards efficient, high quality maintenance; and established priorities for unscheduled maintenance and coordinates between functions within the maintenance complex and external agencies for support of the maintenance effort. They also managed the Automated Information System (AIS) database. During morning staff meetings, the controller briefed the squadron commander, Chief of Maintenance, Operations, work centers, and the staff personnel on job status, equipment outages, and mission impact.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 2E153 - 1 Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems Journeyman
- 2E151 - 5 Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems Apprentice
- 2A652 - 2 Aerospace Ground Equipment Journeyman
- 2E251 - 2 Com, Network, Switching & Crypto Systems Journeyman
- 3A051 - 1 Information Management Journeyman

8 Job Controllers deployed

- 4 days
- 4 nights

3 Job Controllers at end of deployment

- 2 days
- 1 nights

**LGMS – MATERIEL CONTROL**

Responsible for maintaining a 1,100 line item Non Airborne Mission Readiness Spares Package providing maintenance with serviceable parts to keep the units equipment up and operational. Operated as the Repair Cycle Processing Center to turn-in DIFM parts to get shipped back to depot for repair. Served as the liaison between base supply and the 728 EACS for base service store orders and Individual Equipment Issue items. Picked up items from base supply as they arrived in Baghdad and were processed for distribution to the 728 EACS maintenance shops. Performed as Resource Advisor assisting squadron personnel with requisitioning items purchased off the local economy. Maintained document control files until the establishment of a Document Control section in base supply. Daily briefed squadron leadership on MICAP parts status and aggressively conducted follow-ups with ACCRSS for good status on parts.

- 2S071 – 2 Supply Management Craftsman
- 2S051 – 1 Supply Management Journeyman
- 2S031 – 1 Supply Management Apprentice

4 Supply Troops Deployed

- 2 days
- 2 nights

1 Supply Troop at end of deployment

- 1 days
- nights – on call

Since Ali Al Salem was being closed and excess equipment was available, 728<sup>th</sup> personnel stationed in Kuwait obtained, processed and shipped the following equipment from Salem to Baghdad International Airport:

• M-35 (2.5 ton truck)	1
• HMMWV, Up Armor	3
• Blazers/Pick ups	10
• Ambulance	1
• Bobcat	1
• ATV	1
• Polaris (utility vehicle)	1
• Gator (utility vehicle)	1
• S-280 shelter	1
• S-530 shelter	4
• M-840 mobilizer	5
• AN/TPS-75 radar	1
• Temper Tents/Alaskan Shelters	35
• ECUs, commercial units	26
• ECUs, military units	28
• 400KW generator	1
• 128 KW generator	1
• 68 KW generator	4
• Bulk Mission Readiness Spares Package	11
• Total pallets/spaces	182
Total weight process for airlift:	560,045 lbs

The equipment was sent forward utilizing 55 C-130s and 3 C-17s from Ali Al Salem AB.

**LGCC – COMM OPS**

Comm Ops issued all the COMSEC for the site. Comm Ops maintained Camp Griffin’s network file server. Comm Ops is the squadron’s Work Group Managers and maintainers of over 103 Computers. They operated the SB-3865 with 40 users, and maintained the on-site NIPRNET network with 9 switches. They also maintained the on-site SIPRNET network including 2 fiber links, 4 routers, 7 KIV-7’s, and 6 Pairgain Modems. There were the POC for MIRC chat issues and maintained the inventory for ADPE with over 200 items. Additionally they maintained 5 on-site STE’s and controlled 3 Iridium phones and associated secure modules.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 3C071 – 2 Communication-Computer Systems Operations Craftsman
- 3C051 – 3 Communication-Computer Systems Operations Journeyman
- 3C031 – 4 Communication-Computer Systems Operations Apprentice

9 Comm Ops troops deployed

- 4 days
- 5 nights

4 Comm Ops troops at end of deployment

- 2 days
- 2 nights

**Accomplishments**

Tactical phones provided to Army MP unit:	6
Tactical phones provided to the base:	2
Tactical phone calls placed:	over 15,000
Category 5 cable laid on site:	8,000 feet
NIPRNET computers set up/maintained:	85

SIPRNET computers set up/maintained: 18  
 Network access accounts set up: 285  
 MIRC terminals set up: 7  
 Firewall exception requests processed: 15  
 O: Drives set up: 2  
 Computers restored: 1  
 Files restored: countless  
 Eglin accounts unlocked: 100  
 BIAP accounts unlocked: 500  
 Movies ripped to the O: Drive: 200  
 STU-3 phones transferred to the base: 17  
 Printers provided to the Group 3  
 Assisted Digital Maintenance Shop in the RAPCON SIM station setup  
 Picked up COMSEC in Al Udeid for the whole base for the month of July  
 Setup AOR COMSEC from 4 different bases  
 Ran fiber optic cable to OMs for SIPR network drops  
 Recorded voice communications for an F-16 accident investigation

**LGCN - TECHNICAL CONTROL**

Responsible for circuit activation, troubleshooting, fault diagnostics and reliability for 48 dedicated circuits, 4 trunk groups, and two Internet protocol computer networks (NIPR, SIPR and associated equipment). Also responsible for 24 defense switched network voice trunks, 1 DTG consisting of 30 Individual circuits, 1 RU/IU group consisting of 14 dedicated analog and digital circuits, 1 ATC group of 9 circuits for regional air traffic control.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 3C271 - 1 Communication-Computer Systems Control Craftsman
- 3C251 - 1 Communication-Computer Systems Control Journeyman
- 3C231 - 4 Communication-Computer Systems Control Apprentice

6 Tech Controllers Deployed

- 3 days
- 3 nights

3 Tech Controllers at end of deployment

- 2 days
- 1 nights

**Accomplishments**

188 Trunk Restorals, while the majority were less than 5 minute outages. 5 were complete site comm. blackouts that lasted a total of less than 1.5 hrs combined. None of the site comm. black outs were contributable to the 728<sup>th</sup>.

152 Individual pt-pt circuits restored. Majority required for the KY68 to be re-keyed

17 SIPRNET outages restored. (None were contributable to the 728<sup>th</sup>)

20 TPN (ATC) Circuits restored. Majority required repositioning the TSSR.

4 Outages classified as "other."

Activated SIPRNET, NIPRNET, DSN, hotlines and TADIL-B

- Largest SIPRNET LAN base unit has employed to date
- Activated more DSN trunks (32) than unit has employed to date
- Installed 20 DSN lines on REDCOM DSN switch
- Installed 30 DSN lines on SB3865

Created site multiplex plan for ACS site including Promina mesh to Al Udeid

- Established base line circuit requirements for ACS with J6 Engineer

Installed BCC-X hardware and tested new Air Force Concept for Air Battlefield Management, test successful – another Air Force First

Assisted in setup and configuration of RU/IU – another Air Force First Engineered, tested and were successful in putting TRI-TAC signal directly into Promina 400 - Air Force First

Assisted in the installation of fiber cable for deployed site. Increased useable bandwidth from 2.6 Meg to 8 Meg.

Assisted in the installation of ATC circuits for regional air traffic controllers, first of it's kind regional control between Jordan, Iraq, Syria, and Kuwait.

**LGCF – SATCOM / WIDEBAND**

Responsible for three Tropo Satellite Support Radio (TSSR) links to include a relay station which provided Camp Griffin with all incoming and outgoing communications and two microwave radio links that provided bulk encryption for the critical Bravo Radar link. Also responsible for the remote multiplexer/combiners providing 16 telephone lines on Camp Griffin, eight lines for the Base Defense Operation Center and six for the 118th Military Police Brigade. Performed training on the microwave radio terminal, TSSR, remote multiplexer/combiners, fiber optic units, and low rate digital muiltplexers.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 2E171 – 3 Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems Craftsman
- 2E151 – 15 Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems Journeyman
- 2E131 – 6 Satellite, Wideband, and Telemetry Systems Apprentice

24 SATCOM Troops Deployed

- 12 days
- 12 nights

9 SATCOM Troops at end of deployment

- 3 days
- 5 night  
(1 at Kirkuk as job controller)

**Accomplishments**

PMI Totals:	486 (418 daily, 56 weekly and 12 monthly)
TSSR daily PMIs:	209
TSSR weekly PMIs:	28
TSSR monthly PMIs:	6
TRC-170 daily PMIs:	209
TRC-170 weekly PMIs:	28
TRC-170 monthly PMIs:	6
FCC-100 monthly PMIs:	6
TSSR uptime rate:	99.3%
TRC-170 uptime rate:	100%
RMCs uptime rate:	100% (supporting 30 phone lines)
Restored Base COMM RAPCON TSSR	five times
Replaced 5 TSSRs with ones CENTAF	units from Ali Al Salem
Jobs closed:	4 red, 1 amber
Continuous Comm uptime hours:	5,859
Continuous uptime hours:	5,860
CX-11230 cable:	8 miles (over 42,000 ft)
Field wire:	10,000 feet
407L cable:	2,000 feet
Power cable:	300 feet

**LGKG – GROUND RADIO**

Shop regenerated and sustained equipment for tactical use. Performed maintenance on tactical radio equipment and troubleshoot, repaired, and performed periodic inspections on four AN/TYQ-23

tactical air operations module's that house AN/GRC-171 B(V)4, AN/ARC-186, AN/GRC-242, and AN/VRC-89 air control voice radios. Also, two AN/TPS-75 long-range radar's AN/ARC-164 air control voice radios, the AN/PRC-113, AN/PSC-5 and LST-5 tactical communications radios, the AN/PSN-11 navigation set, and timing signal set for the AN/TRC-187 data transmission system. Also maintained and programmed 80 land mobile radios and 6 base stations. Performed public address set ups for Commander's Call and Change of Command ceremonies. Validated and incorporated the AN/TRC-215 Remote Radio Secure Voice System into EACS daily operations.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 2E173 – 6 Ground Radio Communications Craftsman
- 2E153 – 5 Ground Radio Communications Journeyman (1 went to Job Control)
- 2E133 – 4 Ground Radio Communications Apprentice

14 Ground Radio Troops Deployed

- 7 days
- 7 nights

7 Ground Radio Troops at end of deployment

- 4 days
- 3 nights

**Accomplishments**

Value of equipment packed/moved: \$1.5 M  
 Weight of equipment packed/moved: 94,000 pounds  
 Equipment purchased for deployment: \$400,000  
 Equipment gained from Ali Al Salem: \$425,000  
 AN/TYQ-23 trouble calls: 54  
 Tactical satellite radio trouble calls: 67  
 Remote Radio systems trouble calls: 48  
 Cable television coaxial cable on site: 10,000 feet  
 Validated Remote Radio Secure Voice System prototype

**Camp Griffin Television**

Ground Radio also operated Camp Griffin's 6 satellite TV receivers which received 12 channels (CNN, FOX, ESPN, AFN, Orbit, Paramount, TCM, VH1, MTV, Cartoon Network, Nickelodeon) plus a movie channel configured to play movies from a computer "morale drive" of over 100 movies.

**Notes:**

Ground Radio also successfully designed and constructed a trebuchet, a middle age catapult capable for throwing bricks (or MREs) over Camp Griffin's south Hesco barrier wall. Bricks were the preferred choice of "ammo" since they weighed more than MREs and would go farther.



Another successful trebuchet firing.

- Record distance for a catapulted brick: 150 feet
- MRE of choice to catapult: Boneless Pork Chop (MRE meal #3)

**LGKD – DIGITAL MAINTENANCE**

Data Maintenance maintained four contiguously operational AN/TYQ-23 Tactical Air Operations Modules (TAOM), two AN/TSC-147 JTIDS Modules (JM), Global Command & Control System (GCCS), Tactical Receive Suite (TRS), World Origin Threat System (WOTS), Two SB-3865 Tactical Telephone Switchboards, Three SB-22 Tactical Switchboards, over 100 Tactical Telephones, over 100 pieces of Cryptographic Gear, An S-530 and S-280 Electronics Maintenance Shelter, a Hybrid



Data Link Communications HUB Comprised of Link Management System 16 (LMS-16), Situational Awareness Data Link (SADL), Joint Range Extension (JRE), Interoperable Monitoring Tactical data System (IMTDS), Two LST-5 Satellite Radios, INMARSAT Telephone, CLASS 2H JTIDS Terminal and CISCO Router & Switch to support continual 24/7 tactical air operations missions over central Iraq for Operation IRAQI FREEDOM.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 3C271 - 1 Communication-Computer Systems Control Craftsman
- 3C251 - 1 Communication-Computer Systems Control Journeyman
- 3C231 - 4 Communication-Computer Systems Control Apprentice

6 Tech Controllers Deployed

- 3 days
- 3 nights

Tech Controllers at end of deployment

- 2 days
- 1 nights

**Accomplishments**

- 2/4 pair wire phone cable: 6,000 feet
- Fiber optic cable: 900 feet
- Power cable: 720 feet
- Category 5 cable: 6,000 feet
- Fuel grounding cable: 720 feet
- Coaxial cable: 1,500 feet
- Total cable: 15,840 feet
- Jobs Closed: 75
- PMIs Total: 2,862
- Daily PMIs completed: 1,800
- Weekly PMIs completed: 420
- Monthly PMIs completed: 288
- Bi-Monthly PMIs completed: 207
- Quarterly PMIs completed: 84
- Semi-Annual PMIs completed: 42
- Annual PMIs completed: 21
- Cables buried on Camp Griffin: 70
- -- buried cables - total length: 3 miles (over 15,500 ft)

**LGKR – RADAR**

Maintained and performed preventative maintenance on two contiguously operational AN/TPS-75 tactical radar sets, four AN/UPX-27 IFF/SIF interrogators, four AN/UPA-59 decoders, four AN/UYQ-27 situation display indicators and two S-530 electronics maintenance shelters that supported continual 24 hours a day, seven days a week tactical air operations missions.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 2E171 – 3 Ground Radar Systems Craftsman
- 2E151 – 15 Ground Radar Systems Journeyman
- 2E131 – 6 Ground radar Systems Apprentice

24 Radar Troops Deployed

- 12 days
- 12 nights

9 Radar Troops at end of deployment

- 3 days
- 5 night

**Accomplishments**

Daily PMIs (2 hours):	310
Weekly PMIs (4 hours):	44
Monthly PMIs (8 hours):	12

## Major parts replaced:

Circuit Card Assemblies:	50
Low Noise Amplifiers:	9
Focus Coil Power Supplies:	8
Trigger Amplifiers:	5
Shunt Regulators:	5
Compressor/Dehydrators:	4
RF Drivers:	3
Twyston Electron Tubes:	3
Pulse Forming Networks:	2
SF6 Tanks:	2
Frequency Generators:	2
Heat Exchanger Cubes:	2
RF Receivers:	2
Coolant Hoses:	2
14:6 Butler Matrix:	1
Focus Coil:	1
Supply Manifold:	1
Rotary Joint:	1

**Notes:**

Radar A was mounted on a 18ft high, abandoned SA-9 "Gaskin" air defense emplacement  
Radar B was positioned on top of a Hardened Aircraft Shelter (HAS) 4. Combat Search and Rescue squadron used the interior of the HAS.

**LGPT – VEHICLE MAINTENANCE**

Responsible for ensuring the unit's vehicle assets remain safe, serviceable and capable of performing combat deployments through management of supplies and equipment, and utilization of triage maintenance practices. Shop managed vehicle operations/fleet management and actions concerning the vehicle fleet and equipment to include accountability, operation and shipment. Additional challenges in fleet management and maintenance occurred with the adoption of civilian type general-purpose vehicles and All Terrain Vehicles with the lack of practical training and diagnostic equipment required. Also, challenged with designing and fabricating many different Force Protection items and Morale equipment.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 2S071 – 2 Supply Management Craftsman
- 2T354 - 1 General Purpose Mechanic Journeyman
- 2T334 - 1 General Purpose Mechanic Apprentice
- 2T351 - 1 Special Purpose Mechanic Journeyman
- 2T370 - 1 VM Craftsman (1 SP, 2 GP, 1 Allied Trades)
- 2T171 - 1 Vehicle Operations Craftsman
- 2T370 - 1 Vehicle Maintenance Super
- 2T377 - 1 Vehicle Management & Analysis Craftsman

14 VM Troops Deployed

- 14 days
- None on nights

9 VM Troops at end of deployment

- 9 days
- None on nights

**Accomplishments**

Vehicle Operations (Camp Griffin):

40 ft trailer runs:	61	(picked up airlifted pallets from Ali al Salem)
TQG Repairs:	44	
HMMWV Repairs:	51	
5-Ton Repairs:	273	
Replaced Tires:	94	
Repaired M-49	20	
Repaired GP Vehicle:	43	
Repaired Shop Equipment:	36	
Repaired M-35:	19	
Limited Technical Inspection (LTI)	233	
1800/Ops Check:	over 1,400	

**LGPS – HVAC**

Responsible for inspecting, troubleshooting, and repairing 114 Environmental Control Units (ECU), 18 five ton commercial air conditioning systems, M-80 water boiler, shower unit and a refrigeration walk-in box. Performed monthly preventive maintenance inspections and responded to "No Cooling" trouble calls at Camp Griffin while assisting 447th Base Civil Engineers HVAC shop in installing over 60 ECU's for living tents at Camp Griffin and Camp Sather while outside temperatures reached over 130°, not one mission was lost due to equipment over temp failures.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 3E171 – 5 Heating, Ventilation, AC, & Refrigeration Craftsman
- 3E151 – 2 Heating, Ventilation, AC, & Refrigeration Journeyman

7 HVAC technicians Deployed

- 5 days
- 2 nights

3 HVAC technicians at end of deployment

- 2 days
- 1 nights

ECU on-line for radar cooling:	100%
ECU monthly PMIs:	684
ECU Trouble calls "no cooling:"	524

**LGPP – AGE**

Supplied all power for a self contained mobile Control and Reporting Center. Maintained 20 AN/MJQ1612 60Hz Power Plants, 4 AN/MJQ1632 400hZ Power Plants, 4 GEP83-3 68kW Olympian Generators, 1 GEP-150 120 kW Olympian Generator, and numerous SDC/PDP Distribution Systems. Operated 4 1,200 Gallon M-49 Fuel Trucks for fuel pick-up/delivery and transfer into eight different fuel storage areas. Assisted five outside agencies with power/fuel requirements and maintenance problems throughout deployment, as well as made sure all of Camp Griffin has cold water from the "liberated" refrigeration unit from Ali Al Salem.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 2A672 – 8 Aerospace Ground Equipment Craftsman
- 2A652 – 6 Aerospace Ground Equipment Journeyman

2A632 – 5 Aerospace Ground Equipment Apprentice  
 2A773 – 1 Aircraft Structural Maintenance Craftsman  
 2A774 – 1 Survival Equipment Craftsman

26 AGE, 1 Fabrication, 1 Structural deployed	16 AGE at end of deployment
• 23 days	• 10 days
• 7 nights	• 6 nights

**Accomplishments**

Uninterrupted power supply rate:	99.988%
Mission power supply uptime rate:	100%
Total power hours:	4,464
Total down time:	55 minutes
Tactical Quiet Generators (TQGs) on site:	24
Tactical Quiet Generator checks:	24,648
Commercial generators on site:	5
M-49 Fuel Trucks on site:	4
Number of fuel truck runs to Army refuel point:	220
DF-8 fuel burned to power site:	264,000 gallons
Fuel pods on site (before/after mortar attack):	14/12 (*2 destroyed by enemy action)
Gallons of motor oil used in generators:	1,345
Total fuel capacity (pods and M-49 trucks):	10,800 gallons
Generator PMIs completed:	270
Power cable laid for power grid:	10,000 feet

**CSSF – SECURITY FORCES**

Security Forces deployed as both an integrated work force responsible for overall site security and liaison between US Army and Air Force response elements dedicated to support the 728<sup>th</sup> compound on Baghdad International Airport. DEMON Security Forces oversaw all construction and defense in depth measures designed to protect all personnel and property within the confines of Camp Griffin. Force Protection and Threat Working Group meetings were attended regularly where ideas and implementations of continued upgrades in physical security were discussed and employed further protection of all Air Force camps on BIAP.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 3P071 – 3 Security Forces Craftsman
- 3P051 – 3 Security Forces Journeyman

6 Security Forces Troops Deployed	3 Security Forces at end of deployment
• 3 days	• 2 days
• 3 nights	• 1 night

**Security / Force Protection**

Site Physical Hardening

• Defensive Fighting Positions (DFPs) built:	24
• Entry Control Point (ECP) built:	4
• Random Terrorism Measure (RAM) exercises:	1,275
• RPG defensive screening:	375 linear feet
• Barbed Wire (feet strung):	2 miles (10,500 feet)
• Concertina Wire (feet strung):	11 miles (58,000 feet)
• Hesco Barrier – 2ft placed/filled:	762 (3,810 linear feet)

- Hesco Barrier – 5ft placed/filled: 828 (4,140 linear feet)
- Hesco Barrier – 8ft placed/filled: 130 (1,040 linear feet)
- Concrete barriers: 13
- Sand Bags filled: 17,250
- Star barriers: 55
- Tactical Automated Sensor System (TASS): 4,400 linear feet

Number of incidents reported by DEMON security forces around Camp Griffin:

- Small Arms Fire: 614
- Tracer Fire: 275
- Flares: 373

**MIDS Security Shift (Dusk to Dawn)**

- 24 May – 29 Aug:
  - 12 posted and 8 augmented DFP alpha’s:
  - 20 people x 12 hours = 240 MPH per night x 98 nights = 23,520
- 30 Aug – 24 Oct:
  - 10 posted and 2 augmentees:
  - 12 people x 12 hours = 144 MPH per night x 56 nights = 8,064
- 25 Oct – 16 Nov:
  - 7 posted and 4 augmentees:
  - 11 people x 12 hours = 132 MPH per night x 22 nights = 2,904

**DAYS Security Shift (Dawn to Dusk)**

- 24 May – 29 Aug:
  - 12 posted:
  - 12 people x 12 hours = 144 MPH per day x 98 days = 14,112
- 30 Aug – 16 Nov:
  - 8 posted:
  - 8 people x 12 hours = 96 MPH per day x 79 nights = 7,584

**Manpower Hours Total (24 May – 16 Nov)**

DEMONS continuously manned Defensive Fighting Positions (DFPs), Entry Control Points (ECPs), and Roving Patrols (RPs)

- Day Shift: 21,696 Manpower Hours
- Night Shift: 34,488 Manpower Hours
- TOTAL: 56,184 Manpower Hours (2,341 Days)**

**\*Note:** If all Camp Griffin security hours were logged by 1 DEMON working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week - that DEMON would have worked continuously for a total of: 6 Years, 5 Months, and 1 Day.

**Security Support** – Camp Griffin’s security was manned entirely by DEMONS. Air Force Security Forces personnel (manpower varied between 80 - 120 assigned) NEVER pulled security for Camp Griffin. Air Force Security Forces assigned to the 447<sup>th</sup> Air Expeditionary Group consistently reported they were “undermanned” to support



Camp defensive fighting position and observation post.

Camp Griffin in the 176 days we were operational. Security Teams from the U.S. Army's neighboring 115<sup>th</sup> and 118<sup>th</sup> Military Police Battalions provided additional security during heightened threat periods by providing crew served HMMWVs, roving patrols and a Quick Reaction Force.

**Weapons On Site:**

- M-16 310
- M-9 34
- M-60 8
- M-203 16
- M-870 1

**Munitions On Site:**

- M-16 (5.56mm) 58,253
- M-9 (9mm) 1,020
- M-60 (7.62mm) 12,800
- M-203 Grenades 360
- M-203 Flares 11
- M-870 (12 Ga.) 50
- Slap Flares 96
- Trip Flares 128
- Smoke (Red) 32
- Smoke (Green) 48
- Smoke (Yellow) 48



For maximum protection along Camp Griffin's north perimeter, the DEMONS erected a 375 foot long, homemade, experimental, anti-RPG fence on top of the Hesco barrier wall.

**Convoy Ammunition**

- M-16 x 30 rnd magazines loaded for the convoy: 1,250 (totaling 37,500 rounds ready to fire)

Camp Griffin had more ammunition and weapons than any other Air Force unit on Baghdad International Airport. Of the 56,184 manpower hours of DEMON security duty with the 58,253 rounds of 5.56mm ammunition – Not one round was accidentally fired. (Camp Sather's Air Force Security Forces had at least 4!)

**CSVM - SERVICES**

Services performed numerous tasks associated with site construction. Services personnel were responsible for procuring gravel and supervising the layout of gravel on site. Erected living tents, cots, light kits, digging evaporation beds, constructing field sanitation units, port-o-lets, tent floors and volleyball courts. Services personnel were responsible for establishing a cantonment site field feeding system; which fed an average of 215 personnel daily. Erected two mobile kitchen trailers, a dining tent, kitchen tent and positioning six water buffaloes, which were filled daily. A troop support field storeroom was maintained; accounting for \$250, 000 dollars of Unitized Group Rations (UGR's), MRE's and bottled water was maintained in a decentralized storeroom and as war ready material.



Camp Griffin's "open air" movie theater . . . nothing like watching a movie as tracers fly overhead.



Shower unit construction was also completed by Services personnel, a shower waste water evaporation bed, associated sinks, a sump pump system constructed by services personnel and the 20,000 gallon support water system was erected by services personnel. A tactical field exchange was managed and staffed by services personnel.

A field recreation system was established on Camp Griffin, 15 fitness and condition programs were written for personnel deployed to BIAP, an outdoor weight room was constructed. Cardiovascular training equipment was procured for site personnel. An outdoor theater was constructed showing one feature film per week. Services personnel also made weekly ration runs and provided security for Camp Griffin.



Hot breakfast – UGR style, served at Camp Griffin.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 3MO71 – 9 Services Craftsman
- 3MO51 – 2 Services Journeyman

- 11 Services Troops Deployed
- 11 days and night

- 1 Services Troop at end of deployment
- Daytime as security force

**Accomplishments**

**Tent Build Up Phase**

- Day 1: 30 personnel / 18 tents erected / 50 cots set up
- Day 2: 18 personnel / 10 tents erected
- Day 3: 11 personnel / 4 tents erected / 200 cots set up
- Day 4: 4 personnel / 12 tent floors built
- Tent floors built: 640

**Cantonment Site Setup**

- Darnell living tents erected: 32
- Dining tent erected: 1
- Kitchen tent erected: 1
- Kitchen support tent erected: 1
- Shower tent erected: 2
- Recreation tent erected: 1
- Morale telephone tent erected: 1



Camp Griffin Chow Tent – UGRs served daily

**Food / Water**

- Man Hours (12 hrs shifts/80 days):
  - 3 personnel prepared breakfast
  - 4 personnel prepared dinner
  - 3 personnel worked swing shift
- Unit Grade Rations (UGRs): 32,000 meals (200 x 2 meals x 80 days)
- Gallons of water for shower: 3,000 per day
- Gallons of water used for cooking: 120 per day
- Gallons of gasoline used for cooking: 10.2 per day
- MRE's used during "build up": 1 pallet/day (48 cases = 576 meals)
- MRE's used during "steady state": 16 cases/day (192 meals)
- Bottled water used during "steady state": 28 cases/day (448 bottles)

- Bottled water used during “build up”: 44 cases/day (704 bottles)
- Water buffalo (400 gals), gallons used: 32,000
- Toilet paper rolls: 50/day

**Tactical Field Exchange**

Manned 4 hrs /day for 50 days: 200 business hours  
 Average customers in 200 hrs: 450  
 Total AAFES sales: \$20,000

**Recreation**

Outdoor theater - movies shown: 5  
 Volley ball court: 1  
 Movies per day on 2 large screen TVs: 12  
 Average trash bags burned per day: 13

**SG - MEDICAL**

Established and supervised a mobile medical unit (MMU) at deployed location for unit personnel. Performed diagnostic examinations and treated medical and psychological illnesses, injuries and emergencies within scope of care outlined in Command IDMT Treatment Protocols. Provided emergency dental care such as temporary fillings. Administered intravenous fluids and sutured lacerations. Prepared to triage and treat patients in case of mass



Camp Griffin’s cantonment site, the airport terminal in the background. Note the 25 ft CONEX box bunker built into the Iraqi irrigation berm.

casualties, and coordinated emergency medical evacuation to larger medical facilities as required. Prescribed medications and gave injections to include narcotics when ordered by a physician. Performed environmental health inspections of field kitchen food facilities on a monthly basis and as needed. Completed biological checks on water for sanitation and health safety weekly and when buffalos were used. Established and maintained a system for re-supply of expendable medical supplies and equipment items during wartime contingency. Operated medical emergency and other transportation vehicles. Promoted safe working practices while deployed.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 4N071 - 2 Medical Services Craftsman

2 IDMTs deployed  
 • 24 hour shifts

No IDMTs at end of deployment  
 • medical coverage provided by EMEDS

**Accomplishments**

- 24 hour on duty shifts, on call, (for mass casualty or other emergencies)
- Daily interactions with EMEDS, CASH and MASF
- Evaluated over 40,000 gals of water ensuring pot ability
- Observed kitchen operations/preparation on a weekly basis, inspected kitchen monthly
- Observed and ensured personnel were protected from vectors as best possible. Made PPE available (i. e., doxycycline, permetherine spray, D.E.E.T., etc.)



- Maintained high visibility to ensure easy access of care
- IDMT's returned to CONUS when commander determined mission complete (after 180 days) – site medical coverage provided by EMEDS

**Medical Status - Treatment at Camp Griffin 26 May - 17 Oct 03 (145 Days)**

Hours of continuous medical coverage: 3,480  
 Non-Battle Injuries treated at Griffin clinic: 239

**DO - OPERATIONS**

**DOIN - INTELLIGENCE TEAM**

Intelligence provided timely and accurate intel to both the Camp Griffin and the deployed radar at Kirkuk AB. Intel daily briefed current intel reports involving ground, air, and political threats to the mission. Operations crews were briefed every 12 hours highlighting the latest operational data and local area assessments. Weekly intel briefings were provided to maintenance personnel and provided local area assessments and daily weather projections for the daily 728<sup>th</sup> situational reports (SITREPs). Intel maintained a 24/7 shop, provided daily staff briefs to the 447<sup>th</sup> AEG Commander, chaired weekly threat working group (TWG) meetings, attended force protection meetings, coordinated force protection issues through the base defense operation center (BDOC) and command post, and coordinated all SAFIRE reporting up through AMC. A BIAP SAFIRE study was provided to the 447 AEG/CC, which resulted in establishing a change in air traffic procedures. DEMON distributed intel to 12 outside agencies and produced intel summaries depicting highlights during a 24-hour period. Due to a lack of SIPRNET connectivity, DEMON served as an intel liaison to local 118<sup>th</sup> and 270<sup>th</sup> Military Police Battalions. In addition to daily intelligence distribution, 270<sup>th</sup> MP leadership was briefed once a week during a 12-week time frame.

**Troops/AFSC deployed:**

- 14N1 – 1 Intelligence Officer
- 1N031 – 1 Intelligence Applications Journeyman

**2 Intel Troops Deployed**

- 1 days
- 1 nights

**2 Intel Troops at end of deployment**

- 1 days
- 1 nights

**Intelligence Support**

Pre-deployment briefings: 3  
 Convoy briefings: 2  
 Crew changeover/Staff briefings: 582  
 Current Intelligence Briefings (CIB): 184  
 DV briefings: 3  
 Daily CIB distribution contacts: 45  
 Intel contacts established: 60  
 Official AMC reports on SAFIRE: 3  
 SAFIRE reports on inbound/outbound aircraft: 50  
 Country specific weapons/tactics briefing: 20  
 Site visit to conduct intel debriefings: 50

**J-CELL SECTION**

The J-Cell was a vital part of the DEMON data link architecture. It's purpose was to take the Iraqi Airspace air picture and send it to distant participating units through various mediums that could not

be accomplished through the Operations Module. The J-Cell contained several equipment systems including the Joint Range Extension (JRE) with a class 2h terminal, JTIDS Module (JM) with a class 2h terminal, mlRC terminal, Common Connectivity Device (CCD), Situation Awareness Data Link (SADL) Gateway, INMARSAT phone, Link Management System-16 (LMS-16) and Front End System (FES). Using these systems, they were able to transmit the Operation IRAQI FREEDOM air picture over five mediums including Radio Frequency (RF), satellite, landline, SIPRnet, and INMARSAT phone. On a daily basis, the J-Cell had six different links operating – RF Tadi-J (JRE), SADL, Sat-J, Serial-J, SIPR-J, and RF Tadi-J (FES/LMS-16). These different mediums and links created mission-essential redundancy for the primary links and provided an uninterrupted OIF air picture to link participants.

The main objective of the J-Cell was to provide a real-time air picture to the Combined Air Operation Center (CAOC) to support efficient battle management and force allocation requirements. Additionally, link participants included any or all of the following: the Naval battle group in the Persian Gulf, airborne Navy platforms, local Army ground units, adjacent Air Force command and control units, SADL and Tadi-J capable fighters, and the U-2 ground site.

The J-Cell was a unique entity because it is the only work center on Camp Griffin where operators and maintainers work hand-in-hand with each other on a daily basis. Typically, there are two Digital Maintenance Technicians and two or three Interface Control Technicians working during a shift. This is a rare opportunity for the operators and maintainers to see how their counterparts work; and an opportunity to gain knowledge and experience from each other.



J-Cell - JTIDS module backed into a tent.

## Ops Training and Evaluations

Completed throughout the entire deployment period.

- IQE – 20
- RQE - 10
- MQE – 19
- SPOT – 2
- SE Objectivity – 2

The squadron utilized the long deployment to train Ops personnel in secondary positions. As was the case during Operations SOUTERN WATCH, the unit pursued an aggressive training and dual qualification program during the 200+ day deployment. This training program assisted in the overall readiness and multi-qualification status of the operations personnel.

## “In the Box” Operations Tempo

### Early Days

- 24/7 CAS Stack – Joint and British A/C; handed-off to the TACPs as required
- UAVs throughout the airspace
- Routine U-2s, RC-135s, JSTARS, and British NIMROD sorties

- Most coordination with the CAOC was completed over mIRC; TACPs were also on mIRC
- Air refuelings were completed throughout the AOR based on CAS stack location

### **Middle and End Time Period**

- CAS stack was all night and part-time day
- UAVs throughout the airspace (I think the most I saw was 6 UAVs at one time (USAF, USA, as well as coalition UAVs—USA and Coalition UAVs did not have radio capability with us; and USAF UAV radios were usually weak receive))
- Regular U-2s, RJs and JSTARS, NIMROD
- Coordination with the CAOC continued to be completed over mIRC; TACPs were also on mIRC
- AARs started to be more flexible based on requirements: TICs, emergencies, mortar attacks, etc
- Heavier and direct coordination with TACPs evolved around the time of Operations IVY CYCLONE and IRON HAMMER
- Coordinating airspace for the RAF RECCE Tornados was almost always a fire drill; and refueling them prior to RTB was always interesting
- Support for AC-130 Gunships became a major player later in the tour; and the USN returned as well

### **Regular missions included**

- Pipe and Power line recce sorties
- Troops in contact (TIC), mortar patrols, downed Helo support, crowd control, convoy escort
- During Operations IVY CYCLONE and IRON HAMMER, dropping bombs on known/suspected terrorist hideouts/safe houses became the norm

### **Coalition Operations Supported**

**Note:** The following is a list of operations the DEMONS supported since 26 May 03, (the day the 728<sup>th</sup> EACS was declared operational).

The 728<sup>th</sup> EACS supported each of these operations, but we were never actually part of the operations. We supported the Army/Special Forces troops on the ground by refueling Close Air Support (CAS) aircraft and following immediate CAS requests, vectoring CAS aircraft to hot spots where the CAS aircraft were turned over to Tactical/Forward Air Controllers on the ground.

#### **OPERATION PENINSULA STRIKE (9 - 12 Jun 03)**

Extensive raid involving thousands of soldiers to capture or destroy terrorist elements

- Captured nearly 400 detainees and the seizure of numerous weapons and ammo
- Captured 2 former Iraqi Generals

#### **OPERATION DESERT SCORPION (15 - 22 Jun 03)**

Created to neutralize non-compliant influences in order to create a secure environment and concurrently provide support to the local government and assist with economic growth. Offensive actions included 9 raids throughout Iraq, primarily in Baghdad, Kirkuk and Taji.

- Captured nearly 25 detainees and the seizure of numerous weapons and ammo



Army attack against Uday and Qusay Hussein.

- Humanitarian actions in Makhmur, Fallujah and eastern Iraq included: rebuilding schools and drainage ditch, re-establish trash service, and local hospital re-supply

**OPERATION SODA MOUNTAIN (14 - 17 July 03)**

Successfully achieving the objectives of neutralizing subversive individuals and removing potential enemy weapons from Iraq. Also served to identify and fund additional stability projects designed to provide or enhance long-term stability.

- 141 raids resulting in 611 individuals detained, including 62 former regime leaders.
- Captured 4,297 mortar rounds, 1,346 rocket-propelled grenades and 635 weapons

**OPERATION IVY SERPENT (14 - 17 Jul 03)**

Designed to blunt expected attacks against US soldiers during upcoming holidays that mark major events in the history of Saddam's Ba'ath Party. Extensive raid conducted to apprehend high value targets and confiscate weapons and ammunition caches.

- 27 raids Captured nearly 226 detainees, 6 were former regime loyalist leaders
- 800 82mm mortar rounds, 50 AK-47s, 26 RPGs, 3 hand grenades, and numerous weapons and ammo

**OPERATION DESERT SIDEWINDER (14 - 17 Jul)**

Extensive raid involving thousands of soldiers to apprehend high value targets and confiscate weapons and ammunition caches.

- Captured 282 detainees
- Seized 228 small arms, 3 heavy machine guns, 217 RPGs, 200 60mm mortar rounds and documents

**OPERATION VICTORY BOUNTY (26 Jul - 5 August)**

Operation is designed to capture or kill 1,800-targeted Senior Fedayeen officers operating throughout Iraq in order to neutralize anti-coalition activities. Neutralize former regime loyalists and opposition forces.

- Netted or detained more than 70 members of the group. This includes general and field-grade officers.
- 2,000 patrols per day, including hundreds of night patrols, and patrols conducted jointly with Iraqi police. (33,000 Iraqi police now authorized by the coalition.)

**OPERATION POWER CRUDE (20 Aug 03 - still ongoing)**

Conduct military operations to neutralize criminal activity with oil smuggling and power line looting in order to protect vital infrastructure.

**OPERATION LONGSTREET (26 Aug - 9 Sep)**

Conducted combat operations to neutralize/destroy destabilizing elements within select areas in order to deny sanctuary for those destabilizing elements.

**OPERATION TIMBER WOLF (17 Sept 03 – 23 Sept)**

Operation designed to destroy/raid possible terrorist encampments.

**OPERATION PANTHER BITE (22 Sept 03 - 28 Sept)**

Operation is designed to stop the amount of improvised explosive devices being emplaced around the Fallujah area.



Apache flies low overhead Camp Griffin enroute to support ground troops in contact.

**OPERATION DEVIL THRUST (28 Sept 03 – 27 Oct 03)**

Combat operations to kill or capture non-compliant enemy forces currently conducting improvised explosive devices attacks and ambushes in AO TOPEKA.

**OPERATION TIMBER WOLF (29 Sept 03 -01 Oct 03)**

Mission to destroy areas where former regime loyalists reside.

**OPERATION McCLELLAN (30 Sept – 2 Oct)**

Conducted combat operations to destroy terrorists vic OBJ Horse (Wadi 1), Bear (Wadi 2), Dog (village) and Fox (barracks) to prevent further attacks by foreign fighters against coalition forces.

**OPERATION CHAMBERLAIN (3 Oct 03 – 3 Dec 03)**

Conducted defensive operations around the borders to defeat terrorists attempting to infiltrate the country in an effort to create a safe and secure environment.

**OPERATION IVY TYPHOON (05 Oct 03 - ongoing)**

Designed to provide security to armed patrols along routes and destruction of non-compliant forces.

**OPERATION SWEENEY (06 Oct 03 – 29 Oct 03)**

Resulted in the arrest of over 200 people, miscellaneous equipment such as barges, oil boats, tug boats, and generators. Various amounts of small arms, grenades and mortar rounds were recovered. Used as an action to halt smuggling.

**OPERATION IRAQI CURRENCY EXCHANGE (07 Oct 03 – 15 Jan 04)**

Boost Iraqi economy by providing an effective currency exchange. Air and ground assets provided additive security for this process.

**OPERATION TIGER STRIKE (08 Oct 03 – 08 Oct 03)**

Targeted former regime loyalists. Led to successful detainment of specified targets and munitions.

**OPERATION OK CORRALL (18 Oct 03 - 22 Oct 03)**

Capture of five HVTs.

**OPERATION DEVIL THRUST (25 Sep 03 – 27 Oct 03)**

Measure used to prevent IED attacks on coalition forces.

**OPERATION STUART (28 Oct 03 - ongoing)**

Capture of religious radical interfering with the revitalization of Iraq.

**OPERATION SON OF McCLELLAN (9 Oct – 15 Oct 03)**

Conducted combat operations to destroy terrorists camp IVO Mudaysis.

**OPERATION IVY FOCUS**

A subset of Operation Chamberlain tasked to particular unit(s). See above operational description.

**OPERATION GREEN SHIELD**

Conducted to prevent attacks on the Coalition "Green Zone" of Baghdad.

**OPERATION IVY CYCLONE**

Operation that utilized actionable intelligence combined with overwhelming combat power and precision strikes intended to isolate and capture non-compliant forces and foreign insurgents who were planning attacks against coalition forces.



**OPERATION BUFORD (12 Nov – 17 Nov; operation scheduled to 24 Dec 03)**

Defensive operations to eliminate fix destroy enemy activities IVO Baghdad against friendly forces and threat to Iraqi security.

**OPERATION IRON HAMMER (12 Nov – 17 Nov; operation ongoing)**

A joint operation to target enemy operating areas, deny the enemy the opportunity to stage weapons for use against Coalition Forces and the citizens of Baghdad, and destroy enemy forces conducting enemy mortar attacks against Baghdad.

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**“The Neighborhood”**

In the early days the atmosphere at the airport was reminiscent of the “Wild West.” The area had just been liberated only a month earlier and the Army was just setting up patrols around the perimeter. Since there was no established perimeter, it was not uncommon to see Iraqi civilians drive the site. After a few weeks the perimeter was set up and checkpoints posted at the airport gates. Sporadic gunfire could always be heard around the airport, but most was explained as “celebratory fire” or locals trying to keep looters from their property.



Enemy ammo dump burning half mile north of Camp Griffin.

A few weeks later the first mortars fell on Camp Seitz (Army Logistics Base) just outside “Charlie Gate” north of Camp Griffin. Charlie Gate was one of the few gates onto the airport and the nearest checkpoint to Camp Seitz. Just north of Camp Seitz is the Baghdad suburb of Abu Ghuraib. The majority of the attacks on the airport came from that area. The enemy found they could fire mortars and RPGs into the airport and camps and escape into the village without the threat of being attacked. The “hit and run” tactics increased to the point it was a daily (mostly dusk and dawn) occurrence. There were always plumes of smoke on the horizon, the sound of explosions and gunfire was ever present. DEMONS got pretty good at recognizing the difference between AK-47, M-16, M-240, M-2, 25mm fire, mortars explosions (incoming), 105mm fire (outgoing) and huge IED explosions along Route Irish a few miles north.



Ops Center inside Iraqi command and control building.

The first mortars that fell close to Camp Griffin were on 1 Jul 03 when three heavy 120 mm mortars dropped behind the compound, most likely targeting the control tower. The explosions shook Camp Griffin. For the next six months mortar attacks became a part of everyday camp life. Most attacks were aimed at Camp Seitz.

Lucky for the DEMONS, unfortunately unlucky for the Army troops at Camp Seitz, the small 200-troop Logistics Base was regularly the target of enemy actions. Numerous soldiers were killed and wounded during those mortar attacks.

Camp Seitz was probably the more popular target due to their proximity to Abu Ghuraib and the bright compound and perimeter lights. Camp Griffin was farther away (but still inside the effective range of mortars) practiced strict light discipline, utilized camouflage for concealment and was a hardened target. Camp Griffin was ringed by perimeter walls so that daily activity behind the Hesco walls could not be seen from outside the airport wall. Other than the radar spinning around, the camp looked deserted from outside the wall.



A look at Camp Griffin from the top of a house outside the Airport's north wall. The mission outside the wall was to assess Camp Griffin's defenses and concealment from the "enemy's" perspective. Twelve days later the enemy attacked Camp Griffin with mortar fire. The tower and terminal are visible in the far left background of the picture.

### **Summary of Enemy Actions (Near Camp Griffin – confirmed events)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Weapon</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Range from Camp Griffin</b>
28 May 03	Grenade	Camp Seitz	2 mi.
1 Jun 03	3 x Mortar Rounds	Camp Seitz	2.75 mi.
15 Jun 03	Small Arms Fire	Camp Seitz	1 mi.
15 Jun 03	1 x RPG	Army Patrol	2.25 mi.
20 Jun 03	6 x Mortar Rounds	Army Troops	2.5 mi.
22 Jun 03	2 x Grenades	Army Patrol	1.5 mi.
28 Jun 03	IED	Convoy	2.25 mi.
29 Jun 03	Small Arms Fire	Camp Seitz	1.75 mi.
1 Jul 03	2 x 120mm Mortars	BIAP Tower	1.17 mi.
2 Jul 03	Grenades	Checkpoint 1	2.5 mi.
3 Jul 03	1 x Mortar Round	Camp Seitz	1.1 mi.
5 Jul 03	2 x RPGs	Iraqi Police Station	2.25 mi.
11 Jul 03	2 x Mortar Rounds	Camp Seitz	1.1 mi.
11 Jul 03	1 x RPG	Camp Seitz	1.9 mi.
13 Jul 03	Grenade	HMMWV Patrol	1.75 mi.
15 Jul 03	Small Arms Fire	Army Patrol	3 mi.
15 Jul 03	1 x Mortar Round	Camp Seitz	1.25 mi.
16 Jul 03	Small Arms Fire	Army Unit	3 mi.
18 Jul 03	1 x 120mm Mortar	Airport Terminal	1.9 mi.
18 Jul 03	1 x 120mm Mortar	LRP/Camp Sather	1.55 mi.
18 Jul 03	1 x 120mm Mortar	Camp Sather	2.45 mi.

19 Jul 03	RPG/Small Arms Fire	Camp Seitz	2 mi.
20 Jul 03	RPG	Army Compound	3.5 mi.
28 Jul 03	1 x 120mm Mortar	Camp Seitz	1.25 mi.
28 Jul 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	3 mi.
3 Aug 03	Mortar Rounds	Camp Seitz	1.25 mi.
3 Aug 03	7 x 60mm Mortar	<u>1 x Camp Griffin</u>	<u>On Site</u>
4 Aug 03	Small Arms Fire	Checkpoint 6	2.2 mi.
4 Aug 03	RPG	Iraqi Police Station	2 mi.
5 Aug 03	1 x 57mm Rocket	BIAP Terminal	2.75 mi.
11 Aug 03	3 x 120mm Mortars	BIAP	2 mi.
12 Aug 03	4 x Mortar Rounds	Iraqi Police Station	2 mi.
13 Aug 03	RPG	Camp Seitz	1.9 mi.
14 Aug 03	RPG	Checkpoint 6	.5 mi.
15 Aug 03	RPG	Iraqi Police Station	2 mi.
18 Aug 03	RPG/Small Arms Fire	Army Patrol	2.8 mi.
19 Aug 03	RPG	Iraqi Police Station	2 mi.
20 Aug 03	6 x Mortar Rounds	Iraqi Police Station	1.9 mi.
20 Aug 03	IED	Convoy of MSR	2.7 mi.
21 Aug 03	Grenade	Iraqi Police Patrol	1.85 mi.
21 Aug 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	1.8 mi.
22 Aug 03	IED	Army Unit	2.45 mi.
24 Aug 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	2.5 mi.
27 Aug 03	11 x Mortar Rounds	Camp Seitz	1.25 mi.
29 Aug 03	16 x 60mm Mortar Rounds	Camp Seitz	1.25 mi.
30 Aug 03	15 x 60mm Mortar Rounds	Camp Seitz	1.25 mi.
1 Sep 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	1.8 mi.
3 Sep 03	Small Arms Fire	Army Patrol	3.2 mi.
3 Sep 03	Small Arms Fire	Municipal Bldg	2 mi.
6 Sep 03	RPG	Iraqi Police Station	2 mi.
8 Sep 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	2.2 mi.
9 Sep 03	6 x Mortar Rounds	Army Unit	1.8 mi.
9 Sep 03	18 x Mortar Rounds	Camp Seitz	2.6 mi.
10 Sep 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	2.3 mi.
10 Sep 03	Grenade	Army Patrol	1.8 mi.
12 Sep 03	9 x Mortar Rounds	Army Unit	2.1 mi.
13 Sep 03	15 x Mortar Rounds	125 FSB	3.1 mi.
14 Sep 03	7 x Mortar Rounds	Iraqi Police Station	1.9 mi.
15 Sep 03	RPG	Army Unit	1.6 mi.
15 Sep 03	IED	Army Unit	3 mi.
17 Sep 03	1 x Mortar Round	Municipal Bldg	2 mi.
17 Sep 03	IED	2-70 AR Convoy	3 mi.
18 Sep 03	19 x 60mm Mortar Rounds	Camp Seitz	1.7 mi.
18 Sep 03	SA-7 MANPAD	C-130 on takeoff	overhead Camp Griffin
19 Sep 03	IED	Camp Seitz	1.1 mi.
19 Sep 03	5 x Mortar Rounds	Iraqi Police Station	1.9 mi.
20 Sep 03	SA-7 MANPAD found	Taxiway on BIAP	2.5 mi.
21 Sep 03	RPG	Army Unit	2 mi.
21 Sep 03	Small Arms Fire	Army Unit	3 mi.
22 Sep 03	RPG	Army Patrol	2.25 mi.
22 Sep 03	IED	Army Patrol	1.6 mi.
23 Sep 03	RPG	Army Unit	3.1 mi.
24 Sep 03	IED	Army Patrol	1.25 mi.



25 Sep 03	4 x Rockets	Airport Village	2.5 mi.
26 Sep 03	RPG/Small Arms Fire	Army Patrol	1.4 mi.
26 Sep 03	RPG/Small Arms Fire	Iraqi Police Station	1.6 mi.
26 Sep 03	RPG	Army Unit	1.6 mi.
27 Sep 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	1.65 mi.
28 Sep 03	Anti-tank weapon	Army Patrol	1.9 mi.
28 Sep 03	RPG	DHL Aircraft	3.8 mi.
29 Sep 03	SA-7 MANPAD body	Found on ramp	3.3 mi.
3 Oct 03	RPG	2-70 AR	1.8 mi.
3 Oct 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	1.9 mi.
4 Oct 03	5 x 57mm Rockets	Airfield	2.5 mi.
4 Oct 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	1.3 mi.
7 Oct 03	IED	Convoy	1.8 mi.
7 Oct 03	RPG	Army Patrol	3.3 mi.
8 Oct 03	RPG	Army Patrol	1.9 mi.
10 Oct 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	1.6 mi.
10 Oct 03	RPG	Army Patrol	2 mi.
11 Oct 03	IED	Army Patrol	1.8 mi.
11 Oct 03	IED	Market	1.9 mi.
15 Oct 03	3 x Mortar Rounds	Market	2 mi.
16 Oct 03	Grenade	Estonian Patrol	1.7 mi.
20 Oct 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	2 mi.
23 Oct 03	Rocket Attack	BIAP	2.5 mi.
23 Oct 03	1 x 57mm Rocket	BIAP	1.3 mi.
23 Oct 03	1 x 57mm Rocket	BIAP	1.4 mi.
23 Oct 03	1 x 57mm Rocket	BIAP	3.1 mi.
23 Oct 03	IED	Convoy/QRF	1.8 mi.
25 Oct 03	16 x 82mm Mortar Rounds	125 FSB	1.4 mi.
26 Oct 03	4 x Mortar Rounds	Iraqi Police Station	1.6 mi.
27 Oct 03	Mortar Rounds	125 FSB	2.3 mi.
27 Oct 03	10 x Mortar Rounds	125 FSB	2.5 mi.
27 Oct 03	Rocket Attack	BIAP	2.2 mi.
31 Oct 03	7 x RPG	W&E of Camp Griffin	100 ft
2 Nov 03	Grenade	Estonian Platoon	1.6 mi.
2 Nov 03	Small Arms Fire	Patrol	1.7 mi.
3 Nov 03	RPG	Municipal Bldg	1.6 mi.
3 Nov 03	Small Arms Fire	Army Patrol	1.6 mi.
5 Nov 03	1 x Mortar Round	125 FSB FOB	2.3 mi.
8 Nov 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	3.0 mi.
11 Nov 03	IED	Convoy on MSR	2.0 mi.
14 Nov 03	16 x Mortar Rounds	Camp Seitz	.9 mi.
15 Nov 03	8 x Mortar Rounds	125 Fire Support Base	2.1 mi.

### MANPAD Engagements

In addition to the 3 Aug mortar attack that blew up the fuel pod, enemy forces also attempted to shoot down departing aircraft with SA-7 MANPAD missiles. On three separate occasions the launched SA-7s engaged the flare countermeasures a few hundred feet directly over the Camp Griffin. A popular sport was to walk around camp looking for pieces of MANPADs.

## Battle Damage Assessment

(direct result of enemy mortar attack)

- 2 fuel pod tanks
- 900 gallons DF-8 fuel
- M-720 mobilizer
- Polaris utility vehicle with hand tools
- Total assessed loss: \$48,000.00

## 728 EACS Support to Various Units on Baghdad Int'l Airport

- **447<sup>th</sup> Air Expeditionary Group**
  - 5 pallets of DEMON filled sand bags
  - 17,000 empty sand bags
  - 5-Ton vehicle support for C-wire installation
  - Provided 3 color laser jet printers
- **447<sup>th</sup> AEG Civil Engineer Squadron**
  - Built shower curtains for all of Camp Sather
  - Provided Temper tents (from Ali Al Salem)
  - Provided ECU's (from Ali Al Salem)
  - Provided ECU service support (HVAC)
  - Power Distribution Panels (from Ali Al Salem)
  - Manpower to build tents, sand bag living tents and various base details
- **447<sup>th</sup> Communications Squadron**
  - Provided 3 ECUs (CENTAF assets)
  - Instruction to their HVAC personnel
  - Provided multiple phones (from Ali Al Salem)
  - Coordinated CE support
  - Provided sole power unit (TQG) for the DKET (BIAP was unable to support – TQG supported DKET kept the entire BIAP up/downlinks online)
- **447<sup>th</sup> EMEDS**
  - Provided CENTAF commercial ambulance (from Ali Al Salem) only one on BIAP with A/C!
  - Provided a M-149 water buffalo for a hand washing station
- **447<sup>th</sup> Logistics Readiness Squadron (POL)**
  - Built security Arm (Entry Control Gate)
- **Combat Search and Rescue Squadron**
  - Provided generator and connected power to equipment
  - Provided computer connectivity technical expertise
- **US Army ROWPU Site (Reserve Osmosis Water Purification Unit)**
  - Provided ECU and connected to power



Iraqi 60mm mortar direct hit on fuel pod.



Fire Team from 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne's 105mm counterbattery, Camp Griffin's closest neighbors.

- **CJTF-7 (Other Government Agencies)**
  - Provided Fuel Pod for generator and PMI support
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division, 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, Armored Company**
  - Provided Morale support, phone call support, TV, meals, and transportation (two-5 tons)
- **82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Fire Team (105mm Howitzer Counter Battery)**
  - Tent floors, ECU, generator support, phone, TV
  - Convoyed and assisted 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne artillery unit's move to a new site on the airport
- **118<sup>th</sup> & 115<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company**
  - Fixed their generators/ECUs, provided phone, cable, ECU, and Generator, gave them two vehicles (captured Iraqi trucks)
- **1166<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company**
  - Provided phone line and cable TV, M-series vehicle parts
- **270<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company**
  - Provided phone line and cable TV
- **Patriot Battery Company**
  - Provided 25 gals of oil for their equipment (they had the wrong type - mission impacted)



An unusual event, tank meets radar. U.S. Army neighbors brought an Abrams tank and a Bradley Fighting vehicle over to Camp Griffin for an exchange.

## **728 EACS, Det 1 (Kirkuk AB) Support to Various Units**

- **Army Fire Finder Radar unit**
  - Provided spare 400Hz TQG and associated maintenance for 3 weeks
- **Army Sentinel radar unit**
  - Brought fuel every other day, provided living quarters to 6 soldiers, provided morale and welfare facilities for soldiers.
- **506 Expeditionary Communications Squadron**
  - Provided 1 60 Hz TQG
- **506 Transportation Squadron**
  - provided a M-49 fuel truck on a twice daily basis for 1 month

## Camp Griffin MWR Trips

First Sergeant set up a tour for troops to get out and visit the local palaces on their day off. The tour would visit the Radwaniyah and Abu Ghuraib Presidential Sites to tour the Victory Palace, Ba'ath Party Headquarters, and Children's playground. The tour would end at the Army PX, and for lunch a choice of the U.S. Army's Bob Hope DFAC (Dining Facility) or Burger King. Each tour usually lasted about 5 hours. Over 70 DEMONS took advantage and went on the tour.



Abu Ghuraib Presidential Site (Ba'ath Party Headquarters) near airport was heavily damaged during air attacks.

## Rest and Relaxation (R&R) Trips

CENTAF announced that 3 day R&R trips to Al Udeid AB, Qatar would be made available for forward units that had been in theater greater than 100 days. The trips were designed to be 3 day/2 night stays. The only Air Force unit stationed at the Baghdad Airport that had been deployed long enough was the 728<sup>th</sup>. The first trips began 11 Sep 03 and they were flown to Al Udeid via C-130s. The pizza and beer was definitely the highlight of the trip along with being able to rest in safe environment. In the end about 55 DEMONS participated in 5 R&R trips. For those DEMONS that wanted to take the down time but did not want to go to Al Udeid they were given the same amount of time off to at Camp Sather.



Marble from the Ba'ath Party Palace was a very popular souvenir.

## Camp Life Highlights

### Operation "Sweet Corn"

It started with two corn-hungry native lowans, stationed in Baghdad . . .

Major Robin Hosch and Senior Airmen Zach Heck had a whimsical but relentless craving for their yearly dose of good-old home-grown, Iowa sweet corn. The two contacted their "squadron," the 133rd Iowa Air National Guard test squadron, in Fort Dodge, who agreed to make their dream a



reality. The 133<sup>rd</sup> Test Squadron packed 300 dozen (about 3,600 ears) of Iowa's best sweet corn donated by the Garst Seed Company. Kum & Go convenience stores donated the coolers and Wal-Mart donated the butter, salt and pepper. The corn was delivered fresh from the field and the community of Fort Dodge led by the mayor turned out in the Wal-Mart parking lot to pack the 76 coolers full. Ruan trucking company volunteered to drive the corn from Iowa to Charleston AFB where it was loaded on a C-17, flown to Germany then directly on to Baghdad International Airport. The nearly 5,000 lbs of corn arrived on 9 August and was promptly cooked and served to Camp Demon. There was enough corn to share – thousands of ears were given to Camp Sather so the other 1,200 Air Force personnel could enjoy. DEMONS also took care of our Army brothers - coolers of hot buttered corn was delivered to our neighbors, the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Counter Battery Company and the water purification unit across the street.



300 dozen ears of Iowa's best sweet corn packed in coolers, flown in straight from Ft Dodge and cooked in our tilt grill!

### 10 Oct – Camp Sather Mardi Gras/Bazaar

Afternoon bazaar, a parade, Cajun shrimp at the dining hall, a costume ball and music and dancing

### 31 Aug – Camp Sather Labor Day Sports Extravaganza

Highlights include a 2 mile All Terrain run (around Camp Sather), basketball games, and a cookout

### 22/23 Oct – Camp Sather Play: A Midsummer Night's Dream

A Shakespeare comedy was performed on the steps of the terminal building in Camp Sather.

Six DEMONS were actor and actresses of the cast.

Camp Griffin's fabrication tent (sewing machines) were used to sew many of the costumes. Desert camo was donated to construct the stage's backdrop.



Camp Sather's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" cast and crew.

## OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM – DEMON Timeline / Significant Events:

- 12 Apr 03 - 728<sup>th</sup> ACS DVON arrived at Kuwait Int'l Airport with weapons/ammunition
- 17 Apr 03 - Main Body processed through the mobility line at the Eglin Readiness Center
- 22 Apr 03 - Main Body#1 (196 troops) arrived Kuwait Int'l Airport

- 25 Apr 03 - Main body #2 (66 troops) arrived at Kuwait Int'l Airport
- 1 May 03 - President Bush announces major combat operations in Iraq have ended
- 4 May 03 - M/V Nordwelle loaded with CRC equipment docked in Kuwait, began downloading
- 7 May 03 - Ship downloaded, equipment ready for 3 convoys to Ali Al Salem for staging
- 7 May 03 - Three convoys from the Port of Shuaiba to Ali Al Salem AB
- 10 May 03 - Convoy briefing and final preparation of the trucks/tows
- 11 May 03 - Rest day in preparation for convoy the next day
- 12 May 03 - Convoys departed Ali Al Salem for Tallil Air Base, Iraq; convoys arrived, set up a refueling point and finished by midnight. Troops slept on trucks, tows and pallets
- 13 May 03 - Convoy departed Tallil AB for Baghdad
- 13 May 03 (1424L) - SSgt Patrick Griffin was mortally wounded east of Ad Diwaniyah by UXO
- 13 May 03 - Both convoys arrived Baghdad International Airport, parked on the main tarmac
- 17 May 03 - Memorial at Camp Sather, dedicated tech site as Camp Griffin
- 20 May 03 - First hot meal served at Camp Griffin
- 26 May 03 - (0700Z) Regeneration Complete/DEMON operational
- 26 May 03 - AWACS released from AOR/stand down for reconstitution
- 31 May 03 - 4 troops to Tallil to support British 1ACC (CRC) (31 May – 15 Nov)
- 5 Jun 03 - President Bush flew over Iraq
- 10 Jul 03 - DO flew on HH-60 to Ad Diwaniyah for accident investigation
- 18 Jul 03 - Site Survey to Djibouti (Horn of Africa) for 1 DEMON (CAOC LNO)
- 19 Jul 03 - 23 troops depart for Kirkuk to set up the Remote Radio package and begin testing
- 29 Jul 03 - Kirkuk DKET operational for all DR circuits
- 1 Aug 03 - DR circuit operational
- 3 Aug 03 - Ops Officer takes command - 728<sup>th</sup> EACS, 60mm mortar hits Camp Griffin fuel pod
- 5 Aug 03 - Last hot meal served, Camp Griffin cantonment site closed
- 6 Aug 03 - First mission controlled by DEMON (with 606<sup>th</sup> monitoring)
- 9 Aug 03 - DR declared "Operational" 728<sup>th</sup> assumed control of the northern third of Iraq  
-- First Air Force Remote Radio Package operational
- 9 Aug 03 - 133<sup>rd</sup> Test Squadron airlifted 3,600 ears of Iowa's finest sweet corn to 728<sup>th</sup> ACS
- 11 Aug 03 - 19 Troops, TSC-100A and 3 pallets sent to EAFB on C-5
- 19 Aug 03 - Change of command from 606 EACS to 728 EACS Det 1 in Kirkuk
- 19 Aug 03 - Baghdad - United Nations HQ building blown up by car bomb (15 KIA, 40 WIA)
- 27 Aug 03 - 728<sup>th</sup> Air Control Squadron combat change of command at base of radar hill
- 11 Sep 03 - 15 troops sent on R&R #1 trip to Al Udeid AB, Qatar
- 15 Sep 03 - 10 Troops sent home to EAFB "mission complete"
- 15 Sep 03 - 15 troops sent on R&R #2 trip to Al Udeid AB, Qatar
- 24 Sep 03 - 29 Troops sent home to EAFB "mission complete"
- 25 Sep 03 - 728<sup>th</sup> EACS moved under 332<sup>nd</sup> AEW (Tallil AB) from 484<sup>th</sup> AEW (Al Udeid AB)
- 27 Sep 03 - 27 Troops sent home to EAFB "mission complete"
- 27 Sep 03 - CENTAF Standardization/Evaluation Team visit to Camp Griffin
- 27 Sep 03 - Baghdad Al Rasheed Hotel (1 KIA, 17 WIA)
- 29 Sep 03 - 11 troops sent on R&R #3 trip to Al Udeid AB, Qatar
- 4 Oct 03 - 11 troops sent on R&R #4 trip to Al Udeid AB, Qatar
- 10 Oct 03 - 11 troops sent on R&R #5 trip to Al Udeid AB, Qatar
- 12 Oct 03 - Baghdad - Baghdad Hotel (6 KIA, 32 WIA)
- 20 Oct 03 - 9 Troops sent home to EAFB "mission complete"
- 26 Oct 03 - Baghdad - Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) rocket attack (1 KIA, 15 WIA)
- 27 Oct 03 - Baghdad - Red Cross Building (25 KIA, 25 WIA)
- 1 Nov 03 - 14 Troops, 2 x 530 shelters and 5 pallets sent home to EAFB "mission complete"
- 2 Nov 03 - U.S. Army CH-47 helicopter shot down 20 miles west of BIAP (16 KIA)
- 7 Nov 03 - U.S. Army UH-60 helicopter shot down (6 KIA)

- 12 Nov 03 - Baghdad - Italian Headquarters building blown up by car bomb (18 KIA, 21 WIA)
- 13 Nov 03 - AC-130 gunship orbited over BIAP, fired at targets just east of the Camp Griffin
- 14 Nov 03 - AC-130 gunship orbited over BIAP, fired at targets east and north of Camp Griffin
- 15 Nov 03 - 603<sup>rd</sup> ACS delayed another day – 39 DEMONS have to remain in place for turnover
- 16 Nov 03 - Mission is officially the 603<sup>rd</sup> ACSs (per CENTAF) they won't be at BIAP until 17<sup>th</sup>
- 16 Nov 03 - 2 x U.S. Army UH-60s collide and crash in Mosul (18 KIA, 5 WIA)
- 17 Nov 03 - 3 x C-130s with 92 troops/5 pallets departed BIAP for Kuwait Int'l AP
- 18 Nov 03 - Remaining "DEMONS" (x PRANG, 2 Hill and 1 Iowa augmentees depart for AUAB)
- 18 Nov 03 - DEMON main Body departs Kuwait Int'l AP on dedicated flight to EAFB, 41 DEMONS remained behind to man CRC and provide spin up training for 603<sup>rd</sup> ACS
- 19 Nov 03 - 23 DR DEMON personnel depart Kirkuk for Al Udeid to catch rotator
- 19 Nov 03 - 11 CRC DEMONS (6 PRANG, 2 Hill, 2 Iowa + 1 728th) depart AUAB on rotator
- 20 Nov 02 - DR DEMONS depart AUAB on rotator to Atlanta then to Ft Walton Beach Airport
- 20 Nov 03 - Last 40 DEMONS depart for AUAB to catch rotator
- 23 Nov 03 - 40 DEMONS fly on rotator to Atlanta, 15 continue to EAFB, 25 remain the night
- 24 Nov 03 - Final 25 DEMONS fly from Atlanta to EAFB.

### Weather (Camp Griffin)

- Consecutive days of temps over 100 degrees: 102
- Number of days with clouds in the sky (13 May-15 Oct): 3
- Highest recorded temperature during deployment: 130.5 degrees (10 Aug 03 )
- Lowest recorded temperature during deployment: 42 degrees (15 Nov 03)
- Number of days Camp Griffin recorded rain (13 May-15 Oct): 2
- Recorded lightening/thunder (13 May – 17 Nov): 1 (10 Nov 03)
- Highest wind gust recorded: 52 Knots (10 Nov 03)

### Miscellaneous Numbers

- Flags flown on radar hill over Camp Griffin: 366
- Total amount of personnel deployed: 308
- DEMON with the least days deployed: 7
- DEMON with the most days deployed: 224
- Youngest DEMON deployed: 18 years old (Airman)
- Oldest DEMON deployed: 68 years old (AFITS Technician)

### Conferences

- 24-26 May 03 – OIF Tactics Conference - Al Udeid (2 DEMONS)
- 31 May 03 – OIF Link Conference Bahrain (3 DEMONS)
- 15 Jul 03 - C2 Conference - Al Udeid (1 DEMON)
- 11 Aug 03 - CAS Conference - Babylon (1 DEMON)
- 20–22 Oct 03 - OIF Link Conference - Bahrain (3 DEMONS)





## Camp Griffin Operation Iraqi Freedom Coin



Coins were numbered and sold for \$10. All the proceeds from the sales were given to SSgt Griffin's children.

## 728<sup>th</sup> EACS Det 1 (Kirkuk), Operations Iraqi Freedom Coin



## Public Affairs

During the deployment numerous news agencies visited, called or emailed to take pictures, conduct interview or tape sound bites. Some of the agencies include:

- Air Force News (video and print journalist)
- Air Force Times
- Combat Camera (3 different teams, still and video)
- Northwest Florida Daily News (Ft Walton Beach)
- WEAR-TV Channel 3 New (ABC Affiliate - Pensacola)
- WPMI-TV Channel 15 News (Reporter John Watkins, NBC Affiliate - Mobile, Alabama)

## Articles from Air Combat Command's Vectors Quarterly Newsletter

**April 2003 Edition - Eglin AFB, Fla:** The **33rd Fighter Wing** has people, aircraft and equipment from the **58th Fighter Squadron** and the **728th Air Control Squadron** deployed to Southwest Asia, postured to provide air superiority for contingencies in that region. The 728th ACS uses its radar to provide a battle space picture for theater commanders.

**July 2003 Edition -** While 300 "Gorillas" of the **58th Fighter Squadron, Eglin AFB, FL**, redeployed home from Saudi Arabia where they supported Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, 300 "Demons" of the **728th Air Control Squadron** packed up a record-setting 2.7 million pounds of equipment to sealift toward Iraq. The **728th ACS** is currently providing air control from Baghdad International airport.

**October 2003 Edition -** The **728th Air Control Squadron, from Eglin AFB, Fla.**, recently chalked up an Air Force first; they deployed with and successfully fielded a new remote radar package. The operational remote radar capability added more than 250 miles of radar and radio coverage to the Control Reporting Center's existing coverage. This new capability reduced the number of units required in theater, allowing the 606th ACS to re-deploy home.

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## Redeployment – Going Home

### Replacements:

The 603<sup>rd</sup> ACS (Aviano AB, Italy) augmented by 109<sup>th</sup> ACS (Salt Lake, Utah Air Guard) was assigned the task of replacing the 728<sup>th</sup> ACS. They arrived in Kuwait City and flew to Baghdad via C-130s. Their assigned deployment was scheduled for 6 months duration.

- 9 Oct 03 - 603<sup>rd</sup>/CC and Chief of Security Forces conduct 1-day site survey at Baghdad
- 3/4 Nov 03- 603<sup>rd</sup> ADVON team (14 troops) arrived at Baghdad
- 13 Nov 03 - 109<sup>th</sup> DR body (40 troops) arrived Al Udeid then Kirkuk on 14 Nov
- 13 Nov 03 - 109<sup>th</sup> CRC body (19 troops) arrived Al Udeid then Baghdad
- 17 Nov 03 - 603<sup>rd</sup> Main Body #1 (55 troops) arrived Al Udeid then to Baghdad
- 18 Nov 03 - 603<sup>rd</sup> Main Body #2 (42 troops) arrived at Baghdad
- 19 Nov 03 - First full day of 603<sup>rd</sup> accomplishing the mission

The departing DEMONS were scheduled on 3 C-130s to shuttle to Kuwait City to catch the dedicated contract airliner home. A team of 40 DEMONS remained behind to coordinate the mission turnover to the 603<sup>rd</sup>.

On 20 Nov 03, the last DEMON (the commander) stepped on a C-130 to leave Baghdad International Airport enroute to Al Udeid, Qatar to join the other 36 DEMONS to wait for the rotator home.

Of the 4 C-130s shuttling DEMONS to Kuwait City and Al Udeid, 3 were shot at by small arms fire while climbing out of Baghdad International Airport.



Packing luggage pallets for C-130 flight to Kuwait City.

## Post Deployment

The United States Central Command Air Forces (CENTAF) awarded the following medals to members of the 728<sup>th</sup> Air Control Squadron (including members from the 116<sup>th</sup> ACS, 133<sup>rd</sup> TS, 141<sup>st</sup> ACS and 729<sup>th</sup> ACS) for their actions during Operation Iraqi freedom.

- 11 Bronze Stars Medals
- 3 Purple Heart Medals (1 posthumously)
- 5 Meritorious Service Medal (1 posthumously)
- 2 Air Force Commendation Medals w/Valor
- 131 Air Force Commendation Medals
- 121 Air Force Achievement Medals
- 3 Air Force Exemplary Civilian Service Medals



In addition, for their service in Iraq, the DEMONS are eligible for:

- Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with VALOR
- Air Force Expeditionary Service Ribbon with gold combat border
- Short Tour Ribbon
- Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal

For their actions while deployed to support Operation IRAQI FREEDON, the unit was submitted for an Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with Valor, and will be submitted for the newly approved Gallant Unit Award.

## DEMON Trucks Return

A team of 16 DEMONS returned to Kuwait to receive the 72 trucks and tows released from theater. They process, wash and loaded them on to the M/V Cape Domingo (T-AKR 5053, one of Military sealift Command's Roll-on/Roll-off ships). The trucks arrived at the Port of Charleston and were shipped via commercial flatbed to Eglin's TMO yard, the same spot where they began their trip 15 months earlier.



M/V Cape Domingo bringing DEMON vehicles home.

The rest of the CRC equipment remains in theater supporting the OIF mission.

# 728 EACS SITUATION REPORT – 18 November 2003

0300Z / 17 November 03 – 0300Z / 18 November 2003

**\*\* FINAL DEMON SITREP \*\***

**CRC: Baghdad International Airport (BIAP)**

**DR: Kirkuk Air Base (KRAB)**

Op Iraqi Freedom	Main Body	Arrival BIAP	CRC Ops	DR Ops
D+246	209	189	176	91
Remarks: <b>728<sup>th</sup> ACS – Mission Complete</b>				

## Commander's Overall Assessment: Green

Regeneration Complete: 0700Z/26 May 2003

### 1. Commander's Comments

- Radar "A" is green.
- Radar "B" is green.
- Radar "C" (DR @ Kirkuk) is green.
- Radar "D" (DR @ Kirkuk) is green.
- 603<sup>rd</sup> ACS now has the CRC and DR mission.

728<sup>th</sup> ACS "DEMONS" have completed their Operation IRAQI FREEDOM tasking and are redeploying home after 176 days of controlling the skies over central and northern Iraq. "Poised for Peace, DEMONS do it Better."

Lt Col Shively, "DEMON 1" sends

On 8 March 2004 the 603<sup>rd</sup> ACS moved the CRC from Camp Griffin, Baghdad International Airport to another airbase in Iraq as part of the headquarters-directed consolidation. This is what Camp Griffin looked like the next day . . .





## Staff Sgt. Patrick Lee Griffin Jr.

Staff Sgt. Patrick Lee Griffin Jr., 31, of Elgin, S.C., joined the Air Force five years ago to take advantage of education benefits. He was promoted to staff sergeant in February 2003 and deployed to Iraq in April.

Griffin, a data systems technician assigned to the 728th Air Control Squadron, was killed May 13, 2003, when his convoy was ambushed on the way to Baghdad.

"He had only been there a few weeks," said his stepmother, Paula Griffin, of Groton, N.Y. "We thought the war was over with." She said her stepson married his wife Michelle in 1997; they had two children, Mackensie, 2, and Cory, 4.

SSgt Griffin was laid to rest at 1700L on Wednesday, 21 May 2003 at Willow Glen Cemetery in Dryden, New York. The funeral was attended by the 33<sup>rd</sup> Fighter wing Commander, Col Ted Kresge and the wing Chaplain, Capt Ishmael Rodriguez. A four-ship of F-15s from the 102<sup>nd</sup> Fighter Wing, Otis Air National Guard Base, Cape Cod Massachusetts paid tribute to Griff by performing the missing man formation.

On 2 April 2004, the squadron held a ceremony to rename Demon Way, the street in front of the squadron to Griffin Way, and dedicate a memorial stone in memory of SSgt Pat Griffin. The long-awaited ceremony was for the DEMON deployers to say goodbye to Griff. The "Fighting Crows" from the 60<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadron performed a fly over and missing man formation.



SSgt Patrick Griffin's memorial stone at the squadron on 13 May 2004, the one year anniversary of his death.

*. . . I was there the day Griff was killed. He was a great friend and always had a smile on his face. Griff, you will be missed by all of us at the 728th. It hurts me to know I made it home and you didn't, but I know you are sitting up there laughing at me with that shit eating grin on your face and saying "suck it up and drink a beer for me." By the way we all hated your ugly red shorts. We will never forget. Peace . . .*

*A Fellow DEMON*

# OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

