

# AIR FORCE SECURITY ASSISTANCE CENTER



## LINEAGE

Established as AFLC International Logistics Center on 12 Apr 1978

Activated on 1 May 1978

Redesignated as Air Force Security Assistance Center on 1 Jul 1992

## STATIONS

Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, 1 May 1978

## ASSIGNMENTS

Air Force Logistics Command, 1 May 1978

Air Force Materiel Command, 1 Jul 1992

## COMMANDERS

Maj. Gen. Otto K. Habedank July 1992-Aug. 1994

Maj. Gen. Walter T. Worthington Aug. 1994-Aug. 1997

Col. Howard E. Creek Aug. 1997-Sept. 1997

Brig. Gen. Antonio J. Ramos Sept. 1997-July 1999

Maj. Gen. David R. Love July 1999-Sept. 2000

Maj. Gen. Claude M. Bolton Jr. Oct. 2000-Jan. 2002

Brig. Gen. Jeffrey R. Riemer Feb. 2002-July 2004

Brig. Gen. (later Maj. Gen.) Arthur J. Rooney Jr. July 2004-Feb. 2006

Col. Robert M. Stambaugh Feb. 2006-April 2006

Brig. Gen. David W. Eidsaune April 2006-Jan. 2007

Maj. Gen. Johnny A. Weida Jan. 2007-June 2007

Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Reheiser June 2007-March 2009

Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Lanni March 2009-May 2011

Brig. Gen. Arnold W. Bunch Jr. May 2011-Present

## HONORS

### Service Streamers

None

## **Campaign Streamers**

None

## **Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers**

None

## **Decorations**

Air Force Organizational Excellence Awards

1 Oct 1978-30 Sep 1980

1 Oct 1981-30 Sep 1983

1 Oct 1983-30 Sep 1985

1 Jan 1990-31 Dec 1991

## **EMBLEM**

Approved on 30 Mar 1992

## **EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE**

## **MOTTO**

## **NICKNAME**

## **OPERATIONS**

The Worldwide Warehouse Redistribution Services program facilitates the transfer of materiel, acquired under the U.S. Arms Export Control Act, between U.S. friends and allies. The transfer occurs via the U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) program and guidelines. The WWRS goal is to reduce FMS customers excess inventory, provide other customers access to needed materiel at reduced price, and enable sellers to re-invest proceeds in additional assets via FMS.

## **Description**

The WWRS program office is located at the Air Force Security Assistance Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. WWRS is an internet facilitated virtual warehouse program (similar to eBay), designed to utilize FMS acquired excess serviceable materiel to fill FMS requisitions prior to placing a demand on the U.S. Dept of Defense supply system. An urgent broadcast capability is incorporated to assist FMS customers in locating materiel not listed in the program inventory. All materiel passes through an in-transit inspection point (IIP) between selling and buying countries. The IIP visually inspects the material, assumes title for the U.S. government, removes any markings that identify the selling country, transfers title, and ships the material to the buyer. The U.S. military services have also purchased critical materiel through this program. The program office is self-supporting via a services fee paid by materiel sellers.

The WWRS program began in April 1998. Currently, U.S. Air Force and Navy FMS customers are participating with U.S. Army FMS slated to begin participation in 2005. To date, over 8,000 transactions between FMS customers valued at over \$30M have been completed. The average cost savings to buyers is 26.9% below the U.S. DoD price. Sellers have recouped over \$26M for

re-investment into FMS materiel. Materiel quality has equaled/exceeded that of U.S. DoD shipments. The current sales inventory lists over 100,000 types of materiel with a value exceeding \$1.1B.

The Parts and Repair Ordering System is a major procurement system managed by the Air Force Security Assistance Center (AFSAC), Wright-Patterson AFB OH, to support logistics requirements for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) customers. PROS provides procurement and maintenance support for a wide range of nonstandard and hard to support standard items. PROS also provides a contracting vehicle for specialized engineering and technical services through task orders. This is a tri-service program supporting Air Force, Army and Navy FMS customers.

Prior to 1990, over 60% of FMS requisitions were cancelled because there was no effective way for FMS customers to acquire non-standard supply and maintenance support. PROS was developed to fill that need. Today, less than 4% of FMS requisitions are cancelled due to inability to locate a qualified source. This fourth-generation program has been providing over 17 years of successful support with over 490,000 requisitions valued in excess of \$2.9B to the FMS customers.

The PROS III contract was awarded to Lear Siegler Logistics International, Inc. on September 8, 2006 with a 3-year base ordering period of performance, a 2-year optional period and 5-year close-out period for a maximum of 10 years.

The PROS III Program functions similar to an Air Logistics Center with the exception of standard item source approval and first article testing. The contractor is responsible for the purchase of supply items to include spares and end items, contracting for maintenance services to include repair, overhaul, upgrade, modification and calibration/testing of items identified by the customer and the management of task orders to provide limited studies, analysis, technical support and familiarization training. The contract is managed by a dedicated program office at AFSAC that oversees the contractor's performance and monitors the flow of FMS requirements to the contractor.

#### Headquarters

Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Reheiser - Commander  
Col. Glenn Lang - Vice Commander  
Mr. William T. (Tom) Koogler - Executive Director  
Col. Ken Curell - Chief of Staff

#### 555th International Group

Ms. Marie Tinka - Acting Director

#### 555th International Materiel Squadron

Lt. Col. Mike Roche - Commander

755th International Materiel Squadron  
Lt. Col. Lisa Tucker - Commander

555th International Logistics Squadron  
Lt. Col. Thomas Sparaco - Commander

555th International Support Squadron  
Mr. Ron D'Allessandris - Director

## Mission

AFSAC builds foreign partner capabilities in support of global security objectives.

## Responsibilities

The Global War on Terror is front and center of the center's priorities. Current efforts are under way to assist in rebuilding the Iraqi and Afghanistan Air Forces, as well as supporting other international partners engaged in the GWOT.

To achieve those and other national security goals, AFSAC oversees system sales and support for more than 170 models of aircraft - a fleet totaling more than 6,600. AFSAC also orchestrates Air Force Materiel Command product and logistic center support of security assistance needs to 90 countries and nine NATO organizations.

The center serves as a 'portfolio manager' for more than 2400 total foreign military sales cases valued at over \$80 billion. AFSAC provides logistics support for weapon systems dating from the 1940s, such as the C-47, to modern-day systems, including the C-130, F-16, F-15, C-17 and the Boeing 767 Airborne Warning and Control System. As a result of the FMS oversight responsibility, AFSAC personnel help ensure the command's international business processes comply with the Air Force policy and the Arms Export Control Act.

AFSAC is also responsible for the command's foreign military sales resource allocation, international cooperative research, development and acquisition programs, military-to-military contract programs and foreign disclosure management.

In 2005, AFSAC was restructured to a center/group/squadron configuration. A ceremony was held November 8 of that year to formally activate the 555th International Group, the 555th International Materiel Squadron, the 755th International Materiel Squadron, the 555th International Logistics Squadron and the 555th International Support Squadron.

AFSAC has more than 420 military, civilian, contractor personnel and foreign liaison officers.

The Headquarters, Air Warfare Center (AWFC) is responsible for missions vital to the United States Air Force, and is chartered to test, to train, and to develop tactics. It also possesses a combat mission, recently deploying its combat units to contingencies in southwest Asia and Africa.

The Center manages the world's most advanced combat pilot training in the US AF Fighter Weapons School. The School trains attack pilots in the A-10, fighter pilots in the F-15, F-15E, F-16, and F-111, bomber pilots in the B-1 and the B-52, and helicopter pilots in the HH-60. It also develops combat tactics and publishes Multi-Command Manual 3-1, and trains intelligence warriors. The Center also directs the Battlestaff Training School which develops and conducts command, control, communications, computers and intelligence exercises near Eglin Air Force Base in the Florida panhandle. It also has the Air Ground Operations School at Hurlburt Field, Florida, the only US service school devoted to instruction in coordinated joint air ground operations.

The AWFC guides development and operation of the Nellis Range Complex, largest in the world at over three million acres in Nevada. It also manages four Electronic Combat Range Sites stretching from Arkansas to Utah. It has developed advanced systems for air combat maneuvering and mission debriefing for both air superiority (RED FLAG) and close air support (AIR WARRIOR).

The Headquarters, AirWarfare Center conducts specialized training in exercises as diverse as the RED, GREEN and BLUE FLAGs, AIR WARRIOR, and SILVER FLAG ALPHA, and contributes to the Canadian MAPLE FLAG exercise. It supports several important competitions, including GUNSMOKE, LONGSHOT, and WILLIAMTELL.

The Center leads the Air Force in the development and evaluation of new tactics, and performs the vast majority of test and evaluation of Air Force aircraft and munitions. Evaluation of operational flight programs on most major combat aircraft continues to assure world-wide air superiority. These aircraft include the A-10, the F-15, the F-15E, the F-16, the F-111, the F-117, the B-1, and the B-52. It also develops, validates and tests air operations concepts and doctrine.

The Center is responsible for more than forty percent of all live ammunition expended in the active Air Force. In addition to the aircraft assigned to the Center's units, its troops maintain aircraft from all the sister services and foreign governments. Support services cross the full spectrum of requirements, and range from the fleet of trucks required for the flight lines and ranges to personnel services and civil engineering. The Center recently opened a new joint venture hospital with the Veterans Administration (VA) at Nellis. It provides inpatient services to the VA, and a full range of in- and out-patient services to active duty and retired military.

The Center's mission extends far beyond the boundaries of Nellis Air Force Base. Indian Springs Air Force Auxiliary Field, about 55 miles north of Las Vegas, hosts the ground combat exercise SILVER FLAG ALPHA and the Air Combat Command competition CONTENDING WARRIOR. Ft Irwin, California, hosts the US Army National Training Center, which provides the ground element for AIR WARRIOR. AWFC has detachments at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, evaluating the B-52 and B-1, and at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, testing the stealth fighter F-117. It operates the USAF Battlestaff Training School (Blue Flag) at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, and the USAF Air Ground Operations School at Hurlburt Field, Florida. Also at Hurlburt, a command, control, and communications organization tests tactical communications. The Center conducts a weapons system evaluation program at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, including a rooftop radar test facility, unique in any of the services. At Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, the Center plans and directs a large-scale simulation facility that duplicates NATO air defense environment.

The Southeast Asian war (Vietnam) had begun by the early 1960s, and Tactical Air Command (TAG) needed to improve technical and operational skills for the widening war. TAC decided to concentrate expertise and resources in Centers committed to specific mission areas. These dedicated units could work full-time on the test and development of technical and operational aspects of weapons systems. The new arrangement replaced a fragmented process that sometimes did not allow fresh developments to get into use. This new system gave TAC a resource for developing and testing tactics, weapons systems variations, and the like, that was immediately responsive to increasing and changing demands from the war.

These master Centers had small headquarters staffs that could absorb increasing war pressures with minimal reorganization. TAC decided to assign particular tasks to individual bases, which would be dedicated to that specific responsibility. The command saw the policy as cost-effective, centralizing the technical experts and dedicating specialized resources in single locations.

The Centers' responsibilities went along then-current operational doctrine. The Special Air Warfare Center (SAWC) dealt with counter-insurgency operations. The Tactical Air Reconnaissance Center (TARC) handled reconnaissance. The Tactical Air Weapons Center (TAWC) worked on the Commander-in-Chief Strike Command (CINCSTRIKE) plan. The Tactical Air Logistics Center (TALC) developed airlift. And the Tactical Fighter Weapons Center (TFWC, and AWFC's predecessor) handled fighter operations.

TAC established the Tactical Fighter Weapons Center at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada. It had been the "Home of the Fighter Pilot" since the Korean War days of the early 1950s, and conducted post-graduate fighter training and operational testing and evaluation of fighter weapons systems. Additionally, the Nellis Range, largest in the free world, complemented the new Center's mission. It was a logical placement.

The Center concept is alive and well in the Air Force today. TFWC's successor, Headquarters, Air Warfare Center, remains at Nellis, and reports to Air Combat Command

Air Combat Command renamed (redesignated) the USAF Weapons and Tactics Center as the Headquarters, Air Warfare Center, on 1 October 1995. Tactical Air Command had established it as the Tactical Fighter Weapons Center (TFWC) on 26 August 1966, with subsequent redesignation as the USAF Fighter Weapons Center and the USAF Weapons and Tactics Center. The Air Force in the early- and mid-1960s experienced significant concerns about the advanced training provided its pilots, and about the integration of its test requirements into a cohesive, useful program. The USAF had established several Centers for specialized studies, and believed that the assets at Nellis could support such a center. The Tactical Air Command began reviewing its internal structure in May 1965 to provide such an organization.

The 4520th Combat Crew Training Wing at Nellis managed the USAF Fighter Weapons School, instructing combat pilots in advanced training in the F-100 Supersabre, the F-105 Thunderchief, and the F-4C Phantom II. The Air Staff increased the tactical weapons testing and development chores of the new Center, which began to provide a single nexus for advanced training and comprehensive testing.

Brigadier General Frank K. Everest, Jr., and his steering committee created Project SAND DUNE, the 4520th Combat Crew Training Wing Programming Plan 1-66, General Everest stressed at a Tactical Air Command briefing in June 1966 that the program's importance related directly to the ongoing war. The Center would also become the focal point for fighter expertise.

The United States had changed its international strategy in the late 1950s and early 1960s. In the 1950s, the government's stress had been on overwhelming might, expressed through control of the atomic bomb, which could decimate any opponent.

Strategic thinkers began considering alternatives to absolute devastation; President John F. Kennedy supported a broader response capability following his election in 1960. This expansion of traditional doctrine came to be known as "flexible response," which allowed multiple warfare options. Non-nuclear war included limited war like that in Southeast Asia (Vietnam), as well as small actions like the action in Grenada(1983) inPanama(1990),andinthePersianGulf(1991). These limited (non-nuclear) contingencies required different kinds of training and tactical development than did nuclear war.

The new center that Tactical Air Command planned offered concentrated development of weapons and weapons systems, specifically geared to tactical air operations in limited and non-nuclear war. TAG planners developed several versions of the original SAND DUNE plan for the new Center. The final one, Tactical Air Command Programming Plan 20-66, created ("organized and established") the Tactical Fighter Weapons Center at Nellis Air Force Base on 1 September 1966.

USAF added specific new tasks to the Center, which required increased support forces and more weapons systems. The lengthening war demanded development of improved employment methods, which became one of the principal duties of the Center.

The Air Force identified nine specific requirements.

Develop an air superiority fighter with significantly improved aerodynamic performance.

Meet Army close air support requirements while not hampering other USAF operations or duplicating resources.

Increase airlift for Army deployment of airmobile divisions

Develop non-nuclear weapons and employment techniques.

Provide assistance to USAF Special AirWarfare forces in training, counter-insurgency operations, psychological warfare, and military civic action, to counter subversive threats in war theaters.

Make command and control systems less vulnerable.

Develop lightweight, mobile, air transportable equipment for use in remote area forward bases.

Develop squadron level organizations that could deploy and fight with organic personnel and equipment.

Achieve night combat equal to day combat.

These nine objectives reflected then-current deficiencies as well as goals the Air Force wanted to reach. Contemporary and projected combat demands thus drove the development of weapons systems and of support equipment.

Development of new systems lay mainly in the hands of civilian contractors responding to needs detailed by the Department of Defense. This new way of doing business required more cooperation between the government and industry to meet increased demands. The government had to communicate its needs clearly and the civilian contractors needed to coordinate with the defense research agencies and the tactical air forces to provide better combat capabilities to the war effort and beyond.

The new Center at Nellis did not propose to create new systems—the job of research and development belonged to other Air Force agencies. Instead, the Tactical Fighter Weapons Center

would test and evaluate existing and new systems.

The Air Force combat concept of centralized control and decentralized execution also worked for operational test and evaluation (OT&E). Each weapons system was different enough that each system could benefit from specialized OT&E. (This contrasted with tactical air operations, which were similar enough to benefit from a single authority's control.) Headquarters Tactical Air Command provided the centralized direction, made priorities, and allocated resources for test and evaluation programs. The various Centers provided decentralized execution and performed the actual testing and evaluating.

The Air Force designed the test forces as small, specialized units. Under normal circumstances, the combat forces and equipment remained in operations units, and lent the equipment required or participated in the test programs. Thus, the tests included actual operators in the performance of the tests

and evaluations. This close working relationship resulted in a merging of expertise in the "real" and test worlds. It also got the most recent evaluations into the field more quickly and accurately. The new Tactical Fighter Weapons Center also developed new combat tactics for the tactical air forces, specifically for use in the Southeast Asian war. The new operational employment concepts ("tactics") were especially for the "workhorse" combat fighters of the 1960s, the F-100, the F-105, and the F-4.

The USAF Fighter Weapons School had been teaching advanced aircraft employment on these jets for several years. The expansion of tactical development was a natural extension of their mission, and in 1969 the Air Force assigned the School to the Center.

One of the most exciting fighter education programs the Center developed in the early 1970s was the Aggressor program. After the end of the Vietnam war, the Air Force wanted to assure that its forces would be better trained in the next limited (non-nuclear) war. The most likely protagonist would be a Soviet-trained satellite country. USAF designated a special squadron to study, train and fly Soviet-style fighter tactics. These "Aggressors" could then train American pilots to counter anticipated enemies' strategies. Planners in the Air Force believed that this training would both expand American fire-power enormously and save American lives. The squadron lasted as an independent unit until the budget cuts of the early 1990s, and today is incorporated into the RED FLAG exercises.

RED FLAG grew out of the lessons learned from the Vietnam War. The US had lacked realistic training for the war; many airmen and aircrews died who might have lived with better training. The Air Force studied loss rates from the war, and found out that pilots survived much better after ten combat-practice sorties. Realistic combat training for future wars became a priority.

RED FLAG began in 1975 and was assigned its own squadron the following year. It has increased in size; by 1997, RED FLAG produced three exercises annually, each lasting six weeks. The exercises frequently host allied and neutral nations, such as France, Great Britain, and Venezuela. The FLAG

concept grew into GREEN FLAG, an electronic combat activity which is the fourth "flag" of the year. The concept of special combat-related training took hold, and the Air Force developed BLUE FLAG, a command and control exercise, and MAPLE FLAG, Canada's combat training employment.

Aircraft improvements and new designs provided increased avenues for training, testing, and tactical development. The A-10, the F-15, the F-111, and the F-16 all came to the Center in the 1970s and 1980s, as the tactical air forces began flying these planes. The Tactical Fighter Weapons Center, and later the Headquarters, Air Warfare Center, had to integrate each airframe

into its Weapons School curriculum, into its test and evaluation program, and into tactical development.

Another major training element came to the Center in 1990 when the AIR WARRIOR exercises transferred to Nellis. This exercise was a joint effort of the Army and the Air Force that trained Air Force pilots and aircrews in how to work with the Army's ground forces. Dedicated to close air support and keeping the soldier on the ground safer, the exercise occurs ten times a year at Fort Irwin, California, the site of the Army's National Training Center.

The backbone of the Center's operations is its range system. The Nellis Range Complex covers over three million square acres, and includes much of central Nevada. The Center has four combat electronic monitoring sites in as many states throughout the country, from Arkansas to Utah, North Dakota to Louisiana. These range and monitoring systems allow the Air Warfare Center to offer an enormous variety of scenarios, threat systems, and operational methods. Excellent flying weather in Nevada and the southern states keeps the Center flying twelve months each year, while extreme cold in South Dakota and extreme heat in Nevada test the endurance of various weapon systems.

The Center activated the first and only operational F-117A Stealth unit, developed at nearby Tonopah Test Range. The squadron has since transferred to the Twelfth Air Force, where the Center's expertise allowed it to fully integrate into the combat air forces.

The Center made sure that combat forces for the Gulf War, Operation Desert Storm, were war-ready. DESERT FLAG

temporarily replaced RED FLAG, and prepared combat pilots for desert aerial warfare. The Center sent more people (although not units) to the southwest Asia area during the next several years than any other organization in the Air Force.

Sweeping transformations in the Air Force demanded that the Center change to meet the realities of the post-Cold War era. The merger of the tactical and strategic forces into Air Combat Command allowed the integration of all combat forces under one major command. The Center added bomber responsibilities to its traditional fighter ones in 1992. The Air Warfare Center gained a combat mission the following year when it gained the only Wild Weasel F-4G squadron in the active Air Force (inactivated in 1996), and one of the few combat rescue squadrons. The Air Rescue Service Headquarters became the Combat Rescue School, first an separate school and then merged into the US AF Weapons School. The uniting of tactical and strategic assets brought heavy bombers, the B-1 and B-52, to the Center, along with detachments at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, and Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana. The Joint Employment Tactics School gave the Center increased expertise in joint and heavy bomber issues. In 1995, the Air Force merged the US AF Weapons and Tactics Center and the USAF Air Warfare Center into the Headquarters, Air Warfare Center. The enlarged Center gained expanded test responsibility in electronic warfare, the Battlestaff Training School and the Air Ground Operations School in Florida's panhandle.

Today, the Headquarters, Air Warfare Center trains, tests, and develops tactics for the A-10, F-15, F-15E, F-16, F-111, F-117, B-1, B-2, B-52, and HH-60. Its newest aircraft is the RQ-1 A, the "Predator," a medium-altitude reconnaissance unmanned aerial vehicle used most recently in Bosnia. The Center operates the Desert Warfare Center at Indian Springs Air Force Auxiliary Field, about an hour north of Las Vegas. The AIR WARRIOR exercises, held jointly with the Army's National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California, develop and test concepts for the

Army's doctrine of AirLand Battle. The FLAG exercises and the several competitions help hone America's fighting capability.

The Air Warfare Center develops Air Force combat forces, tests and evaluates weapons systems, develops and tests tactics, trains advanced aircrews, hosts competitions, and provides the benchmark for the rest of the Air Force. The Center is world-renowned for its excellence. At the cutting edge of the next century's air combat arm, the Headquarters, Air Warfare Center got its reputation the old-fashioned way—by earning it

## LINEAGE AND HONORS

UNIT: Headquarters Air Warfare Center

PREVIOUS DESIGNATION: US Air Force Tactical Fighter Weapons Center (26 August 1966-31 October 1991); USAF Fighter Weapons Center (1 November 1991-5 June 1992); USAF Weapons and Tactics Center (5 June 1992-3 October 1995)

HEADQUARTERS: Tactical Air Command (26 August-31 August 1966); Twelfth Air Force (1 September 1966-19 March 1968); Tactical Air Command (20 March 1968-31 May 1992); Air Combat Command (1 June 1992-present).

AUTHORITY: DA Letter AFOMO 632n 26 August 1966; TAC Special Order G-197, 26 August 1966; TAC Special Order GB-25, 18 December 1991; ACC Special Order GB-3, 1 June 1992; ACC Special Order GB-66, 4 June 1992;

COMMANDER: Major General Marvin R. Esmond VICE COMMANDER: Colonel William J. Morand

ASSIGNED UNITS:

53rd Wing 57th Wing 99th Air Base Wing

AIRCRAFT AUTHORIZED: A-10, F-15C, F-15D, F-15E, F-16C, F-16D, HH-

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS: Air Force Organizational Excellence Award: 1 January 1985-31 December 1986, 1 January 1989-31 December 1990, 1 June 1991-30 May 1993, 1 June 1993-30 April 1995

BLAZON: Per bend gules and azure, a lightning flash bendwise throughout or, in chief a target alternating sable and or, issuing from base three arched vapor trails bendwise argent, each terminating below a flight symbol sable dimbrated argent; all within a diminished bordure or.

## SIGNIFICANCE

The Shield represents the wings which made up the original Tactical Fighter Weapons Center. The blue symbolizes the sky, the lower portion of the shield, with its stylized aircraft heading skyward, represents the multiple aircraft flown at the Center. The three vapor trails depict development, testing, and evaluation provided for the combat air forces. The upper portion of the shield symbolizes the target with cross hairs in the middle of the bull's eye, portraying weapons accuracy developed and taught at the Center. Red represents the glow of flames from weapons delivered on target. The gold lightning bolt extending from the upper left to the lower right signifies explosive firepower delivered from the sky.

APPROVED: 5 April 1990

Brigadier General (later Major General) Ralph G. Taylor, Jr., 1 September 1966-21 November 1969  
Brigadier General Homer K. Hansen, 22 November 1969-22 July 1971 Major General Williams.  
Chairsell, 23 July 1971-28 June 1973 Major General James A. Knight, Jr., 10 February 1975-11  
June 1977 Major General James R. Hildreth, 12 June 1977-29 March 1979  
Brigadier General (later Major General) Robert E. Kelley, 30 March 1979-2 June 1981  
Major General Jack I. Gregory, 3 June 1981-19 May 1983  
Brigadier General (later Major General) Eugene H. Fischer, 11 May 1983-12 July 1985  
Brigadier General (later Major General) Peter T. Kempf, 13 July 1985-20 June 1988  
Major General Joseph W. Ashy, 21 June 1988-18 July 1989 Major General B. Uly G. McCoy, 19  
July 1989-5 June 1992 Major General Thomas R. Griffith, 5 June 1992-20 July 1994 Major  
General Richard C. Bethurem, 21 July 1994-4 April 1996 Major General Marvin R. Esmond, 4  
April 1996-present

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Air Force Order of Battle

Created: 19 Sep 2010

Updated:

Sources

AFHRA