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SECNAVINST 5530.4C
N34
7 March 2000

SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5530.4C

From: Secretary of the Navy
To: All Ships and Stations

Subj: NAVAL SECURITY FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONS

- Ref: (a) SECNAVINST 5820.7B, Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials (NOTAL)
(b) SECNAVINST 5450.4E, Establishment and Disestablishment of Shore Activities of the DON (NOTAL)
(c) OPNAVINST 5450.169D, Establishment and Disestablishment of Shore Activities of the DON (NOTAL)
(d) OPNAV NOTICE 5400, Standard Navy Distribution List
(e) OPNAVINST 5530.14C, Navy Physical Security (NOTAL)
(f) NAVSO P-1000, Navy Comptroller Manual (NOTAL)
(g) DOD C-5210.41-M, Nuclear Weapon Security Manual (U) (NOTAL)
(h) SECNAVINST 5500.29B, Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by Personnel of the DON in Conjunction with Law Enforcement, Security Duties and Personal Protection
(i) SECNAVINST 3300.3, Combatting Terrorism Program Standards (NOTAL)
(j) SECNAVINST 5510.35, Nuclear Weapon Personnel Reliability Program (NOTAL)
(k) OPNAVINST 3300.53, Navy Combatting Terrorism Program (NOTAL)
(l) OPNAVINST 3300.54, Protection of Navy Personnel and Activities Against Acts of Terrorism and Political Turbulence (NOTAL)
(m) OPNAVINST 3440.15A, Minimum Criteria and Standards for Navy and Marine Corps Nuclear Weapons Accident Incident Response (NOTAL)
(n) OPNAVINST 5210.16, Security of Nuclear Reactors and Special Nuclear Materials (NOTAL)
(o) OPNAVINST 5530.15A, Physical Security (NOTAL)
(p) OPNAVINST C8126.1, Navy Nuclear Weapons Security Manual (NOTAL)
(q) OPNAVINST 5580.1, Navy Law Enforcement Manual (NOTAL)
(r) NAVSEAINST C9210.22B, Requirements for Security and Safety of Nuclear Reactor Plants and Special Nuclear Material (NOTAL)
(s) COMSCINST 5530.3, MSC Ship Physical Security (NOTAL)
(t) AFI 31-101, TACAMO Security (NOTAL)

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- (u) MCO 5500.6F, Arming of Security and Law Enforcement (LE) Personnel and the Use of Force (NOTAL)
- (v) DoD Directive 2000.12, DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Program
- (w) OPNAVINST 3591.1C, Small Arms Training and Qualification (NOTAL)
- (x) DoD 5200.8-R, Physical Security Program

Encl: (1) Definitions

- (2) Navy Security Forces, Auxiliary Security Forces and Ship Self Defense Forces
- (3) Navy Reserve Force Protection/Law Enforcement and Physical Security Units (NR FP/LEPSU)
- (4) Deployable Navy Security Force (DNSF)
- (5) Cadre Trainers
- (6) Validation Process for Navy Security Forces
- (7) Marine Barracks
- (8) Marine Corps Security Force (MCSF) Companies
- (9) Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team (FAST) Companies
- (10) FAST Deployment Program (FDP)
- (11) Validation Process for Marine Corps Security Forces

1. Purpose. To revise policy for naval security forces employment and operations in support of Department of the Navy commands, activities, and personnel. This instruction is a substantial revision and should be read in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. SECNAVINST 5530.4B.

3. Applicability. This instruction is applicable to all Navy commands, ships and installations and to all Marine Corps and Navy personnel, military and civilian, employed or located thereon.

4. Information

a. The continuing incidence of world-wide terrorism, criminal dissidence and other unlawful acts necessitates organizing, training, and equipping naval security forces to meet emergent security requirements in a timely and effective manner. References (a) through (x) provide guidance to implement the provisions of this instruction.

b. The primary mission of naval security forces is to provide physical security for naval installations, vessels, and aircraft. Support to civilian law enforcement is limited; naval security forces should refer to reference (a) when civilian law enforcement officials request assistance.

c. Enclosure (1) contains definitions for terms used within this instruction.

d. Naval security forces are derived from five primary sources.

(1) Navy Security Forces (NSF), Ashore and Afloat. Armed Navy personnel assigned to law enforcement and security duties involving the use of deadly force to protect Navy personnel

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and resources. These personnel may also be reservists assigned to force protection/law enforcement and physical security units (FP/LEPSU). Refer to enclosures (2) through (6) for more information.

(2) Auxiliary Security Forces (ASF). An armed force, composed of local, non-deploying personnel derived from host and tenant organizations, under the operational control of the host command's security department. Refer to enclosures (2) through (6) for more information.

(3) Ship Self Defense Force (SSDF). Armed Sailors/Mariners (or Marines where appropriate) of a ship's company who provide vessel security from sabotage, damage, or compromise. The SSDF is an augmentation force that would mobilize from off-duty Sailors/Marines to support on-watch personnel. Refer to enclosures (2) through (6) for more information.

(4) Armed Navy civilians. Armed Navy civilian employees (GS 1811, 1810, 083, and 080 series who meet physical fitness standards and maintain weapons qualifications) or contract personnel assigned to law enforcement and security duties involving the use of deadly force to protect Navy personnel and resources. See enclosure (2) for more information.

(5) Marine Corps Security Forces (MCSF). Armed Marines assigned to security duties involving the use of deadly force to protect designated Department of the Navy assets and those vital to national security requiring the unique capabilities of armed Marines. Refer to enclosures (5), and (7) through (11) for more information.

5. Command Relationships/Responsibilities

a. Secretary of the Navy. Authorizes the establishment and disestablishment of USN shore activities, Marine Corps Security Force Battalion (MCSFBn), Marine barracks, Marine Corps Security Force companies (MCSF companies), and detached/deployed units thereof as recommended by the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), per references (b) and (c). For Marine Corps organizations, CNO works in coordination with the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC (POS-30)).

b. Chief of Naval Operations (CNO (N34))

(1) Approves and assigns functions required to accomplish the missions of MCSFBn, Marine barracks, MCSF companies, Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team (FAST) companies, and detached/deployed units thereof.

(2) Delegates command of Marine barracks, MCSF companies and detached/deployed units as listed in reference (d).

(3) Validates, invalidates, and approves or modifies MCSF security requirements in coordination with CMC (POS-30).

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(4) Validates, invalidates, and approves or modifies NSF security requirements.

(5) Directs teams to conduct technical assist visits and operational inspections of naval security forces. This does not include Marine Corps administrative matters.

(6) Approves, in coordination with CMC (POS-30), and directs, via Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, deployment of FAST companies, including subordinate platoons and teams, in support of Commanders in Chief, Fleet and Combatant commands.

(7) Determines and specifies the priority of Navy assets for protection by NSF and MCSF.

(8) Issues Navy physical security policy and standards.

c. Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC (POS-30))

(1) Approves and assigns tasks in support of MCSF missions in coordination with CNO (N34).

(2) Coordinates validation of MCSF security requirements with CNO (N34).

(3) Assigns personnel necessary to carry out missions and perform functions assigned by CNO (N34).

(4) Ensures assigned MCSF personnel receive enroute mission-related training.

(5) Retains and exercises responsibility for the internal organization, Marine Corps-related administration, training, and arming/use of deadly force procedures of MCSF personnel.

(6) Conducts periodic administrative and training inspections of MCSFBn, Marine barracks, MCSF companies, FAST companies, forward deployed units, and cadre trainers. These inspections are limited to matters of Marine Corps interest that do not transcend the command relationship between the responsible Navy commander and the Marines under his/her operational control.

d. Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT)

(1) Provides appropriate platforms for maritime specific, pre-deployment training for MCSF.

(2) Assumes operational control (OPCON) and administrative control (ADCON) of NSF and ASF assigned to his area of responsibility (AOR), and oversees the organization, equipping and training of those forces. See enclosures (2) and (4) for more information.

(3) Upon approval from CNO (N34), directs and coordinates deployment of FAST, per enclosures (9) and (10).

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(4) Requests MCSF support from CNO (N34) using guidance in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(5) Requests any modifications to assigned missions and/or functions from CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) using guidance and format in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(6) Coordinates with the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic (CG FMFLANT) for deployment of MCSF mobile training teams (MTTs). See enclosures (1) and (5) for more information concerning MTTs.

(7) Provides oversight for cadre program in AOR.

(8) Provides administrative, logistical, and financial support for assigned naval security forces per enclosures (2) through (10).

e. Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe (CINCUSNAVEUR)

(1) Assumes OPCON and ADCON of NSF and ASF assigned to his AOR and oversees the organization, equipping, and training of those forces. See enclosures (2) and (4) for more information.

(2) Directs and coordinates deployment of FAST Deployment Program (FDP) platoons per enclosure (10). Provides lessons learned to CNO (N34) at mid-mission and end-of-mission.

(3) Requests MCSF support from CNO (N34) using guidance in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(4) Requests any modifications to assigned missions and/or functions from CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) using guidance and format in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(5) Provides oversight for cadre program in AOR. Requests MCSF MTT support from CINCLANTFLT. See enclosure (5) for more information.

(6) Provides administrative, logistical, and financial support for assigned naval security forces per enclosures (2) through (6) and (8) through (10).

f. Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT)

(1) Assumes OPCON and ADCON of NSF and ASF assigned to his AOR and oversees the organization, equipping, and training of those forces. See enclosures (2) and (4) for more information.

(2) Directs and coordinates deployment of FDP platoons per enclosure (10). Provides lessons learned to CNO (N34) at mid-mission and end-of-mission.

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(3) Requests MCSF support from CNO (N34) using guidance in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(4) Requests any modifications to assigned missions and/or functions from CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) using guidance and format in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(5) Provides oversight for cadre program in AOR and requests MCSF MTT support from CINCLANTFLT. See enclosure (5) for more information.

(6) Provides administrative, logistical, and financial support for assigned naval security forces per enclosures (2) through (6) and (8) through (10).

g. Commander, FIFTH Fleet/U.S. Naval Forces, Central Command (COMUSNAVCENT)

(1) Assumes OPCON and ADCON of NSF and ASF assigned to his AOR and oversees the organization, equipping, and training of those forces. See enclosures (2), (4) and (5) for more information.

(2) Directs and coordinates deployment of FDP platoons per enclosure (10). Provides lessons learned to CNO (N34) at mid-mission and end-of-mission.

(3) Requests MCSF support from CNO (N34) using guidance in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(4) Requests any modifications to assigned missions and/or functions from CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) using guidance and format in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(5) Provides oversight for cadre program in AOR. Requests MCSF MTT support from CINCLANTFLT and provides funding as required. See enclosure (5) for more information.

(6) Provides administrative, logistical, and financial support for assigned naval security forces per enclosures (2) through (6) and (8) through (10).

h. Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYS COM) (SEA 08)

(1) Recommends validation of MCSF security requirements for naval shipyards to CNO (N34), via CMC (POS-30), per enclosure (11).

(2) Establishes requirements for the security and safety of naval nuclear reactor plants and associated special nuclear material (SNM).

(3) Provides administrative, logistical, and financial support for MCSF units per enclosures (8) through (10), when assigned.

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(4) Requests MCSF support from CNO (N34) using guidance in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(5) Requests NSF, Deployable Navy Security Forces (DNSF), or NR FP/LEPS unit support from CNO (N34), FLTCINC, or commander, as appropriate.

i. Commander, Military Sealift Command (COMSC)

(1) Requests MCSF support from CNO (N34) using guidance in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(2) Requests any modifications to assigned missions and/or functions from CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) using guidance and format in enclosures (8) through (11).

(3) Requests MCSF MTT support from CINCLANTFLT and provides funding as required.

(4) Requests FAST deployment program (FDP) platoon support from responsible FLTCINC using the format in enclosure (10).

(5) Coordinates with FLTCINCs and CG FMFLANT for the familiarization, orientation, and exercise training of FAST on Military Sealift Command (MSC) ships.

(6) Requests naval security forces support from CNO (N34), appropriate FLTCINC, or commander.

j. Other Navy Echelon 2 Commanders

(1) Recommend validation of MCSF security requirements, via the chain of command and CMC (POS-30), to CNO (N34) within respective AOR, per enclosure (11).

(2) Assume OPCON of FAST, when assigned, per enclosures (9) and (10).

(3) Request MCSF support from CNO (N34) using guidance in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(4) Request any modifications to assigned missions and/or functions from CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) using guidance and format in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(5) Provide administrative, logistical, and financial support for assigned naval security force units per enclosures (2) through (10).

k. Regional Commanders

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(1) Assume OPCON of assigned NSF, ASF and MCSF cadre, and coordinate the integration of NSF, U.S. Navy (USN) and MCSF cadre per enclosures (2) through (6) to ensure continuity of purpose, especially where two or more installations are contiguous.

(2) Provide administrative, logistical, and financial support for assigned naval security forces per enclosures (2) through (10).

(3) Request NSF, DNSF, NR FP/LEPSU, or FAST support from CNO (N34), appropriate FLTCINC, or commander using the information and format in enclosures (2) through (10), or as otherwise directed.

(4) Recommend validation of MCSF security requirements for assigned MCSF company or Marine barracks, via CMC (POS 30), to CNO (N34), per enclosure (11).

l. Commanders, Naval Shipyards

(1) Request validation of MCSF security requirements for respective naval shipyards to CNO (N34), via NAVSEA 08 and CMC (POS 30), per enclosure (11).

(2) Assume OPCON of FAST when authority is delegated from CINCLANTFLT.

(3) Request MCSF support from CNO (N34) using the format in enclosure (9), FAST Support Request.

(4) Coordinate with COMNAVSEASYSKOM 08 and MCSFBn for administrative, logistical, financial, and training requirements of FAST.

m. Commanders, Strategic Weapons Facilities
(Atlantic/Pacific)

(1) Recommend validation of MCSF security requirements for respective MCSF, via chain of command and CMC (POS 30), to CNO (N34), per enclosure (11).

(2) Requests MCSF support from CNO (N34) using guidance in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(3) Requests any modifications to assigned missions and/or functions from CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) using guidance and format in enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(4) Coordinate directly with the appropriate MCSFCo.

(5) Provide administrative, logistical, and financial support for assigned naval security force units per enclosures (2) through (6) and (8) through (10).

n. Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic (CG FMFLANT)

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(1) Exercises administrative control (ADCON) and OPCON (less mission tasking authority) of Marine Corps Security Force Battalion.

(2) Coordinates deployment of all FAST assets, as directed by CNO (N34) via CINCLANTFLT.

(3) Coordinates with FLTCINCs and Navy Echelon 2 commands for logistical requirements of the MCSF elements.

o. Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Security Force Battalion (MCSFBn)

(1) Operates under ADCON and OPCON (less mission tasking authority) of CG FMFLANT. Operates subordinate units per enclosures (5), and (8) through (11).

(2) Evaluates requests for support, determines task organization, and deploys FAST assets on a priority basis, as directed by CNO (N34) via CINCLANTFLT and CG FMFLANT.

(3) Provides a representative to CNO/CMC validation teams to oversee employment of MCSF and cadre trainers.

(4) Conducts technical assistance visits to MCSF organizations/units and provides recommendations to the immediate commander.

(5) Maintains a formal school aboard Naval Security Group Activity, Northwest, to provide initial training to all personnel enroute MCSF duty and enhanced follow-on training to selected individuals.

p. Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks/MCSF Company

(1) Operates under OPCON of the commander of the installation or organization to which assigned, per enclosures (7) and (8).

(2) Operates under ADCON to the Marine Corps administrative chain of command.

(3) Assists security departments in the small arms, small unit tactics, and antiterrorism training of ASF personnel, as appropriate.

(4) Initiates staff action for the validation or modification of MCSF personnel structure. See enclosure (11) for procedural guidance.

q. Commanding Officers, Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team (FAST) Companies

(1) Conduct FAST operations per enclosures (9) and (10).

(2) Until deployed, FAST operates under command of the Commanding Officer, MCSF Battalion.

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(3) When deployed, FAST operates under OPCON of the military commander to whom assigned.

r. Security Officers

(1) Comply with guidance in references (a) through (k), (m), (o), (q), and (w), and other appropriate directives.

(2) Operate naval security forces per enclosures (2) through (6).

s. MCSF Cadre Trainers

(1) Operate under OPCON of the region or installation to which assigned, per enclosure (5).

(2) Train security department personnel, especially ASF personnel, in small arms, antiterrorism, and small unit tactics.

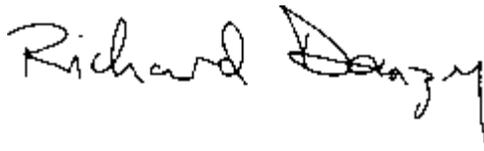
6. Action

a. CNO (N34) shall oversee implementation and execution of this instruction world-wide.

b. CNO (N34) shall coordinate with CMC (POS-30) in the execution of those aspects of this instruction that affect the Marine Corps.

c. FLTCINCs, COMNAVSEASYSKOM, COMSC, and other Echelon 2 commanders will ensure compliance with this instruction by their subordinate commanders.

d. Commanding officers at all echelons will conform to and comply with this instruction.



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DEFINITIONS

1. Administrative Control (ADCON). Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support. This includes organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.
2. Antiterrorism (AT). Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorism, to include limited response and containment by local military forces.
3. Armed Marine. A Marine, equipped with a firearm per applicable Marine Corps directives, trained to function as a team member in a combat environment and able to employ the skills of fire, maneuver, and communications to provide security for Navy assets vital to national security.
4. Armed Navy civilian. Civilian personnel (GS 1811, 1810, 083, and 080 series who meet physical fitness standards and maintain weapons qualifications) or contract personnel assigned to law enforcement and security duties involving the use of deadly force to protect Navy personnel and resources.
5. Armed Sailor/Mariner. A Sailor/Mariner, equipped with a firearm per applicable naval directives, trained to function as a security force member. He/she is able to work individually or with a team, possesses small arms marksmanship and other skills required to prevent, deter, or neutralize a terrorist or other criminal act, and demonstrates a sound understanding of the use of deadly force.
6. Auxiliary Security Force (ASF). An armed force at an ashore location, composed of local, non-deploying personnel derived from host and tenant organizations, under the operational control of the host command's security department.
7. Deployable Navy Security Force (DNSF). A security force made from existing NSF to provide FLTCINCs and/or regional commanders with a reinforcement capability within a Fleet or region AOR.
8. Direct Support. A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly the supported force's request for assistance.
9. Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team (FAST). An antiterrorism team composed of armed Marines task organized and equipped to perform specified security missions in support of naval installations, ships, aircraft, and personnel.

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10. Force Protection. Security programs designed to protect all personnel, facilities, and equipment in all locations and situations, accomplished through planned and integrated application of combating terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs.
11. Ground Defense Force (GDF). A force organized around a Marine barracks or Marine Corps Security Force company at certain advanced naval bases to provide a defense and reaction force against defined external threats.
12. Ground Defense Plan. A plan that provides for organizing, equipping, training, and employing the GDF.
13. Installation. A grouping of facilities, located in the same vicinity, that support particular functions. Installations may be elements of a base.
14. MCSF Cadre Trainer. Marines assigned to selected regional security staffs or security departments of geographically isolated installations to train naval security force personnel, including ASF, in small arms and antiterrorism techniques.
15. Marine Corps Security Force (MCSF). An element composed of armed Marines task organized and equipped to perform validated security missions in support of naval installations, activities, and aircraft where deadly force is authorized.
16. Cadre Mobile Training Teams (MTTs). Task-organized cadre training teams under the direct supervision of a regional security officer who will, upon request, visit naval installations to train law enforcement and security personnel in small arms and antiterrorism techniques. Naval Criminal Investigative Service MTTs located in Norfolk, VA and San Diego, CA are also available to provide training for naval security forces.
17. Naval Security Force. Security forces composed of Navy Security Forces, Marine Corps Security Forces, and armed Navy civilians who provide security for naval installations, vessels, and aircraft.
18. Navy Security Forces (NSF), Ashore and Afloat. Armed Navy personnel assigned to law enforcement and security duties involving the use of deadly force to protect Navy personnel and resources. These personnel may also be reservists assigned to Naval Reserve Force Protection/Law Enforcement and Physical Security Units (NR FP/LEPSU). Refer to enclosures (2), through (4), (9) and (11) for information concerning their duties.
19. Operational Control (OPCON). Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control

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may be delegated and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. Complete definition listed in Joint Pub 1-02.

20. Physical Security. That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, materiel, and documents, and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft.
21. Reaction Force. A task-organized force of armed Sailors, mariners, or Marines designed to quickly respond to threats and/or incidents on an installation, ship, pier, etc.
22. Refueling/Defueling Security. Security tailored for the nuclear refueling/defueling operations per references (n) and (r).
23. Regional Commander. The individual assigned as commander of a designated Navy geographic region.
24. Status of Forces Agreement. An agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Agreements delineating the status of visiting military forces may be bilateral or multilateral. Provisions pertaining to the status of visiting forces may be set forth in a separate agreement, or form part of a more comprehensive agreement. These provisions describe how the authorities of a visiting force may control members of that force and the amenability of the force or its members to the local law or to the authority of local officials.
25. Ship Self Defense Force (SSDF). Armed Sailors/Mariners (or Marines where appropriate) of a ship's company who provide vessel security from sabotage, damage, or compromise.
26. Tactical Control (TACON). Command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability or forces made available for tasking, that is limited to the detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Tactical control is inherent in operational control. Tactical control may be delegated to, and exercised at any level at or below the level of combatant command.
27. Terrorist Threat Analysis. A continual process of compiling and examining all information concerning potential terrorist activities by terrorist groups that could target a facility. A threat analysis will review the factors of a terrorist group's existence, capability, intention, history, and targeting, as well as the security environment within which the friendly forces operate. Threat

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analysis is an essential step in identifying the probability of terrorist attack and results in a threat assessment.

28. Terrorist Threat Conditions (THREATCONS). A Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-approved program standardizing the Military Services' identification of and recommended responses to terrorist threats against U.S. personnel and facilities. Threat conditions consist of a series of distinct categories (Normal, Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and Delta) describing progressive levels of terrorist threats to U.S. military facilities and personnel and recommended responses. See references (k) and (v) for more information.

29. Naval Assets Vital to National Security. Nuclear weapons; nuclear command, control and communications; and CNO (N34) approved restricted areas with strategic assets (Must be a Priority A asset as defined by reference (x)).

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NAVY SECURITY FORCES, AUXILIARY SECURITY FORCES AND SHIP SELF
DEFENSE FORCES

1. Mission. Provide law enforcement, criminal/traffic investigations, physical security, and antiterrorism for Navy installations, activities, and vessels as part of a force protection program as directed by the responsible commander.

2. Concept

a. Security Forces Ashore

(1) The NSF is a standing security force composed of assigned active duty Navy personnel including Law Enforcement Specialists (NEC 9545), Master-at-Arms (MAs), and in terms of responsibilities aboard an installation, civilian personnel (GS 1811, 1810, 083, 085, and 080 series who meet physical fitness standards and maintain weapons qualifications), whose duties involve antiterrorism, force protection, law enforcement, and general physical security. The regional commander (through the regional security officer) has responsibility for the NSF, but various host installations may be responsible for NSF personnel functions and performance. Tenant activities may be authorized their own security force (e.g., VQ squadrons, special weapons compounds, etc.) for the physical security of priority naval assets.

(2) The ASF is composed of non-deploying Navy military in the region, exclusive of shipboard members. The ASF is organized and trained by the regional commander. The ASF augments the NSF during increased threat conditions, destructive weather and other security emergencies, or as directed by the regional commander.

b. Security Forces Afloat

(1) Ships generally have a NSF composed of a combination of MAs and temporarily assigned petty officers. An afloat NSF performs antiterrorism, force protection, law enforcement, and general physical security duties. Small ships may have a single rated MA assigned as Chief Master-at-Arms (CMAA), who may also function as Security Officer/Assistant Security Officer.

(2) The SSDF is organized and trained by the ship's security officer as a surge capability for the NSF forces. The SSDF responds to security situations such as small boat attacks, swimmer attacks, crowds/demonstrators, bomb threats, etc., aboard the ship, ashore as a security/guard force, and seaward in picket boat operations. During increased threat conditions, the SSDF may augment the deck watches. The SSDF may also be posted during various operations, such as non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO), refugee embarkation operations and mass casualty operations.

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3. Capabilities

a. Security Forces Ashore

(1) NSF. Organized, trained, and equipped by the regional security officer, under the command of the regional commander. Each major installation may be authorized/assigned a security department, or the security detachment may be a substation or precinct of the primary installation.

(a) Duties include antiterrorism, force protection, law enforcement, and general physical security. Additional information is available in reference (q).

(b) Training guidance is provided in references (e), (g) through (k), (w) and other appropriate directives.

Personnel must complete formal training requirements. Personnel qualification standards (PQS), per reference (e), and weapons qualifications, per reference (w), must be current. Members that have not qualified (or qualification expires during a deployment) will not be considered as members of NSF.

(2) ASF. The ASF provides the regional commander and security officer an increased security capability when the established security forces are insufficient to handle an emergency or when additional, trained security personnel are needed. The ASF must be manned, trained per reference (e), organized, and equipped to respond within time-lines established by the regional commander.

(a) The ASF will provide the regional commander/security officer with the following capabilities.

1 Man designated security posts, both static and mobile, during increased threat conditions. Manning is determined according to the number of security posts (fixed and mobile) determined necessary via an annual ASF manning study. See enclosure (6) for more information.

2 Augment permanent security forces during situations requiring additional security such as establishing perimeters during bomb threats or hostage situations, providing crowd control during civil disturbances, public events, etc.

3 Anti-looting and general security patrols in post-disaster situations, such as destructive weather, major fires, explosions, etc.

4 Respond to other emergencies or events as directed by the regional commander.

(b) Training guidance is provided in references (e), (g) through (k), (w) and other appropriate directives. Personnel qualification standards (PQS), per reference (e), and weapons

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qualifications, per reference (w), must be current. Members that have not qualified (or qualification expires during a deployment) will not be considered as members of ASF.

b. Security Forces Afloat

(1) NSF. The afloat NSF is organized, trained, equipped, and operates under the direction of the ship's security officer, under the command of the commanding officer.

(a) The afloat NSF provides the commanding officer with day-to-day general security, antiterrorism, force protection, physical security, and the maintenance of good order and discipline.

(b) Training guidance is provided in references (e), (g) through (k), (w) and other appropriate directives. Personnel must complete formal training requirements. Personnel qualification standards (PQS), per reference (e), and weapons qualifications, per reference (w), must be current. Members that have not qualified (or qualification expires during a deployment) will not be considered as members of an afloat NSF.

(2) SSDF. The SSDF provides the commanding officer with a capability to immediately augment the on-duty afloat NSF and/or deck watch-standers with armed, trained, and equipped watch-standers.

(a) Training guidance is provided in references (e), (g) through (k), and (w) and other appropriate directives. Weapons qualifications per reference (w) must be current. Members that have not qualified (or qualification expires during a deployment) will not be considered as members of SSDF.

(b) Patrols and posts may be aboard the ship or in close-proximity to the ship, such as the pier or picket boats.

(c) The SSDF provides the following capabilities.

1. Fixed and mobile patrols during increased terrorist threat conditions.
2. Security zone for the ship (when pierside) when assigned as pier sentries or patrols, crowd or mob control ashore, or when deployed seaward in picket boats.
3. Response to emergency security situations, such as intruders, bomb threats, crowds/mobs, anti-helicopter/light-aircraft attack, etc.
4. Security during mass casualty events, NEOs, or other situations as dictated by the commander.

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4. Command Relationships

a. Security Forces Ashore

(1) NSF

(a) The regional NSF is under command of the regional commander. The regional security officer conducts day-to-day operations.

(b) The regional NSF may be further subdivided into small security departments at larger regional installations, or as precincts at other bases under the commanding officer.

(c) Each department/precinct is assigned a security officer as the commanding officer's representative to the regional security officer.

(d) Each major department/precinct is normally divided into three major divisions: operations, investigations, and administration. Other divisions may be established, as appropriate for the command.

(2) ASF

(a) The ASF is a component of the operations division of the security department in the host region/installation, under the direct guidance of the host security officer. The regional commander, through the regional security officer, may deploy regional ASF security force within the region as needed.

(b) Non-deploying host installation departments and tenant activities will supply qualified military personnel to the ASF at a number/ratio established by the host installation commanding officer, or as directed by the regional commander.

(c) Regional security officers, via regional ASF coordinators, host installation security officers, and regional cadre trainers will man, organize, equip, and train ASFs.

b. Security Forces Afloat. The afloat NSF and SSDF are under command of the ship's commanding officer. The ship's security officer conducts day-to-day operations. When the security officer is not aboard or is otherwise unavailable, the deployment and direction of the afloat NSF and SSDF are the responsibility of the command duty officer (CDO).

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5. Employment Guidelines

a. Security Forces Ashore

(1) NSF

(a) The NSF is normally employed aboard the installation or in the region to which assigned. Duties include antiterrorism, force protection, law enforcement, and general physical security.

(b) NSF members may be deployed to essential Navy-controlled off-base sites, as needed, in agreement with local or host-nation authorities.

(2) ASF

(a) The ASF is normally assigned ashore at the host installation to which assigned. The regional commander or regional security officer may direct the ASF aboard their host installation to another installation/command within the region to augment those security forces. ASF members may be deployed to essential Navy-controlled off-base sites, as needed, in agreement with local or host-nation authorities.

(b) The ASF may be used to assist afloat units in providing pier security or a shore perimeter around ships, especially those with limited security resources.

(c) ASF members may be assigned as armed crewmen aboard host installation harbor patrol craft to protect seaward approaches to the installation.

b. Security Forces Afloat

(1) The afloat NSF and SSDF are employed to protect the ship, normally at designated positions aboard the ship according to the physical security plan.

(2) The afloat NSF and SSDF may be employed ashore or seaward to provide an extended protective barrier around the ship, in support of extended operations involving the ship, or as security for the crew such as at fleet landings, during NEOs, etc.).

6. Requests For Support

a. Security Forces Ashore

(1) NSF. Requests for support are normally sent directly to the security officer of the appropriate region or installation.

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(2) ASF

(a) Any host installation commander may set threat conditions and deploy ASF assigned to that installation. A tenant commanding officer/officer in charge may request ASF support through the installation commanding officer. The regional coordinator will be notified of the requirement.

(b) Any host or tenant commanding officer or officer in charge may request initial or additional ASF support from the regional commander. This request may be via telephone call, but will preferably be done via naval message with justification for the request, and specifying the extent of the support requested.

(c) Commanding officers and/or officers in charge of installations or tenant activities may request assistance in determining required ASF posts. Requests will be submitted to the regional security officer.

b. Security Forces Afloat

(1) The ship's commanding officer or security officer deploys the afloat NSF and SSDF as necessary to protect the ship.

(2) When the security officer is not aboard or is otherwise unavailable, the deployment and direction of the afloat NSF and SSDF is the responsibility of the command duty officer (CDO).

7. Reports

a. Security Forces Ashore

(1) Provide reports per appropriate directives and/or standard operating procedures.

(2) When the ASF is activated by a commanding officer for other than training purposes, the person authorizing the activation will notify the regional commander of the reasons for and extent of the activation.

b. Security Forces Afloat

(1) Provide reports per appropriate directives and/or standard operating procedures.

(2) When the SSDF is employed off-ship (including picket boat operations) the senior officer present afloat (SOPA) and/or other immediate superior in command will be notified via immediate naval message as soon as possible with the reasons for and extent of the employment.

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8. Scheduling

a. Security Forces Ashore

(1) NSF and ASF normally respond to crises or other emergencies. Members of the ASF may be placed on alert or stand-by if the situation requires.

(2) Requests for NSF and/or ASF support during administrative or public events such as crowd control for changes of command, air shows, open houses, etc. will be submitted to the appropriate commander.

(3) Region and installation security officers will schedule all activities of a NSF and ASF.

b. Security Forces Afloat

(1) The responsible security officer normally schedules the afloat NSF and SSDF. The SSDF normally responds to crises and other emergencies.

(2) SSDF may be assigned to augment watch-standers, when necessary.

9. Funding. Commands with NSF (ashore and afloat), ASF, and SSDF are responsible for funding security requirements. Where regionalized, funding is determined by the region.

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NAVAL RESERVE FORCE PROTECTION/LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PHYSICAL SECURITY UNITS (NR FP/LEPSU)

1. Mission. Provide law enforcement and physical security support to augment installations, vessels, and units to deter and defend against terrorist and criminal threats.

2. Concept

a. Naval Reserve force protection/law enforcement and physical security units (NR FP/LEPSU) provide a dedicated capability to augment installations, vessels, and units to deter and defend against terrorist and criminal threats.

b. NR FP/LEPSU may provide physical security operations and augmentation within the capabilities of NSF. When requested, NR FP/LEPSU units provide commanders the following capabilities.

(1) Augment local NSF or replace deploying NSF.

(2) Protect assets and personnel in an increased threat level or threat condition.

3. Capabilities

a. NR FP/LEPSU provide organized force protection consisting of rated Master-at-Arms (MA) and Law Enforcement Specialists (NEC 9545) to a commander in an emergent situation.

b. NR FP/LEPSU may provide augmentation when ASF is not present or sufficient, or replace deploying NSF.

c. NR FP/LEPSU maintains various capabilities. Commanders should inquire to CNO (N34) for most appropriate support for a particular requirement. Basic capabilities include the following.

(1) Augment local security forces to provide security in depth.

(2) Perform military police/law enforcement operations.

(3) Conduct flight line, waterfront, and waterway (restricted area/danger zone) security and patrols.

(4) Conduct other physical security operations.

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4. Command Relationships

a. NR FP/LEPSU or detachments report to security officers to which assigned and remain under their direction for the duration of the mission.

b. All NR FP/LEPSU will deploy with an officer or senior enlisted Sailor as officer in charge (OIC). The OIC will report to the security officer, security operations officer, or equivalent of the supported unit.

5. Employment Guidelines

a. Ashore

(1) Augment local security forces to provide security in depth.

(a) Perform all military police/law enforcement operations.

(b) Provide security of residential areas.

(c) Conduct flight line, waterfront, and waterway (restricted area/danger zone) security and patrols.

(2) Conduct security operations for special industrial and RDT&E functions.

(a) Conduct security operations for special repair missions.

(b) Provide perimeter security.

(c) Conduct security operations at test sites.

b. Employment Afloat

(1) The NR FP/LEPSU may deploy to protect a ship, normally at pre-determined positions aboard the ship according to the physical security plan.

(2) The NR FP/LEPSU may be deployed ashore or seaward to provide an extended protective barrier around the ship, or in support of extended operations involving the ship or as security for the crew, such as at fleet landings and during NEOs.

6. Requests For Support

a. Commands will forward requests for NR FP/LEPSU support by naval message to CNO (N34) or appropriate Navy Echelon 2 commander. Information copies will be addressed to

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Commander, Naval Reserve Force, FLTCINCs, and Navy Echelon 2 commands, as appropriate.

b. The request will indicate justification, mission, location, duration, number of personnel requested, and funding source.

7. Reports. Ashore and Afloat. Provide reports per appropriate directives and/or standard operating procedures. These reports are processed according to CNO and local directives and/or standard operating procedures.

8. Scheduling

a. NR FP/LEPSUs will maintain their own schedule and keep CNO (N34) informed.

b. Commands will contact the appropriate NR FP/LEPSU for scheduling.

9. Funding. Commands requesting NR FP/LEPSU are responsible for funding administrative and logistics costs such as per diem, transportation, billeting, local equipment, etc. unless NR FP/LEPSU has funding available for a particular mission tasking.

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DEPLOYABLE NAVY SECURITY FORCE (DNSF)

1. Mission. Provide short duration local and regional reinforcing law enforcement and limited physical security operations within NSF capabilities as directed by the responsible FLTCINC or regional commander.

2. Concept

a. A DNSF is a task organized force composed of active duty MA/Law Enforcement Specialist (9545) Sailors that can provide FLTCINCs and/or regional commanders with a force protection/physical security/law enforcement reinforcing capability within the Fleet AOR or region. A DNSF may operate as a unit or as individual augmentees to support activities, installations, vessels, and aircraft. Personnel are assigned to a DNSF as a collateral duty. A DNSF will normally only be activated when needed and is not envisioned as a permanently manned force.

b. Navy FLTCINCs and regional commanders may establish DNSFs to provide local and regional reinforcing capability and to deploy in support of maritime security operations.

3. Capabilities

a. A DNSF is designed to provide law enforcement and physical security support within existing NSF capabilities per references (e) and (q), and may possess associated portable security equipment/systems.

b. A DNSF provides supported commanders with the following capabilities.

(1) Augment installation security when the situation requires forces in excess of those permanently assigned naval security forces.

(2) Provide/augment physical security for naval vessels (including MSC ships) and aircraft when organic security capabilities are not sufficient or do not exist to adequately protect particular assets.

(3) Augment installations to support special events when organic capabilities are not sufficient to support the event.

4. Employment Guidelines

a. DNSF is tasked organized. The responsible commander determines composition, configuration and size based upon the situation.

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b. If it is anticipated that the task will require an extended commitment of the DNSF away from their permanently assigned installation, use of selected reserve MAs assigned to FLTCINC NR FP/LEPSU to back-fill the active duty billets or replace the DNSF at the supported site may be considered.

5. Command Relationships. Once deployed, the DNSF operates under OPCON of the supported commander.

6. Requests For Support. Commands desiring support should request it from the responsible FLTCINC or regional commander, as appropriate, and notify CNO (N34).

7. Reports. DNSFs will provide reports as directed by the responsible FLTCINC or regional commander.

8. Scheduling. FLTCINCs or regional commanders with a DNSF capability will issue policy for requesting support, scheduling, and required logistics associated with employment of a DNSF.

9. Funding. FLTCINCs or regional commanders will man, equip, and fund all operations out of existing resources.

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CADRE TRAINERS

1. Mission. Provide antiterrorism, small-unit tactics, and weapons training to naval security forces within their region.
2. Concept. Assign specially trained individuals to regions and installations to provide antiterrorism, small-unit tactics, and weapons training to naval security forces.
3. Capabilities
 - a. Within individual weapons qualifications, provide small arms weapons training to naval security forces.
 - b. Provide antiterrorism awareness training to naval security forces.
 - c. Assist in the evaluation of annual antiterrorism/security drills and exercises.
4. Command Relationships
 - a. Function under OPCON of regional security officers or Navy base security departments where assigned.
 - b. MCSF cadre operate under the administrative control of the nearest USMC activity to which assigned.
 - c. MCSF cadre liaison officers (Norfolk and San Diego) will assist USN regional security officers with MCSF cadre issues within their respective area of responsibility. A part of MCSFBn, the function of the MCSF cadre liaison section is to provide oversight of all MCSF cadre assigned to Navy regions and security departments. They may visit each regional security department annually to ensure proper utilization of cadre personnel, inspect training procedures, and issue new policies or employment guidelines. MCSF cadre liaison officers will additionally be available to regional security officers to assist in conducting vulnerability assessments, review base security plans, and evaluate base security drills/exercises. MCSF cadre liaison officers will participate as members of cadre validation teams.

(1) MCSF Cadre Liaison Officer (Norfolk) is operationally assigned to CINCLANTFLT and administratively located at MCSFBn in Norfolk, Virginia and provides oversight of the Marine cadre programs at the following Navy regional security offices:

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Norfolk | Keflavik |
| New London | Washington, D.C. |
| Jacksonville | Naples |
| Roosevelt Roads | Pensacola* |

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(2) MCSF Cadre Liaison Officer (San Diego) is operationally assigned to CINCPACFLT and administratively assigned to the Pacific Southwest region, but will also have supervisory responsibilities for units outside the CINCPACFLT chain of command. The San Diego Officer provides oversight of the MCSF cadre programs at the following Navy regional security offices:

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| San Diego | Pearl Harbor |
| Yokosuka | Seattle |
| Great Lakes* | Corpus Christi* |
| Guam | Bahrain* |

*Echelon 2 command with claimancy for these cadre offices is responsible for funding cadre liaison officer visits.

5. Employment Guidelines

a. MCSF cadre sections are assigned to Navy regional security offices. MCSF cadre MTTs will provide required quarterly training for security departments within their assigned regions.

b. The function of USN cadre personnel is to provide liaison and coordination for MCSF cadre.

c. Regional security departments coordinate the MCSF cadre within their region. Scheduling of MCSF cadre MTTs should allow for a MCSF cadre member to visit each installation within the region at least quarterly.

6. Requests For Support. Installations will request Marine cadre MTT support from regional security officers or the regional cadre coordinator, as appropriate.

7. Reports

a. MCSF Cadre

(1) Quarterly reports are due to regional security officers, with information copy to FLTCINC (N46) and MCSFBn S-3. MCSFBn will provide format.

(2) Annual reports are due to regional security officers, with information copy to CNO (N34), CMC (POS-30), FLTCINC (N46), and MCSFBn S-3. MCSFBn will provide format.

b. USN Cadre

(1) As directed by the regional security officer or higher headquarters.

(2) For installation cadre, as directed by the installation security officer.

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8. Scheduling

a. Scheduling of MCSF cadre MTT support is based on priorities established by regional security officers.

b. Regional security officers will approve scheduling requests and resolve conflicts.

9. Funding/Support. The Marine cadre program provides antiterrorism training to regional security departments throughout the Navy. As a result, Marines assigned to the program may frequently travel between Echelon 2 and regional commands in performance of their mission.

a. Echelon 2 Commanders. Responsible for providing or coordinating sufficient funding to support an annual visit, when requested, by the MCSF cadre liaison officer, to each of the regions for which the Echelon 2 command has claimancy.

b. Regional Commanders

(1) Funding. Responsible for providing supporting cadre with annual funding sufficient to sustain all costs associated with mission specific operational and administrative requirements. These requirements would include:

(a) Travel, training, and education for mission specific requirements.

(b) Administrative supplies and services.

(c) Communications.

(d) Property and equipment.

(e) Supplies and services for security site facilities.

(f) Automated data processing (ADP) equipment and support.

(2) Logistics. Responsible for providing supporting cadre with logistical requirements sufficient to sustain all mission specific operational requirements. These requirements would include:

(a) Vehicle support (General Services Administration (GSA)-leased vehicles, Navy vehicles, or tactical vehicles), maintenance, and replacement.

(b) Meals not covered during normal dining facility hours. Specifically, during operational commitments which prevent service members from using host base facilities.

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(c) Communications such as radios, telephones, and encryption devices required for the conduct of the mission.

c. Host Base Commanders. Base commanders with no operational control of a MCSF cadre are required to provide those logistical services normally associated with a tenant command and supporting installation. These requirements include the following.

(1) Bachelor Quarters. Provide berthing within BOQ/BEQ capabilities to meet requirements for eligible personnel.

(2) Family Housing Services. Provide family housing assignment and referral services for eligible personnel.

(3) Facilities and Real Property Support. Provide administrative office space on a capability/availability basis.

(4) Building and Structure Maintenance and Repair. Provide repair, renovation, improvement, or modification services for host-owned buildings and structures to satisfy tenant requirements.

(5) Janitorial Services. Provide janitorial services, supplies, and equipment for common service areas of host owned facilities.

(6) Food Service. Provide, prepare, and serve food in enlisted dining facilities to authorized personnel.

(7) Facilities Maintenance. Provide routine preventative and cyclical maintenance and repair of host-owned buildings and structures.

(8) Utilities. Provide all water, electricity, gas, trash disposal, etc. and any other utilities.

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VALIDATION PROCESS FOR NAVY SECURITY FORCES

1. General

a. Security Forces Ashore. A number of factors dictate the size of a NSF, including command mission, geographic factors (location, topography, etc.) demography (including on-base and off-base populations), political factors, tenant activities, and security history (past call of service, types of calls, etc.). Maintaining an adequate security posture requires continual reevaluation of all security assets to ensure proper resource allocation.

b. Security Forces Afloat. Sizing of NSF and SSDF are specified by class of ship.

c. The use of technology can greatly enhance security and reduce the number of required posts. This may ultimately reduce the number of security personnel required.

d. Navy Echelon 2 commands may conduct their own post validations in addition to CNO validations.

2. Occasions

a. Security Forces Ashore. CNO (N34) maintains a 5-year plan for post validations for installations/regions with security departments of 20 or more personnel. Installations with security departments of less than 20 personnel may request manpower post validations if desired. Installations may request post validations more often than scheduled if major changes occur (change in mission, change in major tenant commands, etc.).

b. Security Forces Afloat. Manning of the NSF and SSDF (including required qualifications and training) will be evaluated internally during the annual physical security survey. NSF and SSDF manning will be evaluated externally during command inspections and prior to scheduled deployments during the Force Protection Readiness Review (FPRR) conducted by CNO (N34).

3. Procedures. Afloat and ashore, requests for validation will be via letter for routine requests, or naval message if the request is more urgent.

a. Security Forces Ashore. CNO (N34) will issue an annual list of installations/regions prior to each calendar year. Navy Echelon 2 commands may submit preferred installation/regions and dates to CNO (N34).

b. Security Forces Afloat

(1) Internally, the ship's security officer will include NSF and SSDF in the annual physical security survey. Such manning will include required training and qualifications.

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(2) Externally, NSF manning and SSDF will be evaluated during the FRPP. The Type Commander (via the FLTCINC) may request a FPRR to occur prior to the ship's scheduled deployment.

4. Method. Navy Echelon 2 commands should take proper action to implement the results of CNO post validations. As manning control authorities, Navy Echelon 2 commands should take programming action to provide additional billets if required and redistribute billets from over-manned to under-manned organizations.

a. Security Forces Ashore

(1) Technical experts from CNO (N34) and Navy Echelon 2 commands may conduct naval security force validation visits.

(2) The team will conduct a specialized survey of the command (including some major tenant activities), and will review records, including aerial photographs, maps, plans, training, local situations/problems, security organization, and historical data on past problems.

(3) The team will develop a command profile and manpower statement through the course of the visit. The final statement may call for increased manning, reduced manning, no change in manning, or reorganization of the NSF.

b. Security Forces Afloat

(1) Technical experts from CNO (N34) and Navy Echelon 2 commands may conduct FPRR visits. The visit will usually last about 3 days for small ships, and 5 days for larger ships. The overall FPRR will include security force validations.

(2) The team will check overall NSF manning to ensure it falls within the guidelines of existing directives. This will include ensuring that required personnel qualification standards (PQS) per reference (e), formal training requirements have been met, and that weapons qualifications per reference (w) are current. Members that have not qualified (or qualification expires during the deployment) will not be considered as members of NSF or SSDF.

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MARINE BARRACKS

1. Mission. Provide security for vital naval and/or national assets as approved by CNO (N34) and CMC (POS-30), and when directed conduct other short term military and emergency operations.
2. Concept. Marine barracks provide physical security and an armed response force for posts validated by CNO (N34) in coordination with CMC (POS-30) per this instruction and reference (e) and/or perform a special function for CMC. Marine barracks may also provide additional security for other short-term military and emergency operations as well as other duties additionally assigned by CMC (POS-30), when appropriate.
3. Capabilities. Marine barracks provide armed Marines with the ability to deter, detect, and defend against terrorist threats. The Marine barracks provides a final physical barrier that defends, prevents access to, damage to, or the removal of designated assets vital to national security. Marines undergo rigorous and continuous training to integrate their warfighting skills with the specialized techniques tailored to the unique challenges of antiterrorism and physical security, or their assigned mission.
4. Command Relationships
 - a. Marine barracks operate under OPCON of the commanding officer of the installation, activity, or headquarters to which assigned.
 - b. CMC (POS-30) assigns and retains ADCON of Marine barracks.
5. Employment Guidelines
 - a. Missions assigned to Marine barracks are unique and/or mandate the necessity of an armed Marine capable of antiterrorism and physical security beyond that of normal NSF.
 - b. Operational commanders, with concurrence of the Marine barracks commanders, may establish Marine barracks posts in response to emergency requirements. Commanders may request FAST support if additional manning is needed for these posts. If emergency posts become permanent requirements, commands should submit validation requests per enclosure (11).
 - c. Additional missions and duties may be performed as approved/directed by CNO (N34) or CMC (POS-30), as appropriate.
 - d. Inappropriate duties for Marine Barracks include:
 - (1) Supervising or administering civil service guards or other civilian employees.

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(2) Fire fighting on a full-time or regular standby basis except to the extent that all military personnel are assigned emergency duties as part of auxiliary fire fighting forces that are to be used to fight fires beyond the control of regularly established fire departments.

(3) Providing personal services.

(4) Providing law enforcement functions or ASF functions.

(5) Providing personal bodyguards of protective service details (PSDs).

(6) Providing hostage/counter-terrorist units (to include snipers). The mission of Marine barracks in hostage or terrorist situations will be limited to initial isolation of the perimeter, crowd control, and establishment of a secure perimeter for a barracks' area of responsibility. This role is to be clearly defined in local contingency plans.

(7) Performing other duties or assignments that detract from proper performance of the specific responsibilities assigned by CNO (N34) or CMC (POS-30).

6. Requests For Support. Organizations desiring support should contact the Marine barracks from which support is desired.

7. Reports. Submit reports as required by the administrative and operational chain of command.

8. Scheduling

a. Marine barracks commanding officers are responsible for scheduling all activities of the barracks.

b. Organizations desiring support should schedule it with the Marine barracks from which support is desired.

9. Funding/Support. The amount of support a Marine barracks requires from a supporting unit, agency, or installation is directly related to where the Marine barracks falls in that command relationship. Different type commanders are responsible for different forms of support to include funding, logistics, and administrative support. Reference (f) provides additional guidance.

a. Operational Commanders

(1) Funding. Provide supporting Marine barracks with annual funding sufficient to sustain all costs associated with mission specific operational and administrative requirements. These requirements include the following.

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- (a) Travel, training, and education for mission specific requirements.
- (b) Administrative supplies and services.
- (c) Communications.
- (d) Property and equipment.
- (e) Supplies and services for security site facilities.
- (f) Automated Data Processing (ADP) equipment and support.

(2) Logistics. Provide supporting Marine barracks with logistical requirements sufficient to sustain all mission specific operational requirements. These requirements include the following.

(a) Vehicle support, GSA-leased vehicles, tactical vehicles, maintenance, and replacement.

(b) Meals not covered during normal dining facility hours. Specifically, during operational commitments that prevent service members from using host base facilities.

(c) Communications such as radios, telephones, and encryption devices required for conduct of the mission.

(3) Administration. Provide necessary support for nuclear weapons Personnel Reliability Program management, when applicable.

b. Administrative Commanders

(1) Funding. Provide Marine barracks with annual funding support not covered by mission specific operational requirements. These requirements include the following.

(a) Travel, training, and education for all Marine Corps directed requirements.

(b) Acquisition, maintenance, and replacement of all Marine Corps directed supply items.

(2) Logistics. Provide Marine barracks with logistical support not covered by mission specific operational requirements. These requirements include the following.

(a) Supply and fiscal support for all Marine Corps required equipment.

(b) Weapons, ordnance, and optics maintained in current Marine Corps inventory.

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(c) Ammunition sufficient to accomplish all annual qualification, familiarization, and Individual Training Standards (ITS) requirements, per current Marine Corps directives, for all types of weapon systems assigned to the unit.

(3) Administration. Provide administrative support to Marine barracks for all routine matters. These requirements include the following.

(a) Pay, promotions, and awards for all MCSF personnel.

(b) Inspections as required by current directives.

(c) Properly screened and trained personnel to support validated post and mission requirements.

c. Host Base Commanders. Base commanders with no operational control of a Marine barracks are required to provide those logistical services normally associated with a tenant command and supporting installation. These requirements include the following.

(1) Bachelor Quarters. Provide berthing within BOQ/BEQ capabilities to meet requirements for eligible personnel.

(2) Family Housing Services. Provide family housing assignment and referral services for eligible personnel.

(3) Facilities and Real Property Support. Provide administrative office space on a capability/availability basis.

(4) Building and Structure Maintenance and Repair. Provide repair, renovation, improvement, or modification services for host-owned buildings and structures to satisfy tenant requirements.

(5) Janitorial Services. Provide janitorial services, supplies, and equipment for common service areas of host owned facilities.

(6) Food Service. Provide, prepare, and serve food in enlisted dining facilities to authorized personnel.

(7) Facilities Maintenance. Provide routine preventative and cyclical maintenance and repair of host-owned buildings and structures.

(8) Utilities. Provide all water, electricity, gas, trash disposal, etc. and any other utilities.

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MARINE CORPS SECURITY FORCE (MCSF) COMPANIES

1. Mission. Provide security for naval and/or national assets at designated locations approved by CNO (N34) in coordination with CMC (POS-30), and when directed conduct other short term military and emergency operations.

2. Concept. MCSF companies provide physical security and an armed response/reaction force for posts validated by CNO (N34) in coordination with CMC (POS-30) per this instruction and references (e) and (g). MCSF companies also provide additional security for other short-term military and emergency operations as well as other duties additionally approved by CNO (N34) in coordination with CMC (POS-30).

3. Capabilities. MCSF companies provide armed Marines with the ability to deter, detect, and defend against terrorist threats in order to provide physical security for designated naval and national assets. The MCSF company Marine provides a reaction force or a final physical barrier that prevents access to, damage to, or the removal of designated Navy assets vital to national security. The MCSF company Marine undergoes rigorous and continuous training to integrate their warfighting skills with the specialized techniques tailored to the unique challenges of antiterrorism and physical security.

4. Command Relationships

a. MCSF companies operate under the OPCON of the commanding officer of the installation or activity to which assigned.

b. MCSF Bn retains ADCON of all MCSF companies. MCSF companies provide administrative and Marine Corps required training support to MCSF cadre.

c. Some naval base commanders may not possess direct operational control of a MCSF Company on their installation. As a tenant command of a base and not in the operational chain of command, MCSF companies will still require support from the host base commander. This support is detailed in paragraph 9.

5. Employment Guidelines

a. Missions assigned to MCSF companies mandate the necessity of an armed Marine capable of antiterrorism and physical security beyond that of normal NSF. The criteria for assigning a MCSF company Marine such a mission is as follows.

(1) MCSF Marines provide a final barrier/element of an integrated security plan, providing a response force or forming a tight perimeter around the asset being protected.

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(2) Deadly force must be authorized specifically to preclude damage to, or compromise/loss of those Navy assets deemed vital to national security as defined in references (g), (h), (t), (x) and/or approved by CNO (N34).

(3) Ground defense force for designated advanced naval bases as approved by CNO (N34) in coordination with CMC (POS-30).

b. Operational commanders, with concurrence of MCSF company commanders, may establish MCSF company posts in response to emergency requirements. Commanders may request FAST support if additional manning is needed for these posts. If emergency posts become permanent requirements, commands should submit validation requests per enclosure (11).

c. Additional missions and duties may be performed as approved on cover letters of MCSF Bn or as directed by CNO (N34) or CMC (POS-30).

d. Inappropriate duties for MCSF companies. See enclosure (7), paragraph 5d.

6. Requests For Support. Organizations desiring support should contact the MCSF companies from which support is desired.

7. Reports. Submit reports as required by the administrative and operational chain of command.

8. Scheduling. Organizations desiring support should schedule it with the MCSF companies from which support is desired.

9. Funding/Support. The amount of support a MCSF company requires from a supporting unit, agency, or installation is directly related to where the MCSF Company falls in that command relationship. Different type commanders are responsible for different forms of support to include funding, logistics, and administrative support. See reference (f) for additional guidance.

a. Operational Commanders. See enclosure (7), paragraph 9a.

b. Administrative Commanders. See enclosure (7), paragraph 9b.

c. Host Base Commanders. See enclosure (7), paragraph 9c.

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FLEET ANTITERRORISM SECURITY TEAM (FAST) COMPANIES

1. Mission. Provide short term security augmentation for installations and ships or vital naval and national assets when threat conditions have been elevated beyond the capabilities of the permanent security forces as approved by CNO (N34) in coordination with CMC (POS-30), and when directed conduct other short term military and emergency operations.

2. Concept

a. Within MCSFBn, Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team (FAST) companies provide a rapid and mobile capability to deter and defend against terrorist threats to naval installations and vessels for a limited duration (normally less than 90 days).

b. When directed by CNO (N34), FAST elements deploy to:

(1) Conduct antiterrorism and force protection operations.

(2) Augment local naval security forces.

(3) Protect naval and assets vital to national security when threat conditions are beyond the capabilities of existing naval security forces and resources.

3. Capabilities

a. FAST provides armed Marines to deter, detect, and defend against terrorist threats, exploiting rigorous training in the specialized techniques and procedures necessary to neutralize a terrorist attack and augment security forces with an antiterrorism and enhanced security capability.

b. FAST provides supported commanders with the following capabilities.

(1) Augment installation's security of high value assets when the terrorist threat condition has been elevated beyond the capabilities of permanent naval security forces.

(2) Enhance antiterrorism and security for naval vessels and MSC ships.

(3) Conduct security operations for nuclear refueling and defueling missions.

(4) Conduct security operations, such as fixed and mobile posts, within a secure perimeter.

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(5) Conduct limited platoon defensive operations to include hasty and deliberate defense, limited counterattack/recapture, security patrolling, relief in place, field fortifications, weapons emplacement, and supporting arms direction.

(6) Conduct rear area security operations.

(7) Provide small arms and antiterrorism training to NSF personnel.

(8) Provide security for other short-term military and emergency operations, subject to CNO (N34) concurrence (such as embassy reinforcement, emergency MPS offload, convoy security).

(9) Provide qualified personnel to conduct security surveys.

(10) Provide recommendations for force protection improvements, when appropriate.

4. Command Relationships

a. Until deployed, less mission tasking authority, FAST operates under command of the Commanding Officer, MCSFBn.

b. When deployed, FAST operates under the OPCON of the commander to whom assigned.

c. FLTCINCs may delegate OPCON/TACON of FAST to another commander or provide FAST in direct support to an activity, vessel, or aircraft. Commanders may delegate use of force authorization or provide "express delegation of weapons release" to another commander. This delegation of authority cannot be given to contract personnel or organizations outside the Department of Defense (DoD).

d. MCSFBn retains ADCON of FAST while deployed.

5. Employment Guidelines

a. Shore-Based Employment. FAST provides static posts, roving patrols, and an on-call reaction force capable of using small unit infantry tactics in deterring, detecting, and neutralizing threats directed at personnel or an installation. These operations are normally limited to 90 days or less.

(1) FAST uses the following antiterrorism skills, in addition to infantry tactics, to accomplish this mission.

(a) Deadly force and escalation of force.

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- (b) Observation and surveillance detection.
- (c) Selective target engagement.
- (d) Command and control of reaction teams.
- (e) Precision marksmanship.
- (f) Recapture tactics.
- (g) Crowd and/or riot control.

(2) FAST assists naval commanders in implementing additional THREATCON protection measures:

- (a) Assistance with threat analysis and vulnerability assessment.
- (b) Review of installation security plan.
- (c) Assistance with conducting security drills.
- (d) Assistance in developing ROE.
- (e) Assistance with entrance/gate security and barrier plan.
- (f) Assistance with vehicle/package/personnel searches.
- (g) Liaison with local security forces, when appropriate.

(3) Installation commanders will be expected to provide a certain level of support to ensure effective operations. Minimum support requirements include:

(a) Reaction force facility (RFF) with internal storage for ready for issue (RFI) weapons, security ammunition, and communication equipment. RFF must provide exclusive use of berthing area for reaction forces. RFF must be equipped with a telephone and redundant communications capabilities.

(b) Secure storage area for non-RFI weapons, ammunition, and supply gear.

(c) Communications equipment compatible with installation systems.

(d) Installation plans and security-related instructions to assisted in planning, plotting, and control during emergencies.

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(e) Centralized billeting for off duty Marines.

(f) Maximum opportunity to conduct training necessary to maintain perishable skills.

(4) FAST is not trained or equipped to perform special operations or offensive missions, nor should FAST conduct other inappropriate duties, such as:

(a) Tactical Recovery of Aircraft or Personnel (TRAP).

(b) Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEOs).

(c) Hostage Rescue (HR).

(d) Providing hostage/counter-terrorist units (to include snipers). The mission of MCSF units in hostage or terrorist situations will be limited to initial isolation of the area, crowd control, and establishment of a secure perimeter (except as prescribed in reference (g)). This role will be clearly defined in local contingency plans.

(e) Providing MSC ship security for routine off-load or maintenance cycles.

(f) Providing law enforcement and flight line security except for designated Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO) ready alert aircraft.

(g) Fire fighting on a full time basis, except to the extent that all military personnel are assigned emergency duties as part of auxiliary fire fighting forces that are used to fight fires beyond the control of regularly established fire departments.

(h) Providing personal bodyguards or Protective Service Details (PSDs).

(i) See enclosure (7), paragraph 5.D. for other inappropriate duties. Performing other duties or assignments that detract from proper performance of the specific responsibilities assigned by CNO (N34).

b. Afloat/Maritime Employment. FAST augments, not replaces, the ship's reaction force by providing additional capability for neutralizing a terrorist boarding. These operations are normally limited to 90 days or less.

(1) Trained to conduct pier side security and shipboard reaction force operations, FAST can assist naval commanders by:

(a) Assisting with pre-port arrival planning/threat analysis.

(b) Reviewing ship's security plan.

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- (c) Assisting in the conduct of security drills.
- (d) Assisting in the development of ROE consistent with local SOFAs.
- (e) Posting armed Marines, if authorized.
- (f) Providing surveillance of pier and local area.
- (g) Assisting with pier entrance security and barrier plan.
- (h) Assisting with vehicle/package/personnel searches.
- (i) Conducting liaison with local harbor patrol.
- (j) Providing armed sentries or watches.
- (k) Manning picket boats with armed sentries.

(2) Ship commanders will be expected to provide a certain level of support to ensure effective operations. Minimum support requirements include the following.

(a) A command center with internal communications equipment and RFI locker for weapons and ammunition. Command center should provide restricted entry, camera coverage on all hatches, exclusive Marine use of berthing area for reaction forces, and an internal head. Most designated Marine Detachment spaces on aircraft carrier blueprints meet this requirement.

(b) Secure storage area for non-RFI weapons, ammunition, and supply gear.

(c) Communication equipment compatible with shipboard systems, to include hand held radios and telephones.

(d) Ship's plans and security-related instructions to assist in planning, plotting, and control during emergencies.

(e) Coordinated use of areas on ship to support training. Marines will need to be familiar with the entire ship, including sensitive spaces.

(3) In addition to inappropriate duties already discussed, inappropriate duties specific to maritime employment of FAST include:

(a) Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) missions in support of Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIOs).

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(b) Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR).

(c) Performing duties normally tasked to the Master-at-Arms or ship NSF.

6. Requests For Support. Organizations requesting FAST support should request it from CNO (N34) using the format in Figure 9-1.
7. Reports. Submit reports as required by the administrative and operational chain of command.
8. Scheduling. Organizations desiring support should schedule it with CNO (N34).
9. FUNDING. Units requesting FAST will fund all costs associated with the deployment. See reference (f) for additional guidance.

FROM: Requesting Navy Echelon 2 Command//
TO: CNO WASHINGTON DC//N34//
INFO: CMC WASHINGTON DC//POS-30//
CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA//N33M//
Appropriate FLTCINC, if applicable
Appropriate Echelon 2 Command
CG FMFLANT//G-3/SMO/G-5//
MCSFBN NORFOLK VA//CO/S-3//
DIRNAVCRIMINSERV WASHINGTON DC//24//
UNCLAS//N05530//
SUBJ: MCSF SUPPORT REQUEST//
REF/A/DOC/SECNAVINST 5520.4C/Date//
1. PER REF A, REQUEST MCSF SUPPORT AS FOLLOWS:
1A. LOCATION/INSTALLATION:
1B. REQUEST ON-SITE DATE:
1C. JUSTIFICATION: Include specific security requirement, threat assessment, and status of local security forces or other MCSF units in theater.
1D. CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT: Specify intended functions/tasks in plain language with sufficient detail for complete understanding.
1E. ESTIMATED DURATION: Normally 90 days or less.
1F. FUNDING SOURCE: Provide applicable appropriation data.
1G. SPECIAL NOTES: Specify any county clearance requirements, special personnel or equipment criteria, or possible fluctuations in the on-site date. For refuel/defuel missions, include dry dock number. Do not provide vessel names, hull numbers, and operational dates for refuel/defuel missions, unless the request is classified CONFIDENTIAL.
2. POC/TELEPHONE NUMBER:

Figure 9-1, Sample MCSF Support Request

Enclosure (9)

FAST DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM (FDP)

1. Mission. Provide a forward deployed rapid and mobile capability to deter and defend against terrorist threats to naval vessels, installations, personnel, and aircraft for a limited duration.
2. Concept. The FAST deployment program (FDP) forward deploys one platoon-sized FAST on a rotational basis from CONUS-based FAST companies to designated FLTCINCs to provide antiterrorism and physical security support for force protection within their respective areas of responsibility (AOR). FAST is:
 - a. Lightweight, responsive, and flexible.
 - b. Armed with a wide variety of small arms and machine guns.
 - c. Capable of transport by helicopters or small cargo aircraft.
 - d. Specially trained in escalation of force, selective target engagement, use of deadly force, and precision marksmanship.
 - e. Proficient in the tactics, techniques, and procedures necessary to neutralize a terrorist threat.
3. Capabilities. FAST provides armed Marines to deter, detect, and defend against terrorist threats, including attacks by small teams, utilizing special techniques and procedures to neutralize a terrorist attack. FAST is a “force multiplier” and not merely a replacement for organic law enforcement and security resources. FAST Marines undergo rigorous training to integrate their warfighting skills with specialized techniques tailored to the unique challenges of antiterrorism and physical security. FAST is most effective when employed as a single unit with a clearly defined mission. Simultaneous tasking to support multiple installations and vessels may be feasible, but negatively impacts on FAST capabilities. FAST does not deploy with heavy machine guns and crew-served weapons, organic vehicles, or maintenance support. FAST provides supported commanders with the following capabilities:
 - a. Installation security augmentation to protect high value assets during increased THREATCONs that are beyond the capability of permanent security forces.
 - b. Security augmentation to enhance antiterrorism for naval vessels and MSC ships.
 - c. Security force (such as fixed and mobile patrol) operations within a secure perimeter.

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d. Limited platoon defensive operations to include hasty and deliberate defense, limited counter-attack and recapture, security patrolling, relief in place, field fortifications, weapons emplacement, and direction of supporting arms.

e. Area security operations.

f. Antiterrorism and small arms training for NSF personnel.

g. Security for designated nuclear refueling/defueling operations.

4. Command Relationships

a. FDP elements are OPCON to the responsible FLTCINC upon entering their AOR.

b. The FLTCINC may delegate OPCON/TACON of FAST to subordinate commanders or provide FAST in direct support of an activity, vessel(s), or aircraft. Commanders may delegate use of force authorization or provide "express delegation of weapons release" to another commander. This must be done in writing. This delegation of authority cannot be given to contract personnel or organizations outside DoD.

5. Employment Guidelines

a. Shore-Based Employment. FAST provides static posts, roving sentries, and an on-call reaction force capable of deterring, detecting, and neutralizing threats directed at an installation. FDP platoons will normally deploy with a hospital corpsman.

(1) FAST accomplishes this mission by implementing antiterrorism skills (see enclosure (9), paragraph 5a(1)).

(2) FAST assists naval commanders in implementing additional THREATCON protection measures (see enclosure (9), paragraph 5a(2)).

(3) Installation commanders will be expected to provide a certain level of support to ensure effective operations. See enclosure (9), paragraph 5a(3).

(4) FAST is not trained or equipped to perform special operations or offensive missions. See enclosure (9), paragraph 5a(4) for inappropriate duties.

b. Afloat/Maritime Employment. FAST augments, not replaces a ship NSF and SSDF by providing additional capability for neutralizing a terrorist boarding.

Enclosure (10)

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(1) Trained to conduct pierside security and shipboard reaction force operations, FAST will assist naval commanders. See enclosure (9), paragraph 5b(1).

(2) Ship commanders will be expected to provide a certain level of support to ensure effective operations. See enclosure (9), paragraph 5b(2) for minimum support requirements.

(3) In addition to inappropriate duties already discussed, see enclosure (9), paragraph 5b(3) for inappropriate duties specific to maritime employment.

6. Requests For Support. Request FDP support from responsible FLTCINC. Unless otherwise dictated by a FLTCINC, use the sample format in Figure 10-1.

7. Reports. Platoons provide regular reports to the FLTCINC to which assigned. Details will be coordinated with each FLTCINC.

8. Scheduling. Units desiring FDP FAST will schedule it with the responsible FLTCINC.

9. Funding. Also see reference (f) for additional guidance.

a. CMC pays for transportation to and from the theater.

b. The FLTCINC is responsible for all in-theater costs to include intra-theater transportation, messing, billeting, training, etc.

c. Organizations requesting FDP support coordinate funding with the responsible FLTCINC.

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FROM: Requesting Navy Command//
TO: Responsible FLTCINC//
INFO: CNO WASHINGTON DC//N34//*
CMC WASHINGTON DC//POS-30//
CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA//N33M//
MCSFBN NORFOLK VA//CO/S-3//
DIRNAVCRIMINSERV WASHINGTON DC//24//
UNCLAS//N05530//
SUBJ: MCSF SUPPORT REQUEST//
REF/A/DOC/SECNAVINST 5520.4C/Date//
1. PER REF A, REQUEST MCSF SUPPORT AS FOLLOWS:
1A. LOCATION/INSTALLATION:
1B. REQUEST ON-SITE DATE:
1C. JUSTIFICATION: Include specific security requirement, threat assessment, and status of local security forces or other MCSF units in theater.
1D. CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT: Specify intended functions/tasks in plain language with sufficient detail for complete understanding.
1E. ESTIMATED DURATION: Normally 90 days or less.
1F. FUNDING SOURCE: Provide appropriation data, if appropriate.
1G. SPECIAL NOTES: Specify any county clearance requirements, special personnel or equipment criteria, or possible fluctuations in the on-site date.
2. POC/TELEPHONE NUMBER:

Figure 10-1, Sample MCSF Support Request

Enclosure (10)

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VALIDATION PROCESS FOR MARINE CORPS SECURITY FORCES

1. General. The purpose of validating MCSF is to ensure the most effective use of Marine assets to meet Department of the Navy security requirements. The process addresses the validation of current MCSF posts, modification of posts, new posts, and invalidation of existing posts. The basic tenet when validating a post is whether the post requires the unique capability of an armed Marine per enclosure (1). CNO (N34) is the final approval authority for MCSF validations. When entire MCSF units are invalidated, the command must submit a disestablishment package per references (b) and (c). Assessment teams will be comprised of representatives from designated organizations.

a. MCSF Units: CNO (N34), CMC (POS-30), Navy Echelon 2 Command, SWF (PAC/LANT) when appropriate, MCSFBn.

b. Marine Cadre Trainers: CNO (N34), CMC (POS-30), Navy Echelon 2 Command, Regional Security Officer, Cadre Liaison Officer, MCSFBn when appropriate.

c. Naval Shipyards: CNO (N34), CMC (POS-30), NAVSEA 08 when appropriate, Department of Energy (Naval Reactors) when appropriate, MCSFBn.

2. Occasions. All MCSF structure, including naval shipyards, is validated triennially, based on the last validation, or as requested due to a change in posts, through a CNO/CMC administrative and operational assessment, to ensure appropriate manning and employment.

a. Periodic. Commanding officers of naval shipyards, Marine barracks, Marine Corps support detachments (MARCORSUPDET), and MCSF companies will submit complete letters of validation every 3 years based on the last validation. Should posts be invalidated and commanders require replacement assets, they should take programming action to include the replacement requirement in the next Program Objectives Memorandum (POM) cycle. These invalidated posts where replacement assets are required through the POM cycle will normally be deleted no later than 30 months after the date of the CNO (N34) invalidation decision. Invalidated posts not requiring replacement via the POM cycle will be deleted immediately.

b. Interim. Changes in operational commitments may make it necessary for commanding officers of Marine barracks, MARCORSUPDETs, MCSF companies, and naval shipyards to request additional posts, modification of existing posts, or deletion of posts other than as prescribed in paragraph 2a above. Letters of validation for these specific changes should be submitted to CNO (N34) via the operational chain of command and CMC (POS-30). These interim requests do not alleviate the requirement for triennial validations, and remain in effect only until the next scheduled triennial validation.

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3. Procedure/Method

a. FAST Co/MCSF Co/Barracks/Naval Shipyards. Requests for periodic and interim validation/modification will include a cover letter, an enclosure that provides a summary of all posts, and an enclosure for each post to be validated/modified. Cover letters will include complete justification for all requests. Additionally, any compensatory reductions available to provide manpower for recommended new posts will be specified.

(1) Requests will be prepared as follows.

Post Number: (current or recommended)

Assigned to: (if applicable)

Post location: (annotated maps are encouraged)

Type of post: (fixed, roving, vehicular, etc.)

Currently validated: (yes/no)

Recommended change(s): (if applicable)

Hours/day: (requested)

Total hours per week requested:

Manpower: (validated)

Manpower: (requested)

Difference: (+ or -)

Special notes/justification: (Should include a descriptive summary of the post and complete justification, particularly if the post does not require manning by an armed, combat-trained Marine. Also, any special personnel criteria for Marines manning the post should be specified.)

(2) FAST Co Method

(a) Representatives identified in paragraph 1 will visit both FAST companies at MCSFBn headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia.

(b) Members of the validation team will develop a command profile derived from past operational commitments, average number of deployed days per year for each FAST platoon, new mission requirements, past requirements no longer applicable, and input from the command.

(c) This profile will be the basis for the manpower statement developed over the course of the visit. The final manpower statement may call for increased manning, reduced manning, no manning changes, or reorganization of the security forces.

(d) Responsible commanding officers will forward the final manpower statement and the command's post validation request through their chain of command to CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) for final disposition.

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(3) Naval Shipyards/MCSF Co/Marine Barracks Method

(a) Representatives identified in paragraph 1 will visit the command due for validation, when appropriate. There may be no command visit if there is no change in the validation request. Every effort should be made to visit commands with similar missions within 30 days of each other. This will promote better understanding for members of the validation team and provide uniformity between like MCSF units.

(b) Members of the validation team will develop a command profile derived from past post validations, new mission requirements, past requirements no longer applicable, and input from the command.

(c) This profile will be the basis for the manpower statement developed by the validation team over the course of the visit. The final manpower statement may call for increased manning, reduced manning, no manning changes, or reorganization of the security forces.

(d) Responsible officers will forward the final manpower statement and the command's post validation request through their chain of command to CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) for final disposition. Validation letters shall be submitted even if there are no changes from the previous validation. These letters should list the posts and indicate there are no changes on the cover letter.

b. Marine Cadre Trainers

(1) Requests for establishment of a Marine cadre, or changes to a current cadre, will be initiated by letter from the requesting region to CNO (N34) via the operational chain of command and CMC (POS-30). The letter should provide detailed justification for establishment, or verification of completion of mission for invalidation.

(2) Method

(a) Representatives identified in paragraph 1 will visit the regional headquarters due for validation. If possible to consolidate effort, Marine cadre validation should be scheduled at the same time as the host installation's MCSF post validation occurs.

(b) Members of the validation team will develop a command profile derived from past post validations, historical data on the usage of Marine cadre, current and projected manning levels of the host region's NSF, new mission requirements, past requirements no longer applicable, and input from the command.

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(c) This profile will be the basis for the manpower statement developed by the validation team over the course of the visit. The final manpower statement may call for increased manning, reduced manning, or no manning changes.

(d) Responsible commanders will forward the final manpower statement and the command's post validation request through their chain of command to CNO (N34) via CMC (POS-30) for final disposition.

Enclosure (11)