SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5530.4E

From: Secretary of the Navy

Subj: SECURITY FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONS

Ref: See enclosure (1)

Encl: (1) References
     (2) Responsibilities
     (5) Acronyms and Definitions

1. Purpose

   a. To promulgate policy for the employment and operations of Security Forces (SF) in support of Department of the Navy (DON) commands, activities, and personnel. This instruction is a substantial revision and should be read in its entirety.

   b. Significant changes found in this revision include updated organizational responsibilities for the DON as delegated in enclosures (2) through (4).

2. Cancellation. SECNAVINST 5530.4D.

3. Definitions. See enclosure (5).

4. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC), and all U.S. Navy (USN) and U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) installations, commands, activities, field offices, and all other organizational entities within the DON that support SF Employment and Operations.
5. **Policy**

   a. The continuing incidents of worldwide terrorism, criminal activities, and other unlawful acts necessitate highly trained SF to meet emergent security requirements in a timely and effective manner.

   b. SF are USN and USMC units and formations trained and equipped to conduct security operations in accordance with specified mission requirements. SF includes, but is not limited to:

      (1) **Navy Security Forces (NSF).** Armed USN personnel assigned to law enforcement and security duties involving the use of deadly force to protect DON personnel, resources, assets vital to national security, and Strategic Weapons Facilities. The CNO and CMC shall issue detailed guidance for the employment and operations of SF’s. Refer to enclosures 2 through 4.

      (2) **USN Master-at-Arms and USMC Military Police.** Assigned to deployable units in home station or ashore at a Naval installation.

      (3) **Marine Corps Security Forces (MCSF).** Armed Marines assigned to security duties involving the use of deadly force to protect designated DON assets and assets deemed vital to national security. Refer to enclosures (3) and (4), which include MCSF Company Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (GTMO), Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team (FAST) Companies, Refuel/Defuel (RF/DF), and MCSF Battalion in support of Strategic Weapons Facilities.

   c. **Naval Security Requirements**

      (1) Pursuant to reference (a), section 8013, the SECNAV is responsible for, and has the authority to conduct, all affairs of the DON. Inherent is the responsibility to provide adequate security to all DON forces and assets in the execution of their mission.

      (2) The CNO and the CMC are responsible to provide security to the forces and assets within their respective Service. There are historical events in which the USN requires augmentation to fulfill its security obligations. The
traditional security requirements in which the USMC supports the USN include:

(a) In conjunction with SF, MCSF provide Naval installation commanders with rapid response forces in support of the installation's security plan. This response capability may be enduring, or be requested during times of increased threat reporting or as the result of a dynamic security event.

(b) In addition to SF supporting installation commanders, the MCSF Company in GTMO, which is subordinate to the MCSF Regiment, in direct support of the installation commander, providing dedicated, enduring Ground Defense Force.

(c) MCSF stationed at Naval Stations in support of Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic and Pacific (SWFLANT/SWFPAC) to secure strategic assets in order to prevent unauthorized access or loss of control.

(d) FAST provided to specified Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCC) through the FAST Deployment Program as identified in references (b) and (c). These teams conduct rapid response expeditionary Antiterrorism (AT) and security operations in order to protect vital national and naval assets. FAST can also be tasked to provide security in support of national assets, such as U.S. diplomatic facilities abroad.

(e) SF in support of RF/DF operations of naval nuclear vessels.

d. SF personnel will establish and maintain command relationship with other law enforcement and security organizations in the vicinity of their installations, including a common understanding of each other's capabilities and responsibilities to foster potential joint and/or combined operations.

e. Nothing in this issuance will preclude, supersede, or limit the existing authorities and policies governing the reporting or conduct of criminal or counterintelligence matters within the purview of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service in accordance with references (d) and (e) or other applicable DON or Department of Defense (DoD) guidance.
6. **Responsibilities.** See enclosure (2).

7. **Records Management**

   a. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of format or media, must be maintained and dispositioned according to the records disposition schedules found on the Directives and Records Management Division (DRMD) portal page: [https://portal.secnav.navy.mil/orgs/DUSNM/DONAA/DRM/SitePages/Home.aspx](https://portal.secnav.navy.mil/orgs/DUSNM/DONAA/DRM/SitePages/Home.aspx).

   b. For questions concerning the management of records related to this instruction or the records disposition schedules, please contact your local Records Manager or the DRMD program office.

   
   THOMAS B. MODLY  
   Under Secretary of the Navy

Distribution:
Electronic only, via the Department of the Navy Issuances website [https://www.secnav.navy.mil/doni/](https://www.secnav.navy.mil/doni/).
REFERENCES

(a) 10 U.S.C.
(b) SECDEF Memo, OSD 75096-06, Forces for Unified Commands of 15 February 2006
(c) CJCS WASHINGTON DC 181220Z AUG 06, FY 07-09 Global Force Management Allocation Plan
(d) SECNAVINST 5430.7R
(e) SECNAVINST 5430.107
(f) SECNAVINST 5500.36
(g) SECNAVINST S8126.1A
(h) DoD Directive 5210.41 of 22 January 2015
(i) SECNAVINST 5500.29C
(j) CJCSI 3121.01B, Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for US Forces of 13 June 2005
(k) SECNAVINST 5450.4G
(l) Joint Publication 1-02
(m) DoD Directive 5210.56 of 18 November 2016
RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Under Secretary of the Navy (UNSECNAV), is designated as the deputy and principal assistant to the SECNAV, and acts with the full authority of SECNAV in managing the DON, per reference (a). The UNSECNAV is responsible for the oversight, management, and compliance to security policy as applied to USN and USMC SF.

2. The Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy (DUSN) is the DON Security Executive and leads the DON Security Enterprise, per reference (f). Serve as the principal adviser to the UNSECNAV on all DON SF Employment and Policy Matters.

3. DUSN Senior Director for Security shall:
   a. Develop DON SF policy and provide oversight of DON Security Force Employment and Operations efforts.
   b. Serve as the principal adviser to the DUSN on all DON SF Employment and Operations Matters.

4. CNO:
   a. Coordinates with CMC to request security support from assigned USMC forces via Security Division (PS), Office of the Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies, and Operations (PP&O), Headquarters, USMC (HQMC (PS)).
   b. Develops Force Protection (FP) Law Enforcement, Physical Security, and AT policy to detail the manning, training, certifications, and equipment requirements for USN SF.
   c. Validates, invalidates, and approves or modifies security requirements in coordination with HQMC (PS), conducts periodic administrative and training inspections of SF’s tasked with conducting security operations in support of naval security missions.
   d. Issues USN physical security policy and standards.
   e. Identifies capabilities required of MCSF in support of security missions.
5. CMC:
   a. Establishes mission statements for MCSF.
   b. Coordinates validation of security requirements with CNO via Operations and Plans Branch, Office of the CNO (OPNAV (N31)).
   c. Approves Mission Essential Task Lists for all USMC forces to accomplish their mission statements. Validation process for USMC forces should be conducted using Enclosure (4).
   d. Assigns personnel necessary to carry out missions and perform functions for validated missions and tasks.
   e. Retains and exercises responsibility for the internal organization, USMC-related administration, training, and arming/use of deadly force procedures of all Marines.
   f. Conducts periodic administrative and training inspections of USMC forces tasked with conducting security operations in support of security missions.

6. Commander, Joint Staff Director, Norfolk, VA:
   a. Transfers assigned forces to GCCs to provide security support as directed by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF).
   b. Coordinates the use of assigned USN and USMC forces to support security requirements when those forces are available.
   c. As the primary Joint Force Provider for Conventional Forces, coordinates sourcing solutions for Requests for Forces (RFF) submitted by GCC and validated by the SECDEF.

7. Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command:
   a. Coordinates the use of assigned NSF and MCSF to support security requirements when those forces are available.
   b. Exercises Operational Control (OPCON) over forces
transferred from Joint Staff J-35N as directed by SECDEF.

c. As a force provider, coordinates sourcing solutions as directed by SECDEF.

8. Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command (CDRUSFLTFORCOM):

a. As the Primary USN Force Provider, coordinates sourcing solutions for RFF submitted by GCC and validated by SECDEF.

b. Sources NSF for assigned missions.

c. Coordinates the use of assigned USN forces to support Naval Security requirements when those forces are available.

d. In coordination with Commander, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Command (COMMARFORCOM), coordinates RF/DF missions, and other missions as assigned.

9. COMMARFORCOM:

a. Exercises command of all active component Service retained operating Marine Forces and MCSF not assigned or allocated to the GCC as the Marine Component Commander.

b. As the primary USMC Force Provider, coordinates sourcing solutions for RFF submitted by GCCs and validated by SECDEF.

c. Coordinates the deployment and transfer of assigned forces to GCCs to provide security support as directed by SECDEF.

d. Coordinates the use of assigned USN and USMC forces to support Naval security requirements when those forces are available.

e. Coordinates security support for RF/DF operations with CDRUSFLTFORCOM, and other missions as required.

f. Coordinates with CDRUSFLTFORCOM to secure appropriate platforms for maritime-specific pre-deployment training for Service retained operating forces and MCSF.
10. Commander, USN Component Navy Component Coordinator (NCC) to GCC:

   a. Directs employment of assigned FAST Company, and allocated FAST Platoons, when provided that authority by the GCC.

   b. Requests additional security support, as required, via the RFF process through the GCC.

11. Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command:

   a. Recommends validation of security force requirements for naval shipyards to OPNAV (N31).

   b. Establishes requirements for the security and safety of naval nuclear reactor plants, RF/DF security, and associated Special Nuclear Material.

   c. When required, requests capabilities required to support security in the execution of vital missions/evolutions through CNO.

12. Commander, Military Sealift Command (MSC):

   a. When required, requests security force support for vital missions/evolutions from the appropriate Combatant Commander (COCOM).

   b. When USMC forces are tasked with security missions for MSC, MSC will coordinate with appropriate commanders for the familiarization, orientation, and exercise training of that security element on MSC ships.

   c. When Navy Expeditionary Combat Command Coastal Riverine Squadron (RIVRON) SF are tasked with security missions for MSC, MSC will coordinate with appropriate commanders for the familiarization, orientation, and exercise training of that security element on MSC ships.

13. Commander, Navy Installations Command:

   a. Recommend validation of security requirements, via the chain of command, to OPNAV (N31), per enclosure (3).
b. Assume OPCON of FAST, and RIVRON NSF when provided through the GCC. OPCON/Tactical Control can be assumed at Region and Installation if chopped to that location by GCC.

c. Submit RFF for additional SF, via the NCC to the GCC or CNO.

14. USN Regional Commanders:

a. Incorporate FAST, NSF Reserve Unit, and RIVRON capabilities and subject matter expertise into Regional and Installation AT/FP planning.

b. Provide administrative, logistical, and resource support for USMC forces, NSF Reserve Units, and RIVRON NSF when provided to support security operations.

c. If applicable, submit RFF via chain of command to the appropriate authority.

15. Commanders, Naval Shipyards:

a. Submit RFF and validation request of security requirements for naval shipyards for permanent NSF assignments and additional SF, via the chain of command, to the appropriate authority.

b. Employ SF in direct support of Nuclear RF/DF operations.

c. Coordinate with Naval Sea Systems Command, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Directorate (NAVSEA 08) and parent USMC component commander for administrative, logistical, resources, and training requirements of the security element.

16. SWFLANT/SWFPAC:

a. Request validation of NSF requirements for each respective MCSF Battalion, via the chain of command, to OPNAV (N31). Validation will be in accordance with reference (g) and (h).

b. Request additional USMC security support, when needed, via CMC to CNO.
c. Request any modifications to assigned missions and/or functions from OPNAV (N31), via the chain of command.

d. Employ a NSF, in direct support of operations.
EMPLOYMENT GUIDELINES FOR U.S. MARINE CORPS SECURITY FORCES IN SUPPORT OF NAVAL SECURITY MISSIONS

1. The CMC provides MCSF to COCOM and component commanders to provide persistent and/or expeditionary physical SF and armed response/reaction forces for naval and/or national assets at designated locations.

2. MCSF Capabilities

   a. Provide a final barrier/element of an integrated security plan in order to deter, detect, and defend against a terrorist threat, and mitigate the effects of a terrorist attack.

   b. Provide a rapid response force, trained to operate as a tactical team, to protect designated naval or national assets.

   c. Deadly force is authorized specifically to preclude damage to, or compromise/loss of those Naval assets deemed vital to national security, as designated by the President of the U.S., and as defined in references (i) and (j).

   d. Augment the security of high value assets aboard an installation or facility when the terrorist threat is elevated beyond the capabilities of the permanent security force.

   e. Provide expeditionary security for designated advanced naval bases or critical naval assets.

   f. Provide a persistent ground security force for Naval Station GTMO.

   g. Man validated security posts in support of SWFLANT and SWFPAC.

   h. Conduct military-to-military engagement and training in support of COCOM or component commander theater security cooperation plans.
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i. Conduct security operations for nuclear RF/DF operations.

j. Conduct security operations in support of naval or national assets as directed by CNO or CMC.

3. Commanders who require a MCSF capability are directed to coordinate with the appropriate COCOM or designated component commander.

4. MCSF Mission and Capabilities

   a. MCSF Regiment

      (1) Mission. MCSF Regiment organizes, trains, equips, and provides AT SF in support of COCOMs and component commanders in order to conduct expeditionary security operations and provide security for strategic weapons and vital naval and national assets.

      (2) Mission Essential Tasks (MET)

          (a) Provide SF for Strategic Weapons.

          (b) Provide Rapid Response and Forward-Deployed Expeditionary AT SF.

   b. MCSF Battalions Kings Bay, GA and Bangor, WA

      (1) Mission. MCSF Battalions Kings Bay and Bangor secure strategic assets within the SWFLANT/SWFPAC areas of responsibility in order to prevent unauthorized access or loss of control. These battalions are prepared to conduct recapture or recovery operations in order to regain control of compromised strategic assets.

      (2) METs

          (a) Provide SF for Strategic Weapons.

          (b) Conduct security in support of strategic weapons logistics moves.

          (c) Conduct recapture of strategic assets.
(d) Conduct recovery of strategic assets.

c. FAST Companies

(1) Mission. FAST Companies and Platoons conduct rapid response expeditionary AT and security operations in order to protect vital national and naval assets.

(2) METs

(a) Deploy tactical forces.

(b) Conduct AT operations.

(c) Conduct ground security operations.

(d) Conduct embassy reinforcement.

(3) Employment considerations. FAST uses the following AT skills, in addition to infantry tactics, to accomplish the assigned mission.

(a) Deadly force and escalation of force.

(b) Observation and surveillance detection.

(c) Selective target engagement.

(d) Employment of quick reaction teams.

(e) Precision marksmanship.

(f) Close quarters battle tactics.

(g) Crowd and/or riot control.

(4) FAST assists supported commanders in implementing additional AT protection measures, such as:

(a) Assistance with threat analysis and vulnerability assessment.

(b) Review of installation or facility security plan.
(c) Assistance with conducting security drills.

(d) Assistance with developing local rules of engagement.

(e) Assistance with entrance/gate security and barrier planning.

(f) Assistance with vehicle/package/personnel search planning.

(g) Liaison and training with local and host nation SFs, when appropriate.

d. MCSF Company, GTMO

(1) Mission. MCSF Company GTMO conducts continuous ground security operations, and provides reaction forces, along shore side perimeters and directed waterside approaches between Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay and Cuba in order to facilitate conduct of advanced naval base operations.

(2) METs

(a) Deploy tactical forces.

(b) Conduct AT operations.

(c) Conduct ground security operations.

e. MCSF Company Thurmont, Maryland

(1) Mission. MCSF Company at Naval Support Facility, Thurmont, Maryland, provides for the security and protection of the President, First Family, and guests; to ensure the continuous security of government and private property, the preservation of order; and the enforcement of orders and regulations.

(2) METs

(a) Provide SF for national assets.

(b) Conduct ground security operations.
(3) Employment Considerations. Specific employment considerations for MCSF Company, Thurmont are detailed in classified Standing Operating Procedures.

5. Inappropriate Duties

a. Supervising or administering civil service guards or other civilian employees.

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

c. Providing personal services.

d. Providing auxiliary security force functions.

e. Providing personal bodyguards or protective service details, unless specific in special orders or directives.

f. Providing hostage rescue/counter-terrorist units. The mission of MCSF in hostage or terrorist situations will be limited to initial isolation of the perimeter, crowd control, and establishment of a secure perimeter for a SFs area of responsibility. This role is to be clearly defined in local contingency plans.

g. Providing law enforcement functions.

h. Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure missions in support of Maritime Interdiction Operations.

i. Performing other duties or assignments that detract from proper performance of the specific responsibilities assigned by GCC, CNO, or CMC.

6. Funding/Support. Different type commanders are responsible for different forms of support to include funding, logistics, and administrative support.
a. Supported Commanders

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

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

(b) Administrative supplies and services;

(c) Mission specific communications;

(d) Property and equipment;

(e) Supplies and services for security site facilities; and

(f) Information Technology equipment and support.

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

(a) Vehicle support. General Services Administration-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 to accomplish the mission.

b. Administrative Commanders

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Administration. Provide administrative support for all routine USMC matters. These requirements include the following:

(a) Inspections as required by current directives;

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

c. Navy Installation Commanders/Host Base Commanders. Base commanders that host, but have no operational control of, MCSF 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 Bachelor Officer Quarters/Bachelor Enlisted Quarters 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 sufficient office space to support mission and administrative requirements.

(4) Building and Structure Maintenance and Repair. Provide repair, renovation, improvement, or modification services, as well as preventative and cyclical maintenance, for host-owned buildings and structures to satisfy tenant service 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 dining facilities to authorized personnel.

(7) Utilities. Provide all water, electricity, gas, trash disposal, and any other utilities.
VALIDATION PROCESS FOR MARINE CORPS SECURITY FORCES IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC WEAPONS FACILITIES AND INTERIM SECURITY FORCE REQUIREMENTS

1. General. The purpose of validating security posts and requirements is to ensure the most effective use of Marine forces to meet DON security requirements. The process addresses the validation of current security 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. For Strategic Weapons Facility post validations OPNAV (N97) and HQMC (PP&O, PS), have equal authority for validations. In cases where OPNAV (N97) and CMC (PP&O, PS) do not agree, the disagreement will be resolved by the Secretariat. When entire requirements are invalidated, the command must submit a disestablishment package per reference (k). Assessment teams will be comprised of representatives from designated organizations.

a. MCSF Units: OPNAV (N97), HQMC (PP&O, PS), COMMARFORCOM, Navy Echelon 2 Command, and SWFLANT/SWFPAC when appropriate.

b. Naval Shipyards: OPNAV (N97), HQMC (PP&O, PS), NAVSEA 08, COMMARFORCOM, and Department of Energy (Naval Reactors) when appropriate.

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.

3. Periodic. Commanding Officers (CO) of naval shipyards and MCSF companies will submit complete letters of validation every three 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 Objective 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 joint OPNAV (N31)/HQMC (PP&O, PS) invalidation decision. Invalidated posts not requiring replacement via the POM cycle will be deleted immediately.
4. **Interim.** Changes in operational commitments may make it necessary for COs of MCSF companies and naval shipyards to request additional posts, modification of existing posts, or deletion of posts other than as prescribed in paragraph 1a above. Letters of validation for these specific changes should be submitted to OPNAV (N31) and CMC (PP&O, PS) via the operational chain of command. These interim requests do not alleviate the requirement for triennial validations, and remain in effect only until the next scheduled triennial validation.

5. **Procedure/Method**

   a. **FAST Company.** 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. Requests will be prepared as follows:

   (1) Post Number: (current or recommended)

   (2) Assigned to: (if applicable)

   (3) Post location: (annotated maps are encouraged)

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

   (5) Currently validated: (yes/no)

   (6) Recommended change(s): (if applicable)

   (7) Hours/day: (requested)

   (8) Total hours per week requested:

   (9) Manpower: (validated)

   (10) Manpower: (requested)

   (11) Difference: (+ or −)

   (12) Special notes/justification: (Should include a
b. FAST Company Method

(1) Representatives identified in paragraph 1 will visit the FAST companies at MCSF Battalion Headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 SFs.

(4) Responsible COs will forward the final manpower statement and the command's post validation request through their chain of command to OPNAV (N31) via CMC (PP&O, PS) for final disposition.

c. Naval Shipyards/MCSF Company

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 SFs.

(4) Responsible officers will forward the final manpower statement and the command's post validation request through their chain of command to OPNAV (N31) via HQMC (PP&O, PS) 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.
ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Acronyms:

CJCSI  Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CMC   Commandant of the Marine Corps
CNO   Chief of Navy Operations
CO    Commanding Officer
COCOM Combatant Commander
DUSN  Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy
DoD   Department of Defense
DON   Department of the Navy
FAST  Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team
GCC   Geographic Combatant Commander
MCSF  Marine Corps Security Forces
METL  Mission Essential Task List
MSC   Military Sealift Command
NAVSEA Naval Sea Systems Command
NSF   Naval Security Forces
OPCON Operation Control
PP&O, PS Plans, Policy and Operations/Security Division
POM   Program Objective Memorandum
RF/DF Refueling/Defueling
RFF   Request for Forces
ROE   Rules of Engagement
SECDEF Secretary of Defense
SEACNAV Secretary of the Navy
SF    Security Forces
SWFLANT Strategic Warfare Facility Atlantic
SWFPAC Strategic Warfare Facility Pacific
TACON Tactical Control
UNSECNAV Under Secretary of the Navy
USMC  United States Marine Corps
USN   United States Navy
VCNO  Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Definitions: Definitions derived from references (l) and (m).

1. **Antiterrorism.** Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military forces.

2. **Armed Marine.** A Marine, equipped with a firearm per applicable USMC directives, trained to function as a team member in a combat environment and able to employ the skills of fire, maneuver, and communications, as needed, to provide security for designated USN assets and those vital to national security.

3. **Deadly Force.** Force that is likely to cause, or that a person knows or should know would create a substantial risk of causing, death, serious bodily harm, or injury.

4. **Direct Support.** A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance.

5. **Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team.** USMC Security Force comprised of armed Marines with specialized antiterrorism training task organized, equipped, and certified to rapidly deploy and perform specified security missions in support of naval installations, ships, aircraft, or personnel. FAST can also be tasked to provide security in support of national assets, such as U.S. diplomatic facilities abroad. FAST are typically employed as sections, platoons, or companies.

6. **Force Protection.** Preventive measures taken to mitigate hostile actions against DoD personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information.

7. **Installation.** A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of DoD, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or Guam. In the case of an activity in a foreign country, and installation is any property under the operational control of the Secretary of a Military Department or SECDEF, without regard to the duration of OPCON.
8. **USMC SFs.** SFs composed of armed Marines task-organized, equipped, and trained to perform specific and validated security missions where deadly force is authorized in support of naval installations, activities, ships, and aircraft. As required, USMC SFs may be employed to perform security missions in defense of national assets, such as U.S. diplomatic facilities abroad.

9. **Naval Security Force.** SFs composed of NSF, MCSF, and armed USN civilians who perform naval security mission in order to protect naval assets, such as installations, vessels, aircraft, and personnel. May be utilized to protect national assets at the direction of the GCC.

10. **Navy SFs, Ashore and Afloat.** Armed USN personnel assigned to law enforcement and security duties involving the use of deadly force to protect USN personnel and resources. These personnel may also be reservists assigned to Naval Reserve Force Protection/Law Enforcement and Physical Security Units.

11. **OPCON.** 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.

12. **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.

13. **Reaction Force.** A task-organized force of armed Sailors, or Marines designed to quickly respond to threats and/or incidents on an installation, ship, pier, etc.


15. **Regional Commander.** The individual assigned as commander of a designated USN geographic region.

16. **Special Nuclear Material (SNM).** As defined under the U.S. Atomic Energy Act of 1954, SNM is plutonium and uranium, enriched in the isotope uranium-233, or in the isotope uranium-235. SNM
does not include source material such as natural uranium or thorium.

17. **Supported Commander.** The commander who receives assistance from another commander’s force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required.

18. **Supporting Commander.** The commander, who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander’s force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander.

19. **Vulnerability Assessment.** DoD, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability of an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site to a terrorist attack.