

APPENDIX D. PHYSICAL SECURITY

The physical security program is designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, and materiel; and to defend against acts of terrorism, enemy activity, damage, and criminal activity. The application of active and passive physical security measures prevent or mitigate threats. A major element of the command's antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) posture, physical security is a tool the commander uses in a garrison or a tactical environment to support the operating forces. Military police trained as physical security specialists, military occupational specialty (MOS) 5814, serve as commanders' subject matter experts.

Support for a command's AT/FP posture and mission requires a strong physical security program to protect personnel and property. The commander establishes requirements for protection of personnel and property by identifying the property, including jurisdiction and boundaries; by assessing the threat; and by committing resources. Once these requirements are established, physical security personnel support the program by classifying various security hazards and employing detailed protective measures and management actions.

Physical security measures supplement the AT/FP program and enhance the overall defensive posture. Trained force protection and physical security personnel, using current information and technology, can provide the commander a defense in depth (e.g., security posts, barriers, identification controls, technology) against identified and perceived threats. Physical security personnel support the AT/FP program by assessing vulnerabilities and conducting a physical security survey.

Assessment

A threat's attack on unprotected vulnerabilities (e.g., billeting spaces, ammunition storage areas, power plants, motor pools) can significantly affect the

command's mission. Physical security personnel provide the commander a means of assessing vulnerabilities, which include the following critical areas:

- 1 Arms, ammunition, and explosives; field ammunition supply points; and other storage facilities.
- 1 Flight lines, expeditionary airfields, and other aviation assets in support of the aviation combat element.
- 1 Naval assets as well as piers, wharfs, port facilities, and waterfront areas used as logistical staging and preposition areas.
- 1 Petroleum, oils, and lubricants facilities (e.g., fuel depots, issue points).
- 1 Command, control, communications, computers, and information facilities and infrastructure.

Physical Security Survey

A physical security survey is a systematic evaluation of a facility or activity's overall security. Through surveys, physical security personnel identify security deficiencies and recommend active and passive corrective measures. A physical security survey addresses—

- 1 Structural design information and deficiencies such as walls, doors, and ceilings.
- 1 Tactical employment of physical barriers and obstacles.
- 1 Preventive and compensatory security measures and procedures.
- 1 Employment of physical security aids, equipment, and devices (e.g., lighting, fencing, locks, key and lock control, portable electronic security measures).
- 1 Access and control procedures of U.S. and host nation civilian and military personnel and equipment within an area of operations.