

## CHAPTER 2. SUPPORT FOR ANTITERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS

Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP) 1-2, *Campaigning*, indicates that force protection safeguards our centers of gravity and protects, conceals, reduces, or eliminates critical vulnerabilities. In military operations other than war, force protection may include protecting the supported nation's population, infrastructure, and economic or governmental institutions. An inherent command responsibility, force protection also encompasses precautions taken against terrorist activities that target U.S. Forces or noncombatants. Leaders are responsible for ensuring that Marines are properly prepared to meet, counter, and survive threats that may be confronted throughout the battlespace, thus conserving combat power for application at a decisive time and place.

Force protection is a security program designed to protect military personnel, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment. This protection is accomplished through a systematic approach that integrates the planning and application of combating terrorism measures, physical security, operations security, law and order operations, and personal protective measures which are supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs. The Navy and Marine Corps (NAVMC) 2927, *Antiterrorism/Force Protection Campaign Plan*, clarifies the issue of antiterrorism as it relates to force protection and provides commanders with a source document upon which to institutionalize local programs.

Commanders must establish, as part of the force protection plan, an AT/FP program that focuses on protecting Marines and assets. To provide the best protection, commanders must focus on training and education, proper operational planning, and the provision of the necessary resources.

As part of the command force protection program, military police provide the commander with unique capabilities that contribute directly to improving a unit's AT/FP posture. These MP capabilities include: planning, assessment, training, protective service operations, crime prevention and physical security, and law and order operations.

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### Planning

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Comprehensive AT/FP plans must be developed and implemented to provide maximum personnel and assets protection. These plans must clearly describe AT/FP operational responsibilities for permanently or temporarily assigned units and individuals. Memorandums of agreement are established to coordinate response to security threats and medical emergencies. These agreements also cover communications interface with cooperating agencies, intelligence sharing, and other mutual physical security and loss prevention issues. Memorandums of agreement must be reviewed, updated, and exercised periodically. The MAGTF AT/FP officer serves as an advisor to assist the commander in meeting and planning for AT/FP requirements.

As AT/FP subject matter experts, MP officers are well suited to function as the MAGTF AT/FP officer. Military police assist AT/FP planning efforts by—

- 1 Assisting in the development of AT/FP plans for permanent and temporary operations and exercises.
- 1 Providing recommendations for specific measures and actions to be taken for each threat condition (THREATCON) level.
- 1 Recommending procedures to collect and analyze threat information and threat capability.
- 1 Assessing vulnerability to threat attacks.
- 1 Implementing procedures to enhance AT/FP and for responding to threat incidents.
- 1 Maintaining liaison with HN and foreign authorities.

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### Assessments

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Assessments are essential to the development of an effective AT/FP plan. Threat assessments form the basis for planning and justification of resource expenditures and contribute to planning and the establishment of specific THREATCON measures. The Navy Antiterrorism Analysis Center prepares area threat assessments to provide the commander with updated analysis of the threat in a particular AO. The

local threat assessment may also be obtained via the resident NCIS office.

Vulnerability assessments provide the commander a threat-based analysis and self-assessment tool to evaluate the unit's vulnerability to terrorist attack. In a tactical environment, vulnerability assessments enhance the AT/FP posture by improving stationary asset security. The more vulnerable a unit, the more attractive it becomes to terrorists.

Vulnerabilities identified during assessments provide justification for establishing specific THREATCON measures and actions. Prior to deployment, vulnerability assessments must be conducted to identify appropriate force protection measures and to reduce risk. Military police, assigned to the MAGTF, should be tasked as part of an integrated team to conduct these assessments.

Military police reduce vulnerabilities to terrorist attack by—

- 1 Focusing on those elements directly related to combating terrorism, to include preventing terrorist acts, and if prevention fails, limiting mass casualties.
- 1 Identifying vulnerabilities that may be exploited by threat groups and recommending options to eliminate or reduce those vulnerabilities.
- 1 Concentrating on areas identified by the commander as essential to mission accomplishment.

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## Training

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A vital part of the commander's force protection program, training and education are main factors in reducing the terrorist's opportunity to target U.S. Forces. Training increases individuals' awareness and helps them to focus on prevention of terrorism.

Deploying personnel must receive Level I antiterrorism training within the 6 months prior to deployment or travel overseas. The AT/FP officers are responsible for coordinating and conducting Level I training and may use local CID, NCIS, or specially trained military police to increase the AT/FP awareness level of personnel.

Integration of terrorist scenarios into unit-level training exercises provides practical application of

terrorism awareness skills and serves to reinforce force protection readiness within the unit. Military police assist in incorporating and coordinating scenarios that—

- 1 Evaluate a unit's ability to detect terrorist surveillance and targeting.
- 1 Implement increased THREATCON security measures.
- 1 Gauge the organization's preparedness to respond to acts of terrorism and attack by traditional conventional enemy forces.

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## Protective Service Operations

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Commanders may be required to perform protective service operations to reduce individual or group vulnerability to terrorist attack. To assist in protective service operations, military police provide personal security for key Government leaders, flag officers, and equivalent civilian dignitaries. Military police also coordinate and support HN and foreign law enforcement protective service operations.

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## Crime Prevention and Physical Security

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Military police provide units in a combat environment with advice on crime prevention and physical security measures through a heightened degree of awareness. In addition, military police are responsible for investigating and reporting criminal activities that will assist the commander in maintaining unit order and discipline. Military police also provide commanders with awareness programs, instruction, and information on recognizing, countering, and preventing criminal and terrorist activities.

Physical security is the protection of critical assets, such as headquarters elements and communication and control activities. See Appendix D, Physical Security.

Normally, MP involvement in physical security is limited to providing units advice for security in their AO. When assisting in security enhancement planning, military police provide advice on the use of physical security equipment that may include—

- 1 Perimeter barriers.

- | Protective lighting.
- | Security containers.
- | Locking mechanisms.
- | Intrusion systems.
- | Personal identification.
- | Access control.
- | Movement control.

**Law and Order Operations**

Military police conduct law and order operations to provide the commanders with a lawful and orderly environment and to enhance the commander’s AT/FP posture. See chapter 5.

As part of the force protection program, military police enforce laws, directives, and punitive regulations; conduct criminal and accident investigations; and control the civilian populace and resources in accordance with the MAGTF commander’s directives. Law and order operations in support of AT/FP efforts also include MWD support and police information operations.

**Military Working Dog Support**

Special MWD capabilities significantly enhance the commander’s ability to protect forces and assets. See Appendix E, Military Working Dogs. Although MWDs are normally garrison assets, the MAGTF commander can request MWD support for combat, combat support, and combat service support operations. Dual-certified patrol and explosive detector dogs give the commander the ability to—

- | Detect explosives and tripwires.
- | Bypass the enemy in bunkers and built-up areas.
- | Conduct flight line security patrols, EPW control, perimeter patrols, and other appropriate missions.

**Information Operations**

As part of the commander’s AT/FP program, military police and CID or NCIS collect, analyze, and interpret criminal and law enforcement information, which plays an important part in the commander’s intelligence preparation of the battlefield. Military police collect information and coordinate efforts with the MAGTF intelligence staff officer (G-2/S-2) to support units’ HUMINT all-source production efforts. See figure 2-1.

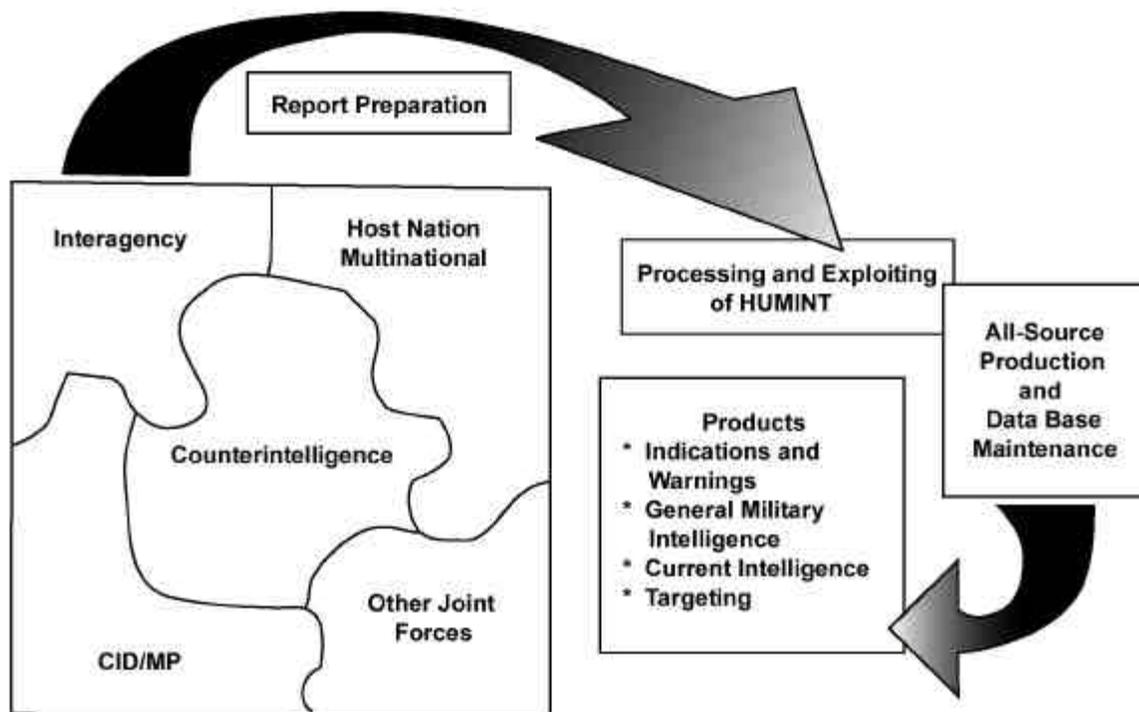


Figure 2-1. HUMINT Operations.