CHAPTER 5

MPF FORCE PROTECTION

5001. General

Force protection is defined as a security program designed to protect soldiers, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment, in all locations and situations. Force protection is accomplished through a planned and integrated application of combating terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs (Joint Pub 1-02). For the purpose of this publication, force protection refers to those security measures, passive and active, necessary to protect the force from destruction, disruption of operations, sabotage, and/or unauthorized intrusion, by enemy forces, unconventional threats, and/or unauthorized personnel.

For example, force protection of MPF assets during the sea transit is the responsibility of the naval component commander. During MPF operations, the establishing authority apportions responsibilities for force protection inside the AAA. MPF force protection measures in the AAA are consistent with amphibious doctrine and may be supplemented with a fleet antiterrorism security team (FAST), Naval Coastal Warfare (NCW), maritime patrol aircraft, Naval Special Warfare Command (NAVSPECWARCOM), and/or other forces, as available and depending upon the threat. Defense against primary air threats, including tactical ballistic missiles, is the responsibility of the joint force air component commander (JFACC), and is addressed in other doctrine.

The primary goal of force protection planning is to provide a permissive AAA for the MPF operation. The planning process involves a careful threat assessment and assignment of sufficient landward and seaward security elements within an integrated force security organization to mitigate the threat.

5002. Force Protection Functions

Effective force protection measures revolve around the successful execution and coordination of five primary functions among MPF security forces: situation awareness, command and control, seaward security response, landward security response, and an air security response.

a. Situational Awareness

A detailed awareness of the complete tactical situation is required in order for the establishing authority and the subordinate force protection commanders to counter threats to MPF operations. Situational awareness includes the ability to detect, classify, identify, integrate/fuse, evaluate, and report all surface, subsurface, air, and land contacts both inside and outside the AAA battlespace. Situational awareness is a result of well-coordinated command and control. Contacts may be tracked, evaluated and reported by a variety of organic and non-organic sensors in a distributed C2 architecture which is responsive to the establishing authority’s needs. The goal of situational awareness is a shared perception of the battlespace by the establishing authority, the MAGTF Commander, the CMPF, and their subordinate force protection elements. Shared perception facilitates decisionmaking since commanders who have nearly identical situational awareness can collaboratively determine timely courses of action.

b. Command and Control

Command and control (C2) of the force protection effort is a critical element in MPF security operations. The establishing authority executes C2 through a dedicated force protection organization which is headed by the force protection officer, and which contains an air security officer (ASO), a seaward security officer (SSO), and a landward security officer (LSO), as well as their subordinate security response forces. Tactical control of interdiction and response assets is normally delegated to the ASO, SSO and LSO to facilitate rapid response to potential threats. The
establishing authority’s force protection decisionmaking process is enhanced through shared perception of the battlespace by subordinates and reliable secure communications with force protection commanders and their security elements.

(1) Establishing Authority Functions

The establishing authority’s primary functions with respect to force protection are to—

- Designate the force protection officer, and establish the force protection operations center (FPOC)
- Designate FPOC, SSO, LSO, and ASO representatives to accompany the survey liaison and reconnaissance party (SLRP) to assess force protection requirements
- Request force protection assets from higher headquarters, as required, during the planning and execution phases
- Review and forward the force protection and security plan up the chain of command for approval

(2) Force Protection Officer Functions

The FPO’s primary functions are to—

- Conduct a force protection assessment as a member of the SLRP
- Assess the total security situation and advise the establishing authority on force protection measures
- Develop the force protection and security plan, including required air, sea and land security forces, host nation interactions and support requirements, and force protection assumptions. A force protection plan must provide for security of MPF ships during transit, off-load and regeneration, as well as security of all U.S. and multinational personnel and equipment involved in the MPF operation, including at both berthing and operational sites
- When directed, establish and operate the FPOC
- Evaluate and report daily force protection posture/status to the establishing authority when the FPOC is established
- Control and coordinate air, sea and land security responses
- Coordinate with host nation security forces for air, sea and land security response
- Request force protection augmentation when warranted by the changing threat/tactical situation

(3) Air Security Officer Functions

The air security officer’s primary functions are to—

- Develop an air surveillance and security response plan
- Ensure layered, overlapping surveillance coverage of the AAA
- Establish and promulgate air security zones
- Coordinate with the host nation for air security
- Assess the air security situation and make recommendations to FPO for additional force protection assets, as required
• Coordinate security response actions at the air-land-sea interface with the LSO, SSO and FPO

• Provide daily summaries of air security operations to the FPO

(4) Seaward Security Officer Functions

The SSO coordinates seaward security requirements. The SSO’s primary functions are to—

• Develop a seaward surveillance and security response plan, including preplanned responses (at a minimum) for the following threats: high-speed surface contact, threats disguised as recreational or commercial vessels, swimmers in the water, swimmer insertion platform, floating/moored mine, low-flying aircraft, bomb threat, pirate attack, and convoy escort actions. Plans should also include responses to security and exclusion zone violations by potential threats

• Ensure layered, overlapping surveillance coverage of the seaward security area, and close coordination with all elements of the NTF

• Establish and promulgate seaward security and exclusion zones

• Coordinate with host nation for seaward security and maritime surveillance actions

• Assess the seaward security situation and make recommendations to FPO for additional force protection assets, as required

• Coordinate security response actions at the land-sea interface with the ASO, LSO, and FPO

• Provide daily summaries of seaward security operations to the FPO

(5) Landward Security Officer Functions

The LSO coordinates landward security requirements. The LSO’s primary functions are to—

• Develop a landward surveillance and security response plan, including preplanned responses for threats such as terrorist, conventional, or special forces attacks

• Ensure layered, overlapping surveillance coverage of the landward security area

• Establish and promulgate landward security and exclusion zones

• Coordinate with the host nation for landward security response, checkpoint/access control, and convoy escort actions

• Assess the landward security situation and make recommendations to the FPO for additional force protection assets, as required

• Coordinate landward surveillance and security response actions at the land/sea interface with the SSO, ASO and FPO

• Provide daily summaries of landward security operations to the FPO

c. Seaward Security Response

Seaward security response is the process by which potential threats from seaward are investigated, interdicted, boarded, searched, seized, neutralized, and/or destroyed. The specific type of seaward security response is dependent
upon the type of contact to be investigated or interdicted, as well as the type and availability of interdiction assets. The process involves creating a consistent tactical situation awareness among force protection decision-makers from a seaward perspective, as well as tactical control of interdiction assets that investigate contacts. Seaward security response forces are under the tactical control of the SSO.

d. Landward Security Response

Landward security response is the process by which potential landward threats are investigated, interdicted, searched, seized, neutralized, and/or destroyed. The specific type of landward security response is dependent upon the type of landward threat to be investigated or interdicted, as well as the type and availability of landward security assets. The process involves creating a consistent tactical situation awareness among force protection decision-makers from a landward perspective, as well as tactical control of landward assets responding to potential threats. Landward security response forces are under the tactical control of the LSO.

e. Airward Security Response

The airward security response is a shared responsibility, involving air, sea, and land forces capabilities, and coordinated by the ASO.

5003. Force Protection Concept

Force protection during MPF operations is a command responsibility of the establishing authority. MPF is most vulnerable during the movement phase and is least vulnerable upon completion of MAGTF force standup. Surface escorts, augmented by air surveillance assets, are assigned force protection responsibilities for MPS during the transit from the marshalling point(s) to the arrival and assembly area (AAA). After the MPS chop to CMPF, CMPF is responsible for MPS protection. Force protection in the AAA involves the coordinated execution of the four primary functions described in the preceding section. This section describes the process of executing force protection via the four key operations centers which coordinate command and control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR) and security actions during MPF operations in the AAA.

a. Force Protection Operations Center

The FPOC is the C2 hub of the establishing authority’s force protection effort. The command element and FPO’s battle watch are normally collocated. The primary force protection concepts are: layered defenses, seamless transition between phases, distributed collaborative planning, and dedicated and secure tactical communications among security elements. The concept of layered defense provides for early detection and multiple opportunities for interdiction and/or countering of potential threats. This is accomplished through proper selection and positioning of surveillance assets and response forces to maximize detection opportunities and minimize security response timelines. Distributed collaborative planning entails both advance planning and real-time coordination of security responses among the FPO, ASO, SSO, and LSO, particularly to potential threats at the air-land-sea interface. This is accomplished through shared perception of the tactical situation and frequent secure communications among the commanders and their subordinate security forces. The establishing authority and FPO designates and approves security zones and preplanned security responses developed by the ASO, SSO and LSO. These are described in the next two sections.

b. Air Security Operations Center

The air security operations center (ASOC) is the C2 hub for airward security response forces. The ASOC provides a critical capability focused on the potential air threat. The high vulnerability of MPF operations to various air attacks, and the speed with which the attacks can occur, requires a C2 node capable of assimilating a complete air picture for the entire AAA. The ASOC provides a fused tactical picture from various air surveillance sensors and systems. From this hub, various interdiction assets under the tactical control of the ASO are directed to investigate, interdict, and
neutralize suspected threats. Due to the extensive C4I requirements (command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence) for data collection and dissemination, the ASOC should be co-located with the headquarters element or JFACC providing the greatest connectivity.

c. Seaward Security Operations Center

The seaward security operations center (SSOC) is the C2 hub for seaward security response forces. The mobile ashore support terminal (MAST) from the harbor defense command unit provides situational awareness via the Joint Maritime Command Information System (JMCIS), a tactical intelligence support capability via the Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System (JDISS), and secure reach-back and tactical communications systems. The naval coastal warfare (NCW) group provides a fused tactical picture from various maritime surveillance sensors, including surface search radars, acoustic sensors, an electronic warfare support measures (ESM) system, and remotely-operated thermal and visual imaging systems. From this hub, various interdiction assets under the tactical control of the SSO are directed to intercept, board, search, attack, and seize contacts of interest. The primary seaward security concepts are layered surveillance and defense, multiple sensors on target, early tactical response to potential threats, and preplanned seaward security responses.

The goal of a layered surveillance and defense is to provide multiple opportunities to detect, track, interdict, and/or neutralize threats to MPF shipping. Layered surveillance and defense involves the tasking of nonorganic and organic sensors to conduct interwoven surveillance of the AAA and its approaches, as well as the command and control of deep water and inshore interdiction assets as potential threats are detected. One of the primary functions of the SSO is to develop, implement, and coordinate a layered seaward surveillance and interdiction plan which optimizes the detection opportunities for available surveillance assets.

A natural product of layered surveillance and defenses and multiple sensors on target is the ability to respond early to tactical threats. The goal is to engage or interdict potential threats at distances outside the maximum range of threat weapon systems. Normally, security and exclusion zones are established around MPF ships in order to provide tactical aids to threat response decisionmaking. Potential threats detected inside these zones are engaged by designated interdiction platforms, generally small boat assets.

Based on the threat assessment, preplanned seaward security responses are prepared by the SSO for incorporation into the force protection plan. Preplanned responses enable the seaward surveillance and interdiction assets to test and execute logical and well-thought-out plans for engaging and interdicting potential threats and should include responsibilities, coordinating actions, reporting requirements, deconfliction measures, and specific actions to be taken to counter the designated threat. The force protection plan should include preplanned responses for the following threats/situations at a minimum: sea mines, combat swimmers, diesel submarines/mini-submarines, high-speed surface contacts, and low flyers.

d. Landward Security Combat Operations Center

The landward security combat operations center (LSCOC) is the C2 hub for landward security response forces. The LSCOC provides a fused tactical picture from various landward surveillance sensors, including optical and thermal imaging systems and ground sensors. From this hub, various interdiction assets under the tactical control of the LSO are directed to investigate, interdict and neutralize suspected threats, as required. The primary landward security concepts are layered surveillance and defense, over-lapping fields of fire, on-call tactical response to potential threats, and preplanned landward security responses. The force protection plan should include preplanned responses for the following threats/situations at a minimum: land mines, bomb threats, suicide vehicles, individual terrorists, and coordinated ground attacks. The LSCOC should be located to best facilitate communications and coordination to provide a more rapid response to potentially hostile actions from the landward sectors.

5004. Force Protection Elements

Depending upon the tactical situation and the threat, a variety of force protection elements may be tasked with providing security measures during the marshalling, movement, and arrival and assembly phases of MPF operations. This section provides an overview of the various types of assets which may be assigned—broken down according to
the four key force protection functions. The establishing authority and FPO should consider the assets in this section as a shopping list from which the optimum force protection package can be assembled and organized.

a. Situational Awareness

There are many assets available to provide the establishing authority and the force protection organization with situational awareness of the battlespace. Some of the key assets are described below.

(1) Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Radar-Sonar Surveillance Center

One of mobile inshore undersea warfare’s (MIUW) key functions is maritime situational awareness. The Radar-Sonar Surveillance Center (RSSC) provides a fused tactical picture from various maritime surveillance sensors, including surface search radars, acoustic sensors, an ESM system, and remotely-operated thermal and visual imaging systems. The organic tactical picture is reported via JMCIS-generated over-the-horizon (OTH) Gold reports to other JMCIS-equipped units in order to promote a common awareness of the tactical situation.

(2) Surface Pickets

Surface pickets use a variety of onboard maritime surveillance sensors, including surface and air search and fire control radars, ESM systems, optical systems, and passive and active sonar systems to develop and maintain an integrated tactical picture. Embarked helicopters may also be used to extend a ship’s surveillance battlespace. Some ships are equipped with combat Direction Finding (DF) or a ship’s signals exploitation space (SSES) which provides additional sensor input to the ship’s total contact picture. Combat direction systems, JMCIS and associated tactical data links are used to exchange track data with other similarly-equipped units to promote a common awareness of the tactical situation. In addition to escort functions, surface ships can be employed as surveillance pickets to extend the surveillance area beyond the approaches to the AAA.

(3) Maritime Patrol Aircraft

Maritime patrol aircraft (MPA) use a variety of onboard maritime surveillance sensors, including surface search and inverse synthetic aperture radar (ISAR), electronic surveillance measures (ESM) systems, optical systems, and passive and active acoustic sensors to develop and maintain an integrated tactical picture. This tactical picture is communicated to other units via Naval Tactical Data System (NTDS), as well as tactical voice radios. MPA can conduct surface and subsurface coordination flights to extend the surveillance area beyond the approaches to the AAA.

(4) Nonorganic Assets

There are a variety of theater and national general service (GENSER) messages and sensitive compartmented information (SCI) surveillance assets which may be tasked with supporting CMPF C4ISR functions. These sensors can provide imagery intelligence (IMINT), electronics intelligence (ELINT), communications intelligence (COMINT), and measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) products and analysis to augment maritime surveillance and queue tactical sensors.

(5) SH-2G Helicopters

SH-2G helicopters can be shore-based in the AAA and tasked with searching the sea surface (Q-route) with optical/thermal equipment called Magic Lantern.

(6) Landward Surveillance Sensors

Landward surveillance sensors include hand-held and mounted night vision/thermal imaging systems, ground acoustic and seismic sensors, sniper scopes, and various tripwire and flare systems. The systems are deployed by the LSO to provide early detection of potential landward threats and are usually organized into listening posts/observation posts (LP/OP).
b. Command and Control

The primary C2 assets available to the establishing authority and his subordinate force protection commanders are described below. These assets are used to direct and coordinate surveillance activities and security responses.

(1) Connectivity Assets

The establishing authority’s C2 connectivity assets will normally be task-organized from the parent organization from which the establishing authority originates.

(2) Mobile Ashore Support Terminal

The MAST is the CMPF’s C2 hub, and is sourced from the NCW’s harbor defense command unit and mobile in-shore undersea warfare unit. Its primary capabilities include a tactical C2 system (i.e., JMCIS), and tactical intelligence system (i.e., JDISS), and tactical and long-haul voice and data communications systems (i.e., UHF, VHF, HF, and SHF). JMCIS provides a common tactical display and the means to coordinate actions with other JMCIS-equipped forces, as well as the naval component commander. JDISS provides a demand-pull intelligence support capability to facilitate queuing tactical surveillance sensors to potential threats approaching the AAA, as well as to support planning for follow-on CMPF missions. The communications suite includes tactical secure voice and data for controlling force protection assets, record message processing systems (e.g., CUDIXS and NAVMACS II), and an SHF SATCOM system which provides reach-back capabilities to support JDISS operations and mission planning.

(3) Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Radar-Sonar Surveillance Center

One of the mobile inshore undersea warfare (MIUW) radar-sonar surveillance center’s (RSSC’s) key functions is command and control. The RSSC’s fused tactical picture provides the primary capability for the tactical control and direction of maritime interdiction assets in the AAA. The organic tactical picture is maintained on two graphical data fusion system workstations, as well as on a JMCIS workstation. Thermal and visual imaging system CRT displays support the tactical control of small boat interdiction assets, as well as contact identification. The RSSC’s communications suite includes tactical secured and unsecured voice and data UHF, VHF and HF capabilities for controlling maritime interdiction assets.

(4) MAGTF Arrival and Assembly Operations Group

The arrival and assembly operations group (AAOG) provides a full array of communications connectivity for the MAGTF Commander during arrival and assembly operations.

(5) Surface Ship Combat Information Center

The combat information center (CIC) in each of the surface ships conducting escort protection for the MPSRON and seaward force protection in the AAA provides the CMPF a primary source of intelligence information and C2 capability.

c. Seaward Security Response

The Naval Coastal Warfare unit is the force protection integrator for the SSOC. The NCW is a combined Navy and Coast Guard command, with select units assigned to Naval and Coast Guard reserve centers. Some of the elements that may comprise the NCW are described below.

(1) Secure and Unsecured Tactical Communications Systems

The RSSC provides the SSO with situational awareness and a tactical plot from which to direct and control seaward security and interdiction assets. The RSSC contains a variety of secure and unsecured tactical communications
systems with which to coordinate the employment of interdiction assets. The SSO normally has TACON of inshore boat units (IBU), port security units (PSU), and/or host nation small boat assets.

(2) Inshore Boat Units

Inshore boat units (IBUs) are small boat units that have two twin-diesel engine-powered Boston whalers armed with machine guns. The boats are used to conduct visit, board, search, and seizure (VBSS) operations. IBUs are normally under TACON of the MIUWU.

(3) Coast Guard Port Security Units

Coast Guard port security units (PSUs) have six Boston Whalers armed with machine guns. The boats are used to conduct VBSS operations. PSUs also have a Maritime Security (MARSEC) component which supports perimeter/access control and landward security response measures. PSU’s may be under TACON of the NCW/MIUWU.

(4) Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit Detachment

When assigned, an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) mobile unit detachment conducts hull surveys, mine searches of the MPF vessels (in port/at anchor), and supports anti-swimmer defense measures through use of marine mammals.

(5) Host Nation Assets

Host Nation assets are country-dependent and can include PKMs, LCM-8s, PCs, and other small surface craft capable on VBSS and interdiction operations. The NCW and/or MIUWU may or may not have TACON of host nation assets.

(6) Maritime Patrol Aircraft

Maritime patrol aircraft (MPA) provide over-the-horizon surface/subsurface surveillance in the AAA. MPA also can conduct coordinated anti-ship and anti-submarine attacks, depending upon armament.

(7) Shore-Based Helicopters

Shore-based helicopters can operate as anti-submarine assets and respond to surface contacts in the operational area.

(8) Surface Mine Counter-Measures

Surface mine counter-measure ships conduct mine sweeping in the approaches to the harbor/port facility before and during MPF operations in order to establish and maintain Q-routes through the AAA.

(9) Airborne Mine Counter-Measures

Airborne mine counter-measure helicopters conduct mine sweeping in approaches to the harbor/port facility before and during MPF operations in order to establish and maintain Q-routes through the AAA.

d. Landward Security Response

Landward security response forces will be assigned based on the threat. In addition to ground and air combat forces, a variety of supporting elements may be deployed and integrated into the landward defenses of the AAA by the LSO, such as Military Police, EOD personnel, K-9 patrol dogs, stinger batteries, host nation police and physical security elements, USMC force protection sub-teams, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service personnel.

5005. Force Protection Planning Factors
This section describes force protection planning factors associated with each phase of an MPF operation.

a. Planning Phase

The planning phase involves a thorough threat assessment, an evaluation of the tactical and environmental situation, the assignment of force protection assets sufficient to mitigate potential threats, and the development of a comprehensive force protection plan.

(1) Situation Assessment

A situation assessment involves a threat analysis, a survey of the proposed AAA, and a review of the available/assigned force protection assets. Threats to MPF operations vary significantly during each phase of an MPF operation, from deep water submarines and long-range aircraft during the transit phase, to combat swimmers, mines and small craft in the AAA. Changing factors create a need for constant vigilance and evaluation of force protection measures. The following is a list of potential threats to MPF operations in the AAA and is provided to assist planners in developing force protection measures. Note that this is not a comprehensive guide to all potential threats; counter-intelligence and intelligence sources should be solicited to provide tailored threat assessments for the designated AAA and its approaches prior to and during MPF operations.

- Sabotage: Generally a small explosive device smuggled on board an MPF ship to destroy vital shipboard system and/or stored equipment and supplies
- Light aircraft: Small manned aircraft capable of eluding air defense radars and equipped with small bombs and/or missiles. Light aircraft may be explosive-laden for a suicide mission
- Combat swimmers: Frogmen with snorkeling and/or self-contained breathing apparatuses who carry mines and/or small torpedoes
- Small surface craft: Swift surface craft of less than 100 feet in length which can carry a combination of hand-held or shoulder-fired missiles, heavy automatic weapons, rockets, and small arms. These craft can also be used for mine laying and to insert combat swimmers into the AAA
- Mines: Magnetic- pressure- acoustic- and contact-influenced explosive devices which can be moored, buried or adrift in deep, shallow, or very shallow water or surf zones
- Diesel submarines: Small to medium submersibles and semi-submersibles capable of carrying combat swimmers, torpedoes and mines. Includes midget and mini-submarines
- Car/truck bombs: Generally large, vehicle-transported explosive devices
- Boarders
- Piracy
- Portable missiles
- Harassment: Planned demonstrations, civil unrest, etc.

(2) Survey, Liaison, and Reconnaissance Party

A survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party (SLRP) is generally detailed to assess the proposed AAA. It is imperative that the FPO (or his designated representative) and air, sea and land security personnel be assigned to the SLRP in order to conduct a force protection situation assessment. This assessment should include identification of optimum
locations for shore-based surveillance assets, determination of the ability of a host nation to support/augment force protection measures, survey of piers and potential boat maintenance facilities, identification of improvements needed in potential static defensive positions, development of fields of fire for landward security forces, etc. The force protection assessment survey is part of the SLRP checklist (see appendix D, tab d) and can be used by planners to support a detailed force protection assessment.

(3) Force Protection Plan

Based on the threat and force protection situation assessments, the Force Protection Officer will coordinate the development of a force protection plan for approval by the establishing authority. See section 5005 for a force protection plan format. The force protection plan should include—

- An overview of the threat and tactical situation
- A summary description of the force protection mission
- Designation of the FPO, ASO, LSO and SSO and their responsibilities
- A concept of operations, including the commander’s intent, phased deployment of force protection elements, seaward security top-level actions, and landward security top-level actions
- Preplanned tactical responses to landward and seaward threats
- Command and control, including organization and description of assets

b. Marshalling and Movement Phases

During these phases, force protection for MPF shipping is the responsibility of the naval component commander. However, the establishing authority/FPO should coordinate with the naval component commander in planning for escort operations, routing of the MPF ships to the AAA, determination of the point at which the MPF ships chop to the CMPF for operations and force protection, and subsequent use of escorts for force protection at the AAA. The primary objectives during this phase include the phased deployment of force protection assets to the AAA and the preparation of the AAA for MPF ship arrival.

(1) Phased Deployment of Force Protection Assets

Force protection assets are normally sequenced into the AAA in the following order to accomplish the following tasks:

- Landward security elements: to establish secure perimeters at the pier, beach and airfield areas; to link-up with host nation landward security elements; and to conduct EOD sweeps of piers, port facilities, adjoining roads, and berthing areas. These elements may be flown in from outside the theater of operations or detached from the in-theater MEU embarked in the deployed ATF/ARG
- C4ISR elements: to conduct layered surveillance operations, establish the force protection C2 organization, and coordinate force protection measures with host nation agencies. These elements may be flown in from outside the theater of operations and/or provided from prepositioned/deployed assets
- Seaward security elements: to establish security zones at the off-load area(s), to conduct MCM/EOD sweeps of the piers and anchorages in the AAA, and to link up with host nation seaward security elements for coordinated seaward security response. These elements may be flown in from outside the theater of operations and/or provided from prepositioned/deployed assets

(2) AAA Preparation for the Arrival and Assembly Phase

5-10
During this phase, force protection for MPF shipping is the responsibility of the Navy component command (NCC). The force protection of the strategic airlift is retained by the supported and supporting CINCs. The primary goal is to secure the AAA in advance of ship and aircraft arrival. This involves:

- AAA sanitization: includes the coordination of overlapping organic and nonorganic surveillance coverage, implementation of seaward threat interdiction procedures, coordination with host nation security forces, and verification that vessels anchored or pierside or underway in the AAA are non-threatening—and strategic aircraft and the flight ferry can fly safely into the AAA

- Q-route establishment: includes the coordination of defensive mine laying, identification of primary and alternative routes through the AAA to the off-load area(s), and coordination of periodic MCM sweeps through the Q-routes to ensure that they are clear

- Testing of security response measures to simulated air, landward and seaward threats: includes coordinated responses at the air, land-sea interface, communications effectiveness, and host nation interoperability

- Declaration of the AAA as safe to enter for the strategic/tactical aircraft and MPS

c. Arrival and Assembly Phase

This phase includes MPS arrival, off-loading force standup, and regeneration operations. The primary focus of force protection during this phase is steady-state operations, continual reevaluation of security effectiveness and requirements, and daily coordination among force protection commanders and elements. This involves—

- Daily planning and coordination among FPO, ASO, SSO, LSO, and host nation commanders, including command-level reassessment of the threat and force protection posture

- Evaluation and verification of the performance of deployed tactical sensor systems, including determination of radar shadows, conducting acoustic range checks for predictions validation, and verifying optical sensor coverage and overlap

- Daily operations reporting, with daily force protection status information and commanders estimates forwarded from SSO, ASO, and LSO to FPO, and from FPO to the establishing authority

- Reevaluation of security requirements and requests for additional force protection assets when warranted. For example, MPF ships may be moved from anchorage to pierside, or vice versa, which could require rearrangement of (or additional) surveillance and force protection assets to conduct the mission

- Chopping various forces in/out of the force security organization, as required (MPA, surface pickets, MCM ships, host nation assets, etc.)

- Maintaining vigilance and the tactical edge. This can be accomplished through controlled testing of surveillance effectiveness and security response measures

d. Regeneration Phase

This phase includes the regeneration of the MPS, and the redeployment of the MPF, to include the phased redeployment of force protection and surveillance assets. The primary focus is the safe and secure departure of friendly forces from the AAA. This phase involves—

- MPS departure: includes the escort and hand-off from CMPF security forces to escorts assigned by the naval component commander. Responsibility for force protection is generally passed from CMPF to the escort commander at a designated point near the outer boundary of the AAA
• Phased redeployment of seaward security and C2 forces: Redeployment of these forces normally commences when the MPF ship(s) have departed the AAA. In a contingency situation, these forces may remain in theater and transition to other missions under the theater CINCs OPLAN, such as JLOTS support, port security and harbor defense, and SLOC defense

• Landward security, campsite and airfield security forces redeployment: Landward security forces are generally the last to redeploy. In a contingency situation, these forces may remain in theater and transition to other missions under the theater CINCs OPLAN

5006. Force Protection Plan Format

a. Situation

• Top-level description of the MPF operation/exercise
• Location
• U.S. and host nation force protection responsibilities
• Top-level commanders guidance to elements and personnel on protection measures
• Threat assessment, historical and current CINCs assessment
• Alert state and terrorist threat condition (THREATCON)

b. Mission

The mission is the statement of the MPF mission from the CINCs initiating directive

c. Execution (Concept Of Operations)

(1) Commander’s Intent

• Statement of threat potential for attack
• Principal force protection objectives
• Predeployment training and personal awareness
• Critical vulnerabilities
• Principal efforts to guard against perceived threats
• C2, the center of gravity
• Rapid response to warning indicators
• How to measure effectiveness of the force protection plan

(2) Force Security Organization

• Identification of the establishing authority
• Identification of the Force Protection Officer
• Force Protection Operations Center description

• Identification of the Air Security Officer

• Identification of the Seaward Security Officer

• Identification of the Landward Security Officer

• Relationships

(3) Seaward Security

• Description of U.S., multinational, and/or host nation forces responsible for seaward security

• Summary of seaward threats to MPF shipping and personnel

• Description of force protection for MPF ships enroute to the AAA

• Description of seaward security measures inside the AAA, including—
  -- Security areas and exclusion zones
  -- Seaward Security Officer C2 operations
  -- Surveillance operations in the AAA
  -- Small boat VBSS operations in the AAA
  -- Layered defenses
  -- Description of hand-off procedures between large escorts and small boats
  -- Waterside security and EOD operations
  -- Reporting responsibilities

• Summary of preplanned seaward security responses to specific threats

(4) Landward Security

• Description of U.S., multinational and/or host nation forces responsible for landward security

• Summary of landward threats to MPF shipping and personnel

• Description of landward security elements

• Description of landward security measures including—
  -- Landward surveillance assets and concept
  -- Access control points
  -- Convoy escort operations
- Quick reaction forces
- EOD operations
- Host nation integration
- Layered defenses
- Reporting responsibilities

d. Summary of Preplanned Landward Security Responses to Specific Threats

(1) **Administrative**

- Force protection coordination meeting schedule and location
- Administrative support discussion
- Force beddown
- Personal protective gear
- Other administrative information relevant to force protection

(2) **Command and Control**

- Locations and relationships of force protection commanders
- Description and relationships of other subordinate players, including NCIS and USMC force protection teams