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SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5530.4D

From: Secretary of the Navy

Subj: NAVAL SECURITY FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONS

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5530.14C
(b) SECDEF Memo, OSD 75096-06, Forces For Unified Commands, 15 Feb 2006
(c) CJCS WASHINGTON DC 181220Z AUG 06, FY 07-09 Global Force Management Allocation Plan
(d) OPNAVINST 5210.16
(e) NAVSEAINST C9210.22D (NOTAL)
(f) SECNAVINST 5500.29C
(g) OPNAVINST 5580.1A
(h) MCO 5500.6F
(i) CJCSI 3121.01B, Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces, 15 Jun 2005
(j) NAVSO P-1000, Navy Comptroller Manual (NOTAL)
(k) SECNAVINST 5450.4F
(l) OPNAVINST 5450.169D

Encl: (1) Definitions
(2) Employment Guidelines for U.S. Marine Corps Forces in Support of Naval Security Missions
(3) Validation Process For Marine Corps Security Forces in Support of Strategic Weapons Facilities and Interim Security Force Requirements

1. Purpose. To promulgate policy for the employment and operations of Naval Security Forces (NSF) 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.

2. Cancellation. SECNAVINST 5530.4C.

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

4. Discussion

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

b. Naval Security Forces (NSF) are Navy and Marine Corps units and formations trained and equipped to conduct security operations in accordance with specified mission requirements. NSF include, but are not limited to:

(1) Naval Security Forces, 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. Reference (a) provides guidance for the employment and operations of NSF.

(2) Mobile Security Forces. Provide expeditionary point security as assigned or protection for critical Navy assets when required.

(3) Marine Corps Security Element (MCSE). Armed Marines trained in the use of deadly force to protect designated DON assets, and those vital to national security; provides capabilities beyond those of NSF.

5. Naval Security Requirements

a. Title 10, United States Code, Section 5013, directs the Secretary of the Navy to organize, equip, and maintain the forces of the Navy and the Marine Corps. Inherent in this task is the responsibility to provide adequate security to all forces and assets in the execution of their mission.

b. The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) and the Commandant of the Marine Corps are responsible to provide security to the forces and assets within their respective Service. There are historical events in which the U. S. Navy (USN) requires augmentation to fulfill their security obligations. The traditional security requirements in which the U. S. Marine Corps (USMC) supports the Navy include:

(1) NSF provide commanders of naval installations response forces for the base or station.

(2) NSF stationed at Naval Stations in support of Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic and Pacific to man validated posts.

(3) Fleet Anti-Terrorism Security Teams (FAST) provided to specified Geographic Combatant Commanders through the FAST Deployment Program (FDP) as identified in the Global Force Management Allocation Plan and Forces for Unified Commands (references (b) and (c)). These teams conduct anti-terrorism, physical security support, and force protection.

(4) NSF in support of Refuel/Defuel (RF/DF) operations of naval nuclear vessels.

c. Due to increasing demand for security forces throughout the world, it will be common for NSF composed of Sailors and Marines to operate together. It is imperative that the appropriate command relationships are established, as well as a common understanding of each force's capabilities and responsibilities.

6. Command Relationships and Responsibilities

a. Secretary of the Navy

(1) Responsible for the conduct of security operations in support of Navy and Marine Corps forces. Directed to integrate the employment of NFS, composed of USN and USMC forces, to provide security as required.

(2) When Navy and Marine Corps Security Elements are in a supporting/supported relationship, directs the establishment of a clear command relationship.

b. Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)

(1) Coordinates with CMC (Plans, Policies, and Operations (Security)) (PP&O,PS) to request security support for requirements from assigned Marine Corps forces.

(2) Validates, invalidates, and approves or modifies security requirements in coordination with CMC (PP&O,PS).

(3) Issues Navy physical security policy and standards.

(4) Identifies capabilities required of U.S. Marine Corps forces in support of Naval Security missions.

c. Commandant of the Marine Corps

(1) Establishes mission statements for Marine Corps forces.

(2) Coordinates validation of security requirements with CNO (N3IPS).

(3) Approves Joint Mission Essential Task Lists (JMETL) for all Marine Corps forces to accomplish their mission statements. Tasks to conduct security operations are included in the JMETL.

(4) Assigns personnel necessary to carry out missions and perform functions for validated missions and tasks.

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

(6) Conducts periodic administrative and training inspections of Marine Corps forces tasked with conducting security operations in support of naval security missions.

d. Commander, United States Joint Forces Command (CDRUSJFCOM)

(1) Transfers assigned forces to Geographic Combatant Commanders to provide security support as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) Coordinates the use of assigned Navy and Marine Corps forces to support Naval Security requirements when those forces are available.

(3) As the primary Joint Force Provider, coordinates sourcing solutions for Requests for Forces (RFF) submitted by Geographic Combatant Commanders and validated by the Secretary of Defense.

e. Commander, United States Pacific Command (CDRUSPACOM)

(1) Coordinates the use of assigned Navy and Marine Corps forces to support Naval Security requirements when those forces are available.

(2) Exercises Operational Control (OPCON) over forces transferred from CDRUSJFCOM as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) As a force provider, coordinates sourcing solutions with CDRUSJFCOM as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

f. Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command
(CDRUSFLTFORCOM)

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

(2) Sources NSF for assigned missions.

g. Commander, United States Marine Forces Command
(COMMARFORCOM)

(1) Exercises command of all CDRUSJFCOM assigned Marine forces as the Marine Component Commander.

(2) Coordinates the deployment of all CDRUSJFCOM assigned Marine forces.

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

(4) Coordinates with CDRUSFLTFORCOM to secure appropriate platforms for maritime-specific pre-deployment training for CDRUSJFCOM assigned Marine Corps forces.

h. Commander, U. S. Navy Component to Geographic Component Commander

(1) Directs employment of FAST deployed via the FAST Deployment Program (FDP) when provided that authority by the Geographic Component Commander.

(2) Requests additional security support, as required, via the RFF process through the Geographic Component Commander.

i. Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYSCOM)

(1) Recommends validation of security force requirements for naval shipyards to CNO (N3IPS).

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

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

j. Commander, Military Sealift Command (COMSC)

(1) When required, requests security force support for vital missions/evolutions from the appropriate combatant commander.

(2) When Marine Corps forces are tasked with security missions for Military Sealift Command (MSC), MSC will coordinate with appropriate commanders for the familiarization, orientation, and exercise training of that security element on MSC ships.

k. Other Navy Echelon 2 Commanders

(1) Recommend validation of security requirements, via the chain of command, to CNO (N3IPS), per enclosure (3).

(2) Assume OPCON of FAST, when provided through the Geographic Component Commander.

(3) Submit RFF for security forces, via the Geographic Combatant Commander or CNO.

l. Navy Regional Commanders

(1) Provide administrative, logistical, and financial support for Marine Corps forces when provided to support security operations.

(2) If applicable, submit RFF via chain of command to the appropriate authority.

m. Commanders, Naval Shipyards

(1) Submit RFF and validation request of security requirements for naval shipyards, via the chain of command, to the appropriate authority.

(2) Employ a naval security force comprised of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps security forces in support of RF/DF operations.

(3) Coordinates with NAVSEA 08 and parent Marine Corps component commander for administrative, logistical, financial, and training requirements of the security element.

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

(1) Request validation of Marine Corps Security Force (MCSF) requirements for each respective company, via the chain of command, to CNO (N3IPS).

(2) Request additional Marine Corps security support, when needed, through CNO.

(3) Request any modifications to assigned missions and/or functions from CNO (N3IPS), via the chain of command.

(4) Employ a naval security force, comprised of Navy and Marine Corps security elements in support of the SWF mission.



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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, including 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. [JP 1-02]
2. Antiterrorism (AT). Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military forces. [JP 1-02]
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, as needed, to provide security for designated Navy assets and those vital to national security.
4. Combatant Command (COCOM). Nontransferable command authority established by Title 10, United States Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. Combatant command (command authority) cannot be delegated and is the authority of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Combatant command (command authority) should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Combatant command (command authority) provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). [JP 1-02]

5. Direct Support (DS). A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance. [JP 1-02]

6. 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, or personnel.

7. Force Protection. Actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporate the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint forces while degrading opportunities for the enemy. [JP 1-02]

8. Force Protection Conditions (FPCON). A Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved program standardizing the Military Services' identification, recommended preventive actions, and responses to terrorist threats against U.S. personnel and facilities. FPCONS consist of a series of distinct categories (Normal, Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and Delta) describing progressive levels of recommended responses to terrorist threats to U.S. military facilities and personnel and recommended responses. [JP 1-02]

9. Installation. A grouping of facilities, located in the same vicinity, which support particular functions. Installations may be elements of a base. [JP 1-02]

10. Marine Corps Security Element (MCSE). An element composed of armed Marines task-organized and equipped to perform validated security missions where deadly force is authorized in support of naval installations, activities, and aircraft.

11. Mobile Security Detachment (MSD). Team composed of Sailors task organized and equipped to perform expeditionary AT/FP functions in support of deployed forces, as required.

12. Naval Assets Vital to National Security. Nuclear weapons; nuclear command, control and communications (NC2) nodes; special nuclear material; and CNO (N3IPS) approved restricted areas with strategic assets.

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13. 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.

14. 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).

15. Operational Control (OPCON). Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) over these forces must be specified by the Secretary of Defense. Operational control 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. [JP 1-02]

16. 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. [JP 1-02]

17. 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.

18. Refueling/Defueling Security. Security tailored for the nuclear refueling/defueling operations per references (d) and (e).

19. Regional Commander. The individual assigned as commander of a designated Navy geographic region.

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20. 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.

21. 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. [JP 1-02]

22. 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. [JP 1-02]

23. 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. [JP 1-02]

24. 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 direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area 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. [JP 1-02]

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

Enclosure (1)

EMPLOYMENT GUIDELINES FOR U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES IN SUPPORT OF
NAVAL SECURITY MISSIONS

1. U.S. Marine Corps forces tasked to conduct security missions provide capabilities of antiterrorism and physical security beyond that of normal Navy Security Force (NSF). The capabilities required of U.S. Marine Corps forces to conduct such a security mission are:

a. Provide a final barrier/element of an integrated security plan, or forming a tight perimeter around the asset being protected.

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

c. Deadly force must be authorized specifically to preclude damage to, or compromise/loss of those Naval assets deemed vital to national security as defined in references (f), (g), (h), (i), and/or approved by CNO (N3IPS) in coordination with CMC, PP&O, PS.

d. Provide security for designated advanced naval bases or critical naval assets as determined by CNO (N3IPS) in coordination with CMC, PP&O, PS.

2. Commanders who require a U.S. Marine Corps force to provide security in response to emergency requirements should coordinate with the appropriate combatant commander or designated component commander.

3. 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 fire fighting forces that are to be used to fight fires beyond the control of regularly established fire departments.

c. Providing personal services.

d. Providing ASF functions.

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e. Providing personal bodyguards or protective service details (PSDs) unless specially authorized Marine Corps Military Police units.

f. Providing hostage/counter-terrorist units (to include snipers) unless specifically authorized U.S. Marine Corps forces that possess and train to this capability. The mission of Marines in hostage or terrorist situations will be limited to initial isolation of the perimeter, crowd control, and establishment of a secure perimeter for a security force's area of responsibility. This role is to be clearly defined in local contingency plans.

g. Providing law enforcement functions unless Marine Corps Military Police forces with appropriate jurisdictional authority.

h. Performing other duties or assignments that detract from proper performance of the specific responsibilities assigned by Geographic Combatant Commanders, CNO (N3IPS), or CMC, PP&O, PS.

4. Funding/Support. The amount of logistic support a U.S. Marine Corps force tasked to conduct a Naval Security Mission requires from a supporting unit, agency, or installation is directly related to where the U.S. Marine Corps force falls in that command relationship. Different type commanders are responsible for different forms of support to include funding, logistics, and administrative support. See reference (j) for additional guidance.

a. Deployed Supported Commanders

(1) Funding. Provide supporting U.S. Marine Corps force 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) Communications.

(d) Property and equipment.

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(e) Supplies and services for security site facilities.

(f) Automated Data Processing (ADP) equipment and support.

(2) Logistics. Provide supporting U.S. Marine Corps force 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 to accomplish the mission.

b. Parent 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 Marine Corps directed requirements.

(b) Acquisition, maintenance, and replacement of all Marine Corps 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 Marine Corps required equipment.

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

(c) Ammunition sufficient to accomplish all annual qualification, familiarization, and Individual Training Standards (ITS) requirements, per current Marine Corps

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directives, for all types of weapon systems assigned to the unit.

(3) Administration. Provide administrative support for all routine 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. Naval Installation Commanders/Host Base Commanders. Base commanders that host but have no operational control of a U.S. Marine Corps force 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, as well as preventative and cyclical maintenance 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) Utilities. Provide all water, electricity, gas, trash disposal, and any other utilities.

Enclosure (2)

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 Department of the Navy 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. CNO (N3IPS) and CMC, PP&O, PS have equal authority for validations. In cases where CNO (N3IPS) 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 references (k) and (l). Assessment teams will be comprised of representatives from designated organizations.

a. MCSF Units: CNO (N3IPS), CMC, PP&O, PS, COMMARFORCOM, Navy Echelon 2 Command, and SWF (PAC/LANT) when appropriate.

b. Naval Shipyards: CNO (N3IPS), CMC, 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.

a. Periodic. Commanding officers of naval shipyards 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 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 CNO (N3IPS) CMC, PP&O, PS 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 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 (N3IPS) 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.

3. 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.

(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 Company Method.

(a) Representatives identified in paragraph 1 will visit the 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,

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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 (N3IPS) via CMC, PP&O, PS for final disposition.

b. 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 security forces.

(4) Responsible officers will forward the final manpower statement and the command's post validation request through their chain of command to CNO (N3IPS) via CMC, 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.