

Terms of Reference Technology for Base Security

Objective

Identify technology that can be applied to U.S. Naval and Marine Corps bases to provide the enhanced security for the bases while reducing manpower dedicated solely to security duties.

Background

Immediately following terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, significant numbers of Navy reservists were reactivated to provide increased security at naval installations. This reaction, along with the use of manpower drawn from the Auxiliary Security Force and close cooperation with local law enforcement entities, was immediate and effective in establishing the safeguards recommended for Force Protection Condition DELTA. CNO subsequently requested a Task Force to:

- Assess the efficient utilization of Naval Reservists in meeting watch standing requirements for FPCON BRAVO and CHARLIE
- Compile and share best practices, lessons learned, and potential uses of technology.

The Task Force concluded that there was technology available that could be applied to both enhance the effectiveness of current efforts as well as improve the efficiency of manpower usage. They also concluded that: "In view of the pace of technology development, a frequent look at the balance between technology and manpower is warranted."

Specific Tasking

Review and assess the application of technology with respect to at least the non-inclusive list of anti-terrorism/force protection (AT/FP) issues: access control, automation, intrusion detection systems, consolidation of manpower, threat detection, counter-surveillance, situational awareness, and deterrence.

Review and assess current research and development of AT/FP technologies and recommend appropriate naval science and technology investment, both near and far term, to enhance base security.