COMNAVRESFORCOM INSTRUCTION 5530.14

From: Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command

Subj: FORCE PROTECTION PROGRAM

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5530.14 (Series), Navy Physical Security and Law Enforcement Program
     (b) OPNAVINST 5530.13 (Series), Navy Physical Security Instruction for Conventional Arms, Ammunition and Explosives
     (c) OPNAVINST F3300.53 (Series), Navy Antiterroism Program (NOTAL)
     (d) OPNAVINST 3400.12 (Series), Required Operational Capability Levels for Navy Installations and Activities
     (e) OPNAVINST 3591.1 (Series), Small Arms Training and Qualification Manual
     (f) OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series), Navy Safety and Occupational Health Program Manual
     (g) OPNAVINST 5090.1 (Series), Navy Environmental Readiness Program Manual
     (h) CJCS Instruction 3121.01 (Series), Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces
     (i) SECNAVINST 5500.29 (Series), Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by Personnel in the Department of the Navy in Conjunction with Law Enforcement, Security Duties and Personal Protection
     (j) NTTP 3-07.2.1, Antiterroism, Jun 2010 (p) Title 50, Chapter 23, Subchapter 1, Section 797, Penalty for violation of Security Regulations and Orders
     (k) SECNAV M-5214.1 (Series), Department of the Navy Information Requirements (Reports) Manual
     (l) SECNAV M-5210.1 (Series), Department of the Navy Records Management Program Manual
     (m) USFFC EXORD 15-205 DTG 241234Z JUL 15, Armed Watchstanders at Off-Installation Reserve Centers
     (n) COMNAVRESFORCOM Letter of Instruction (LOI) Serial One DTG 172007ZAUG15
     (o) COMNAVRESFORCOM Letter of Instruction (LOI) Serial Two DTG 041921ZSEP15
     (p) COMNAVRESFORCOM Letter of Instruction (LOI) Serial Three DTG 222053ZOCT15
     (q) COMNAVRESFORCOM Letter of Instruction (LOI) Serial Four DTG 301908ZMAR16
     (r) COMNAVRESFORCOMINST 4790.8 (Series), Reserve Force Maintenance and Material Management (RF-3M) System Manual
     (s) NAVSEA OP 5 Volume 1, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Ashore
1. **Purpose.** The purpose of this instruction is to direct responsibilities, implement best practices and provide requirements for the protection of personnel located at Navy Operational Support Centers (NOSCs) as directed in references (a) through (w), including arming NOSCs as directed in reference (m). This is a new instruction and along with the requirements set forth in enclosure (1) must be reviewed in its entirety.

2. **Background.** This instruction provides a common organizational framework for the protection of personnel during normal daily operations and during established threat conditions. The COMNAVRESFORCOM FP Program incorporates a systematic approach to integrating antiterrorism (AT) and physical security (PS) capabilities for the prevention and mitigation of hostile actions against personnel. This program serves as the principal process for the integration and implementation of the protection (AT and PS) requirements, standards, and guidelines directed by references (a) through (w).

3. **Policy**

   a. This instruction applies to all NOSCs but focuses specifically on ATFP requirements for armed off-installation NOSC military, civilian employee, and contractor personnel. When a NOSC is located aboard a Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) facility, other Department of Defense (DoD) service facility, or other government-hosted (federal or state) facility, FP will be primarily the responsibility of the host organization. However, NOSC commanding officers are always responsible for the internal security and safety of their personnel.

   b. Where this instruction conflicts with Navy Region Commanders’ (REGCOM) guidance and direction, the REGCOM requirements take precedence.

   c. Deviation from the policy and standards in this instruction must be documented via a request for a deviation (waiver or exception). Requests must be submitted to Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command (COMNAVRESFORCOM) N3AT (ATFP Director) via the NOSC’s administrative chain of command (Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander).
d. Navy Reserve armed watchstanders exist solely for the purpose of NOSC defense and are not permitted to engage in law enforcement activities. While serving as a NOSC armed watchstander, Sailors are not serving as qualified law enforcement officers or Navy Security Force and therefore do not meet the requirements of the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 to carry a concealed weapon per reference (u). Any observation of a crime or suspicious activity or surveillance of a NOSC facility or its personnel requires notification of local civilian law enforcement and increased vigilance until the situation is resolved. The NOSC commanding officer (CO) will provide careful direction to armed watchstanders and maintain positive command and control of watchstander actions in situations involving civilian crimes in the vicinity of the command.

e. The policy language used in this instruction includes:

   (1) Policies that include the words “shall, will, or must” are directive in nature and provide standards, measures or actions. An inability to meet these requirements necessitates a request for a waiver or exception.

   (2) Recommended procedures include the word "should". These recommendations provide a framework that support the mandatory polices.

   (3) Enabling procedures include the words "may or can". These are not requirements, but are possible actions or measures to take at the discretion of the responsible party.

   (4) Prohibitive procedures include the words "shall not, will not, or may not" if the action is prohibited without prior authorization. Actions that are advised against but left to the responsible party's judgment include the words “should not”.

4. Responsibilities

   a. COMNAVRESFORCOM N3AT is responsible for:

      (1) Identifying manpower shortfalls that preclude effective FP program execution for inclusion into the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) System process for BSO 72.

      (2) Develop Force Protection program requirement analysis to seek resourcing as outlined in reference (c).

      (3) Liaison with USFF and CNIC Headquarters to provide consistent FP policy, procedures, and practices in the effective management of off-installation NOSCs.

      (4) Developing, managing, and distributing a NOSC Physical Security Authorized Equipment List (AEL), showing all approved equipment and material authorized for armed watchstanders.
(5) Managing the COMNAVRESFORCOM Arms, Ammunition and Explosive Program in accordance with (IAW) Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity (NOSSA) guidance in reference (s).

b. RCC commanders are responsible for:

(1) Promulgating guidance to subordinate NOSC COs to establish security measures IAW guidance from Commander, United States Fleet Forces (USFF), Commander Navy Reserve Force (COMNAVRESFOR), COMNAVRESFORCOM, Navy Regions, and higher headquarters directives.

(2) Coordinating with Navy Regions to exercise regional areas of responsibility, command and control for NR personnel, and oversight of respective NOSCs' AT plans designed to accomplish all requirements or standards contained in this document.

(3) Assist COMNAVRESFORCOM and Navy Region with assessing NOSCs to ensure they develop, implement, and maintain ATFP and Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E) programs. Examples include but are not limited to: AT plan, PS program, NOSC Armed Watchstander Program, AA&E program, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) (as applicable).

(4) Ensuring that all prospective NOSC COs attend AT Level III training prior to their assumption of command. RCC commanders are also required to attend the AT Level III course IAW reference (c).

(5) Ensuring that each NOSC, whether on-installation or off-installation, has designated in writing an Antiterrorism Officer (ATO) who has attended the ATO Level II course IAW reference (c).

c. NOSC COs are responsible for:

(1) The physical security of their facilities and providing security and protection for personnel under their authority (including eligible dependents and civilians when applicable) consistent with the threat, risk, vulnerability, criticality, assigned roles, missions, and available resources.

(2) Reporting to their respective RCC Commander and REGCOM, in whose area of responsibility they are physically located, for all matters relating to the ATFP program.

(3) Executing and coordinating all ATFP program requirements within the NOSC's areas of responsibility IAW Enclosure (1). This instruction supersedes references (n) through (q).

(4) Establishing a comprehensive NOSC Security Program. The program shall be reviewed and updated as necessary, or at a minimum, annually.
(5) Establishing, operating, and overseeing the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program for off-installation NOSCs, which provides for the defense of NOSC personnel in the event of an armed attack against the NOSC IAW the guidance set forth in this instruction.

(6) Designating in writing, a NOSC ATO who has attended the AT Level II course.

d. NOSC Tenant COs and Officers-in-Charge (OICs) are responsible for coordinating all matters pertaining to the NOSC Force Protection Program with the NOSC CO or the designated representative.

5. Action. RCC commanders and NOSC COs shall comply with the contents of this instruction and establish the security posture necessary to defend against active shooter or other threats to NOSC personnel and support appropriate force protection responses.

6. Forms and Reports

a. Reporting requirements contained in this instruction are exempt from reports controlled by reference (v).

b. Forms to be used may be obtained at https://navalforms.daps.dla.mil/web/public/home. Locally generated forms will not be used in lieu of official forms.

7. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media or format, must be managed per SECNAV Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.

8. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, COMNAVRESFOR will review this instruction annually on the anniversary of its issuance date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, DoD, SECNAV, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40. This instruction will automatically expire 5 years after effective date unless reissued or canceled prior to the 5-year anniversary date, or an extension has been granted.

Releasability and distribution:
This instruction is cleared for public release and is available electronically only via COMNAVRESFORCOM Web site, http://www.navyreserve.navy.mil
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CHAPTER 1
FORCE PROTECTION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

0101. **Scope.** The COMNAVRESFORCOM Force Protection (FP) program establishes program management guidelines that clearly delineate operational and administrative command responsibilities IAW Appendix A, references (a) through (q). The Reserve Force (RESFOR) FP program resides within the responsibility of Commander, Navy Reserve Force (COMNAVRESFOR) and is delegated to Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command (COMNAVRESFORCOM) for oversight and management. Within the COMNAVRESFORCOM organization, the Force Operations Officer (N3) is responsible for the oversight and execution of the RESFOR Antiterrorism and Force Protection (ATFP) mission with the N3 Antiterrorism and FP Director (N3AT) directly supervising program adherence and operations.

0102. **Command Structure.** As delineated below, the REGCOM exercises tactical control (TACON) over NOSC Armed Watchstanders and NOSC FP operations. The Navy Operational Support (NOSC) Commanding Officer (CO) reports to the Commander, Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander operationally, in regards to all ATFP matters.

0103. **Commander, United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM).** USNORTHCOM is the Unified Commander that provides command and control of Department of Defense (DoD) homeland defense efforts within continental United States.

0104. **Echelon 2.** Commander, United States Fleet Forces (USFF) is a supporting Commander to USNORTHCOM, and exercises AT TACON of all ashore and afloat Department of Navy (DON) personnel, resources, infrastructure, information, and equipment within the USNORTHCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR), and is the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Executive Agent (EA) for FP in the USNORTHCOM AOR. CNIC exercises Administrative Control (ADCON) over Navy REGCOM. REGCOMs exercise TACON for AT and FP over RCC commanders and NOSC COs.

0105. **Echelon 3**

   a. COMNAVRESFORCOM is the Executive Agent for Force Protection for COMNAVRESFOR and is responsible for the overall management and oversight of the RESFOR FP program.

      (1) The COMNAVRESFORCOM Antiterrorism and FP Director (N3AT) provides overall policy direction, implementation, execution, operation, and oversight of the RESFOR FP program. COMNAVRESFORCOM N3AT is responsible for supporting CNIC’s ATFP policies that sustain the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program while providing feedback to CNIC N3AT regarding the physical security infrastructure requirements of NOSCs, including strengthening anti-access capabilities at armed off-installation NOSCs.
(2) The Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity (NOSSA) has delegated COMNAVRESFORCOM the authority to manage the COMNAVRESFORCOM Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AA&E) program.

b. REGCOMs have Tactical Control (TACON) for FP and will evaluate the force protection program of each NOSC to ensure compliance with regional and higher headquarters instructions per Appendix A, reference (p). The NOSC CO shall conduct annual self-assessments to ensure compliance with USFF, COMNAVRESFOR, CNIC, COMNAVRESFORCOM, REGCOM, and higher authority requirements.

0106. **Echelon 4**. RCC commanders are responsible for overseeing the FP program at all respective NOSCs, whether or not the facility is physically located on a Navy installation. The NOSC COs shall report to their RCC commander for all matters related to the FP program.

a. The RCC Commander shall evaluate the force protection program of each NOSC under their cognizance, to ensure compliance with this manual and higher headquarters instructions. The RCC Commander shall ensure that the NOSC CO conducts annual self-assessments.

b. The RCC Commander shall request training and assessment team support from the REGCOM in order to assess the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program at off-installation NOSCs and provide oversight and guidance to NOSC COs in the operation of the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program at their commands. The RCC’s Maintenance and Material Management System (3M) Coordinator (3MC) will provide 3M maintenance support and Personnel Qualification Standard (PQS) guidance to NOSCs in support of the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program. RCCs shall also support and coordinate the execution of sustainment training for all NOSC Armed Watchstanders within their AOR, to include the ordering of non-combat expenditure allowance (NCEA) ammunition as required.

c. The RCC Commander shall ensure that Prospective NOSC COs attend an approved AT Level III course prior to assuming command. RCC commanders shall coordinate the incumbent and Prospective COs turnover based upon this requirement and ensure that any issues identified are brought to the attention of PERS 46, COMNAVRESFORCOM N7 and COMNAVRESFORCOM N3AT.

0107. **Echelon 5**

a. The NOSC CO is directly responsible for the safety and security of their NOSC and all assigned personnel. In the case of off-installation NOSCs, the NOSC CO is responsible for the force protection of assigned personnel using armed watchstanders. All NOSC COs shall conduct the following:

(1) Implement force protection policies and procedures contained in Appendix A, references (a) through (f) and (p), and as set forth in this manual. The off-installation NOSC CO
will become familiar with all requirements pertaining to managing their command’s weapons qualifications, Arms, Ammunition & Explosives (AA&E) program, weapons preventive maintenance system (PMS), and armed watchstander training programs per Appendix A, and references (a) through (o).

(2) Attend an approved CO AT Level III course prior to assuming NOSC command.

(3) Report to the REGCOM via the respective RCC Commander for all operational matters relating to ATFP.

(4) Ensure effective communication, coordination, and synchronization of actions between all tenants or the host command’s armed watchstanders during response to a threat incident.

(5) Implement measures for NOSC security, including coordination with any tenant activities and local law enforcement.

(6) Develop and publish a NOSC AT plan, including Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) where applicable. A copy of tenant command AT plans should be filed at the REGCOM level for off-installation NOSCs or installation CO level for on-installation NOSCs and mentioned as such in the NOSCs AT plan. Off-installation NOSCs shall include post orders and Pre-Planned Responses (PPRs)/Incident Response Plans (IRPs) in their AT plan.

(7) Per Appendix A, references (b) and (d), designate an Antiterrorism Officer (ATO) in writing.

b. Additionally, off-installation NOSC COs shall:

(1) Ensure all NOSC armed watchstanders are fully qualified and have completed required ATFP and weapons training per this manual and all applicable directives, instructions, and regulations.

(2) Provide NOSC armed watchstanders with mission objectives based on all applicable guidance including current requirements from respective Navy REGCOM.

(3) Ensure the NOSC has successfully identified and integrated all local procedures, including all-hazards response, contact information, mutual aid information (local law enforcement), and other local requirements/needs into the NOSC AT plan and associated NOSC instructions.

(4) Ensure that one fully qualified armed watchstander and one clearing barrel supervisor are always available to support the armed watchstander duty during normal working hours and drill weekends at off-installation NOSCs. If qualified personnel are not available, the NOSC CO must report the situation to the RCC Commander immediately to obtain direction from
COMNAVRESFORCOM to continue NOSC operations. Once an off-installation NOSC is armed, this status cannot be rescinded to continue normal operations.

(5) Ensure that a Navy armed watchstander is always on duty at off-installation NOSCs during normal working hours and drill weekends regardless of the armed status of other Services and/or other organizations present at the NOSC.

(6) Ensure the armed watchstander is deployed in a manner that provides the most effective coverage of NOSC personnel. The NOSC CO must make a determination whether a Quarterdeck-fashioned watch or a roving patrol will be most effective in improving armed watchstander survivability and force protection. The armed watchstander may perform routine duties at his or her workstation if insufficient personnel are available to perform other essential NOSC mission requirements.

(7) Ensure that the NOSC Antiterrorism (AT) plan meets the requirements of the region’s AT plan, which includes post orders, Pre-Planned Responses (PPRs)/Incident Response Plans (IRPs), and the Standing Rules for Use of Force (SRUF). The NOSC CO shall be present and personally ensure required SRUF and use of deadly force training is properly conducted and documented.

(8) Ensure that any agreement with other Service(s) or organizations regarding weapons, ammunition and their storage, armed watchstanding, and command and control for ATFP force employment and tactical engagements are codified in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that has been properly vetted by the RCC Staff Judge Advocate General (SJAG) and signed by the NOSC CO and his or her counterpart.

c. Tenant Command COs, Officers in Charge (OICs), state, and/or federal agencies are responsible for ensuring adequate physical security measures are in place for their facility and for providing sufficient resources to implement, manage, and execute an effective Force Protection program for their commands. To ensure continuity of effort, training in force protection related functions should be coordinated between the REGCOM, RCC Commander, the NOSC CO, and local law enforcement. Tenants shall coordinate with the NOSC CO for any armed watchstanding requirements and make all arrangements a matter of formal documentation through Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) or Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs). This requirement relates primarily to Joint Armed Forces Reserve Centers where other Services may have requirements for armed personnel. Associated Navy Reserve Units (NRUs) shall not arm at their NOSCs.

d. The NOSC ATO is responsible for all AT requirements and is the primary advisor to the NOSC CO on all AT-related matters. The NOSC ATO shall report operationally to the NOSC CO. The REGCOM ATO shall support the NOSC ATO administratively. The NOSC ATO shall be responsible for providing day-to-day leadership and management of the NOSC’s FP program. The NOSC ATO shall ensure that the NOSC FP program complements the REGCOM’s ATFP program.
e. The NOSC ATO shall ensure that tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), equipment, training, personnel proficiency certifications, and exercises promote interoperability with respective civilian local law enforcement authorities to the maximum extent possible. Off-installation NOSCs shall review their NOSC Armed Watchstander Program and Pre-Planned Responses (PPRs)/Incident Response Plans (IRPs) annually. To maximize the effectiveness of this requirement, NOSCs shall coordinate with local law enforcement authorities to review ATFP policies and conduct joint drills.

f. Physical security issues will be coordinated with COMNAVRESFORCOM N3AT, the COMNAVRESFORCOM Deputy Chief of Staff for Facilities (N5), the respective RCC Commander, the REGCOM, and the Installation CO for on-installation NOSCs.

0108. Training and Exercises

a. All personnel assigned to NOSCs will receive locally tailored active shooter training within 90 days of reporting for duty, and annual refresher training thereafter.

b. All personnel assigned to NOSCs (Selected Reservists, Full Time Support and Civilians) will receive annual and documented ATFP training. Training can be completed on Navy Knowledge Online (NKO) and Total Workforce Management System (TWMS), which can be tracked by Fleet Management and Planning System (FLTMAPS).

c. The NOSC CO shall establish a Force Protection training plan. On-installation NOSC training plans should support the host installation’s FP plan and meet the installation’s tailored requirements. Off-installation training shall include (pre-planned responses (PPRs)/Incident Response Plan (IRP) review and required drills/exercises per REGCOM guidance. Additionally, personnel associated with the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program have additional training requirements per Chapter 4.
CHAPTER 2
THE NOSC ARMED WATCHSTANDER PROGRAM

0201. Mission. NOSC Armed Watchstanders are organized, trained, and equipped to provide a last-line of defense protection against armed attacks of off-installation NOSCs. The mission is limited by both jurisdiction and authority regarding the defensive protection of NOSC personnel, tenants, and assigned Selected Reserve (SELRES) personnel aboard off-installation NOSCs. Only off-installation NOSCs are authorized to establish a NOSC Armed Watchstander Program. On-installation NOSCs are specifically prohibited from establishing an armed watch pursuant to Appendix A, reference (a). Further guidance for implementation of this program is provided in Appendices D and E.

Note: No law enforcement activities will be performed by the NOSC armed watchstander. Any observation of a crime or suspicious activity requires notification and response of local law enforcement.

0202. NOSC Armed Watchstanders

a. NOSC Armed Watchstanders consist of active duty and SELRES military personnel performing the watch. Armed watchstanders are managed by the NOSC Anti-Terrorism Officer (ATO) who reports to the NOSC CO and coordinates with the Operations Officer (if assigned) and Command Duty Officer (CDO).

b. Armed watchstanders include COMNAVRESFORCOM approved SELRES Master-at-Arms (MA) and other fully qualified SELRES personnel in a preferred rank of E-6 on active duty orders (ADSW/AT/ADT). Fully qualified E-5 candidates for this position are also acceptable. Additionally, NOSC active component and FTS staff members of any rank and rating who are fully qualified and trained to serve armed watchstanders IAW Chapter 4 of this manual may support the program.

c. A watch rotation will be established to ensure that all watchstanders remain proficient and to permit the MA to conduct security and weapons program administration and weapons maintenance duties associated with the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program. Unless the NOSC CO has credible information of an imminent threat, normally only one armed watchstander will be assigned to the watch.

d. The NOSC CO has the discretion to arm additional qualified watchstanders if the NOSC CO believes that the situation warrants an increase of the force protection posture for an immediate/urgent threat. The NOSC CO must inform their TACON for FP and ADCON chains of command when time permits. Additionally, the REGCOM may increase the number of armed watchstanders at the Commander’s discretion based on timely response to an immediate threat.

e. The NOSC CO may formally request permission to add additional armed watchstanders during drill weekends or special events. This includes situations where large numbers of outside
individuals will gather at the NOSC, where the threat to personnel at the NOSC significantly increases, or to mitigate access control concerns.

(1) Formal requests to increase the number of armed watchstanders will be submitted by the NOSC CO to their respective REGCOM with RCC Commander endorsement.

(2) Once approved, the RCC Commander will notify CNRFC N3AT of the increased armed watchstanding posture.

(3) Approved requests to arm additional watchstanders will be filed in the NOSC Armed Watchstander Binder as long as the watchstanding posture is in effect.

f. Tenant activities are not authorized to establish a separate armed security force without approval from the NOSC CO, RCC Commander and COMNAVRESFORCOM. United States Marine Corps (USMC) armed duty personnel with a proper Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place are encouraged and allowed to arm in Navy-led NOSCs. NOSCs shall not pass responsibility for having an armed watch to other Service tenants (such as USMC) or to rotate responsibility for the watch with other Service or government tenants. The NOSC will always have their own armed watchstander present while manned during the normal work week and during Navy drill weekends.

0203. Responsibilities. The NOSC CO has the inherent responsibility for the overall security of the NOSC, utilizing multiple factors to determine the level of threat to the command. In coordination with the REGCOM and RCC Commander, the NOSC CO shall develop support agreements with local, state, and federal entities as they relate to the security of the NOSC.

0204. Post Orders. The NOSC ATO will establish and publish NOSC specific post orders which pertain to each assigned security post per Appendix A, reference (a). The NOSC ATO is responsible for drafting, implementing, and maintaining all post orders. A sample post order is contained in Appendix D. Post orders shall be coordinated with and reviewed by the REGCOM via the RCC Commander to ensure alignment with Navy Region procedures prior to approval and signature by the NOSC CO. These post orders provide written and approved authority to armed watchstanders to execute their duties. All post orders shall be reviewed at least annually and signed by the NOSC CO. Post orders will be reviewed and signed by the new NOSC CO upon assumption of command.

0205. Weapons Security and Maintenance. The authority to arm watchstanders at NOSCs is vested in the NOSC CO per Appendix A, reference (l) and this manual. Armed watchstanders shall be armed and weapons qualified per Appendix A, reference (h).
a. While performing the NOSC Armed Watch, the M9 service pistol will be carried in WEAPON CONDITION ONE (magazine inserted with 15 rounds, round chambered, slide forward, hammer down, and weapon on safe). All weapons, both firearms and nonlethal, shall be kept in a Ready for Issue (RFI) container consisting of a Class V weapons container in a space protected by a remotely monitored Intrusion Detection System (IDS) and motion sensor. If the IDS becomes inoperative or monitoring is suspended due to system malfunction or loss of monitoring service agreement, then a 24-hour watch must be posted in or within visual range of the space where weapons and ammunition are stored until IDS repairs are completed IAW Appendix A, reference (f).

b. If weapons are stored in an approved secure enclave, then the IDS may be deactivated for the period that the space is manned by a Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) end user whose name is accounted for on the NOSC CO's posted Secret Internet Protocol Router (SIPR) and weapons/ammunition Ready for Issue (RFI) access lists. The IDS will be activated upon departure of the user or if the space is unmanned. If the Class V weapons container is located within a secure enclave, only qualified armed watchstander personnel may access the enclave while the weapons container is open. Similarly, all armed watchstanders must hold a security clearance appropriate to the secure enclave’s security classification level. Classified documents shall not be stored in the Class V weapons and ammunition containers. All weapons will be stored, issued, and maintained under regular preventive maintenance system (PMS). The NOSC’s weapons and service ammunition for watchstanding will not be used for live-fire training or weapon re-qualifications without the permission of COMNAVRESFORCOM N3AT.

c. Each off-installation NOSC carries 15 M9 pistol magazines. At least one empty magazine must be available to conduct the functional check portion of Maintenance Requirement card (MRC) R-53 prior to daily issue of the weapon. The NOSC CO must weigh the option for availability of loaded magazines for rapid response or the premature wear of the springs contained in the magazines due to keeping them fully loaded with 15 rounds.

d. Up to 210 rounds are authorized for up-load into 14 magazines. Armed watchstanders require three loaded magazines (45 rounds) to execute their duties. One magazine will be loaded into the M9 service pistol and two magazines will be carried on the gun belt for a total of 45 rounds. Loaded magazines (if applicable) will be stored in the Class V weapons container along with unloaded ammunition. Unloaded ammunition will be stored in the original ammunition container and sealed with a serialized wire tamper seal. OC Spray shall also be stored in the Class V weapons container.

0206. Alcohol and Prescription Drug Use. In carrying out the NOSC CO’s responsibility for the protection of personnel aboard the NOSC, armed watchstanders shall adhere to the following prohibitions with regard to alcohol and prescription drug use:

a. No armed watchstander shall consume any alcoholic beverages within 8 hours prior to the commencement of their assigned watch. In the event of an emergency recall or being
recalled due to watchstander shortages and this 8-hour minimum has been breached, the armed watchstander shall inform the NOSC CO directly of this condition and a determination of fitness to perform armed watchstander duties will be made on a case-by-case basis by the NOSC CO, under the advice of the NOSC ATO.

b. Armed watchstanders taking prescription drugs, or an over-the-counter drug, which may adversely affect the performance of his/her duties, shall advise the NOSC’s Senior Medical Department Representative (SMDR) and NOSC CO directly of their status and a determination of fitness to perform armed watchstander duties shall be made on a case-by-case basis by the NOSC CO under the advice of the SMDR, NOSC ATO, and RCC Commander. If the prescription is for a long-term medical condition, then the information will be reported to the NOSC Medical Department for a determination as to whether the individual is eligible to carry a weapon at all.

Note: The NOSC CO will forward all medical concerns for armed watchstanders to the COMNAVRESFORCOM Force Medical Officer (N9) via the RCC N9, who will make the final determination of the watchstander’s fitness to carry a weapon.

0207. Pre-Planned Responses (PPRs)/Incident Response Plans (IRPs) for Most Likely Threats. TACON of a NOSC and its armed watchstanders rests with the REGCOM for all ATFP related matters. However, the basic point-defense nature of this watch generally does not provide sufficient time for the NOSC CO or armed watchstander to consult with higher authority or obtain guidance and/or back-up from the NOSC staff or local law enforcement. Therefore, PPRs/IRPs will be developed by the NOSC CO and ATO in the approved TACON format to provide a framework for the armed watchstander and other assigned personnel in responding to incidents that may occur. Generic template PPRs/IRPs are set forth in Appendix E of this manual and will be tailored and customized to each individual off-installation NOSC and included in that NOSC’s AT plan. These PPRs/IRPs shall also be briefed to and exercised by both NOSC staff members and reservists that drill at the NOSC.

0208. NOSC Armed Watchstander Program Parameters

a. Armed Watch Operating Hours. Armed watchstanders are required during all hours that the facility is manned by NOSC personnel. Temporary (less than one hour duration) manning during off-duty hours does not require the presence of an armed watchstander. Examples of temporary manning would be the CDO watch turnover during a non-drill weekend or a funeral honors team procuring a duty vehicle during off-duty hours. Non-Navy NOSC tenants are responsible for their own personnel’s force protection during normal business hours and outside normal hours. If USMC personnel or other agency tenants are the sole occupants of the NOSC facility during off-duty hours or non-drill weekends, then it is the responsibility of that organization to provide any additional force protection requirements. If qualified Navy watchstanders are unavailable to arm the NOSC, then the NOSC must close after notification of the RCC Commander and COMNAVRESFORCOM until such time as an armed watchstander is available to assume the watch.
b. The NOSC CO shall ensure the armed watch is staffed at all times while the NOSC is manned and that a qualified Clearing Barrel Supervisor will be available for up-load and download of weapons. When the planned number of qualified armed watchstanders is reduced to less than four on board, the NOSC CO will authorize a planned situation of three available armed watchstanders. The RCC Commander will authorize a planned situation of two available armed watchstanders and ensure that an additional clearing barrel supervisor is available to arm the watch. Only COMNAVRESFORCOM (actual) will approve a planned situation where only a single armed watchstander is on board with the assurance that an additional clearing barrel supervisor is available to arm the watch.

c. An additional NOSC staff member must complete the M9 Service Pistol Operator PQS and qualify as a Clearing Barrel Supervisor independent of the armed watchstanders. Clearing Barrel Supervisors must show a record of completion for both the 301 (M9 Service Pistol Operator) and 322 (Clearing Barrel Supervisors) watchstations of Appendix A, reference (n) to provide for the up-load and download of weapons. Clearing barrel procedures are set forth in Chapter 6.

Note: The 301 Watchstation (M9 Service Pistol Operator) requires a record of live-fire qualification on the Navy Handgun Qualification Course. Clearing Barrel Supervisors who are not armed watchstanders only require initial weapons qualification and have no sustainment or requalification requirement.

d. Weapons and ammunition may not be borrowed from other Services or organizations to support armed watchstanding duties.

e. The armed watchstander shall be equipped as set forth in Appendix C. The NOSC CO will maintain and sign a controlled equipage list of all security watch items, including radios, gun belts, body armor, expandable batons, OC spray, etc. Strict accountability will be maintained of all controlled equipage items. The completion of required inventories will be reported to the RCC Commander and any discrepancies noted will be reported to the COMNAVRESFORCOM N3AT and COMNAVRESFORCOM Logistics (N4). All controlled equipage items will be entered into the Reserve Forces Transaction Card (RESFORTAC) Database program. The following information provides guidance and points of contact to further assist NOSC Logistics (N4) personnel in the proper tracking of this equipment across the force.

(1) NOSC RESFORTAC administrators will create an ATFP "department" within RESFORTAC and load the ATFP items under that department for inventory purposes.

(2) An excel file provided by COMNAVRESFORCOM N4 that contains the items in the initial ATFP equipment load-out for each NOSC will be utilized. Green highlighted items on the spreadsheet need to be entered into RESFORTAC. Yellow highlighted items on the spreadsheet do not need to be entered into RESFORTAC.
(3) At a minimum, inventories are required at the following intervals: change of command, change of responsible custodian (NOSC ATO) and annually. Additional inventory reporting requirements for weapons systems are required and will be communicated via separate correspondence (SEPCOR) by the COMNAVRESFORCOM N4.

(4) Ensure body armor is serialized. The body armor system must be entered into RESFORTAC with local, sequential serial numbers for the body armor system and associated components. There are four components to each body armor system: concealable body armor (CBA 1 each), enhanced small arms protective insert (ESAPI 2 each), tactical outer carrier (TOC) for CBA and ESAPI (1 each). Two examples of body armor systems and their associated local serial number designations:

Example A. ITEM
BODY ARMOR, CONCEALABLE, SMALL (1 EA)
ENHANCED SMALL ARMS PROTECTIVE INSERT, SMALL (2 EA)
TACTICAL OUTER CARRIER FOR CBA AND ESAPI, SMALL REGULAR (1 EA)

LOCAL SERIAL #
N00072ATFP0001-A
N00072ATFP0001-B
N00072ATFP0001-C
N00072ATFP0001-D

Example B. ITEM
BODY ARMOR, CONCEALABLE, MED (1 EA)
ENHANCED SMALL ARMS PROTECTIVE INSERT, MED (2 EA)
TACTICAL OUTER CARRIER FOR CBA AND ESAPI, MED REGULAR (1 EA)

LOCAL SERIAL #
N00072ATFP0002-A
N00072ATFP0002-B
N00072ATFP0002-C
N00072ATFP0002-D

(5) Each piece shall be labeled with the locally assigned serial number for easy identification and to keep the systems together. Entry into RESFORTAC in this manner will assist in managing the phased replacement of these items when required.

(6) A copy of the current RESFORTAC User's Guide can be accessed on the COMNAVRESFORCOM N4 SharePoint Page under “Plans and Policy.”

0209. Records Management

a. A NOSC Armed Watchstander Binder and AA&E Binder will be standardized across all armed off-installation NOSCs to provide ready reference and access to all documentation necessary to manage the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program. Both binders are an inspection item that will be reviewed during Inspector General (IG) visits, inspections by RCC commanders, and COMNAVRESFORCOM Technical Assist Visits (TAV). The NOSC ATO will be responsible for maintaining the Armed Watchstander Binder and the designated AA&E Accountability Officer will be responsible for maintaining the AA&E Binder. The NOSC Armed Watchstander Binder will include a table of contents with the following items in the order listed:

(2) CJCS Standing Rules for Use of Force (SRUF).

(3) Copies of locally developed armed watch log sheets (for daily turnovers which are similar to a quarterdeck log) - past 30 days.

(4) NOSC CO’s signed PQS qualifier(s) list showing the qualifier(s) for all weapons and PMS-related PQS.


(6) FLTMPS record of completion for Security Reaction Force-Basic (SRF-B (A-830-2218)), the two equivalent courses (Navy Security Force Sentry (A-830-2216) and Security Reaction Force Team Member-Basic (A-830-2217)), or an Auxiliary Security Force Certification from a Local or Regional Security Training Academy. MA personnel that attended MA “A” School (A-830-0011) after September 2006 are not required to attend SRF-B. Once SRF-B is completed, there is no requirement to attend again regardless of the date that the school was completed.

Note: If FLTMPS records are not available, NSIPS Electronic Training Records or school certificates of completion are authorized as a proof of record.

(7) Copy of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray qualification and annual non-lethal weapon recertification for all armed watchstanders.

(8) Copy of OPNAV 3591/1 Small Arms Qualification Record for all armed watchstanders.

(9) List of all current related weapons and ATFP references.

(10) Monthly NOSC ATFP training plan.

(11) Quarterly Standing Rules for Use of Force (SRUF) training conducted by the NOSC CO, MAA or other qualified SELRES rating (signed attendance sheet for the past four quarters).

(12) Copy of Billet Based Distribution (BBD) showing planned rotation date (PRD) listing of active-component watchstanders and orders for assigned SELRES MA or other rating armed watchstander personnel.

(13) Watch Team Replacement Plan (WTRP) for all armed watchstanders, Clearing Barrel Supervisors and the ATO extending out four quarters.
(14) Copy of ATO designation letter and AT Level II Course Certificates.

(15) Tracker for qualifications completed and requalification due dates.

Note: The NOSC's AT Plan, PPRs/IRPs, and Post Orders are not required to be stored in the NOSC Armed Watchstander Binder.

b. The AA&E Binder will include a table of contents with the following items in the order listed:

(1) AA&E Accountability Officer designation letter.

(2) Restricted Access List signed by NOSC CO.

(3) RFI Net Weight Explosive letter.

(4) Copies of signed DD Form 1348 from weapons and ammunition receipt.

(5) Copies of signed DD Form 1149 from weapons and ammunition receipt.

(6) Copy of MARFORRES' triennial armory survey (if USMC armory is used/no certification is required for deactivated armories storing Class V weapons containers).

(7) Current signed AA&E forms for all armed watchstanders and Clearing Barrel Supervisors per Appendix A, reference (f).

(8) Current signed DD Form 2760 (Qualification to Possess Firearms) for all watchstanders and Clearing Barrel Supervisors.

(9) Monthly serialized small arm and ammunition inventories conducted and signed by NOSC CO.

(10) Quarterly serialized small arm and ammunition inventories conducted and signed by AA&E Accountability Officer or NOSC CO.

(11) Copy of completed annual M9 weapon inventory (provided to Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Crane Division).

(12) Copy of completed annual M9 weapon inventory completed by disinterested 3rd party.

(13) Copy of small arms and ammunition inventory turnover signed by outgoing and incoming NOSC CO.
(14) Copy of NOSC annual AA&E self-assessment (Appendix A, reference (f), appendix (f).

c. A training jacket shall be maintained at the NOSC for each armed watchstanders and Clearing Barrel Supervisor. The training jacket will include the following documentation at a minimum (The first three line items apply to both armed watchstanders and Clearing Barrel Supervisors):

(1) Copy of AA&E screening form.

(2) Copy of DD form 2760 (Qualification to Possess Firearms).

(3) Fleet Management and Planning System (FLTMPS) copy of security qualifications. Required PQS includes M9 Pistol Operator (301) and Clearing Barrel Supervisor (322). Fully completed 300 section PQS of each watchstation, not just 300 section coversheet, shall be maintained until FLTMPS record has been updated.

(4) FLTMPS record of completion for Security Reaction Force-Basic (SRF-B (A-830-2218)), the two equivalent courses (Navy Security Force Sentry (A-830-2216) and Security Reaction Force Team Member-Basic (A-830-2217)), or an Auxiliary Security Force Certification from a Local or Regional Security Training Academy. MA personnel that attended MA “A” School (A-830-0011) after September 2006 are not required to attend SRF-B. Once SRF-B is completed, there is no requirement to attend again regardless of the date that the school was completed.

(5) Copy of current gun card signed by CO.

(6) Copy of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray qualification and annual non-lethal weapon certification.

(7) Copies of OPNAV 3591/1 Small Arms Qualification (annual and sustainment).

(8) Quarterly Standing Rules for Use of Force (SRUF) training conducted by the NOSC CO, MAA or other qualified SELRES rating (signed attendance sheet for the past four quarters).

0210. Ordering and Delivery of Ammunition and Weapons

a. COMNAVRESFORCOM N4 will order all weapons for off-installation NOSC s until further notice. Requests for replacement weapons will be made from the NOSC CO via the RCC to the Force Weapons Officer and N3AT for approval. The COMNAVRESFORCOM N4 will place the weapon order through Navy Supply (NAVSUP), who will then forward the approved requisition to NSWC Crane Division for fulfilment of the order. A maximum of five weapons and 450 rounds of will be stored within the Class V weapons container for NOSC armed watchstanding purposes.
b. Class V weapons containers will be utilized for the storage of 9mm service ammunition, M9 service pistols and OC Spray for watchstanding in the quantities authorized. Ammunition that is not contained within gun magazines will be stored in the original packaging and sealed with a serialized lock tab. Magazines not in use for watchstanding will also be stored in the Class V weapons container.

c. RCC commanders will maintain a qualified Ordnance Information System (OIS) Retail Manager with an active ammunition account in order to process ammunition requests for their respective Region. RCC commanders shall carefully screen all NOSC requests for NCEA and ensure appropriate 9mm ammunition will be requisitioned for NOSC watchstanding and training requirements.

d. The five available M9 pistols are for watchstanding purposes only and will not be removed from the NOSC or loaned to any other Navy Reserve Unit or service without approval from COMNAVRESFORCOM. CNIC may provide weapons and/or NCEA training ammunition to approved government gun ranges for training and qualifications with coordination from the RCC.
CHAPTER 3
NOSC ARMED WATCHSTANDER EQUIPMENT AND UNIFORM STANDARDS

0301. **Purpose.** To provide policy, assign responsibilities, and define procedures concerning the administration and management of the Authorized Equipment List (AEL) for the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program.

0302. **Definitions**

   a. **Authorized Equipment List (AEL).** A complete listing of all equipment and materiel authorized by COMNAVRESFORCOM for NOSC Armed Watchstanders. The AEL will only list materiel, equipment, and supplies supporting NOSC Armed Watchstander operational requirements. See Appendix C.

   b. **Allowance Change Request (ACR).** The process/format used to submit proposed changes to the CNIC approved AEL.

0303. **Responsibilities**

   a. The NOSC CO will:

      (1) Validate all ACRs.

      (2) Identify in writing all NOSC POCs who will have AEL management authority.

   b. The NOSC ATO will maintain accurate AEL inventories IAW this chapter. All armed watchstander equipment shall be issued by COMNAVRESFORCOM. NOSCs shall not order additional equipment outside of the AEL nor purchase alternate products in place of those centrally issued by COMNAVRESFORCOM.

0304. **Uniform and Appearance Standards for NOSC Armed Watchstanders.** These standards apply to all Navy personnel assigned to armed watchstander duties at NOSCs. As representatives of the Department of the Navy (DoN) and the NOSC CO, armed watchstanders will conduct themselves in a courteous manner and maintain a professional appearance at all times.

   a. **Armed Watchstander Equipment.**

      (1) Armed watchstanders shall be equipped with a waist-draw SEPA III pistol holster, a holster belt, flashlight and flashlight holder, OC spray with holder, flex cuffs, an expandable baton with holder and a COMNAVRESFORCOM N4 approved radio with optional speaker-microphone attachment. The armed watchstander will be armed with an M9 service pistol.
(2) Armed watchstanders are required to wear body armor meeting a minimum of Level IIIA ballistic protection while on duty. The NOSC CO, in coordination with their REGCOM, will determine whether Level IIIA or Level IV ballistic protection is required for their armed watchstanders based on the current threat and Force Protection Condition. If Level IV ballistic protection is required, the Tactical Outer Carrier (TOC) will be worn with associated Enhanced Small Arms Protective Inserts (ESAPI) and concealable body armor Level IIIA ballistic pads inserted with the word "SECURITY" in white letters on both the front and back.

(3) Flex cuffs are not to be used to conduct law enforcement activities such as arrest or apprehension. Flex cuffs are only to be used as a temporary restraining device until local law enforcement arrives on the scene and takes control of the assailant. Only training flex cuffs may be utilized for armed watchstander training.

0305. Clearing Barrels

a. All armed NOSCs shall have a clearing barrel located within vicinity or inside the RFI space where the Class V weapons container is stored. If space is limited for watchstander outfitting, then a red 3 feet x 3 feet perimeter line will be drawn just outside the space that the weapons container is stored and the clearing barrel positioned within the red lined perimeter. The clearing barrel will be fastened to the floor or secured using sandbags or other means to prevent movement.

b. Clearing barrel procedures will be posted adjacent to the clearing barrel perimeter. The Clearing Barrel Supervisor will ensure that strict repeat backs are used by watchstanders conducting the procedures. During up-load, turnover, or download, the Clearing Barrel Supervisor will ensure that NOSC personnel remain clear of the area until the evolution is complete.
CHAPTER 4
FORCE PROTECTION TRAINING

0401. **Purpose.** This chapter identifies training requirements for armed watchstanders as identified in Appendix A, references (a) and (h). COMNAVRESFORCOM shares a vision with CNO, USFF, CNIC, and the Center for Security Forces (CENSECFOR) for a unified, consistent training program with commonality of training and resources.

0402. **Responsibilities**

a. NOSCs will develop and maintain a comprehensive PQS Program and training plan. The NOCS's training schedule will be promulgated and reviewed by the NOSC ATO and approved by the NOSC CO with direction from the RCC N3AT.

b. The NOSC Training Department will schedule sustainment training for armed watchstander personnel via the RCC and REGCOM N3ATs.

0403. **Armed Watchstander Training**

a. All armed watchstanders will complete required training and qualifications prior to assuming their duties and maintain their qualifications throughout the performance of their duties. Armed watchstanders shall complete annual requalification and semi-annual sustainment training per Appendix A, reference (a) and (h). Training in the Standing Rules for Use of Force (SRUF), to include the Use of Deadly Force, Appendix A, references (e) and (g) respectively, shall be required quarterly for all armed watchstanders.

(1) Armed watchstanders are Category II armed personnel and require firearms qualification and sustainment IAW Appendix A, reference (h). Armed watchstanders will qualify on live courses of fire for the Navy Handgun Qualification Course (NHQC), the Navy Low-Level Light Course (NLLC), and the Navy Practical Weapons Course (NPWC) with the M9 service pistol annually. Armed watchstanders are also required to undergo semi-annual sustainment training on the NHQC Course of Fire between annual qualification shoots, not to exceed 8 months after the last annual live fire qualification. An approved Firearm Training Simulator System (FATS) may be utilized for semi-annual sustainment training.

(2) Armed watchstanders are also equipped with an expandable baton and OC spray. Watchstanders must recertify on NLW training using the expandable baton annually. OC spray requires an initial certification (Level I) exposure followed by a Level II/III recertification every 3 years IAW Appendix A, reference (a).

(3) Personnel assigned as Small Arms Marksmanship Instructors (SAMI) must qualify semi-annually on the courses of fire with the type of weapons they instruct. The use of a simulator is not authorized for personnel assigned as SAMI for requalification purposes.
(4) Failure to meet the sustainment and requalification requirements stated in this chapter disqualifies the member from standing the armed watch.

b. Training, exercise, and evaluation policy is prescribed in Appendix A, reference (a). Individual training is the NOSC CO's responsibility before any assignment to armed watches. Assigned watchstanders must be capable of fulfilling prescribed measures effectively and per DoD and DoN standards and requirements. Collective training will normally be the responsibility of the NOSC CO. Armed watchstanders must be familiar with the essential elements of their respective AT plans and procedures, including the necessary command and Control (C2) organization and responsibilities, coordination, local alarms, physical security equipment and reporting requirements.

0404. Security Reaction Force - Basic (SRF-B) Training Course

a. NOSC ATOs will coordinate SRF-B training with their respective RCC N7 for all SELRES MAs who graduate from MA “A” school before September 2006 and active component armed watchstander candidates who have not previously graduated from this required course.

b. Prerequisites. The NOSC CO is responsible for validating prerequisites and screening students prior to course convening:

(1) No domestic violence convictions.

(2) Physically fit/passed last Physical Fitness Assessment.

(3) No light duty.

(4) Must be medically prescreened to participate in NLW training, specifically for OC Level I direct exposure, IAW course requirements.

(5) No previous or current mental health treatment or currently on prescription medication that will affect the use of firearms.

c. Equipment. No additional equipment will be required.

0405. AT Level I, II, and III Training

a. Per Appendix A, references (b) and (d), NOSC CO’s shall ensure all personnel assigned armed watchstander duties, as well as all other staff members receive AT Level I (AT Awareness Training) annually. AT Awareness Training will be completed on NKO or under the instruction of a qualified Level I AT Awareness instructor.
b. Per Appendix A, references (b) and (d), all personnel assigned as Antiterrorism Officers (ATOs) within the RESFOR enterprise shall obtain AT Level II (Antiterrorism Officer (ATO)) training pursuant to Section 0506 of this manual.

c. Per Appendix A, references (b) and (d), all RESFOR prospective commanding officers (PCOs) and prospective RCC commanders shall attend AT Level III (CO AT Training) prior to assuming command. Normally such training will be included in the PCO pipeline and completed in route to their command assignment. CO AT Level III training is designed to inform COs and commanders about the DoD AT program and assist them in planning and overseeing the execution of the AT plan at their command and region respectively.

0406. Training Record-Keeping. FLTMPS is the system of record utilized to verify personnel qualifications in RESFOR. Schools and PQS qualifications must be recorded in FLTMPS. If qualifications are not recorded in FLTMPS, a member's NSIPS electronic training jacket or hard copies of a members' fully completed 300 section PQS and training certificates shall be maintained by the NOSC. The following items must be documented prior to achieving final armed watchstander qualification or to retain qualification:


c. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC spray) every 3 years.

d. Annual non-lethal weapon certification.

e. NAVEDTRA 43466-D watchstation 301 M9 Service Pistol Operator.

f. NAVEDTRA 43466-D watchstation 322 Clearing Barrel Supervisor.

g. PMS must be conducted on M9 service pistols. In order to manage the proper maintenance of these weapons, designated staff personnel shall have current qualification shown in FLTMPS in the following PQS watchstations IAW Appendix A, reference (j):

(1) NAVEDTRA 23241-K CH1 watchstation 301 3M Maintenance Person (M9 Service Pistol Operator PQS qualification is required to perform M9 maintenance).

(2) NAVEDTRA 23241-K CH1 watchstation 303 3M Work Center Supervisor.
(3) NAVEDTRA 23241-K CH1 watchstation 306 3M Department Head.

(4) NAVEDTRA 43466-D watchstation 301 M9 Service Pistol Operator.

NOTE: Armed watchstander M9 qualifications will be documented on the OPNAV 3591/1 Small Arms Qualification Record IAW Appendix A, reference (h) and are not required to be entered in FLTMPS.
CHAPTER 5
ANTITERRORISM

0501. General. All NOSC ATOs shall develop an AT plan which will be signed by the NOSC CO and made available to the RCC Commander and REGCOM ATO upon request. The NOSC ATO shall ensure that all applicable assessments are current and filed at the NOSC.

0502. Overview. A comprehensive AT program will encompass a systematic and effective approach to providing defensive measures to reduce vulnerability to terrorist attacks. This includes ensuring AT programs address risk management, training, drills, exercises, and readiness. AT plans are integral parts of a complete AT program. NOSCs shall use approved AT plan templates established by their REGCOM.

0503. Types of Assessments

a. Criticality Assessment (CA): Per Appendix A, reference (d), a CA will identify NOSC critical assets/infrastructure and personnel necessary to carry on mission-essential functions. CAs are required for each NOSC and will require participation by the NOSC Operations (N3), if applicable, and/or the NOSC Antiterrorism Officer (ATO).

b. Threat Assessment (TA): A TA shall be obtained and filed by the ATO annually at a minimum to determine specific terrorist and criminal threats to the NOSCs. Per Appendix A, reference (b), Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) can provide these assessments. In addition to the TA, NOSCs are required to develop a list of most likely/dangerous threats from which they shall extrapolate a Design Basis Threat (DBT) upon which the AT plan and resourcing strategy is based.

Note: Specific terrorist threat information may be classified. Classified information shall be handled IAW Navy classified material requirements.

c. Vulnerability Assessments (VA): Per Appendix A, reference (d), a VA is an assessment to determine the vulnerability to a terrorist attack against a NOSC facility. It identifies areas of improvement to withstand, mitigate, or deter acts of violence or terrorism.

d. Per Appendix A, reference (b), Local Vulnerability Assessments (LVA) shall be conducted at least annually. NOSC’s shall use a modified CNIC Command Assessment for Readiness Training (CART) Guide, Appendix A, reference (o), Appendix C to conduct their LVA and shall conduct their assessment no later than 30 June of each year. A triennial vulnerability assessment performed by the cognizant Navy Region Staff or Naval Facilities Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center (NAVFAC EXWC) using Appendix A, reference (m) satisfies the annual requirement within the concurrent year it is conducted. RCC’s will coordinate with their REGCOM to complete the CART Guide for their individual NOSCs and will report completion of annual assessment for all NOSCs to COMNAVRESFORCOM N3AT.
e. The CART Guide evaluates the NOSC’s entire Force Protection program. The CART will provide command emphasis, policy implementation guidance, and oversight to NOSCs for the integration and implementation of protection activities, programs, and processes within their respective command, functional, and readiness domains.

0504. Antiterrorism Risk Management

a. The AT Risk Management process begins with an assessment of the terrorist threat to RESFOR personnel and facilities. Each command is mandated to develop an AT Vulnerability Assessment (VA) capability as prescribed by Appendix A, references (a) and (b). The essential components of AT Risk Management include: assessing the terrorist threat (obtaining the NCIS threat assessment); determining the criticality of assets (criticality assessment); identifying the vulnerabilities of facilities, programs, and systems to terrorist attack (vulnerability assessment); risk assessment, and outlining RESFOR facility capabilities to deter terrorist incidents, employ countermeasures, and mitigate and recover from the effects of a terrorist incident.

b. Risk Management is a process that assists AT decision-makers in reducing or offsetting terrorist attack effects. The process identifies, assesses, and controls risk arising from operational factors and helps in determining which NOSCs require the most force protection.

0505. Antiterrorism (AT) Planning

a. COMNAVRESFORCOM commands shall leverage NCIS capabilities regarding terrorism threat intelligence when developing NOSC AT plans and operations. The Multiple Threat Alert Center (MTAC) shall be the focal point for the integration of national and local intelligence, counterintelligence, and criminal intelligence pertaining to criminal, foreign intelligence, and terrorist threats. The REGCOM will serve as the key integration point for MTAC services for their respective NOSCs.

b. The NOSC CO shall establish a Threat Working Group (TWG) that meets at least quarterly or more frequently, depending upon the level of threat activity, to develop and refine terrorism threat assessments and coordinate and disseminate threat warnings, reports, and summaries. TWG membership shall include the NOSC CO, ATO, representatives from other local Navy and Military Services and tenant commands (i.e. USMC, National Guard, Navy Recruiting Command, etc.), local law enforcement and regional NCIS representatives if available. On-installation NOSCs should participate in the host installation’s TWG. This participation satisfies the above requirement.

0506. NOSC Antiterrorism Officer (ATO)

a. A NOSC ATO shall be assigned and designated in writing for all on and off-installation NOSCs in the RESFOR enterprise. The NOSC ATO is charged with managing all AT related matters. The NOSC ATO shall coordinate with tenant command ATOs, the RCC ATO, and the
REGCOM ATO for unity of effort. The NOSC ATO shall meet the minimum requirements as set forth in Appendix A, reference (b) series as specified below:

(1) Be at least an E-6 or above.

(2) Initial completion of ATO training shall be completed via the ATO COI (CIN: A-830-0031) or other formal military department approved ATO Level II Training Course of Instruction. The NOSC ATO may be designated if the course was completed within 3 years prior to assuming the ATO duties.

(3) Refresher training shall be completed at least once every 3 years. NKO course Antiterrorism Planning (ATP) AT Level II (CIN: CENSECFOR-ATP-010) satisfies the Level II ATO refresher training requirement.

b. The NOSC ATO must have a detailed and thorough knowledge of AT programs and must understand how the program applies to their NOSC. The NOSC ATO must ensure that each person within the command is aware of the terrorism threat and is trained to employ methods to reduce risk or mitigate the effects of a terrorist attack. The knowledge factors include but are not limited to:

(1) NCIS Multiple Threat Alert Center (MTAC).
(2) Navy Blue Dart Program (RCC provided support for Non-SIPR capable NOSCs).
(3) Suspicious activity reporting.
(4) Dissemination of terrorist threat information.
(5) DoD AT standards.
(6) CNO AT Standards.
(7) Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA) process.
(8) Levels of AT training.
(9) SIPRNET network access (as applicable).
(10) Core Vulnerability Assessment Management Portal (CVAMP) network access or equivalent (RCC support required for Non-SIPR capable NOSCs).
(11) Unified Facility Code (UFC) criteria.
0507. **NOSC Antiterrorism (AT) Plan**

   a. Every NOSC (including on-installation) shall have an approved, signed, validated, and executable AT plan. The AT plan shall be reviewed by the NOSC ATO and exercised at least annually by the NOSC ATO as applicable.

   b. The NOSC CO shall ensure that per Appendix A, reference (d), and the REGCOM's guidance; annual threat, criticality, vulnerability, and risk assessments are conducted.

   c. Successful AT plans must be executable and realistically matched to requirements and available resources. All personnel must clearly understand their responsibilities and receive training on AT plan measures. For example, the Random Antiterrorism Measures (RAMs) plan is not the sole responsibility of the NOSC ATO but involves all departments and tenant activities at the NOSC.

   d. NOSC CO's will coordinate with their RCC and REGCOM to develop and exercise an effective barrier plan within their AT plan. Any identified resource limitations to implementing this barrier plan should be identified and briefed to both the ADCON and TACON chains of command.

   e. AT plans are not considered complete until exercised in their entirety to include incorporating after action reports (AARs).

   f. Where there may be multiple tenants at a Navy-led NOSC facility, the NOSC CO is responsible for coordinating the NOSC AT plan and efforts for all tenants within the NOSC. In all cases, tenant commands shall integrate and synchronize their plans into the overarching NOSC AT plan.

0508. **Antiterrorism Working Group (ATWG).** The NOSC CO shall establish an ATWG that meets to develop and recommend policy; prepare planning documents; oversee the implementation of the AT program; develop and refine AT plans; and to address emergent or emergency AT program issues. The ATWG shall meet at least semi-annually or more frequently depending on the Threat Level or threat activity. The NOSC ATWG, consisting of the NOSC ATO, tenant command representatives, NOSC MA and any other designated personnel will conduct a semi-annual review of all AT requirements to determine physical security gaps, training shortfalls, higher authority AT policy adherence, and ATFP resource limitations and brief the NOSC CO on their findings. On-installation NOSC facilities should participate in the host installation's ATWG. This participation satisfies the above requirement.

0509. **Antiterrorism Executive Committee (ATEC).** Each RCC shall participate in the REGCOM's established AT executive-level committee that meets at least semi-annually to develop and refine AT program guidance, policy, and standards; to act upon recommendations of NOSC ATWG's and TWG's; and to determine resource allocation priorities to mitigate or eliminate terrorism-related vulnerabilities.
0510. Physical Security Policy

a. The NOSC CO shall adhere to the below access control requirements. Additional measures may be promulgated by the REGCOM through the FP TACON chain of command.

   (1) Ensure the access control program meets applicable physical security standards for installation perimeters IAW Appendix A, reference (k).

   (2) Ensure all persons requesting unescorted access have a valid purpose for entry, are identity proofed, vetted and fitness determined for access.

b. Existing DoD and DON force protection and security requirements governed by instructions and manuals implementing and guiding force protection, physical security and AT are not negated by this instruction. Where there is overlap, all parties with equity shall work to integrate to the maximum extent possible.

0511. Use of Deadly Force. Any and all force is to be used only as a last resort, and the force should be the minimum necessary to neutralize the threat. Deadly force shall be applied IAW Appendix A, reference (e) and REGCOM guidance as TACON for FP.
CHAPTER 6
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES

0601. **Purpose.** To establish and issue regulation, guidelines and safety procedures for the issue, receipt and accountability of weapons and ammunition assigned to off-installation NOSCs.

0602. **Background.** This chapter provides guidance for the Navy Reserve Force’s Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AA&E) program for off-installation NOSCs. The inherent hazards involved with associated weapons and ammunition require that all personnel be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the AA&E program.

0603. **Policy.** NOSC personnel will follow written procedures in the execution and management of AA&E IAW Appendix A, references (f) and (h).

0604. **Responsibilities**

a. Commanding Officer (CO): The CO is responsible for the physical security, safe operation, maintenance, and accountability of AA&E program within their NOSC.

b. AA&E Accountability Officer is responsible for the following:

   (1) Ensuring the NOSC maintains an accurate AA&E inventory.

   (2) Reporting all weapons and ammunition transactions to the CO and higher authorities.

   (3) Ensuring that all armed watchstanders affiliated with the AA&E program are weapons qualified IAW Appendix A, reference (h).

   (4) Ensuring all AA&E safety and physical security measures are maintained IAW Appendix A, references (a) and (f).

   (5) Completing a local AA&E security survey using applicable line items from Appendix A, reference (f), Appendix F annually.

   (6) Screening personnel prior to their assumption of AA&E related duties and weapons qualification using the OPNAV 5530/1 AA&E Screening Form and the DD Form 2760, Qualification to Possess Firearms. The AA&E Accountability Officer will be designated in writing by the NOSC CO (or RCC if the NOSC CO is acting as the Accountability Officer) and will screen personnel prior to weapons qualification and annually thereafter IAW Appendix A, reference (f).

Note: IAW Appendix A, reference (i), the Lautenberg Amendment to the Gun Control Act, 18 U.S.C., Chapter 922, paragraph (g),(9), states that it is a felony for anyone ever convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence crime at any time prior to or after the passage of the law (30 Sep
to possess any firearm or ammunition. This statutory requirement pertains to security personnel utilizing government-issued weapons.

c. NOSC Antiterrorism Officer (ATO): The NOSC ATO will ensure that weapons safety precautions are observed by all NOSC personnel at all times. The NOSC ATO is also responsible for reporting all weapons safety violations to the NOSC CO.

0605. Access Control

a. Only authorized personnel will be granted access to the Ready For Issue (RFI).

b. NOSC COs will designate personnel authorized to access the RFI in writing on the NOSC Access list. The access list will be posted inside the RFI out of sight of public view.

(1) RFI Access List: Contains personnel designated as armed watchstanders, Clearing Barrel Supervisors, and required personnel as designated in writing by the CO. All armed watchstanders will be familiarized and trained in RFI operations. If the RFI is shared with a classified space, the access list will annotate access restrictions for each individual. The contents of the list will be last name, first name rate/rank, and access type (Class V Safe Unescorted, Class V Safe Escorted, SIPR, etc.). The Access List shall be kept to a minimum number of personnel necessary to safely operate the RFI.

(2) All entry logs and custody documents will be retained for a minimum of 3 years.

(3) A visitor log will be maintained in the RFI. The log will include visitor name, reason for entry, signature of visitor, signature of escort, date and time entered, and date and time departed.

0606. RFI Access Procedures

a. The armed watchstander and Clearing Barrel Supervisor will inform their Chain of Command (CoC)) that they will be accessing the RFI.

b. The CoC will give authorization to access the RFI and the armed watchstander will make appropriate log entries.

c. The armed watchstander/Clearing Barrel Supervisor will open the RFI, close and lock the door after exiting. IDS procedures will be followed IAW paragraph 0610 below.

d. Service members authorized to access the RFI shall have unique IDS pin codes, if required, for accountability purposes.
0607. **Key and Lock Control**

a. IAW Appendix A, reference (f), a Key and Lock control program will be established and maintained by the designated Key and Lock Custodian only if GSA approved high security locks are used to secure the RFI.

b. All keys will remain with the NOSC CO or CDO. The keys will be locked in a separate container IAW Appendix A, reference (f) at the end of the work day or drill weekend.

c. All keys will be logged out and records will be retained for a minimum of 3 years.

0608. **Weapon and Ammunition Storage**

a. DoD Owned Weapons and Ammunition

   (1) Weapons and ammunition assigned to off-installation NOSCs will be stored in a GSA approved Class V weapons container which will be stored in a space monitored remotely by an intrusion detection system (IDS) and a volumetric motion sensor.

   (2) Storage requirements will be IAW Appendix A, reference (f) to include appropriate 12” interior door 1.4 hazard class markings (NSN: 7690-01-081-9584).

   (3) A Net Explosive Weight (N.E.W.) letter will be posted on the RFI Safe and signed by the CO. The letter will state the room number for the designated RFI space.

b. Non-DoD Owned Weapons and Ammunition

   (1) Non-DoD weapons or ammunition will not be stored or brought to any NOSC at any time unless authorized by COMNAVRESFORCOM.

c. Inert Ammunition (Dummy Rounds)

   (1) Inert dummy rounds are authorized for the purpose of completing required PMS and training. Commands will follow guidance IAW Appendix A, reference (h) when using dummy rounds for training (i.e. implementation of a Dry Fire Program). Any requests to order dummy rounds shall be submitted to CNRFC N34 (formerly N3AT).

   (2) Dummy rounds will be stored inside the RFI but outside the RFI safe and remain segregated from live ammunition at all times. Never, under any circumstance, mix live rounds with dummy rounds.

   (3) Dummy rounds shall have the same accountability requirements as live rounds and shall be added to the NOSC’s AA&E inventory. Loss of any dummy rounds will require an investigation.
(4) The NOSC CO shall limit access of dummy rounds to qualified AWS personnel and qualified maintenance personnel only. Dummy rounds shall be properly logged out when taken outside the RFI for training or maintenance.

0609. Inventories

a. At each watch turnover, armed watchstanders will conduct and log a 100% sight inventory of all weapons and ammunition on hand and account for any ammunition already issued. Any discrepancies will be reported to the NOSC CoC immediately. The armed watchstander turning over the watch will not be relieved until all discrepancies are resolved. If discrepancies are noted during the initial assumption of the day's armed watchstander duty, then the last armed watchstander and Clearing Barrel Supervisor will assist in resolving the discrepancy.

b. The NOSC CO will conduct a 100% monthly inventory of weapons by type and serial number and ammunition by lot number and Naval Ammunition Logistics Code (NALC) which exceeds inventory requirements IAW Appendix A, reference (f). Monthly inventory sheets will be locally generated and signed by the CO. The inventory records will be maintained for a minimum of 3 years.

c. Quarterly inventories of weapons and ammunition, IAW Appendix A, reference (f) are still required despite the monthly inventory requirement. Quarterly inventories will be annotated “Quarterly” on a separate inventory sheet with the same information as the monthly inventories above and will be signed by the AA&E Accountability Officer or NOSC CO.

d. The NOSC CO will submit an annual serialized weapon inventory to Navy Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Crane using the NSWC Annual Inventory sheet. Additionally, a second annual inventory must be performed by a disinterested third party officer, senior enlisted (E-7 through E-9), or civilian equivalent (not in the NOSC Armed Watchstander Program and not with normal access, but may be from within the command) using the same NSWC Annual Inventory sheet.

e. NOSC COs shall conduct a 100% inventory of weapons and ammunition during turnover and include weapons by serial number and ammunition by NALC, quantity and lot number in their turnover letters.

f. Missing, lost, stolen or recovered arms and ammunition will be reported IAW Appendix A, reference (f) using the OPREP 3 Navy Blue Message Format.

g. In the event that a discrepancy is discovered during the inventory, the record shall be maintained for a minimum of 4 years.

0610. Intrusion Detection System (IDS)
a. NOSC COs will ensure all IDS requirements are followed IAW Appendix A, reference (f), Chapter 2. RFI IDS will be deactivated immediately prior to RFI entry and reactivated immediately upon exit of the RFI.

b. RFI IDS will be tested quarterly IAW Appendix A, reference (f). A record of the IDS test will be kept for 3 years and the test will be logged in the NOSC’s IDS Log.

c. Monthly inspections of visual transmission lines and line conduits will be conducted and logged in the NOSC’s IDS Log. All IDS alarms will also be logged in the IDS log, to include time and date of alarm, responder and reason for alarm.

0611. Weapons Issue Procedures for M9 Service Pistol

a. All weapons and ammunition will be logged in and out utilizing a weapon and ammunition sign-out log. Logs will be maintained for 3 years.

b. Personnel will only be issued the weapon system on which they are currently qualified as directed by the authorization to carry firearms card (OPNAV 5512/2). Personnel will retain their weapons and deadly force cards.

c. A qualified 3M Maintenance Person will conduct the functional check portion of MRC R-53 prior to daily issue of a weapon.

d. When assuming duties as an armed watchstander, the following procedures will be observed:

   (1) The armed watchstander assuming the duties will be accompanied by the qualified Clearing Barrel Supervisor to the RFI.

   (2) The oncoming armed watchstander shall have in their possession their issued Gun Card. If there are discrepancies, the Clearing Barrel Supervisor will not allow weapon issue and inform the NOSC ATO or CO immediately.

   (3) The Clearing Barrel Supervisor will retrieve a M9 from the Class V weapons container, ensuring the weapon is in Condition 4 with the slide locked to the rear, and retrieve three magazines with 45 rounds from the weapons container.

   (4) The armed watchstander and Clearing Barrel Supervisor will fill out the appropriate blocks on the Weapon and Ammunition Sign-Out Log. The M9 issued will be annotated on the Weapons and Ammunition Sign Out Log by serial number. The armed watchstander will sign for receiving the weapon while the Clearing Barrel Supervisor will sign as the weapon issuer.
(5) The Clearing Barrel Supervisor will show the weapon to the armed watchstander, with the barrel pointed in the up position, in a manner that allows the individual to verify the weapon is clear and safe. The Clearing Barrel Supervisor will also show the armed watchstander all three magazines to confirm that 45 rounds have been issued. The CBS will then issue the M9 and three magazines of 45 rounds of ammunition to the armed watchstander.

(6) The armed watchstander will then assume the admin carry/holster and upon order from the CBS, immediately proceed to the clearing barrel.

(7) The armed watchstander will not up-load any magazine until directed to do so by the Clearing Barrel Supervisor. The armed watchstander will place two magazines in the magazine pouch, maintaining the third magazine in their non-firing hand.

(8) On the Clearing Barrel Supervisor's command "Load and make ready," the armed watchstander will place their trigger finger straight along the receiver, keep the pistol pointed in the clearing barrel, and perform the following steps to take the pistol from Condition 4 to Condition 1:

(a) Ensure the pistol is in Condition 4, with the slide locked to the rear.

(b) Visually and physically verify that the firearm is clear and safe.

(c) With the firing hand firmly gripping the pistol and the pistol pointed in the clearing barrel, rotate the pistol so the magazine well is inboard and clearly visible, while drawing the firing elbow in to facilitate control of the pistol.

(d) With the non-firing hand, slide the index finger along the forward edge of the magazine until the finger is touching the tip of the round to ensure the magazine is filled.

(e) Insert the magazine into the magazine well, verifying orientation of magazine with the index finger. With fingers extended, push the magazine with the heel of the hand until it is fully seated. Do not relinquish control of the magazine until it is fully seated.

CAUTION

Due to the weight of a fully filled magazine, releasing control of the magazine early can cause it to fall out of the magazine well. Slapping the bottom of the magazine can dislodge rounds which, in turn, may cause a stoppage.

(f) Visually and physically ensure that the firearm is on safe/de-cocked.
(g) With the trigger finger extended straight along the receiver, release the slide to chamber a round. Visually and physically verify the slide is fully forward. Ensure a round is chambered by physically checking the loaded chamber indicator if applicable.

**Note:** When there is a round in the chamber, the upper surface of the extractor protrudes from the right side of the slide. The protrusion can be felt by sliding a finger or thumb of the non-firing hand over the top of the slide and across the extractor. This check is effective during both daylight and darkness.

(h) Ensure the safety is on, the hammer is forward and holster.

e. When returning a M9 Pistol, the following procedures will be observed:

(1) The armed watchstander will return to the RFI with the Clearing Barrel Supervisor and position him or herself in front of the clearing barrel.

(2) On the Clearing Barrel Supervisor’s command “unload, show clear,” the armed watchstander will place his or her trigger finger straight along the receiver, keep the pistol pointed in the clearing barrel, and perform the following steps to take the pistol from Condition 1 to Condition 4:

(a) Visually and physically ensure the pistol is on safe/de-cocked.

(b) With the non-firing thumb, depress the magazine catch and remove the magazine. Hand it to the Clearing Barrel Supervisor.

(c) With the muzzle pointed into the clearing barrel, hold the firearm at a 45-degree angle. With the non-firing hand grabbing the slide and cupped over the ejection port, lock the slide to the rear, ejecting the chambered round into the cupped hand. Hand the round to the Clearing Barrel Supervisor. A safe-eject device may be used for this step, if present.

(d) Visually and physically check the firearm to ensure it is clear and safe, making sure the magazine well and chamber are empty.

(e) Allow for a secondary inspection by the Clearing Barrel Supervisor.

**Note:** Whenever an M9 service pistol is transferred or returned to the RFI it should be in Condition 4, with the slide locked to the rear so the Clearing Barrel Supervisor can verify the M9 is clear and safe.

(f) Bring firearm to administrative transport position/holster.

(3) The armed watchstander will immediately proceed to the RFI to return the weapon and magazines to the Class V weapons container.
(4) The M9 will be stored in Condition 4 with the slide forward.

(5) The armed watchstander will verify that all rounds and weapons are present prior to departing the RFI.

(6) The armed watchstander will fill in the appropriate blocks on the weapon and ammunition check out/in log.

0612. Special Situations

a. Negligent discharge: In the event of a negligent discharge the below listed procedures will be followed:

   (1) Clearing Barrel Supervisor will immediately instruct the individual to place the weapon on the deck next to the clearing barrel and notify the NOSC CoC.

   Note: Do not tamper, clean, or otherwise change the condition of the weapon.

   (2) The NOSC CoC will take control of the scene and retain the weapon as evidence along with the clearing barrel.

   (3) The armed watchstander will make the appropriate entry into the pass-down log. The armed watchstander will have qualifications suspended and will not be issued a weapon until an investigation is completed.

   (4) The NOSC ATO will ensure that appropriate information is retained for later investigation.

   (5) The Clearing Barrel Supervisor and the affected armed watchstander will submit a statement to NOSC ATO immediately.

   (6) The NOSC will release a Navy Unit SITREP IAW Appendix A, reference (q).
APPENDIX A
REFERENCES

(a) OPNAVINST 5530.14 (Series), Navy Physical Security and Law Enforcement Program

(b) OPNAVINST F3300.53 (Series), Navy Antiterrorism Program

(c) DoD Directive 5210.56, Carrying of Firearms and the Use of Force by DoD Personnel Engaged in Security, Law and Order, or Counterintelligence Activities

(d) DoD Instruction 2000.16 (Series), DoD Antiterrorism Standards

(e) CJCS Instruction 3121.01 (Series), Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces

(f) OPNAVINST 5530.13 (Series), Department of the Navy Physical Security Instruction for Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E)

(g) SECNAVINST 5500.29 (Series), Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by Personnel of the Department of the Navy in Conjunction with Law Enforcement, Security Duties and Personal Protection, 27 Aug 2003

(h) OPNAVINST 3591.1 (Series), Small Arms Training and Qualification

(i) Lautenberg Domestic Violence Amendment to the Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C., Chapter 922(g)(9), Sep 1996

(j) Naval Education and Training Command, Personnel Qualification Standards, 3M, NAVEDTRA 43241 (Series)

(k) Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 09-012, Interim Policy Guidance for DoD Physical Access Control, 08 Dec 09 (CH-1 dated 7 Sep 2012)

(l) USFFC EXORD of 24 Jul 2015, Armed Watchstanders at Off-Installation Reserve Centers


(n) Naval Education and Training Command, Personnel Qualification Standards, Security Force Weapons, NAVEDTRA 43466 (Series)

(o) CNICINST 3502.2 (Series), Navy Security Force Shore Training Manual
(p) USFF AT OPORD 3300-15, Antiterrorism Operations Order Order 3300-15 for the United States Fleet, 1 Jul 2015

(q) OPNAVINST F3100.6 (Series), Special Incident Reporting (OPREP-3 Pinnacle, OPREP-3 Navy Blue, and OPREP-3 Navy Unit SITREP) Procedures
Administrative Control (ADCON). The direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations with respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. ADCON is synonymous with administration and support responsibilities identified in Title 10, U.S.C. This is the authority necessary to fulfill Military Department statutory responsibilities for administration and support. ADCON may be delegated to and exercised by CDRs of Service forces assigned to a Combatant Commander (CCDR) at any echelon at or below the level of Service component command. ADCON is subject to the command authority of CCDRs. ADCON may be delegated to and exercised by CDRs of Service commands assigned within Service authorities. Service CDRs exercising ADCON will not usurp the authorities assigned by a CCDR having Combatant Command (COCOM) over CDRs of assigned Service forces.

Assess. Accurately identify adversary capabilities that can be used against friendly personnel, physical assets, or information and precisely derive adversary courses of action planned or employed with the intent to destroy or disrupt operational readiness.

Commander. Any Flag officer or other command authority or civilian supervisor in a comparable position.

Defend. Resist hostile actions directed against friendly personnel, physical assets, or information to preserve operational readiness.

Detect. To collect and obtain timely, unambiguous, and accurate data regarding adversary capabilities, actions planned, or employed against friendly resources (personnel, physical assets, or information). Focus is the adversary's capabilities as well as actions.

Deterrence. The range of DoD efforts and capabilities to discourage aggression or coercion by potential adversaries.

Hostile Act. An attack or other use of force against the United States or U.S. forces, which includes force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of U.S. forces and the recovery of U.S. personnel and vital U.S. government property. In certain circumstances, the use of force against U.S. nationals, their property, U.S. commercial assets, and/or other designated non-U.S. forces, foreign nationals, and their property is also a hostile act.
Hostile Intent (HI). The threat of imminent use of force against the United States or U.S. forces, which includes the threat of imminent use of force that would preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of U.S. forces, including the recovery of U.S. personnel or vital U.S. government property. In certain circumstances, hostile intent is the threat of imminent use of force against U.S. nationals, their property, U.S. commercial assets, and/or designated non-U.S. forces, foreign nationals, and their property.

Initial Response. The first actions taken at a scene of an incident is to prevent the incident from becoming worse.

Intelligence. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity which results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity.

Prevent/Deter. Deter, dissuade, or restrict an adversary from conducting hostile actions against friendly personnel, physical assets, or information.

Protection. Protection consists of five groups of activities: hardening of positions, protecting personnel, assuming mission-oriented protective posture, using physical defense measures, and reacting to attack.

Navy Region Commander (REGCOM). The individual assigned as commander of a designated Navy geographic region.

Restrict. To confine, restrain/deter that limits actions of an adversary.

Required Operational Capabilities (ROC) level. The classification from one to five of each installation is based on the criticality of assets assigned and functions performed and supported. The names and locations of these installations are classified.

Security. Measures taken by a military unit, activity, or installation to protect it against all acts designed to or which may impair its effectiveness. A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensures a state of invulnerability from hostile acts or influence.

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. Tactical control provides sufficient authority for controlling and directing the application of force or tactical use of combat support assets within the assigned mission or task.
Warning. Responsively react to actionable intelligence regarding adversary plans and actions directed against friendly personnel, physical assets, or information by disseminating warnings or predictions in a timely, accurate, and unambiguous manner. Specifically, warning includes the acknowledgement and communication of dangers implicit in a wide spectrum of activities by potential adversaries ranging from routine defense measures to substantial increases in readiness and force preparedness and to acts of terrorism or political, economic, or military provocation; operating procedures, practices, or conditions which may result in injury or death if not carefully observed or followed.

Vulnerability. In antiterrorism, a situation or circumstance that, if left unchanged, may result in the loss of life or damage to mission-essential resources. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished. The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment. In information operations, a weakness in information system security design, procedures, implementation, or internal controls that may be exploited to gain unauthorized access to information or an information system.
**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

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Enclosure (1)
## APPENDIX C

**NOSC ARMED WATCHSTANDER PROGRAM AUTHORIZED EQUIPAGE LIST (AEL)**

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<tr>
<th>CNRFC Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| Enclosure (1) |
APPENDIX D
SAMPLE ARMED WATCH POST ORDERS

NOTE

The below post orders are provided as a sample. Post orders should be tailored to the unique circumstances, jurisdictions, and TACON for FP requirements of each NOSC.

GENERAL

These post orders will pertain to each Armed Watch in the NOSC’s Area of Responsibility. All post orders will be developed by the NOSC ATO and approved by the NOSC CO.

1. All orders will specify the physical boundaries of the watch; the hours the watch is to be manned; the special orders, duties, arms (including fields of fire), and equipment prescribed for armed watchstanders assigned to the watch; and detail information for changes of all FPCONs. Additionally, all orders will contain guidance on the use of force as outlined in SECNAVINST 5500.29 (series), Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by Personnel of the Department of the Navy in Conjunction with Security Duties and Personal Protection.

2. The NOSC ATO will conduct an annual review of all post orders, obtain a signature from the NOSC CO, and retain a master copy. The NOSC ATO will ensure current copies of the signed orders are always maintained for each post.

3. The armed watch may be a fixed post if the NOSC CO determines that to be the best employment of the watch. However, the watch may be conducted as a roving patrol, or if the watchstander is an active-component member, may be conducted at the member’s desk, office, or other workspace. NOSCs are also encouraged to use unarmed watchstanders as entry access controllers, permitting the armed watchstander to provide back-up and response capabilities rather than being preoccupied with ID checks and operating access control systems.
Armed Watch Post Order for Navy Operational Support Center (Your NOSC)

Call Sign: Main Entrance

Duty Title: NOSC Entry Controller, Main Entrance/Quarterdeck

Primary Duties: The NOSC building Main Entrance is the first point of contact for those seeking access to the NOSC and is the most critical part in the NOSC’s defense-in-depth. Allow entry to personnel who possess valid DoD-affiliated Common Access Cards (CACs) or federal, state, or local government identification (ID) credentials. Unescorted entry will be granted to civilian law enforcement, medical, or fire department agencies performing official duties only. Personnel who do not possess valid ID will be escorted by authorized personnel possessing a valid DoD CAC. Those personnel who wish to gain access to the NOSC without meeting the above criteria will be denied entry. You will maintain professional posture and bearing while performing armed watchstander duties.

Hours of Operation: This NOSC is open during the following FPCONs:

FPCONs NORMAL–BRAVO: Normal business hours.

FPCON CHARLIE: Normal business hours or until all personnel have evacuated the NOSC for duty off-site. End-state is CLOSED.

FPCON DELTA: CLOSED.

FPCON CHANGES: This NOSC is manned until FPCON changes dictates its closure.

Armed Watchstander Requirements:

FPCONs NORMAL–BRAVO: One NOSC Armed Watchstander (normally).

FPCON CHARLIE: One NOSC Armed Watchstander until such time as the NOSC is closed as all NOSC personnel evacuate for duty at other sites, unless otherwise directed.

Armament: ONLY the government-issued M9 service pistol with government-issued ball ammunition carried in CONDITION ONE will be used. Secondary use-of-force capabilities are the authorized expandable baton and OC spray chemical dispenser for non-lethal force capabilities.

Equipment: Prescribed Navy Working Uniform (NWU) with blouse tucked-in to permit belt keepers to be used IAW Navy and RESFOR instructions. Watchstander will wear a duty belt, pistol holster, OC spray holder, expandable baton, and baton holder. Ballistic vests with a "SECURITY" label attached will be worn at all times while on post.
Communication: Cell phone, land lines, security walkie-talkies, and manual (hand and arm) signals.

General Instructions: Upon assuming the watch, you will:

a. Thoroughly inspect all exterior accesses to the facility and report discrepancies to the NOSC ATO.

b. Upon request or when answering the telephone, give name and rank. Refer all requests for names of other personnel to the CDO. Upon request, provide the duty telephone number of the CDO.

c. Conduct a communications check with the CDO every 60 minutes during your watch. During transition to FPCON CHARLIE, conduct status checks every 30 minutes during your watch.

d. Immediately conduct communication status checks with the CDO upon assuming the watch.

Specific Instructions:

a. Media representatives will not be permitted entry into the NOSC without a public affairs sponsor or command escort.

b. Portable radios, music players, televisions, or internet capable devices are not authorized while on duty or completing any other activities not directly associated with your duties. Personal cell phones may be answered for brief urgent calls.

Prohibited Items/Actions:

a. Leaving the NOSC without permission from the CDO.

b. Watching or reading any portable device such as iPhone, iPad, or Microsoft Surface while on duty or completing any other activities not directly associated with your duties.

c. Smoking, using smokeless tobacco, drinking, or gum chewing when on watch and performing official duties.

Signed:
Name, Rank, USN, NOSC ATO
Attachments: 1. Standing Rules for the Use of Force  
2. Use of Deadly Force  
3. Post Briefing/Weapons Briefing

Ref:  
(a) CJCS 3121.01 (Series)  
(b) SECNAVINST 5500.29C  
(c) Lautenberg Domestic Violence Amendment to the Gun Control Act of 1968

Attachment 1. Standing Rules for the Use of Force

1. It is absolutely imperative that all individuals involved in every facet of the ATFP mission area become familiar with the Standing Rule for the Use of Force (SRUF), reference (a).

   a. Use of Non-Deadly Force - any and all force is to be used only as a last resort, and the force should be the minimum necessary to neutralize the threat. Additional guidance:

      (1) There is no requirement to delay force or sequentially increase force to resolve a situation or threat. Armed watchstanders will attempt to warn, give an opportunity to withdraw, and de-escalate if the situation and circumstances permit.

      (2) The use of force under SRUF must be reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude based on all of the circumstances known to the watchstander.

      (3) Warning shots are not authorized within U.S. territories.

      (4) Firing a weapon solely to disable a vehicle is not authorized, but when deemed as a threat to persons' lives, watchstanders shall use reasonable necessary force and caution when firearms are directed at a vehicle borne threat.
Attachment 2. Use of Deadly Force

1. Per reference (b), deadly force is to be used only when all lesser means have failed or cannot be reasonably employed. Deadly force is authorized when:

   a. Armed watchstander personnel reasonably believe that a person poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to DoD personnel.

   b. The risk of death or serious bodily harm to innocent persons is not significantly increased by use.

2. When a firearm is discharged, it will be fired with the intent of rendering the person(s) at whom it is discharged incapable of continuing the activity or course of behavior prompting the watchstander to shoot. Shots will be fired only with due regard for the safety of innocent bystanders. A holstered weapon should not be removed from the holster unless there is reasonable expectation that use of the weapon may be necessary.

3. The Lautenberg Amendment to the Gun Control Act, 18 U.S.C., Chapter 922(g)(9), states that it is a felony for anyone ever convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence crime at any time prior to or after the passage of the law (30 September 1996) to possess any firearm or ammunition. This statutory requirement pertains to security personnel utilizing government-issued weapons per reference (c).
Attachment 3. Watch and Weapon Briefings

Procedures: Conduct a watch briefing when supervisory or officers within the chain of command approach your watch station. Also offer watch briefings to any Inspector General Staff personnel. Come to the position of attention and report as follows:

“Sir/Ma’am”, (Rank/Name) reports Main Entrance is all in order.

My primary means of communication is the NOSC duty cell phone. My secondary means of communication consists of land lines, and tertiary means of communication consists of a security walkie-talkie and manual hand and arm signals.

I am armed with the Beretta M9 pistol and 45 rounds of 9 mm ball ammunition. The maximum effective range of my weapon is 50 meters, and the maximum range of my weapon is 1800 meters. I will use the reasonable amount of force necessary, to include deadly force, to protect personnel and resources as defined in SECNAVINST 5500.29C.

My 11 General Orders are:

1. To take charge of this post and all government property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always alert and observing everything that takes place within my sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to report.
4. To repeat all calls from personnel more distant from the quarterdeck than I.
5. To quit my watch only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey, and pass on to my relief all orders from the commanding officer, command duty officer, and ATO only.
7. To only briefly hold conversations while executing my duties.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To call the Command Duty Officer in any case not covered by instructions.
10. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased, including indoors when on post.
11. To be especially watchful at night, should I be on watch at night, and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.
We are in FPCON _______. My supervisor is (name).

Sir/Ma’am, this concludes my watch briefing. Do you have any questions?”

M9 Briefing

The M9 pistol is a semiautomatic, magazine-fed, recoil-operated, double-action pistol, which fires a 9 mm round. The overall length of the weapon is 8½ inches and its weight with a loaded magazine is 2½ pounds. The maximum effective range is 50 meters. The maximum range is 1800 meters. The weapon has an ambidextrous safety and a firing pin block. The weapon is capable of firing 15 rounds from a loaded magazine before reloading and is currently loaded with 15 rounds of ball ammunition. I also have two additional 15-round magazines in reserve.
APPENDIX E
GENERIC PRE-PLANNED RESPONSE (PPR)/INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN (IRP) TEMPLATES

NOTE
The below PPRs/IRPs are provided as a sample. PPRs/IRPs should be tailored to the unique circumstances, jurisdictions, and TACON for FP requirements of each NOSC.

ACTIVE SHOOTER

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of the threat via fastest means possible (internal announcing system, radio, cell phone, or command voice alert to nearby bystander).

2. Request armed assistance if time permits from the NOSC SO or CDO in the absence of the NOSC SO.

3. Position yourself in a defensive posture between the evacuating personnel and the threat. Protection of the NOSC's personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

4. Use of force continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met.

5. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)

1. Immediately notify personnel via fastest means possible and coordinate personnel evacuation.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.
4. After evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ___________________________________________________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
INTRUDER DETECTION SYSTEM (IDS) ALARM RESPONSE

**Armed Watchstander**

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify personnel of the threat via fastest means possible (internal announcing system, radio, cell phone, or command voice alert to nearby bystander).

2. Notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO) and Command Duty Officer (CDO) of the situation.

3. Investigate alarm condition while positioning yourself to view the access to the Ready-For-Issue (RFI) weapons space or armory. Watch for armed suspect approaching from the direction of the RFI or armory.

4. Assume a defensive posture between the evacuating personnel and the threat, keeping personnel well clear of the RFI space or armory. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount until evacuation is complete. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

5. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met.

6. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

**NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)**

1. Immediately notify personnel via fastest means possible and coordinate personnel evacuation.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. After evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for
personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ________________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
ARMED BARRICADED SUSPECT WITH HOSTAGE

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed), radio, cell phone, or command voice to closest person in vicinity. If electronic communications are not available, instruct closest member to notify the NOSC SO and CDO immediately and request armed backup if time and opportunity permits.

2. Position yourself in a defensive posture between the evacuating personnel and the threat. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

3. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/ Intent) is met. DO NOT ENGAGE SUSPECT UNLESS DEADLY FORCE IS USED AGAINST YOU OR THE HOSTAGE. Do not, I REPEAT Do NOT, EMPLOY DEADLY FORCE AGAINST THE THREAT OF DEADLY FORCE.

4. Do not escalate the situation. If you determine that the hostage is not in immediate danger of death, then back out of the situation and await law enforcement personnel’s arrival.

5. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any means available and coordinate personnel evacuation if necessary.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. If the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem evacuation necessary, after evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.
5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ___________________________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
WRITTEN AND TELEPHONIC BOMB THREAT

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure entry access as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed) or command voice to closest person in vicinity. DO NOT USE CELL PHONE OR RADIO.

2. Pass the words “Secure use of all radios and cell phones immediately.”

3. Position yourself in a defensive posture between the evacuating personnel and the threat. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. If evacuation of the building is required of the armed watchstander, assume a position between the NOSC mustering location and the most likely direction of an attack on the mustered personnel as the bomb threat could be a diversion to attack a congregated group. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

4. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met.

5. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any available non-radio transmission means and coordinate personnel movement to secure shelter away from the entry access to the facility.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance using land line and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat. DO NOT USE RADIO OR CELL PHONE.

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. After evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety away from the facility, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for
personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ________________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, EXPLOSIVE ATTACK

**Armed Watchstander**

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed), radio, cell phone, or command voice to closest person in vicinity. If electronic communications are not available, instruct closest member to notify CDO immediately.

2. Position yourself in a defensive posture between the evacuating personnel and the threat. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

3. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met.

4. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

**NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)**

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any means available and coordinate personnel evacuation. Secure all facility ventilation if time permits.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. After evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

**APPROVED BY:**

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date

E-9

Enclosure (1)
CIVIL DISTURBANCE/UNREST OR PROTEST

**Armed Watchstander**

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of disturbance via announcing system (if installed), radio, cell phone, or command voice to closest person in vicinity. If electronic communications are not available, instruct closest member to notify the NOSC SO and CDO immediately and request **unarmed** backup.

2. Pass the word “Secure in shelter and close all blinds.”

3. Position yourself in a defensive posture near access entry, limiting the show of weapons to the crowd of citizens. Protection of NOSC personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits. **NO LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTION IS AUTHORIZED.**

4. Verbally order individuals approaching access entry in a threatening manner to leave the premise and inform them that the police are on the way. Use command voice so that all personnel within the vicinity will hear your exchange with the threatening individual(s).

5. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met. **DO NOT EMPLOY DEADLY FORCE JUST BECAUSE AN UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUAL APPROACHES THE ACCESS ENTRY POINT, EVEN IF OPENLY ARMED UNTIL THREATENED.**

6. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

**NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)**

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any means available and direct personnel to secure shelter.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Assist the NOSC SO in providing unarmed backup for the armed watchstander at the facility main entrance.
4. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

5. If the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem evacuation necessary, after evacuating the building and directing personnel away from the disturbance to safety, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

6. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ____________________________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
ENTRANCE CONTROL POINT PENETRATION

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed), radio, cell phone, or command voice to closest person in vicinity. If electronic communications are not available, instruct closest member to notify NOSC SO and CDO immediately to request armed backup if time and opportunity permits.

2. Position yourself in a defensive posture between the evacuating personnel and the threat. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Verbally order the individual to halt. Use command voice so that all personnel within the vicinity will hear your exchange with the threatening individual. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

3. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met. **DO NOT EMPLOY DEADLY FORCE JUST BECAUSE AN UNAUTHORIZED PENETRATION HAS OCCURRED.**

4. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any means available and coordinate personnel evacuation if necessary.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Contact the REGCOM via the Reserve RCC Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. If the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem evacuation necessary, after evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.
COMNAVRESFORCOMINST 5530.14
SEP 09 2016

APPROVED BY: ____________________________
I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
FLOATING EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure entry access as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed) or command voice to closest person in vicinity. **DO NOT USE CELL PHONE OR RADIO.**

2. Pass the word "Secure all radios and cell phones immediately" and "Seek secure shelter away from the _____ side of the facility where the floating object has been sighted."

3. Position yourself in a defensive posture near main entrance and remain vigilant for any suspicious individuals in vicinity of the facility. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

4. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met. **DO NOT EMPLOY DEADLY FORCE JUST BECAUSE AN INDIVIDUAL LOOKS SUSPICIOUS GIVEN THE CURRENT SITUATION.**

5. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any non-radio transmission means available and coordinate personnel movement to secure shelter away from the floating object.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance using land line and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat. **DO NOT USE RADIO OR CELL PHONE.**

3. Contact the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. If the NOSC SO and law enforcement officials determine evacuation is necessary, after evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety away from the facility, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for
personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the Navy Region Commander via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ______________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
INDIVIDUAL BORNE IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed) or command voice to closest person in vicinity. **DO NOT USE CELL PHONE OR RADIO.**

2. Pass the words “Secure use of all radios and cell phones immediately” and “Seek secure shelter away from entry access.” Request armed backup if time and opportunity permits.

3. Position yourself in a defensive posture at entry access between the evacuating personnel and the threat. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

4. Once entry access is secure, take cover from potential explosion while keeping sight of suspect. If suspect attempts to gain entry to the NOSC, issue verbal orders to halt before employing deadly force.

5. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met.

6. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

**NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)**

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any available non-radio transmission means and coordinate personnel movement to secure shelter away from the entry access to the facility.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance using land line and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat. **DO NOT USE RADIO OR CELL PHONE.**

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. If the NOSC SO and law enforcement officials determine evacuation is necessary, after evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety away from the facility, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.
5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the Navy Region Commander via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY:

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
SMALL BOAT ATTACK

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure entry access as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed) or fastest means possible.

2. Pass the word “Seek secure shelter away from the _____ side of the facility where the small boat is approaching. Remain low and clear of all windows.”

3. Position yourself in a defensive posture where best to see and engage the small boat, while providing yourself adequate cover. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Look for visible weapons on the small boat and report finding to the NOSC SO and CDO. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

4. Recommend to the NOSC SO and CDO if it is safe to evacuate personnel or remain in place until the small boat is no longer a threat.

5. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met. **DO NOT FIRE ON A MOVING BOAT UNLESS IT IS APPROACHING THE NOSC AND FIRES UPON THE NOSC. NEVER FIRE ON A BOAT THAT IS MOVING AWAY FROM THE NOSC EVEN IF FIRING UPON THE NOSC. THE LIKELIHOOD OF DISABLING THE SMALL BOAT IS LOW, WHILE THE DANGER TO BYSTANDERS IS GREAT.**

6. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

**NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)**

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via fastest means available and coordinate personnel movement to secure shelter away from the engaged side of the facility.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Determine whether it is safe to evacuate personnel based upon proximity of waterborne threat to the facility, visible weapons on the craft, and ability to covertly and safely evacuate personnel from the unengaged side of the facility.
4. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

5. If the NOSC SO and law enforcement officials determine evacuation is necessary, after evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety away from the facility, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

6. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ________________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
STAND-OFF VEHICLE ATTACK

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of the threat via fastest means possible (internal announcing system, radio, cell phone, or command voice alert to nearby bystander).

2. Pass the word “Seek secure shelter away from the _____ side of the facility where the vehicle is positioned. Remain low and clear of all windows.”

3. Request armed assistance if time and opportunity permits from the NOSC SO or the CDO in the absence of the NOSC SO.

4. Position yourself in a defensive posture where best to see the vehicle, while providing yourself adequate cover. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

5. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met. **DO NOT FIRE ON MOVING VEHICLES IN A "DRIVE-BY" ATTACK. EVEN IF THE OCCUPANTS ARE FIRING ON THE NOSC. THE LIKELIHOOD OF DISABLING THE ATTACKERS IS LOW, WHILE THE DANGER TO BYSTANDERS IS GREAT.**

6. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via fastest means available and coordinate personnel movement to secure shelter away from the engaged side of the facility.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable.

Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.
4. If the NOSC SO and law enforcement officials determine evacuation is necessary, after evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety away from the facility, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ______________________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
SURVEILLANCE

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed), radio, cell phone, or command voice to closest person in vicinity. If electronic communications are not available, instruct closest member to notify the NOSC SO and CDO immediately.

2. Position yourself in a defensive posture where continuous monitoring of the vehicle is possible without open exposure to the threat. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits. **DO NOT APPROACH SUSPECTS OR REQUEST THAT SUSPECTS LEAVE THE AREA.**

3. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met. **DO NOT FIRE UPON A VEHICLE EVEN IF THERE ARE VISIBLE SIGNS OF WEAPONS UNLESS IT IS STATIONARY AND THE OCCUPANTS ARE FIRING AT YOU.**

4. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

**NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)**

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any means available and direct NOSC personnel to secure shelter.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: __________________________________________
I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE

 Armed Watchstander

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed) or command voice to closest person in vicinity. **DO NOT USE CELL PHONE OR RADIO.**

2. Pass the words “Secure use of all radios and cell phones immediately”. **DO NOT APPROACH THE PACKAGE AND SCAN FOR SUSPICIOUS PERSONS IN VICINITY OF THE FACILITY.**

3. Position yourself in a defensive posture between the evacuating personnel and the threat. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits. **DO NOT ALLOW EVACUEES NEAR THE AREA OF THE SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE.**

4. Once the main entrance is secure, take cover from potential explosion while keeping sight of the suspicious package.

5. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met.

6. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

 NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any available non-radio transmission means and coordinate personnel evacuation.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance using land line and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat. **DO NOT USE RADIO OR CELL PHONE.**

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. After evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.
5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: __________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
SWIMMER ATTACK

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer, Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed), radio, cell phone, or command voice to closest person in vicinity. If electronic communications are not available, instruct closest member to notify the NOSC SO and CDO immediately and request armed backup if time and opportunity permits.

2. Position yourself in a defensive posture between the evacuating personnel and the threat. Protection of the NOSC occupants is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

3. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met. **DO NOT FIRE INTO THE WATER AFTER A FLEEING SWIMMER. BULLET TRAJECTORY IS INACCURATE AND THE SWIMMER IS NO LONGER A DIRECT THREAT TO THE NOSC.**

4. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any means available and coordinate personnel evacuation if necessary.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat.

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via the Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. If the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem evacuation necessary, after evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.

5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for
personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ____________________________

I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date
VEHICLE BORNE IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (VBIED)

Armed Watchstander

1. Secure the main entrance as applicable and immediately notify the NOSC Security Officer (SO), Command Duty Officer (CDO), and NOSC personnel of threat via announcing system (if installed) or command voice to closest person in vicinity. DO NOT USE CELL PHONE OR RADIO.

2. Pass the words “Secure use of all radios and cell phones immediately”.

3. Position yourself in a defensive posture between the evacuating personnel and the threat. Protection of the NOSC personnel is paramount. Follow the directions of the NOSC SO if time and opportunity permits.

4. Once the main entrance is secure and personnel are evacuated, depart the facility and take cover from potential explosion while keeping sight of the vehicle.

5. Use of force Continuum utilized. Deadly Force is applied IAW the Post Orders when Deadly Force Triangle (Capability/Opportunity/Intent) is met. DO NOT FIRE ON A STOPPED VEHICLE. DEADLY FORCE SHOULD ONLY BE USED ON A VEHICLE MOVING TOWARDS THE NOSC AND UNRESPONSIVE TO COMMANDS TO HALT.

6. Immediately identify yourself as the armed watchstander to responding law enforcement and advise them of the current situation.

NOSC Command Duty Officer (CDO)

1. Immediately notify NOSC personnel via any available non-radio transmission means and coordinate personnel evacuation.

2. Contact law enforcement for immediate assistance using land line and/or push emergency or police button on installed Intruder Detection System (IDS) if applicable. Notify law enforcement of the current situation and inform them of your armed response to the threat. DO NOT USE RADIO OR CELL PHONE.

3. Contact the Navy Region Commander (REGCOM) via Reserve Component Command (RCC) Commander with an immediate verbal SITREP.

4. After evacuating the building and directing personnel to safety away from the facility, conduct a muster to identify any unaccounted for personnel.
5. When the NOSC SO and law enforcement deem the situation under control and a safe environment exists, coordinate with the NOSC SO and law enforcement/emergency services for personnel accountability, medical assistance, and update the REGCOM via the RCC Commander with current verbal SITREP.

APPROVED BY: ______________________________
I. M. NAME, CDR, COMMANDING OFFICER/Date