



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE TRAINING COMMAND
MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER
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COMBAT CENTER ORDER 5500.18E

From: Commanding General
To: Distribution List

Subj: PHYSICAL SECURITY AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

Ref: (a) MCO 5530.14A
(b) DoD Inst O-2000.16, Vol 1
(c) UFC 4-010-01, Min AT Stds for Bldgs
(d) UFC 4-010-02, Min AT Standoff Distances for Bldgs
(e) UFC 4-020-01, Scty Engineering Facilities Planning Manual
(f) SECNAVINST 5510.30C, Pers Scty Prog
(g) SECNAVINST 5510.36B, Info Scty Prog
(h) DoD Manual 5200.01, Vol 3
(i) CCO 1630.6D, Discp and Law Enforcement Regs

1. Situation. Today's environment has evolved from one in which the threat from identifiable, adversarial nation-states has been joined by the less identifiable trans-national and domestic terrorists. Regardless of status, these adversaries have the will and the ability to do harm to United States interests. Now, more than ever, each Marine, sailor, and civilian must be cognizant of the importance of remaining vigilant against those who would do harm to this nation and its military forces.

2. Cancellation. CCO 5500.18D.

3. Mission. The physical security program is designed to prevent or mitigate the detrimental effects of criminal activity, as implied by reference (a). This order establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and sets minimum security standards for property and personnel assigned to the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, which will be further addressed as "Combat Center." The Combat Center will implement a physical security program in order to protect critical assets and safeguard personnel from exploitation by any adversary seeking to impede or deny the success of our military operations.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. To deny potential adversaries in their planning efforts and overt actions that could be useful in developing criminal activity intended to be disruptive to military readiness. To be successful, this will require commanders and supervisors at all levels, to continually

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reinforce the importance of good physical security practices with their subordinates. All personnel will adhere to the physical security policies designed and implemented to protect assets from exploitation.

(2) Concept of Operation. Crime prevention requires a concerted effort at all levels to minimize the opportunity to commit or conceal criminal acts. Enforcement is an important aspect of any prevention program. Therefore, offenders must be promptly detected, apprehended, and referred to proper authorities for appropriate disposition by way of administrative process or judicial action. Corrective action must be accomplished expeditiously and be commensurate with the offense.

b. Subordinate Element Missions

(1) Commanding Officers (COs). COs are responsible for physical security within their organization, and they will:

(a) Establish and maintain a command physical security program encompassing requirements of this order.

(b) Appoint, in writing, a command security officer. Provide sufficient resources, staff assistance, and authority to develop, implement, manage, and execute an effective physical security program.

(c) Appoint, in writing, a command access control officer, who will maintain an access roster at the various activities and forward them to the Provost Marshal's Office (PMO) Physical Security Section, as applicable.

(d) Develop and maintain an organization barrier plan in support of the Combat Center barrier plan, per references (a) through (d).

(2) Assistant Chief of Staff (AC/S), G-4, Installation Support Directorate

(a) PMO. The PMO Physical Security Section is responsible for coordinating the Combat Center physical security program to complement the overall security effort. In this capacity, PMO will:

1. Train and provide equipment to the security force.

2. Conduct security force operations in support of the Combat Center physical security program, including measures to enhance security during periods of increased threat and crisis situations.

3. Determine the adequacy of the Combat Center physical security posture with the physical security survey program. Physical security surveys identify areas requiring improvements, recommend corrective measures, and provide recommended actions for an improved security posture to the responsible CO. Surveys will be conducted as prescribed in reference (a).

4. Maintain liaison with Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) personnel in support of criminal investigations aboard the Combat Center. Maintain liaison with federal, state, local, and other military activities regarding Law Enforcement (LE)/physical security concerns and mutual physical security responsibilities according to Memorandums of Agreement and Memorandums of Understanding.

5. Provide COs with technical assistance and recommend equipment, procedures, and methods to enhance physical security.

6. Support the Commanding General (CG) in the development and maintenance of a comprehensive physical security plan.

7. Provide guidance and support to the Physical Security Council (PSC) as described herein.

8. Review all requests for physical security waivers and exceptions from organizations and units.

9. Ensure LE and physical security programs are integrated and enhance the Antiterrorism (AT)/Mission Assurance (MA) programs.

10. Assist command/organization security officers in physical security and AT/MA efforts.

11. Act as manager for all Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) approved Electronic Security Systems (ESS) and implement policy and procedures.

(b) Public Works Division (PWD). The Public Works Officer (PWO) will ensure every aspect of physical security structural design is incorporated into the initial planning or renovation of facilities and that all plans are reviewed by the Security Engineering Planning Team. The PWO will ensure completion of all other required coordination, review, and approval prior to implementation.

(3) ACs/S and Special Staff. The ACs/S and Special Staff Officers are responsible for all classified information, government property, facilities assigned to them, and private property in their charge or in their areas. Each activity and supporting activity will establish a physical security plan and take continuing steps to enforce security measures.

(4) Tenant Commands. The command/organization security officer serves as the focal point for physical security matters and will report directly to the CO in matters pertaining to physical security. Each security officer will be appointed in writing. Individuals assigned as the security officer may be assigned such duties on a collateral basis and will be a commissioned officer, staff non-commissioned officer, or equivalent civilian employee grade. Each command/organization security officer will:

(a) Plan, manage, implement, and direct the organization's physical security program.

(b) Establish physical security requirements for the command with assistance from PMO, installation and logistics, and facilities engineers.

(c) Develop, implement, and maintain an organization physical security plan to support the host installation AT/MA plan.

(d) Develop and maintain a security education program, in accordance with reference (a).

(e) Identify assets (property and structures) requiring protection by priority and location.

(f) Review all plans for facility construction or modification and provide physical security, AT/MA, and crime prevention comments as required.

(g) Assist in the planning and implementation of barrier plans.

(h) Other specific duties are outlined in reference (a).

(5) PSC/AT/MA Working Group. The PSC/AT/MA working group will meet on a semiannual basis. The PSC/AT/MA working group assist the CG by coordinating and implementing initiatives that support the Combat Center's physical security and AT/MA program. This provides a means for the CG to gain maximum participation from activities aboard the Combat Center.

(a) The working group shall be focused on, but not limited to, the Combat Center's physical security and AT posture. The council will conduct a review of command security and AT deficiencies and recommend corrective action, which may include fiscal and/or logistical solutions.

(b) Tenant command/organization security officers will attend PSC/AT/MA meetings.

(c) Meeting minutes are recorded for accuracy and distributed to attendees for review. PMO maintains records of the minutes.

(6) Security Engineering Planning Team. The security engineering planning team is responsible for the criteria development on a project and for generating all of the necessary programming documents. This team will consist of a facilities planner, and representatives from AT, PMO Physical Security, NCIS, PWD, the Combat Center Fire Department and the facility user. The planning team must identify the elements listed below which will become the project's security design criteria in accordance with reference (e).

(a) Assets that are to be housed in the facility or which are a part of the project.

(b) Threats to each identified asset.

(c) Level of protection for the assets against the threats.

(d) Design constraints for the project.

(e) Compliance with security and safety requirements.

c. Coordinating Instructions. At a minimum, the following security measures will be conducted or taken into consideration:

(1) Physical Security Surveys. A physical security survey is a systematic evaluation of the overall security of a given facility or activity and should not be regarded as an inspection or investigation. Surveys identify deficiencies and corrective measures to the CO. This information is provided in order to present and preserve a holistic security posture.

(a) Physical security surveys will be conducted by school-trained military police personnel possessing the military occupational specialty 5814 or civilians (contractor or government employee) (Physical Security/Crime Prevention Specialist) possessing a final Secret clearance. The PMO Physical Security Section will be responsible for conducting these surveys aboard the

Combat Center. Due to the fact some evaluations encompass certain restricted areas, physical security personnel will require access when acting within the scope of their duties.

(b) The command/organization requesting or requiring the survey will assign an individual to assist the physical security specialist during the course of the survey. Additionally, briefings will be conducted with the CO, if available, or the designated representative prior to and upon completion of the survey.

(c) Original surveys will be maintained for a period of three years by the affected facility and the PMO Physical Security Section.

(d) The following types of surveys shall be conducted:

1. Arms, Ammunition and Explosive (AA&E) facilities.

2. Communication Security (COMSEC). COMSEC facility surveys will only be for locations housing keying material, keyed material, and classified communication devices.

3. Restricted Areas.

4. Classified Material Control Centers (CMCC). CMCC surveys will only be conducted for "Open Storage" areas.

a. All surveys for AA&E facilities, COMSEC facilities, CMCC "Open Storage" facilities, and all restricted areas will be conducted on an annual basis.

b. A CMCC authorized for "Closed Storage" will be conducted upon initial certification, change of commands, and if there are any signs of compromise, tampering, or construction affecting the area directly. In general, these areas will be designated as a Controlled Access Area (CAA) and will include CAA Checklists for completed actions.

(e) Physical Security Deficiencies. A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for any physical security deficiencies noted because of the survey will be forwarded by the respective commander or designated representative to the PMO Physical Security Section within 90 days upon receipt of the survey. CAPs will be reviewed and documented for the annual discrepancy report, which is forwarded to the CG for situational awareness of the physical security posture for the Combat Center. All CAPs and annual reports will be maintained by PMO Physical Security for a period of three years.

(f) Work Request. The unit will prepare and forward work requests, required to correct physical security deficiencies, to PWD.

(2) Access Control and Physical Security. Establish a baseline security posture commensurate with the specific security concerns of each building in accordance with references (a), (f), and (g).

(a) A building manager will be appointed for each building and/or facility aboard the Combat Center.

(b) Issuance of keys, codes, and other means by which access is granted must be strictly controlled. Creation and issuance of "master key"

devices should be kept to an absolute minimum. The master keying of locks and the use of a master key system is prohibited for all restricted areas.

(c) Building Security Measures

1. Establish procedures for opening and closing.
2. Limit entrance/exit ways to a minimum.
3. Ensure all windows and doors are locked when not in use.
4. PMO will conduct random exterior building checks, after hours, and report all buildings found unsecured to dispatch who will consolidate results. PMO Operations will report findings to appropriate commands/organizations.

(3) Key Security and Lock Control. Each organization must establish a strict key and lock control program managed and supervised by the command security officer. Included in this program are keys, locks, padlocks, and locking devices used to protect or secure restricted areas, activity perimeters, security facilities, critical assets, classified material, sensitive material, and supplies. Procedures governing key and lock control for AA&E, restricted areas, activity perimeters, security facilities, critical assets, classified material, sensitive material, and supplies are outlined in reference (a).

(4) Security Containers, Vaults, and Secure Rooms. Security containers, vaults, and secure rooms will conform to the specifications contained in reference (g) and (h).

(5) Security Checks. Each tenant organization is responsible for establishing a system for daily after-hours security checks of restricted areas, facilities, containers, barriers, and buildings, to include ingress and egress points not normally under constant surveillance, for detection of any deficiencies or violations of security standards. Security deficiencies or violations found during after-hour checks must be reported to the responsible organization security officer or CO. Each deficiency or violation will be reviewed by the security officer who will maintain a record of all actions taken (structural, security, disciplinary, administrative, etc.) by the responsible department or other organizational elements. This review and subsequent actions are intended to resolve the present deficiency or violation and to prevent recurrence. All security deficiencies, violations, breaches of security rules and regulations, and criminal incidents discovered and handled by the security force will be recorded.

(6) Designated Restricted Area. The CG has designated certain facilities or locations as restricted areas, with levels of restriction and minimum-security requirements. The Restricted Area List identifies the current designated restricted areas, which is contained in a separate Combat Center Bulletin. Restricted Areas are defined as follows:

(a) Level Three Areas. Level Three areas contain security interest, which if lost, stolen, compromised or sabotaged, would cause grave damage to the command mission or national security. They may be located within a less secure type of restricted area.

(b) Level Two Areas. Level Two areas are the second most secure types of restricted areas. They contain a security interest if lost, stolen, compromised, or sabotaged, would cause serious damage to the command mission or national security. They may be located inside a Level One area, but never inside a Level Three area.

(c) Level One Areas. Level One areas are the least secure types of restricted areas. They contain a security interest if lost, stolen, compromised, or sabotaged, would cause damage to the command mission or national security. They may not be located inside a Level Two or Level Three area.

(7) Non-Restricted Areas. All facilities or locations under the jurisdiction of an organization where access is either minimally controlled or uncontrolled are non-restricted areas.

(8) Control Measures. Defines and establishes restrictions on access and movement into critical areas, such as guards, badging systems, etc. PMO controls the entry and exit of all personnel, equipment, and vehicles into the Combat Center.

(9) Access Control

(a) Non-Restricted Areas. Access control procedures for non-restricted areas are set by organization security managers.

(b) Restricted Areas

1. Level Three Restricted Areas will be controlled by:

a. A personnel identification and control system with the capability to record ingress and egress, to include an access list and an entry and departure log. An Automated Access Control System (AACS) may be used to accomplish this.

b. All visitors must log in and out at all times.

c. Ingress/egress will be controlled by appropriately trained personnel. When secured, access must be controlled by AACS or security personnel.

d. Admission only to persons whose duties require access and who have been authorized in writing by the CO. All visitors must be authorized by the CO and will be escorted by an authorized/cleared individual at all times.

2. Level Two Restricted Areas will be controlled by:

a. Personnel identification and control system or an AACS. During working hours, use of an access list and entry/departure log is required to include all visitors.

b. Ingress/egress will be controlled by appropriately trained personnel.

c. Admission only to persons whose duties require access and who have been authorized in writing by the CO. All visitors must be

authorized by the CO and will be escorted by an authorized/cleared individual at all times.

3. Level One Restricted Areas will be controlled by:

a. A personal identification and access control system is suggested. An access control log identifying personnel, date, and entry and departure times may be used, at the discretion of the CO.

b. Controlled admission of individuals who require access for reasons of employment or official business, individuals who render a service, dependents, retired military, and unofficial visitors. Individuals without appropriate identification must be logged in and out.

(10) Vehicle Control

(a) All vehicles, including Privately Owned Vehicles (POV), Government Owned Vehicles (GOV), and commercial vehicles, entering the Combat Center are subject to search. The Entry Control Points (ECPs) will be posted with appropriate signs.

(b) Parking is allowed only in designated areas, and on first come, first serve basis. Reserving parking spaces is prohibited.

(c) Control for entrance into restricted/non-restricted areas:

1. POVs are authorized to enter any non-restricted areas unless otherwise posted. POVs will not be parked in any facility designated as a Level Two or Level Three restricted area, or within 15 feet of doorways into or from buildings used for the manufacture, repair, rework, storage, handling, packaging, or shipping of government material, and supplies.

2. GOVs are authorized entrance to restricted areas, if there is a need to enter that area, and the driver has approval from the CO or designated official of that area.

3. Emergency vehicles are authorized entrance into any restricted area if circumstances necessitate the entrance.

(11) Protective Barriers. Protective barriers control, deny, impede, delay, and discourage access to restricted/non-restricted areas by unauthorized persons, and include fences, gates, and vehicle barriers.

(a) Fences. Perimeter fences and restricted area fencing will be a minimum of eight feet high, seven feet of fabric and a 15-inch outrigger facing outward at a 45-degree angle.

(b) Gates. The guidelines, hours of operation and responsibilities of the gate sentries controlling the ECPs to the Combat Center are outlined in reference (i).

(12) Vehicle Barriers. The use of vehicle barriers such as crash barriers, obstacles, or reinforcement systems for chain link gates at uncontrolled avenues of approach can impede or prevent unauthorized vehicle access. PMO will maintain and deploy the following types of barricades as needed during normal and/or rise in threat conditions as needed to delay, deter, or prevent this type of threat.

(a) Portable. Portable barriers include water filled jersey barricades, concrete barricades, steel "hedgehog" type barricades, steel or concrete bollards, plastic barrels, or planters.

(b) Non-Portable. Concrete bollards are the only man-made non-portable barriers employed by the Combat Center.

(c) Final Denial Barrier. The final denial barrier located at the Main Gate will be utilized for prevention of gate runners and will only be used in emergency matters.

(13) Protective Lighting. Area and perimeter lighting systems will be used and monitored, as needed to augment security criteria.

(a) Use and Control. Protective lighting systems will be supplemented by standard streetlights. The effectiveness of PMO patrols during the hours of darkness is greatly dependent upon the proper lighting of vital facilities, storage buildings, parking areas, and fence lines. In designing new systems and modifying existing systems, protective lighting specifications will be strictly adhered to. Unless otherwise prescribed, protective lighting will provide illumination sufficient to enable security personnel to observe all activity in and around protected areas.

(b) Inspections. Protective lighting systems will be inspected by Facilities Maintenance Personnel and the Physical Security Section. It is the responsibility of all personnel to report any light not functioning.

(c) Commercial Power Failure. In the event of a commercial power failure, all restricted areas with protective lighting, designated mission essential, will have an emergency power source in the event that primary power fails. However, regulatory guidance exists that requires some areas to maintain an emergency power source capable of sustaining essential equipment for a designated period of time.

(d) Failure of Alternate Power. Action to be taken in the event of a failure of auxiliary power includes, but is not limited to, the use of portable power generators.

(14) Marine Corps Electronic Security System (MCESS). MCESS is an essential element of any in-depth physical security program. MCESS consists of sensors capable of detecting one or more types of phenomena, signal media, and energy sources for signaling the entry or attempted entry into the protected area. Design, implementation, and operation of MCESS must contribute to the overall physical security posture and the security objectives. MCESS is designed to detect, not prevent, actual or attempted penetrations.

(a) The ESS is implemented to:

1. Permit more economical and efficient use of security personnel through the employment of mobile responding security forces instead of fixed guard posts and/or patrols.
2. Provide additional controls at critical areas or points.
3. Enhance security force capability to detect intruders.

4. Provide the earliest practical warning to security forces of any attempted penetration of protected areas.

(b) MCESS Policy

1. Marine Corps Installations Command oversees the funding, procurement, installation, and maintenance of MCESS in support of AA&E storage facilities, flight lines, and other critical assets aboard Marine Corps installations. The focal point for the operation of these systems is the PMO Physical Security Section.

2. MCESS installed at less critical facilities (e.g. exchange, commissary) and civilian agencies (banks, credit unions) aboard the Combat Center should be part of the MCESS Program. Therefore, the requesting commands/organizations are responsible for coordinating the procurement and installation at such facilities. PMO Physical Security Section will have overall cognizance of MCESS and will be contacted for recommendations as to the design, procurement, and modification of any security system. Any commercial alarm system procured, which will annunciate at PMO, will be compatible with the existing MCESS.

(c) Alarm Control Center. The alarm control center for the Combat Center is monitored continuously.

(d) Use and Monitoring. Physical Security Section is responsible for proper use of and closely monitors all activity of the MCESS throughout the Combat Center.

(e) Alarm Response Policy. PMO is the primary response force for the Combat Center and responds to all MCESS alarm activations.

(f) Testing. All MCESS will be tested (at least) semiannually, except for AA&E storage areas, which will be tested quarterly to ensure systems and components are functional. All tests for MCESS components will be coordinated by Physical Security prior to conduction of the testing.

(g) Alarm System Failure

1. In the case of any alarm failure, COs and Directors having cognizance over centrally managed alarmed areas are responsible for providing security personnel for the areas under their control.

2. In the case of early notification of a possible communication/power failure involving areas which have MCESS installed, COs of those areas will ensure a fully equipped security force (staffed by unit personnel) is on standby for rapid response.

(15) Waivers and Exceptions. Deputy Commandant (DC), Plans, Policies, and Procedures (PP&O) serves as the sole authority for waivers/exceptions to physical security requirements. Requests for waivers/exceptions will be originated by the CO of the affected organization/unit and routed through the CG for endorsement. PMO Physical Security Section will assist in the final routing to HQMC for DC, PP&O approval.

(16) Facility Modifications and Military Construction. Physical Security and Force Protection (FP) enhancement modifications to existing buildings, facilities, sites, etc., must be reviewed by PMO or designated representative and AT/FP officer during the design process, all review phases and final (100%) drawings. Modification requests will be forwarded to the Facilities Officer via the PMO (Security Officer) who will ensure that changes are consistent with applicable security criteria. Contracts for bid will not be processed without documentation of review by security and AT/FP representatives.

(17) Combat Center Barrier Plan

(a) The Combat Center barrier plan will be implemented during periods of increased Force Protection Conditions (FPCON) in order to limit access to facilities and areas and to present another security perimeter.

(b) Implementation of the Combat Center barrier plan will be directed by the CG and integrated with the current FPCON. MA and PMO physical security chief will review/amend the barrier plan as conceptualized. The barrier plan will be used in conjunction with the Combat Center's FPCON action sets and should reduce the overall Combat Center population and the volume of vehicle and pedestrian traffic entering the Combat Center.

(18) Aircraft Mishaps

(a) On-Base Accidents

1. In the event of an aircraft crash aboard the Combat Center, PMO will report to the Incident Command Post (ICP) and shall be responsible for limiting access to the crash site by ensuring only authorized personnel have access. Securing classified parts and information will be assigned to PMO by the Operations Officer of the ICP only.

2. PMO Operations and Range Patrol Operations will establish a cordon and provide site security until investigation completion.

3. At the completion of the site investigation, the site security will be turned over to the responsible unit.

(b) Off-Base Accidents

1. If military personnel are not immediately available to establish a cordon and provide site security, then contact local law enforcement official for support until PMO can get on site.

2. Communication will be made with the local law enforcement agency (Sheriff, State Highway Patrol, or Police Chief) in whose jurisdiction the accident occurred. All information/requirements will be directed to the point of contact for that department/agency.

3. PMO will coordinate all special requirements with the local law enforcement to reach a remote accident site. The more difficult the conditions at an accident site, the more essential and mutually beneficial the cooperation between local officials and PMO becomes.

4. If nuclear devices or classified materials are involved, the military commander may declare a "National Defense Area" at the wreckage

site, allowing the site to be temporarily protected as though it were a military reservation.

5. PMO Operations will establish a cordon and provide site security until the investigation is completed.

6. At the completion of the site investigation, the site security will be turned over to the responsible unit.

(19) Crime Prevention. Crime prevention is the establishment, extension, and execution of installation-wide activities. This program will constitute an organized and concerted effort to reduce crime aboard the Combat Center. It will apply to all military and civilian personnel assigned to, stationed at, employed by, or otherwise engaged in activities in accordance with reference (a).

(a) A successful crime prevention program requires continuing command emphasis and must provide an environment where criminal activity will not distract from mission accomplishment; adversely affect the health, welfare, or morale of personnel; or produce an unfavorable image of the Marine Corps.

(b) While crime prevention is a command responsibility, PMO is the agency responsible for coordinating the Combat Center's crime prevention. Command security officers complement the overall security efforts.

1. Education. Aimed at establishing a comprehensive, ongoing crime prevention program through awareness training and prevention seminars.

2. Prevention. Directed toward precluding personnel from becoming victims of criminal activity and the elimination or reduction of conditions conducive to crime.

3. Enforcement. Designated to ensure timely detection, investigation, apprehension, and prosecution of offenders.

4. Correction. Aimed at removing offenders from the community, rehabilitating, and returning them to duty, or referring them for administrative separation from the Marine Corps.

5. Community Relations Events. The PMO has community relation support capabilities per request.

(c) PMO

1. Determines the adequacy of the Combat Center's crime prevention program by identifying those in which improvements are required and recommend corrective measures to the responsible CO.

2. Develops and implements a comprehensive crime prevention plan.

3. Crime prevention surveys will be conducted for all designated non-restricted areas. These surveys will be conducted on an annual basis and will identify any security concerns in accordance with reference (a) and any other applicable orders. These areas are as follows:

- a. Bachelor Enlisted Quarters.
 - b. Bachelor Officer Quarters.
 - c. Supply Warehouses.
 - d. Marine Corps Community Services retail, food, beverage, and recreational facilities as requested.
4. Maintains liaison with federal, state, and local agencies and military activities concerning mutual crime prevention responsibilities.
5. Provides technical assistance and recommends equipment, procedures, and methods to enhance crime prevention and loss prevention efforts as required.
6. Conducts law enforcement operations in support of the physical security and crime prevention program, including measures for enhancement of security during periods of increased threat and crisis situations.
7. Publishes crime analysis report quarterly to all commands.
5. Administration and Logistics. Directives issued by this headquarters are published and distributed electronically. Electronic versions of Combat Center Orders can be found at <https://www.29palms.marines.mil/Staff-Offices/Resource-Management-Directorate/Adjutant/#combat-center-orders>.
6. Command and Signal
- a. Command. This order is applicable to all active duty, reserve, and civilian personnel aboard the Combat Center.
 - b. Signal. This order is effective the date signed.



H. CENTENO
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: A