

ATTACHMENT G NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY

One of the four priorities in the Department of Defense's (DoD) 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS) includes "Building a resilient Joint Force and defense ecosystem." The strategy further states the DoD "...will take necessary actions to increase resilience – our ability to withstand, fight through, and recover quickly from disruption." The DoD plan to manage its forces requires "...a Joint Force that is lethal, resilient, sustainable, survivable, agile, and responsive."

The NDS lays out four top-level defense priorities the department must pursue. They include:

1. Defending the homeland, paced to the growing multi-domain threat posed by China;
2. Deterring strategic attacks against the United States, allies, and partners;
3. Deterring aggression while being prepared to prevail in conflict, when necessary; prioritizing the challenge posed by China in the Indo-Pacific region the Russia challenge in Europe, and
4. Building a resilient joint force and defense ecosystem

The NDS provides three ways to advance those priorities, including integrated deterrence, campaigning, and the building of an enduring advantage.

The DoD defines deterrence as building a combat credible force across all domains and across the full spectrum of conflict to deter aggression in the face of the pacing threat from China and the acute threat from Russia. Dr. Richard E. Berkebile is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Joint, Interagency, and Multinational Operations at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas wrote in March 2016, "...strategic protection is a necessary component of strategic deterrence." Thus force protection, the goal of this proposed DEAG project, is key component strategic deterrence.

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi (NASCC) is prioritizing securing the perimeter for the 78 buildings spread out over more than 2,800 acres housing 29 tenant commands, including the Corpus Christi Army Depot, the Defense Logistics Agency, Department of Homeland Security, Chief of Naval Air Training, and Morale Welfare and Recreation. The Center for Development of Security Excellence states the first line of defense in any physical security system is usually some form of perimeter protection system. The perimeter of an installation or facility is the outermost area of responsibility. Barriers and fencing are an integral part of this protection.

The Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) which will guide NASCC's fence line and gate replacement project, was developed by consolidating and refining criteria from USACE Protective Design Center, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM), and available military, government, and other sources. The UFC is one of a series of unified facilities criteria documents that cover minimum standards, planning, preliminary design, and detailed design for security and antiterrorism.

Fences and gates are primarily used to define perimeters; however, Department of Defense (DoD) and Service regulations require fencing to be provided for certain protected/restricted areas. DoD and Service policies address certain fencing requirements. This UFC focuses on the requirements for security fences, however, the information and design details presented within may also be used for general or perimeter fencing. Modifications to existing fencing are not required to meet this new UFC.

The physical security barrier provided by a security fence provides one or more of the following functions:

- Gives notice of legal boundary of the outermost limits of the protected area.
- Assists in controlling and screening authorized entries into secured/protected areas by channeling vehicles and personnel to access control points.
- Supports surveillance, detection, assessment, and other security functions by providing a platform for installing intrusion detection equipment.
- Deters casual intruders from penetrating a secured/protected area by presenting a barrier that requires an overt action to enter.
- Causes a delay to obtain access to a installation/facility, thereby increasing the probability of detection.

The project at NASCC is a scalable force protection project to replace approximately 42,000 linear feet deteriorated perimeter fence and 18 manual gates to prevent unauthorized entry into protected areas, and to modernize security fencing to comply with current U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Antiterrorism and Force Protection (ATFP) standards. Planning and design of perimeter fences are required to be consistent with Unified Facility Criteria (UFC) 4-022-03. The project includes four priority areas in need of replacing rusting, deteriorating, and failing fencing: (1) along the North Gate entry along Corpus Christi Bay up to the base's recently renovated water and wastewater plant, (2) from the commercial truck lane entrance to the Laguna Madre up to Dimmit Point, (3) around NASCC's primary flight training operation at Truax Field, the base's munition storage facility, and (4) along residential and commercial developments areas immediately adjacent to the base, to the primary entry way at the South Gate to the commercial truck lane.

Existing chain-link perimeter fence and gates are severely corroded, have gaps and openings in some places, and are non-functional. There is a high risk of unauthorized entry into restricted areas with potential terrorist actions. In the past five years (2018 to year-to-date 2023), NASCC has experienced 26 instances of attempted unauthorized access to the base, which illustrates the value of securing the perimeter and protecting mission-critical facilities.