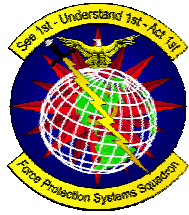




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# *ANSI-HSSP Security Summit: AF Perimeter Protection*

**17 May 05**

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# Overview

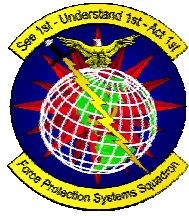


- Force Protection Systems Squadron
- Where we are spending our RDT&E \$
  - The state-of-the-art in technology/systems/solutions
  - Future emerging/solutions, or key challenges/impediments
- DOD Physical Security Architecture Effort



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# Force Protection System Squadron

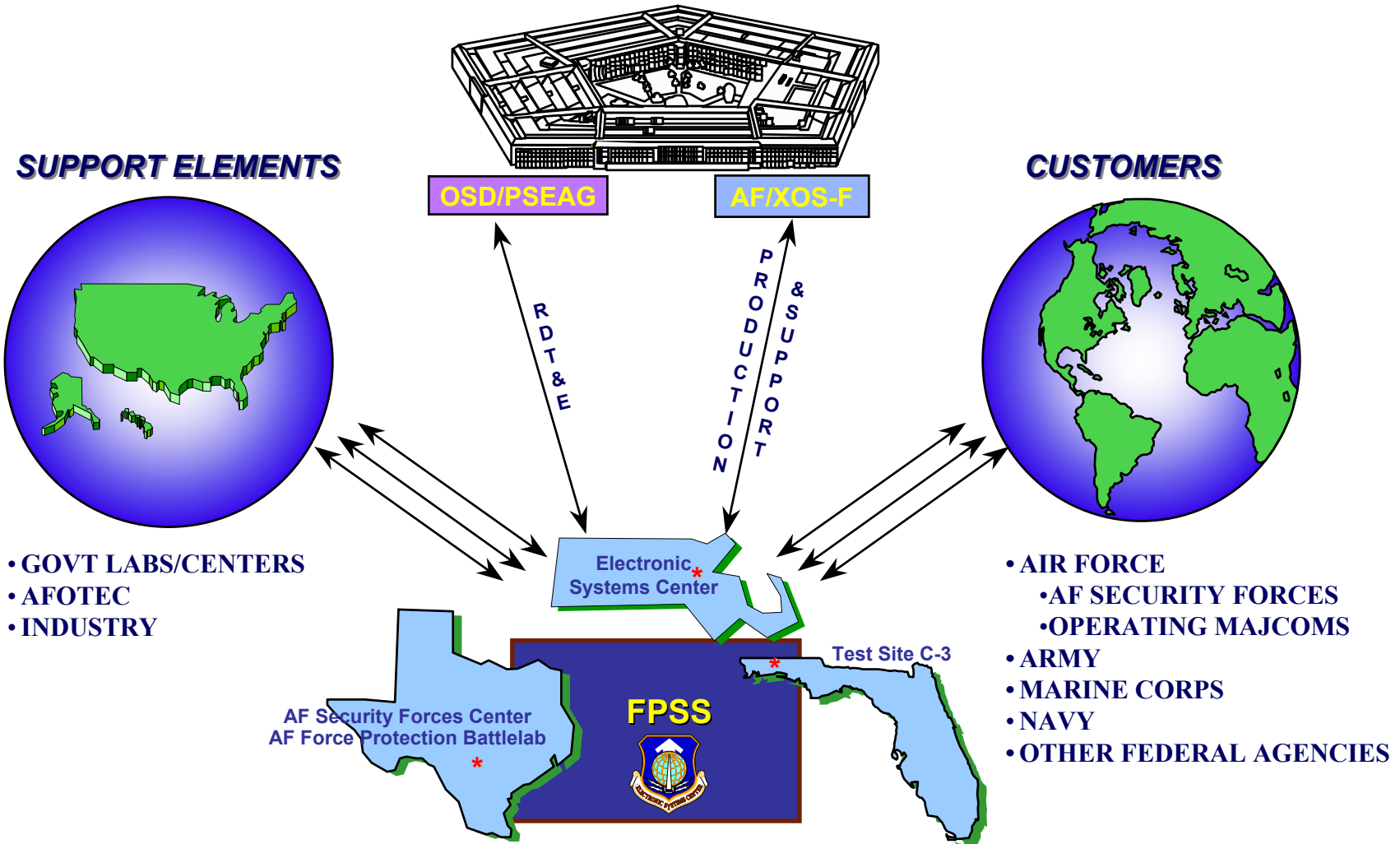


- Part of the acquisition community
- AF Security Forces Center is our primary customer
- Requirements
  - Reduce risk to AF personnel and operational assets
  - Integrated Base Defense
    - Flightline Protection
    - Base Perimeter
    - Outside the Perimeter



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# Force Protection System Squadron Relationships

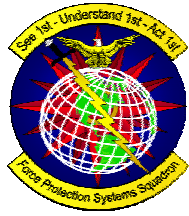


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# Where FP Is Today



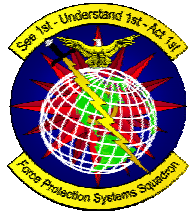
- Technology and threats are changing fast
- Leverage commercial technologies, when possible
- Struggling to “unstick” ourselves from Traditional System Design
  - Compliance Based
  - Line of Detection around Area of interest
  - Manual inspection of ID credentials
- Struggling to figure out the best approach to achieve “commonality”



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# Technology Initiatives

## See First



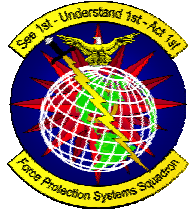
- Wide Area Detection (Ground Based Radar)
  - Long/Short Range Thermal Imagers
  - FP Aerial Surveillance System (UAV)
- Smart Gate
  - Biometrics for vehicle traffic
  - Non-contact, non-intrusive, go/no-go explosive detection
- Benefits:
  - Detection and Assessment outside the wire
    - Furthest point from the resource as possible
  - Tracking capability both inside and outside the wire
  - Decreased/more effective gate manpower



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# Technology Initiatives

## Understand First



- Command and Control Display Equipment (CCDE)
  - Common Operating Picture
- IFF/Blue Force Tracking
- Hand-held CCDE
  
- Benefits:
  - Integration of all assets - SF, intel, etc
  - Increase in capability to predict enemy course of actions
  - Increases utility of wide area sensors
  - Increased situational awareness at all levels – leading to improved opportunities to interrupt the adversary



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# Technology Initiatives

## Act First



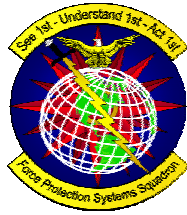
- Engage the adversary
  - Remote Target Engagement Systems
  - Active Denial System (ADS)
  - Remotely Operated Barriers – Deny high speed access
- Benefits:
  - Increased Probability of Neutralization
  - Provide delay – Increase adversary task time





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# DOD Architecture Efforts



- Develop and maintain a common physical security architecture
  - WHO: Security Equipment Integration Working Group (SEIWG) is a subgroup to the Physical Security Equipment Action Group (PSEAG) and includes members from all four services.
  - WHAT:
    - Physical Security Equipment Technical Standards Profile and Technical Standards Forecast (TV-2/TV-2) - a common list of standards and protocols for physical security equipment.
    - Develop specific interface control documents and standards as necessary
- **Service Requirements:**
  - Provide for greater interoperability and interchangeability
  - Reduce the number of stovepipes
  - Reduce the complexity of physical security equipment logistics



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# Summary

- DOD is driving towards common standards
  - Promote interoperability
  - Reduce training and logistics
  - Provide a path for upgrades at the component level, not restricted to the system level
- Lots of good technology available
  - Some require a change of the tactics, techniques and procedures or policy
  - Challenge remains to identify superior products from great marketing literature