



DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Disposition Services

**Addendum Number One to RFTP
Number 15-0300**

**Electronic Recycling and Demanufacturing
Term Sale for Western United States**

STEP ONE OF TWO-STEP SOLICITATION

September 04, 2015

This addendum addresses the DEMILITARIZATION (DEMIL) facility and the security requirements outlined in RFTP 15-0300. This addendum shall become part of RFTP 15-0300.

1. Security requirements for DEMIL area.

A. Fencing.

Fencing used for installation perimeters and for the protection of permanent security areas must meet the requirements set forth by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and be constructed and configured as set forth below:

1. Fence Fabric. Installations must use woven 9-gauge (.1483 inches or 3.7 mm), steel-wire, chain-link fabric with 2-inch (5.1 cm) square mesh. Steel-wire fabric must have a steel core that measures 9 gauge, not including the coating. Use non-reflective paint for fences to reduce glare that could affect remote camera and visual assessment. Coated steel wire purchased or installed before 1 January 1980 meets the 9-gauge steel core requirement as long as the core wire is at least 11 gauge (.1205 inches or 3.1 mm).

2. Fence Height. The above ground height of the mesh fabric must measure 7 feet (approximately 2.13 m).

3. Fence Mounting. Fences are mounted as follows:

a. Mount fence fabrics on metal posts of appropriate height set in concrete with additional bracing at corners and gate openings, as necessary. Use reinforced concrete posts if metal posts are not available.

b. Put posts, bracing, and other structural members on the inside (site side) of the fence fabric.

c. Secure the fence fabric to fence posts, rails, or other anchoring material with fasteners of tensile strength at least equal to that of the fence fabric. Firmly secure fence fabric to tension wires with 12-gauge galvanized tie wire incorporating at least a 540-degree tightened loop.

4. Fence Topping. Outriggers. Steel outriggers will be installed to conform with RR-F-191/4 with their overhang facing outward (away from the protected site) each having three strands of barbed wire, at intervals along the top of the fence line (see figure 1 below), except where the fence must be mounted directly on the property line (instead of at least 18 inches (457.2 mm) back), in which case outriggers can be modified (with exception approval) to be vertical or angle into the site. As a minimum, the outriggers will provide an additional 12 inches (304.8 mm) to the fence height. The top guard fencing adjoining gates may range from a vertical height of 18 inches (457.2 mm) to the normal 45-degree outward protection, but only for sufficient distance along the fence line to open the gates adequately. Outriggers will be permanently affixed to the fence posts with screws or by spot welding.

5.

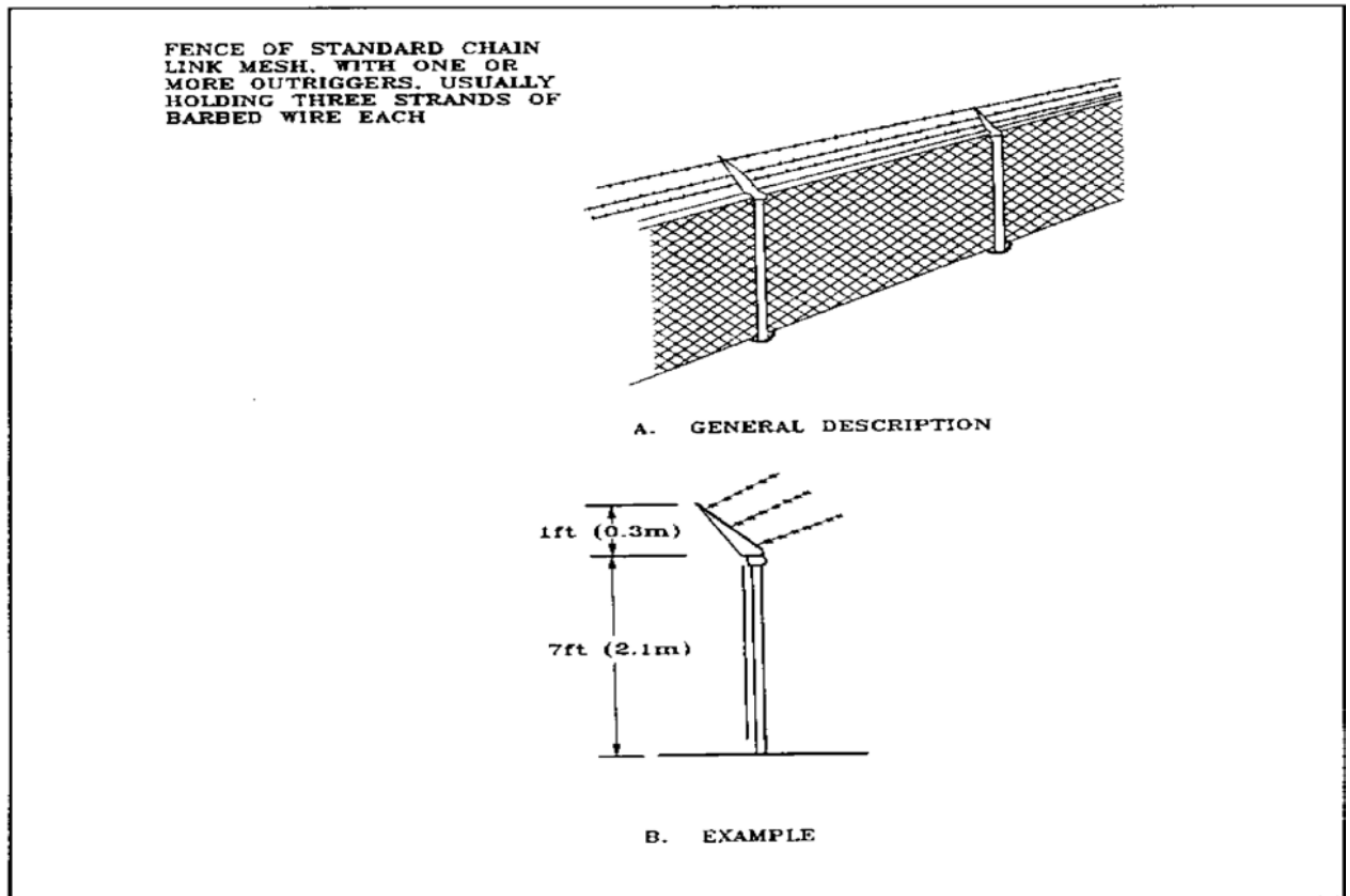


Figure 1. Fabric with barbed wire outriggers fence configuration

5. Anchoring and Stabilizing Fences. Extend the bottom of the fence fabric to within 2 inches (5 cm) of firm ground and anchor it to prevent intruders from lifting the fabric and creating an opening more than 5 inches (12.5 cm) in height. To do this, use horizontal bottom rails, concrete curbs or sills, sheet piling, piping, or other inexpensive materials.

a. Stabilize surfaces in areas where loose sand, shifting soils, or surface waters cause erosion that could allow an intruder to penetrate the perimeter security system.

b. Where you can't stabilize the surface, provide concrete curbs, sills, or other similar types of anchoring devices and extend them below ground level.

6. New construction or modifications of existing fencing will be in accordance with these requirements. Existing fencing that does not meet the minimum height requirements outlined above will not be increased to the specified height provided the existing fence is in good repair and has an overall height to include barbed wire top guard of 7-feet.

B. Barrier Openings.

1. The barrier will have a minimum number of vehicular and pedestrian gates consistent with operational requirements. Such gates will be structurally comparable and provide equal or greater resistance to penetration as the adjacent fence.

a. The gate fabric or support must reach to within 5 inches of paved surfaces and to within 2 inches of other surfaces. It must prevent someone from lifting the fabric to create an opening more than 5 inches high. The maximum allowable distance between the gateposts and gate is 5 inches when the gate is closed.

b. Gates must be closed and locked when not in use. Daily operations are considered in use. Gates are considered locked when they are equipped with an electric opening or closing device that, when closed, prevents the gate from being opened by hand.

c. Use a type II or III secondary padlock on manually operated gates that do not have an electric lock. Secure keys at the entry control point.

2. Drainage structures and water passages penetrating the barrier will be barred to form obstacles to unauthorized entry and be of equivalent strength as the fence itself. Openings to drainage structures having a cross-sectional area greater than 96 square inches and a smallest height or width dimension greater than 6-inches, will be protected by securely fastened, welded-bar grills.

C. Lighting Requirements and Specifications.

1. Types of Lighting Systems. Four basic lighting systems may be used depending on the location and type of resource to be protected. Often a combination of two or more types is necessary. Before determining the type of lighting system to be installed, analyze background shading and coloring differences. Dark backgrounds require more illumination than light colored surfaces. Physical security personnel should influence construction plans to achieve the most cost-effective shading for enhanced illumination.

a. Boundary Lighting. Constant boundary lighting is required when the resource to be protected justifies boundary fencing. Boundary lighting covers the area outside the fence or physical barrier so that it will not only expose anyone approaching the area, but will also limit or restrict the vision of anyone outside the area trying to look in.

b. Area Lighting. Area lighting is designed to illuminate the area within the fence or boundary or illuminate the exterior of a building to enhance visibility. Lighting for limited access areas such as Restricted and Controlled Areas must remain on at all times during hours of darkness or low visibility.

c. Entry Point Lighting. Constant installation and facility entry point lighting is required. It must be especially well lit at an entry point where an entry controller may be required to see and recognize persons at some distance.

d. Special Purpose Lighting. Special purpose lighting may include portable lights, spotlights, searchlights, or ball park lights.

2. Critical structures and areas will be the first considerations in designing protective fencing and lighting. Power, heat, water, communications, explosive materials, and Restricted and Controlled Areas need special attention.

3. Entry control points will be provided with constant, adequate illumination for recognition and identification of personnel. All vehicle entrances will have adequate lighting units so positioned as to facilitate complete inspection of vehicles, their contents, and passengers. Gate houses will have a low level of interior illumination to enable security personnel to see adequately, increase their night vision adaptability, and avoid making them a target.

D. Building security and locks

1. Doors.

a. A door is a vulnerable point of the security of any building.

(1) A door must be installed so the hinges are on the inside to preclude removal of the screws or the use of chisels or cutting devices.

(2) Pins in exterior hinges must be welded, flanged, or otherwise secured, or hinge dowels must be used to preclude the door's removal.

(3) The door must be metal or solid wood. Remember that locks, doors, doorframes, and accessory builder's hardware are inseparable when evaluating barrier value.

(4) Do not put a sturdy lock on a weak door. The best door is of little value if there are exposed removable hinge pins, breakable vision panels, or other weaknesses that would allow entry.

(5) Transoms must be sealed permanently or locked from the inside with a sturdy sliding bolt lock or other similar device or equipped with bars or grills.

b. Overhead roll doors not controlled or locked by electric power must be protected by slide bolts on the bottom bar.

c. Chain link doors must be provided with an iron keeper and pin for securing the hand chain.

d. The shaft on a crank operated door must be secured. A solid overhead, swinging, sliding, or accordion type garage door must be secured with a cylinder lock or padlock. Also, a metal slide bar, bolt, or crossbar must be provided on the inside.

e. Metal grill-type doors must have a secured metal guide track at the top and bottom and be secured with a cylinder lock or padlock.

2. Windows. Windows are another vulnerable point for gaining illegal access to a building.
 - a. Windows must be secured on the inside using a lock, locking bolt, slide bar, or crossbar with a padlock.
 - b. The window frame must be securely fastened to the building so that it cannot be pried loose.
 - c. As with glass panels in a door, window glass can be broken or cut so the intruder can reach inside and release the lock.
 - d. Bars and steel grills can be used to protect a window. They must be at least one half inch in diameter, round, and spaced apart six inches on center. Prior to installing bars or steel grills, security personnel shall consult with the installation fire prevention office to determine if current codes prohibit this measure.
 - e. If a grill is used, the material must be number nine gauge two-inch square mesh.
 - f. Outside hinges on a window must have non-removable pins. The hinge pins must be welded, flanged, or otherwise secured so they cannot be removed. Bars and grills must be securely fastened to the window frame so they cannot be pried loose.

The above requirements are extracted directly from DLA Manual 5200.08 (Physical Security Manual). These are the minimum requirements to meet the security requirements for RFTP 15-0300. There is no requirement for CCTV or video surveillance, armed guard or alarm system. These requirements are specifically intended for an area conducting DEMIL operations. Contact the Sales Contract Officer (SCO) with questions.

2. Operational Phase in plan

The Technical Proposal shall include an operational phase in capability. This should be delineated by date and weight the facility can accept material to be processed. Contract award is currently scheduled for 29 October 2015 and full operational capability is 30 December 2015. Provide a timeline by week from contract award date to full operational date of ability to accept and process both DEMIL and non-DEMIL material.