
Military Police in Support of the MAGTF



U.S. Marine Corps

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FOREWORD

Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP) 3-34.1, *Military Police in Support of the MAGTF*, provides the doctrinal basis for employment of military police in support of Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) operations. This publication addresses military police missions, functions, objectives, and capabilities in peace, crisis, and war. MCWP 3-34.1 also describes how military police serve as a MAGTF force multiplier by interacting and supporting tactical-level expeditionary activities.

This publication is designed for commanders and staff planners responsible for conduct of military police activities in support of expeditionary operations and operations other than war. MCWP 3-34.1 provides information for consideration in planning and execution of military police operations regarding area security, force protection, enemy prisoner of war and civilian internee control, maneuver and mobility support operations, military law enforcement, and nonlethal weapons employment. It also details logistic requirements, physical security, customs, and military working dog employment.

MCWP 3-34.1 supersedes Fleet Marine Force Manual (FMFM) 3-5, *Employment of Military Police in Combat*.

Reviewed and approved this date.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

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MILITARY POLICE IN SUPPORT OF THE MAGTF

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Chapter 1. Overview	
Mission and Support Capabilities	1-1
Antiterrorism/Force Protection Operations Support.	1-1
Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations	1-1
Area Security Operations	1-2
Law and Order Operations	1-2
Internment Operations	1-3
Objectives	1-4
Combat	1-4
Combat Support	1-4
Combat Service Support.	1-4
Command and Control	1-4
Provost Marshal Responsibilities	1-5
Control Methods.	1-5
Support to a Marine Expeditionary Unit or Special Purpose MAGTF.	1-5
Nonlethal Weapons Employment Training	1-6
Antiterrorism/Force Protection.	1-6
Liaison	1-6
Support During Military Operations Other Than War	1-6
Crisis Response.	1-6
Humanitarian Assistance	1-6
Peace Operations	1-6
Noncombatant Evacuation Operations.	1-6
Counterdrug Operations	1-7
Disaster Relief and Military Support to Civil Authorities	1-7
Future Operations	1-8
Chapter 2. Support for Antiterrorism/Force Protection Operations	
Planning.	2-1
Assessments	2-1
Training.	2-2
Protective Service Operations.	2-2
Crime Prevention and Physical Security.	2-2
Law and Order Operations	2-3
Military Working Dog Support	2-3
Information Operations.	2-3

Chapter 3. Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations

Route Reconnaissance and Surveillance	3-1
Main Supply Route Regulation and Enforcement	3-1
Main Supply Route Control Measures	3-2
Defiles	3-2
Vehicle Holding Areas	3-2
Roadblocks	3-2
Checkpoints	3-2
Traffic Control Points	3-2
Route Signs	3-2
Support for River Crossing Operations	3-2
Support for Passage of Lines	3-2
Support for Area Damage Control	3-3
Straggler and Dislocated Civilian Control Operations	3-3
Information Collecting, Reporting, and Dissemination	3-3

Chapter 4. Area Security Operations

Command Post Security	4-1
Methods	4-1
Motor Patrols	4-1
Foot Patrols	4-1
Rear Area Security	4-1
Support	4-2
Liaison	4-2
Airfield Security	4-3
Support	4-3
Coordination	4-4
Security Measures	4-4
Aircraft Avenue of Approach Security	4-4
Water Obstacle Security	4-5
Night Operations	4-5
Forward Arming and Refueling Point Security	4-5
Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Hazard Monitoring and Surveying Operations	4-6
Port Operations Security	4-6
Logistic Convoy Security	4-6

Chapter 5. Law and Order Operations

Authority	5-1
Persons Subject to Uniform Code of Military Justice	5-1
Persons Not Subject to Uniform Code of Military Justice	5-1
Persons Subject to Posse Comitatus Act	5-1

Jurisdiction	5-2
Exclusive Jurisdiction.	5-2
Concurrent Jurisdiction.	5-2
Proprietary Jurisdiction.	5-2
Command and Control	5-2
Law and Order Functions	5-3
Law Enforcement	5-3
Military Working Dog Operations	5-3
Traffic Enforcement and Accident Investigations	5-4
Criminal Investigations.	5-4
Crime Prevention and Physical Security	5-5
Customs Support Operations	5-5
Information Operations.	5-5
Joint, Combined, and Host Nation Police Operations	5-6

Chapter 6. Internment Operations

Geneva Conventions	6-1
Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949	6-1
Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949	6-1
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 12 August 1949	6-2
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, 12 August 1949	6-2
Protection Provisions	6-2
U.S. Governing Policy	6-2
Categories of Enemy Prisoners of War.	6-2
Civilian Internees	6-3
Internment Camps.	6-3
Conditions for Internment	6-3
Objectives of Internment Operations	6-4
Principles of Internment Operations	6-4
Internment Functions	6-4
Security Tasks.	6-4
Control	6-4
Collection Control Measures	6-5
Processing.	6-7
Evacuation	6-8
Dislocated Civilian Internment Operations.	6-8
U.S. Military Prisoner Internment Operations	6-9

Chapter 7. Nonlethal Weapons and Controls

Command Responsibilities 7-1

Employment. 7-1

Operational Capabilities 7-2

Support Capabilities 7-2

 Flexible Deterrent Options 7-2

 Classic Nonlethal Force 7-2

Effects on Human Abilities 7-2

Training 7-2

 Development 7-3

 Required Topics 7-3

Military Working Dog Employment 7-3

Appendices

A Customs Support Operations A-1

B Military Police Support Estimate B-1

C Personnel and Logistics C-1

D Physical Security D-1

E Military Working Dogs E-1

F Glossary F-1

G References and Related Publications G-1

CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW

Military police support Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) operations during peace, conflict, and war. Employed as a MAGTF force multiplier, military police operate across the force continuum to support training in nonlethal weapons use, antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) operations, noncombatant evacuation operations, civil unrest, and other security operations.

During joint and multinational operations, military police perform specialized functions in areas of accident investigations, criminal investigations, employment of military working dogs, physical security, and corrections. In addition, military police enhance interoperability through liaison and coordination with joint, combined, host nation (HN) and nongovernmental organizations. To maximize the limited available military police (MP) assets, commanders must prioritize support requirements.

Mission and Support Capabilities

The MP mission and capabilities include support for AT/FP operations, maneuver and mobility support operations, area security, law and order, and internment operations. Excluding the manpower intensive temporary internment operations, military police can normally conduct these missions simultaneously.

Antiterrorism/Force Protection Operations Support

The inherent MP capabilities contribute to improving a unit's AT/FP posture. With the ever-changing enemy and environmental situation, military police advise the commander of the probable impact a course of action has in regards to AT/FP. Military police conduct vulnerability assessments to identify command areas that are vulnerable to terrorist attack. These assessments and the criminal and tactical information gathered by the military police, criminal investigation division (CID), and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) assist in the development of a MAGTF AT/FP plan that is dedicated to safeguarding property and personnel. Military police also function as a training cadre to provide necessary and required

AT/FP training. Support for AT/FP operations is discussed further in chapter 2.

Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations

At tactical levels, effective use of the road network is a key component of the movement function. Military units and HN civilians will compete for space along limited and congested roadways. Stragglers and refugees may further exacerbate this roadway congestion. To ensure maximum use of sparse road networks, military police perform maneuver and mobility support operations as specified by the commander and movement control elements. Military police assist in the identification of primary and alternate routes, monitor route conditions, and keep routes clear for vital military movements. Maneuver and mobility support operations are discussed further in chapter 3.

Military police support maneuver, mobility, and survivability by expediting forward, lateral, and rear movement of combat, combat support, and combat service support resources and by conducting the following security missions.

Route Reconnaissance and Surveillance

When conducting route reconnaissance and surveillance missions, military police continually monitor the condition of main supply routes (MSR) by identifying restrictions on terrain, effects of weather on routes, damage to routes, nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) contamination, and the presence of the enemy. Military police also identify alternate MSRs. In addition, police report observations, maintain surveillance, and develop the enemy situation. Mobile MP teams also gather information on friendly and enemy activity.

MSR Regulation and Enforcement

Military police enforce the MAGTF commander's MSR regulations and traffic circulation plans to keep MSRs free for priority military movement. To expedite traffic on MSRs, military police use patrolling, traffic control points (TCPs), roadblocks, checkpoints, holding areas, defiles at critical points, and temporary route signs. Effective and efficient employment of traffic control measures move military traffic, stragglers, and refugees through or around potential congestion points.

Area Damage Control

The MP units support area damage control before, during, and after hostile actions or natural and manmade disasters. While conducting route reconnaissance and surveillance and MSR regulation and enforcement missions, military police identify areas that are damaged. Military police also identify areas contaminated by NBC munitions and report this information to the command to affect planning and to facilitate operations.

Information Collecting, Reporting, and Dissemination

During the conduct of maneuver and mobility support operations, military police continuously collect and provide information to commanders. While patrolling, military police gather information about the terrain, weather, and activities in the area of operations (AO). They also gather vital operational planning information by routinely talking to military personnel, MSR users, local police, and the populace. A valuable source of information, military police must pass and receive information in a timely manner. During operations, the information flow is continuous between the military police and the intelligence community. Military police gather information based on the commander's priority intelligence requirements.

Area Security Operations

Units conduct area security operations to reduce the probability or to minimize the effects of enemy attacks in their AO. Military police conduct area security operations to augment or reinforce these units and to protect critical functions and facilities. These MP area security activities may be performed as specific assignments or conducted concurrently with other warfighting capabilities. Area security operations are discussed further in chapter 4.

While performing area security activities, military police help safeguard against unexpected enemy attacks. They monitor likely enemy avenues of approach and landing zones (LZs) or drop zones (DZs) to give early warning of enemy activity. They also assist in the coverage of named areas of interest. In addition, military police conduct reconnaissance of routes and bridges and provide map overlays of those routes.

Military police perform security functions throughout the AO to reduce criminal activities and the possibility of sabotage at vital support facilities. They assist in the

security of designated critical assets through the use of mounted or dismounted MP patrols, military working dogs (MWDs), and existing technology. Military police are most effective when kept mobile, although they may be tasked to perform static posts such as TCPs, roadblocks, and checkpoints. Their mobility enables them to provide security for lines of communications (LOC) and MSRs. Military police performing area security may be tasked to—

- ┆ Secure and protect LOC and routes into the AO.
- ┆ Secure designated critical assets (e.g., expeditionary airfields, combat service support areas, and forward arming and refueling points [FARPs]).
- ┆ Conduct MSR and area reconnaissance and surveillance.
- ┆ Detect enemy forces operating in the AO.
- ┆ Disseminate physical security and threat advisories for base and installation defense.

Law and Order Operations

The MP law and order operations are conducted to maintain and extend the commander's discipline and control by providing a lawful and orderly environment in which to operate. During law and order operations, military police establish liaison with HN police and conduct joint patrols with HN or multinational forces to maintain order and conduct security operations, thereby enhancing interoperability. The type of operation determines the requirement for additional MP support. Law and order operations are discussed further in chapter 5.

These operations are often performed in conjunction with maneuver and mobility support and area security operations and include measures necessary to—

- ┆ Enforce laws, directives, and punitive regulations.
- ┆ Conduct criminal and traffic accident investigations.
- ┆ Conduct MP information operations.
- ┆ Support customs operations.

Law Enforcement

An evolving criminal threat will have an adverse effect on military operations and will require commanders to take actions that will reduce the negative impacts on forces, resources, and operations. As part of this effort, military police enforce laws and appropriate directives of the commander. To further reduce these negative impacts, military police maintain liaison and coordinate with other Department of Defense (DOD) police organizations, HN military

and civilian authorities, and multinational police organizations. A coordinated law enforcement effort removes the conditions and opportunities that promote crime, thereby maintaining military discipline and preventing diversion of military resources.

Criminal Investigations

Offenses committed against U.S. Forces and property degrade military discipline, morale, and operational capabilities. These crimes and offenses must be investigated to support the commander's responsibility to protect personnel, supplies, facilities, readiness, and operational capabilities. Depending on the type and seriousness of the offense under investigation, such investigations may be conducted by military police investigators (MPs) or CID and NCIS, working in coordination with other DOD and HN investigative agencies.

Customs Support Operations

Military police provide the commander a high degree of flexibility through the execution of customs operations. Personnel, equipment, and material entering the customs territory of the United States (CTUS) must meet customs, postal, immigration, agriculture, and other Federal agency requirements. During the redeployment of forces, customs-trained military police, working with joint and U.S. Federal agencies, help ensure compliance with regulations and applicable provisions of international agreements by detecting and investigating violations. Customs support operations are discussed in appendix A.

MP Information Operations

The MP information operations consist of those measures to collect, analyze, and disseminate information gathered from criminal activities and incidents that disrupt law and order. Military police conduct this function as part of other missions. In an effort to provide the commander with a lawful and orderly environment, military police use this information to redirect mounted and dismounted patrols and MWD teams to high crime and incident areas. Military police also use this information to support the commander's human intelligence (HUMINT) collection plan.

Internment Operations

Internment refers to the wartime confinement imposed on prisoners of war (EPWs), and when required,

civilian internees (CIs). According to the Geneva Conventions, commanders are responsible for the humane treatment of EPWs and CIs. Military police provide the commander with the ability to collect, process, guard, protect, account for, and transfer EPWs and CIs, as well as U.S. Military prisoners.

Extended internment operations are the responsibility of the U.S. Army, the executive agent for EPWs. Because internment operations are manpower intensive, military police tasked with this mission should be dedicated to performing only this duty. If required, military police are capable of training augmentees to assist them in conducting these operations.

EPW and CI Operations

The EPW and CI operations take place during offensive, defensive, and retrograde operations. Some aspect of EPW and CI operations occurs at every organizational level. The commander and supporting staff must conduct careful planning to ensure these operations will not have a negative impact on mission accomplishment. Beginning with the collection points in the forward area, military police process and collect EPWs and CIs for transfer to MAGTF temporary holding facilities. Control of EPWs and CIs is discussed further in chapter 6.

U.S. Military Prisoner Operations

On the battlefield, military police provide for the temporary confinement and evacuation of U.S. Military prisoners. The MP confinement operations parallel, but are separate from, EPW and CI internment and evacuation operations.

Dislocated Civilian and Straggler Control

As part of internment operations, military police identify and separate dislocated civilians and stragglers from EPWs and CIs. Military police assist, direct, or deny the movement of identified dislocated civilians whose location, direction of movement, or actions may hinder military operations. In concert with joint, allied, and HN forces, military police divert refugees and other dislocated civilians from MSRs. Military police also return stragglers to military control or make other disposition, as appropriate. Mobile patrols and TCP and checkpoint teams accomplish these tasks as part of their day-to-day operations.

Objectives

The MP warfighting capabilities are applicable across the range of military operations and support MAGTF combat, combat support, and combat service support operations. See figure 1-1.

Combat

Military police conduct combat operations to keep MSRs and LOC open and Military police may be formed into a response force or augment the security force conducting rear area security operations. To allow the MAGTF commander to keep the ground combat element (GCE) concentrated and operating in the main battle area, military police assist in defeating as much of the rear area threat as possible.

Combat Support

Military police provide combat support to facilitate the movement of GCE forces and supplies to the main battle area by conducting route reconnaissance, MSR regulation, and dislocated civilian and straggler

control and by aiding in the evacuation of EPWs and CIs from the main battle area.

Combat Service Support

Military police conduct operations to help combat service support elements (CSSEs) provide sustainment to the MAGTF. The MP maneuver and mobility support and area security operation missions are instrumental to the success of the CSSE. In addition, military police provide law enforcement capabilities to assist commanders in maintaining good order and discipline.

Command and Control

Each MAGTF commander may designate a MAGTF provost marshal under the cognizance of the MAGTF assistant chief of staff, operations staff officer (G-3). The MAGTF provost marshal provides the MAGTF commander with MP employment subject matter expertise and coordinates MP activities to ensure the proper allocation of limited resources. The MAGTF

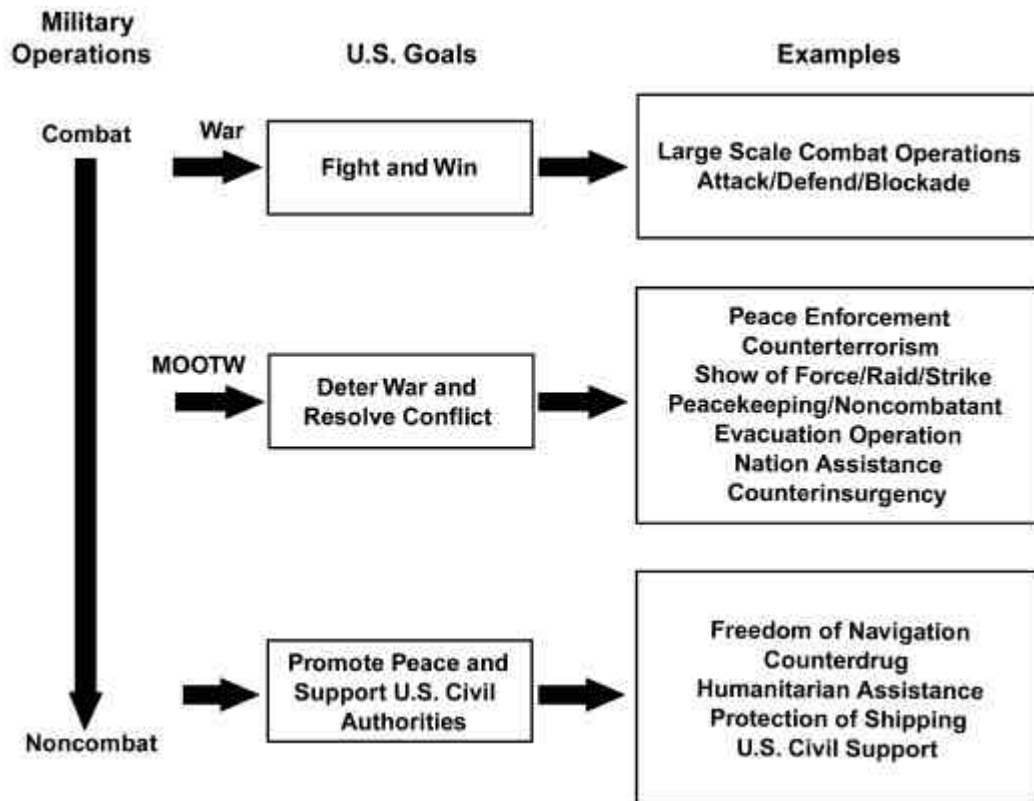


Figure 1-1. Range of Military Operations.

provost marshal is responsible for ensuring that MP taskings are made according to the concept of operations and the priorities established by the MAGTF commander.

Provost Marshal Responsibilities

The MAGTF Provost Marshal is responsible for—

- ▮ Advising the MAGTF commander on matters pertaining to MP operations.
- ▮ Supervising and coordinating MP assets and operations within the MAGTF.
- ▮ Coordinating law enforcement matters between major subordinate commands (MSCs).
- ▮ Coordinating MAGTF law enforcement matters with other Services and or the HN.
- ▮ Coordinating and overseeing matters pertaining to EPWs, CIs, and other detained persons.
- ▮ Advising the commander on the establishment of AT/FC measures.

Control Methods

The mission and needs of the MAGTF commander may require the task organization of MP units. Consolidation of MP personnel and resources creates a more robust MP unit capable of executing a wider range of operational missions while allowing greater support flexibility throughout the MAGTF AO. To maintain capabilities, an MP platoon (1 officer and 40 enlisted) is normally the lowest level unit employed.

While MP assets are currently resident within each MAGTF element of the Marine expeditionary force (MEF), a variety of control options may be employed to use these limited assets efficiently.

Decentralized Control and Decentralized Execution

This traditional method retains MP units in each MSC element. Military police are under the tactical control of the respective MSC MP commander. They are organic to the MAGTF element headquarters, which provides administrative and logistical support. While this method is the most responsive to the individual MSC commander's needs and is useful when the MAGTF elements may have wide geographic separation, the MAGTF MP capability is diluted, and the ability to rapidly mass MP capability may be difficult to coordinate.

Centralized Control and Decentralized Execution

In this option, MAGTF MP assets are combined to form a provisional MP unit under a single commander. This MP unit provides either general support throughout the MAGTF AO or direct support to subordinate elements. The MAGTF commander retains the ability to shift MP assets as the situation dictates. Normally, MP units do not provide direct support below the GCE, aviation combat element (ACE), or CSSE levels. This method of employment may be best suited in a combat environment where subordinate elements are collocated or share common boundaries. It provides for timely response to a supported element's needs, yet allows the senior MP commander to analyze and direct MP activities. Control difficulties may occur as the AO increases. The MAGTF command element provides administrative and logistical support.

Centralized Control and Centralized Execution

In this control method, MAGTF MP assets are placed in a provisional MP unit under a single commander (e.g., the MEF provost marshal may be designated as the MEF MP commander); this MP unit provides general support to the MAGTF. While this is the least traditional method of employment, it may be preferred when the MAGTF mission is peacekeeping or humanitarian assistance within a limited area of responsibility. The MAGTF command element provides administrative and logistical support.

Support to a Marine Expeditionary Unit or Special Purpose MAGTF

The primary MP support for a Marine expeditionary unit (MEU) or special purpose MAGTF (SPMAGTF) is an MP detachment assigned to the MEU service support group or CSSE of the SPMAGTF. The MP operations are planned and coordinated with the CSSE staff. Refer to Appendix B, Military Police Support Estimate, and Appendix C, Personnel and Logistics.

The MP detachment is task-organized to provide the MAGTF commander capabilities in—

- ▮ Nonlethal weapons employment.
- ▮ AT/FP planning and assessment.
- ▮ Criminal investigations.

- ┆ Accident investigations.
- ┆ Physical security.

Nonlethal Weapons Employment Training

Military police provide the SPMAGTF or MEU commander with tactics and nonlethal weapons employment subject matter experts and train the designated control force on nonlethal capabilities. Nonlethal weapons and controls are discussed further in chapter 7.

Antiterrorism/Force Protection

An MP officer assigned to a MEU or SPMAGTF staff is well qualified to function as the MAGTF AT/FP officer, responsible for coordinating AT/FP training, planning, and execution. The MP detachment or cadre provides the commander with force protection capabilities and suggests ways to detect and defeat the terrorist threat, thus supporting mobility and survivability functions.

Liaison

Military police provide the commander liaison capabilities with HN, civil, and military law enforcement agencies to develop a line of communication that will enhance a unit's survivability in a deployed environment.

Support During Military Operations Other Than War

Military police are ideally suited for military operations other than war (MOOTW) missions due to their unique training and experience. From introductory training, through execution of their daily tasks, military police are trained on the force continuum and are adept at using the appropriate level of force when dealing with civilians and noncombatants. See figure 1-2.

In MOOTW, MAGTFs may conduct operations that involve crisis response, humanitarian assistance, peace operations, noncombatant evacuation operations, counterdrug operations, disaster relief, and military support to civilian authorities, as well as domestic support such as law enforcement and combating terrorism. In these operations, military police provide the commander a flexible option and a force that

competently functions within the constraints of the force continuum.

Crisis Response

Crisis response may involve peace enforcement and emergency support to civil authorities. The ability of the MAGTF to respond rapidly and appropriately to potential or actual crises contributes to stability. During crisis response operations, military police help plan and execute missions involving civil unrest, law and order operations, and maneuver and mobility support operations.

Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian assistance (HA) operations relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as disease, hunger, or privation in countries or regions outside the United States. The HA provided by the MAGTF is generally limited in scope and duration and is intended to complement efforts of HN civil authorities or agencies with the primary responsibility for providing assistance. The MP support for HA operations may cover a broad range of missions, to include maneuver and mobility support operations and law and order operations. Military police provide a conduit for the commander to establish crucial lines of communications and liaison with joint, combined, and HN law enforcement agencies conducting HA operations.

Peace Operations

These military operations support diplomatic efforts categorized as peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement operations. Military police aid in the safe and successful resolution of peace operations by providing support in the areas of maneuver and mobility support operations, area security operations, and law and order operations.

Noncombatant Evacuation Operations

These operations are normally conducted to relocate threatened noncombatants from a foreign country. Although principally conducted to evacuate U.S. citizens, noncombatant evacuation operations may also include selective evacuation of citizens from the HN as well as citizens from other countries. Military police support the commander by conducting operations to control civil disturbances, execute

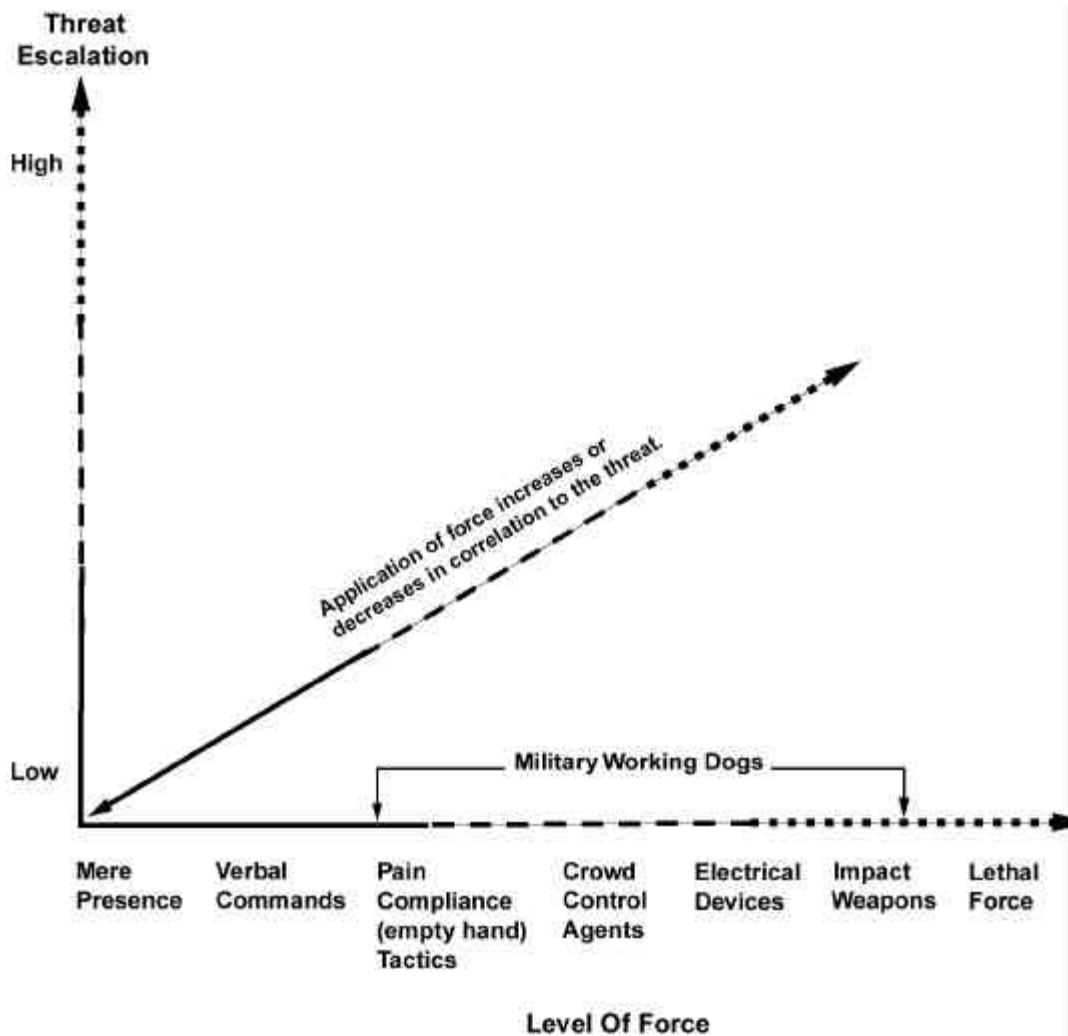


Figure 1-2. Use of Force Continuum.

searches, and provide security with the appropriate level of force.

Counterdrug Operations

Counterdrug operations support Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to disrupt the transfer of illegal drugs into the United States. The MAGTF support may include providing intelligence analysts, logistical support personnel, and support to interdiction. Customs-trained military police and MWD teams are integral parts of the counterdrug operation support effort.

Disaster Relief and Military Support to Civil Authorities

If permitted by law, these operations provide temporary support to domestic civil authorities when an emergency overtaxes local capabilities. Support to civil authorities can be as diverse as restoration of law and order in the aftermath of riots, protection of life and Federal property, or relief after a natural disaster. Military police were essential to the success of the military support provided to civil authorities in the 1992 disaster relief efforts provided during Hurricanes Andrew in Florida and Iniki in Hawaii and in troop deployment during California civil disturbances.

Future Operations

As the world population grows and migrates to cities and urban areas in the littoral regions, the Marine Corps future will include challenges in homeland defense, peacetime engagement, forward presence, and crisis response. As national boundaries become less distinct, the face of the enemy will become more unconventional and the criminal element will become a greater threat.

Future operations will be characterized by increased interaction between Marines and noncombatants. To keep pace with these challenges, the demand for MP skills will increase. The MP ability to operate across

the force continuum with appropriate restraint and authority will provide the MAGTF commander with a host of capabilities that can contribute to the accomplishment of any mission.

Changes in the operational environment will cause a shift in the current execution methodology that supports future operational concepts. The MP capabilities such as continuing use of emergent technologies in the area of nonlethal controls, physical security, and electronic security systems provide an adaptive force that can keep pace with these changes. In the future, military police will also enhance the MAGTF AT/FP posture while complementing a reduced logistical footprint.

CHAPTER 2. SUPPORT FOR ANTITERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS

Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP) 1-2, *Campaigning*, indicates that force protection safeguards our centers of gravity and protects, conceals, reduces, or eliminates critical vulnerabilities. In military operations other than war, force protection may include protecting the supported nation's population, infrastructure, and economic or governmental institutions. An inherent command responsibility, force protection also encompasses precautions taken against terrorist activities that target U.S. Forces or noncombatants. Leaders are responsible for ensuring that Marines are properly prepared to meet, counter, and survive threats that may be confronted throughout the battlespace, thus conserving combat power for application at a decisive time and place.

Force protection is a security program designed to protect military personnel, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment. This protection is accomplished through a systematic approach that integrates the planning and application of combating terrorism measures, physical security, operations security, law and order operations, and personal protective measures which are supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs. The Navy and Marine Corps (NAVMC) 2927, *Antiterrorism/Force Protection Campaign Plan*, clarifies the issue of antiterrorism as it relates to force protection and provides commanders with a source document upon which to institutionalize local programs.

Commanders must establish, as part of the force protection plan, an AT/FP program that focuses on protecting Marines and assets. To provide the best protection, commanders must focus on training and education, proper operational planning, and the provision of the necessary resources.

As part of the command force protection program, military police provide the commander with unique capabilities that contribute directly to improving a unit's AT/FP posture. These MP capabilities include: planning, assessment, training, protective service operations, crime prevention and physical security, and law and order operations.

Planning

Comprehensive AT/FP plans must be developed and implemented to provide maximum personnel and assets protection. These plans must clearly describe AT/FP operational responsibilities for permanently or temporarily assigned units and individuals. Memorandums of agreement are established to coordinate response to security threats and medical emergencies. These agreements also cover communications interface with cooperating agencies, intelligence sharing, and other mutual physical security and loss prevention issues. Memorandums of agreement must be reviewed, updated, and exercised periodically. The MAGTF AT/FP officer serves as an advisor to assist the commander in meeting and planning for AT/FP requirements.

As AT/FP subject matter experts, MP officers are well suited to function as the MAGTF AT/FP officer. Military police assist AT/FP planning efforts by—

- ┆ Assisting in the development of AT/FP plans for permanent and temporary operations and exercises.
- ┆ Providing recommendations for specific measures and actions to be taken for each threat condition (THREATCON) level.
- ┆ Recommending procedures to collect and analyze threat information and threat capability.
- ┆ Assessing vulnerability to threat attacks.
- ┆ Implementing procedures to enhance AT/FP and for responding to threat incidents.
- ┆ Maintaining liaison with HN and foreign authorities.

Assessments

Assessments are essential to the development of an effective AT/FP plan. Threat assessments form the basis for planning and justification of resource expenditures and contribute to planning and the establishment of specific THREATCON measures. The Navy Antiterrorism Analysis Center prepares area threat assessments to provide the commander with updated analysis of the threat in a particular AO. The

local threat assessment may also be obtained via the resident NCIS office.

Vulnerability assessments provide the commander a threat-based analysis and self-assessment tool to evaluate the unit's vulnerability to terrorist attack. In a tactical environment, vulnerability assessments enhance the AT/FP posture by improving stationary asset security. The more vulnerable a unit, the more attractive it becomes to terrorists.

Vulnerabilities identified during assessments provide justification for establishing specific THREATCON measures and actions. Prior to deployment, vulnerability assessments must be conducted to identify appropriate force protection measures and to reduce risk. Military police, assigned to the MAGTF, should be tasked as part of an integrated team to conduct these assessments.

Military police reduce vulnerabilities to terrorist attack by—

- ┆ Focusing on those elements directly related to combating terrorism, to include preventing terrorist acts, and if prevention fails, limiting mass casualties.
- ┆ Identifying vulnerabilities that may be exploited by threat groups and recommending options to eliminate or reduce those vulnerabilities.
- ┆ Concentrating on areas identified by the commander as essential to mission accomplishment.

Training

A vital part of the commander's force protection program, training and education are main factors in reducing the terrorist's opportunity to target U.S. Forces. Training increases individuals' awareness and helps them to focus on prevention of terrorism.

Deploying personnel must receive Level I antiterrorism training within the 6 months prior to deployment or travel overseas. The AT/FP officers are responsible for coordinating and conducting Level I training and may use local CID, NCIS, or specially trained military police to increase the AT/FP awareness level of personnel.

Integration of terrorist scenarios into unit-level training exercises provides practical application of

terrorism awareness skills and serves to reinforce force protection readiness within the unit. Military police assist in incorporating and coordinating scenarios that—

- ┆ Evaluate a unit's ability to detect terrorist surveillance and targeting.
- ┆ Implement increased THREATCON security measures.
- ┆ Gauge the organization's preparedness to respond to acts of terrorism and attack by traditional conventional enemy forces.

Protective Service Operations

Commanders may be required to perform protective service operations to reduce individual or group vulnerability to terrorist attack. To assist in protective service operations, military police provide personal security for key Government leaders, flag officers, and equivalent civilian dignitaries. Military police also coordinate and support HN and foreign law enforcement protective service operations.

Crime Prevention and Physical Security

Military police provide units in a combat environment with advice on crime prevention and physical security measures through a heightened degree of awareness. In addition, military police are responsible for investigating and reporting criminal activities that will assist the commander in maintaining unit order and discipline. Military police also provide commanders with awareness programs, instruction, and information on recognizing, countering, and preventing criminal and terrorist activities.

Physical security is the protection of critical assets, such as headquarters elements and communication and control activities. See Appendix D, Physical Security.

Normally, MP involvement in physical security is limited to providing units advice for security in their AO. When assisting in security enhancement planning, military police provide advice on the use of physical security equipment that may include—

- ┆ Perimeter barriers.

- | Protective lighting.
- | Security containers.
- | Locking mechanisms.
- | Intrusion systems.
- | Personal identification.
- | Access control.
- | Movement control.

Law and Order Operations

Military police conduct law and order operations to provide the commanders with a lawful and orderly environment and to enhance the commander's AT/FP posture. See chapter 5.

As part of the force protection program, military police enforce laws, directives, and punitive regulations; conduct criminal and accident investigations; and control the civilian populace and resources in accordance with the MAGTF commander's directives. Law and order operations in support of AT/FP efforts also include MWD support and police information operations.

Military Working Dog Support

Special MWD capabilities significantly enhance the commander's ability to protect forces and assets. See Appendix E, Military Working Dogs. Although MWDs are normally garrison assets, the MAGTF commander can request MWD support for combat, combat support, and combat service support operations. Dual-certified patrol and explosive detector dogs give the commander the ability to—

- | Detect explosives and tripwires.
- | Bypass the enemy in bunkers and built-up areas.
- | Conduct flight line security patrols, EPW control, perimeter patrols, and other appropriate missions.

Information Operations

As part of the commander's AT/FP program, military police and CID or NCIS collect, analyze, and interpret criminal and law enforcement information, which plays an important part in the commander's intelligence preparation of the battlefield. Military police collect information and coordinate efforts with the MAGTF intelligence staff officer (G-2/S-2) to support units' HUMINT all-source production efforts. See figure 2-1.

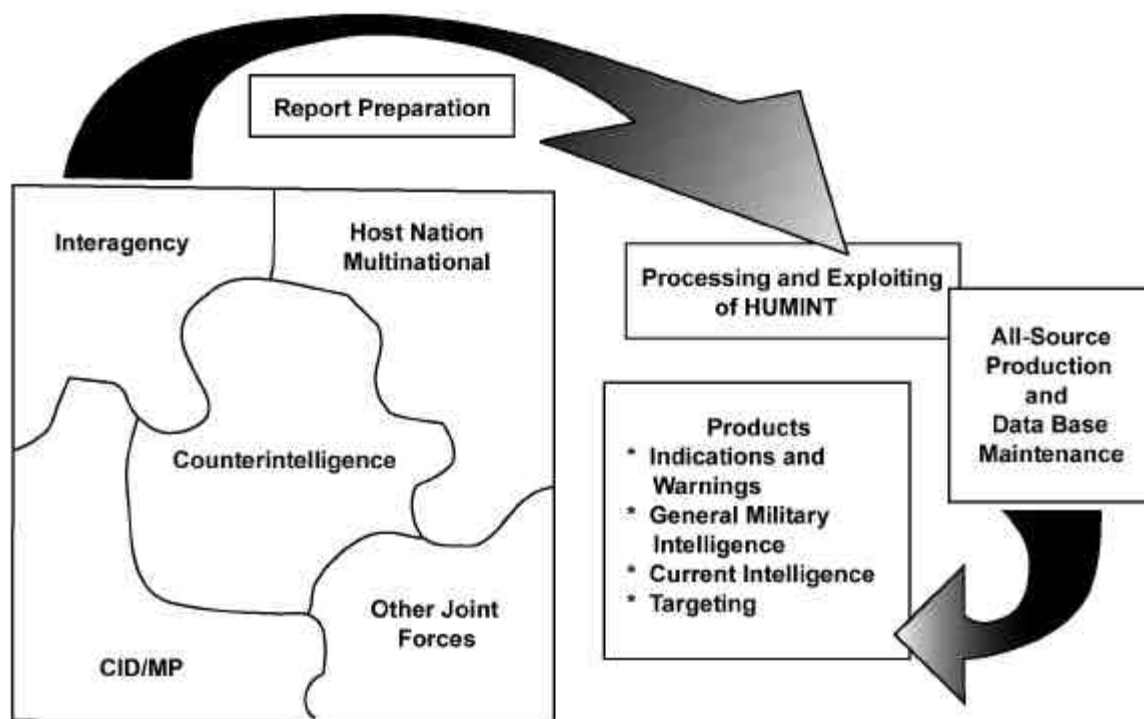


Figure 2-1. HUMINT Operations.

CHAPTER 3. MANEUVER AND MOBILITY SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Reconnaissance, security, and mobility are critical to successful military operations. In support of these requirements, military police conduct maneuver and mobility support operations (MMSO) across the full range of military operations.

During peace operations, military police aid the safe flow of food and supplies and assist local authorities with road and highway regulation during disaster relief operations. While performing MMSO functions, military police work closely with the logistic movement control center (LMCC) to implement plans for controlling the movement of combat resources along LOC. In multinational operations, this support integrates available HN and allied forces capabilities.

In wartime, military police expedite forward, lateral, and rear movement of forces on the battlefield. To assist the movement of forces across the battlefield, military police operate TCPs and conduct mobile patrols to help stragglers return to their respective units. In addition, military police help clear LOC by directing and controlling the movement of civilians whose location or direction of movement may hinder military operations. They also provide escorts to move U.S. noncombatants from assembly points to theater embarkation terminals.

During MMSO, military police perform—

- ┆ Route reconnaissance and surveillance.
- ┆ MSR regulation and enforcement.
- ┆ MSR control measures (temporary route signing).
- ┆ Support for river crossing operations.
- ┆ Support for passage of lines.
- ┆ Support for area damage control.
- ┆ Straggler and dislocated civilian control operations.
- ┆ Information collecting, reporting, and dissemination.

Route Reconnaissance and Surveillance

Military police conduct route reconnaissance and surveillance operations to assist operational and intelligence collection planning efforts by gathering

detailed information on a specific route and its surrounding terrain. Mobile MP teams record and report the condition of MSRs and other critical roadways to identify weather effects on road surfaces, trafficability, route damage, NBC contamination, and enemy activity. Military police continually monitor MSRs and the surrounding terrain to provide early warning of enemy activity to commanders.

In MOOTW, route reconnaissance is conducted to open new routes to support peace operations, humanitarian assistance, or areas devastated by natural or manmade disasters. Military police conduct detailed and continuous route reconnaissance to provide updated information to the commander and units traveling the MSRs.

Main Supply Route Regulation and Enforcement

To support force movement, MP units enforce MSR regulation plans by controlling highway traffic activities. Enforcement efforts focus on ensuring that only authorized traffic uses controlled MSRs.

The command with jurisdiction over the road network sets the highway regulation plan, which includes MSR regulation measures. These regulations appear in traffic circulation plans as well as in engineer route, bridge, and tunnel reconnaissance reports. Unit standing operating procedures (SOPs) and command directives also may contain MSR regulations. The LMCC establishes route classifications using information provided from MP route reconnaissance missions.

Military police use TCPs, roadblocks, checkpoints, holding areas, and defiles at critical points to monitor MSRs and enforce command regulations. Mounted MP teams patrol between static posts to observe traffic and road conditions, to gather information on friendly and enemy activity, and to assist stranded vehicles and crews. Changes in road condition and enemy activity along MSRs are reported immediately through MP channels.

Main Supply Route Control Measures

While performing MMSO, military police permit MSR traffic to flow as smoothly and naturally as possible. To keep traffic moving and regulate MSRs, military police move traffic through defiles; establish vehicle holding areas; set up roadblocks, checkpoints, and traffic control points; and monitor route signs.

Defiles

A defile is a narrow natural or manmade passage that constricts the movement of troops and vehicles. Military police use defiles to slow or restrict movement along MSRs.

Vehicle Holding Areas

Vehicle holding areas are locations where vehicles and troops using MSRs are staged temporarily. Military police often use vehicle holding areas with defiles, checkpoints, and roadblocks to temporarily control or suspend traffic movement.

Roadblocks

Roadblocks are manned or unmanned control sites that limit the movement of vehicles or close access to certain areas. Military police set up roadblocks to stop, slow, or restrict movement of vehicles along a route. A roadblock can help channel vehicles and personnel to checkpoints, holding areas, or defiles.

Checkpoints

Checkpoints are set up to control movement and to prevent illegal actions or actions that aid the enemy. At checkpoints, military police inspect cargo, enforce rules and regulations, and collect and provide information.

Traffic Control Points

The main purpose of a TCP is to ensure smooth and efficient use of the road network in accordance with the traffic circulation plan. Military police set up TCPs at critical sites along MSRs to control the movement of vehicles and personnel. Usually, TCP locations are identified during the transportation planning process.

Route Signs

A signed military route system, like the signed U.S. highway system, enables road users to reach their destinations by following signs and road markings displayed along the roadside. Route signs provide MSR users with locations of detours, key units, and facilities. In addition, signs provide directions and distances, identify routes or hazards, and provide general information to assist movement. Signs also reduce manpower requirements by eliminating the need to post a military police along a route. Military police routinely monitor signs before critical moves to ensure the signs are not damaged, destroyed, or moved by weather, saboteurs, or battle.

Support for River Crossing Operations

Military police support river crossing operations by helping units to move rapidly across river obstacles. River crossing MP support serves to reduce congestion, speed the crossing, and enable the maneuver forces to maintain momentum. The MP employment for a river crossing is influenced by the battlefield situation.

The number and placement of MP assets supporting this operation vary with the size of the force crossing the river and the degree of enemy resistance expected or encountered. Military police perform maneuver and mobility support activities leading up to, within the crossing area, and on the entry and exit sides of the river. To support river crossing operations, military police—

- ┆ Establish holding areas.
- ┆ Enforce MSR regulations.
- ┆ Direct units to proper crossing locations.
- ┆ Move units through crossing areas on schedule.

Support for Passage of Lines

Moving a maneuver unit through the position of an emplaced unit that is in contact with the enemy is a critical action. The degree of MP support depends on the commander's needs and the number of military police available. The MP commander, the division logistics staff officer (G-4), and the division G-3 plan

and coordinate the passage of lines operation. Military police support a passage of lines by—

- ┆ Establishing TCPs.
- ┆ Escorting and guiding vehicles.
- ┆ Setting up temporary route signs.

Support for Area Damage Control

Area damage such as downed trees, urban rubble, damaged or destroyed bridges, cratered roads, and contaminated road networks affect military operations. Area damage control (ADC) measures taken before, during, and after hostile actions and natural or manmade disasters minimize effects and reduce damage. The focus of ADC is to limit the impact of military operations and to restore normal operations to the local populace as quickly as possible.

The amount of MP support needed for ADC operations depends on the extent of the damage, the importance of the affected area, and the impact of the damage on military operations. Damage to an area may be so great that roads may be closed and MSR traffic may be rerouted. If roadways are passable, military police conduct MMSO in the affected area. Military police conduct route and area reconnaissance to determine the trafficability of the routes into, out of, and around affected areas. When supporting ADC operations, military police operate mounted and dismounted mobile patrols, checkpoints, roadblocks, and defiles to—

- ┆ Enforce emergency restrictions on movement into, within, and out of the affected area.
- ┆ Enforce curfews, orders, and movement authorization and prioritization.
- ┆ Watch for theft, pilferage, or arson against military property.
- ┆ Direct dislocated civilians.
- ┆ Collect stragglers.

Straggler and Dislocated Civilian Control Operations

Military police conduct straggler control operations to assist commanders in maintaining combat strength by

locating and returning stragglers to their units. Military police locate stragglers at TCPs, checkpoints, roadblocks, defiles, or on patrol. For large numbers of stragglers, special posts and collecting points are set up along MSRs or military police can operate straggler posts at established TCPs, checkpoints, and roadblocks.

To expedite movement on MSRs, military police conduct dislocated civilian control operations. Although the HN usually takes measures to control the movement of their populations during a conflict, a mass flow of civilians can seriously affect the movement or security of military units. If needed, military police redirect or prevent the movement of civilians when their location, direction of movement, or actions hinder military activity. During control operations, military police direct dislocated civilians to secondary roadways and areas not used by military forces.

Information Collecting, Reporting, and Dissemination

Through information collecting, reporting, and dissemination operations, military police contribute to the initial intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB) by providing input on—

- ┆ Terrain that helps or hinders a combat support operation (e.g., presence of a water supply for a chemical decontamination point).
- ┆ Terrain that can be critical to the AO security mission (e.g., presence of potential DZs or LZs, communications sites, depot sites).
- ┆ Civil-military considerations (e.g., presence of built-up areas, refugee evacuation routes, populated areas sympathetic to the friendly or enemy cause).

Military police contribute to the intelligence cycle process by conducting reconnaissance patrols to fill intelligence gaps or to update information on critical areas and high-value targets. For example, after G-3/G-4 planners assign MSRs from the MEF support area forward, military police check the terrain for the presence of high-value targets (HVTs). Once identified, critical bridges, routes, and other HVTs, which the enemy will want to interdict or destroy, can be surveilled or replacements planned.

CHAPTER 4. AREA SECURITY OPERATIONS

Military police conduct area security operations to protect critical functions, facilities, and forces. To ensure support and sustainment operations are uninterrupted, military police synchronize efforts with other combat support and combat service support units within the AO. The HN, when capable, retains responsibility for security of areas outside U.S. bases, but commanders are ultimately responsible for the defense and security of their forces.

During peace operations, military police conduct area security in and around areas devastated by natural or manmade disasters to assist civilian or government agencies with the protection of life and property. During contingency operations, military police conduct area security operations to protect the Force, restore order, and ensure freedom of movement.

Area security operations encompass those areas within the boundaries of the GCE, CSSE, and ACE, as well as the MAGTF rear area. Security measures taken by individual units reduce the probability or minimize the effects of enemy attacks on friendly installations and areas. Each unit must be able to provide local security with organic assets. Military police operating throughout the parent command's AO may respond to augment or reinforce those forces.

To support the MAGTF commander's intent, military police conduct security operations, which include:

- ┆ Rear area security.
- ┆ Airfield security.
- ┆ FARP security.
- ┆ NBC hazard monitor and survey operations.
- ┆ Port operations security.
- ┆ Logistic convoy security.

Command Post Security

Often MP area security capabilities are misapplied to provide command post (CP) security. The commander may establish an interior guard to preserve order, protect property, and enforce regulations within the jurisdiction of the command. An interior guard force, which is entirely separate from the MP force, should be the primary security force within the CP area.

Methods

By virtue of their constant movement, military police provide security to assist in protecting units, critical facilities, MSRs, and airfields. The mobility and firepower inherent within MP teams allow them to engage small enemy units by fire and movement. Military police are capable of destroying these enemy units or disrupting their actions or preparations. Should military police encounter a threat level too large to engage, they are capable of fixing or delaying the enemy and calling for supporting fires. Military police accomplish area security primarily by conducting motor and foot patrols.

Motor Patrols

The MP motor patrols perform the same functions for area security as they do for MMSO in maintaining the security of MSRs and LOC in the AO.

Foot Patrols

The MP foot patrols help to prevent infiltration and surprise attacks aimed at stationary units, facilities, or critical points along MSRs. Though limited in size, these patrols can be used to perform hasty area reconnaissance or security functions. Based on the mission, the situation, and the need for additional security, an MP foot patrol may be comprised of one or more teams.

The MP motor patrol teams may also conduct limited foot patrols by parking their vehicle and providing security while other team members move on foot. These teams are well trained in fire and movement techniques, which prepare them to engage the enemy. Once enemy contact is made, the patrol takes actions based on the patrol's mission. Regardless of the mission, MP patrols always gather as much information as possible.

Rear Area Security

Rear area security (RAS) operations are conducted to protect the MAGTF rear against enemy interference. In a contiguous battlespace, the MAGTF rear area is

that area from the GCE rear boundary to the MAGTF rear boundary. Normally, the contiguous battlespace is organized in a linear manner with deep, close, and rear areas adjacent to each other and oriented toward the enemy. Noncontiguous battlespace is organized in a nonlinear manner. In a noncontiguous battlespace, the rear area may consist of several different locations and at great distance from the majority of Marine units.

During MAGTF operations, combat service support normally originates from the rear area of the battlefield. Many of the ACE facilities established ashore also operate from the rear area. The enemy will attempt to disrupt and demoralize rear area forces by interrupting support activities, interdicting LOC, and trying to cause a diversion of combat power from the close battle to protect the rear area. The threat must be minimized through economy of force operations, dispersion, and increased base defense capabilities.

Each unit operating in the rear area is responsible for providing its own security. These units must be organized and prepared to defend themselves so that the GCE can concentrate its effort on the close battle.

Support

Military police operating in the MAGTF rear area are an integral part of RAS. During planning, military police provide input to the MAGTF operational planning team (OPT). The MP RAS support effort includes the simultaneous execution of MP mission capabilities (e.g., MMSO) and other area security functions.

While conducting MMSO missions, military police support RAS by maintaining MSRs and LOC security and by providing a hasty reconnaissance capability. When needed, military police respond as an augmenting security force. In support of RAS, military police patrol the area, conduct surveillance activities, provide early warning and rapid reaction forces, and collect information for planning.

Patrolling

Military police move along rear area MSRs, LOC, and surrounding terrain in motor patrols and on foot patrols to reconnoiter and search for signs of enemy activity. These patrols can fix the enemy in place by fire and movement until other forces arrive or supporting fires can destroy them.

Surveillance Activities

Through observation and surveillance activities, military police identify possible enemy LZs and DZs and deny their use to the enemy.

Early Warning and Rapid Reaction Forces

Military police provide early warning and rapid reaction forces for immediate commitment. When the enemy occupies an LZ or DZ, every attempt should be made to destroy those enemy forces before they can leave the zone. Once located, enemy units must be attacked with the available force. Depending on the size of the enemy force, military police conduct immediate combat operations to nullify the enemy force or respond as an augmenting security force. However, the early identification of enemy zones may subject these areas to preplanned, on-call fires. If the enemy force is too large to be assaulted, military police fix and delay the enemy force until supporting troops or fires can be received.

Information Collection

Military police assist the OPT in RAS planning by providing information on significant threat activity or events and by recommending security force deployment locations to reduce the threat's effect on area operations. Military police support the information collection effort by monitoring—

- ┆ Road junctions.
- ┆ Forest paths and trails.
- ┆ Small groups of individuals trying to move through or evade detection in rear areas.
- ┆ Areas with groups or individuals sympathetic to the threat.
- ┆ Friendly high-value targets (e.g., ammo dumps, communications relay sites, CPs).

Liaison

While providing RAS support, military police must maintain constant liaison with the headquarters coordinating rear area operations or, if established, the rear area operations center (RAOC). Knowledge of MP patrols' locations and current situations enables the tactical security officer to support the military police if the threat level requires or to call in MP support for unit reinforcement.

Airfield Security

Military aircraft and their supporting facilities are prime enemy targets. A dedicated approach to airfield defense, which includes first echelon security, is essential to secure these assets. While military police are essential to the airfield defense effort, units operating in the ACE area of responsibility must also be able to provide organic security forces to counter enemy activities. The ACE provides guidance on where MP assets are needed to defend against the threat.

Support

Military police complement the ACE security efforts by functioning as a response or augmentation force or as reinforcement for the airfield security force, providing physical security support and defense in depth.

Physical Security

An integral part of airfield defense, physical security is concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel and prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. Military police assist the ACE commander in identifying physical security requirements for a strong, active, physical security program. Physical security measures include establishing physical barriers, intrusion detection devices, motor and foot patrols, and access control techniques. These measures, coupled with strong intelligence and threat analysis programs, are vital to the security of the ACE AO.

Defense in Depth

The airfield defensive measures should include establishing a defense in depth to defeat or delay enemy forces intent on interfering with the aircraft launch. Defense in depth includes establishing strong defensive positions along the perimeter as well as incorporating plans for fire control and active foot and motor patrols inside and outside the perimeter. Military police assist the defensive effort in each of these areas. They are also suited to provide a defensive patrolling force by using mobility and firepower to locate and disrupt enemy intentions as early as possible. When establishing the defense in depth, commanders should consider the following echelon approaches:

- 1 First Echelon. This defense provides forces to guard the airstrip and aircraft within the confines of the airstrip and adjacent ramps. See figure 4-1. First echelon security is provided within the confines of the airfield security force.

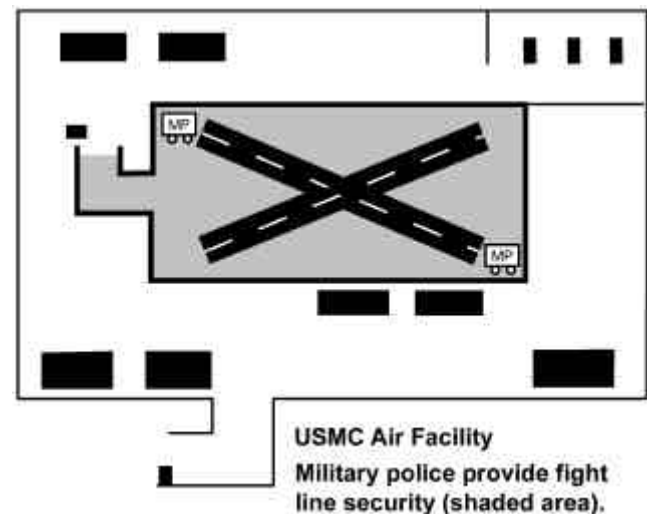


Figure 4-1. First Echelon Security.

- 2 Second Echelon. This defense involves access control and security of the buildings and support facilities surrounding the airfield. See figure 4-2.

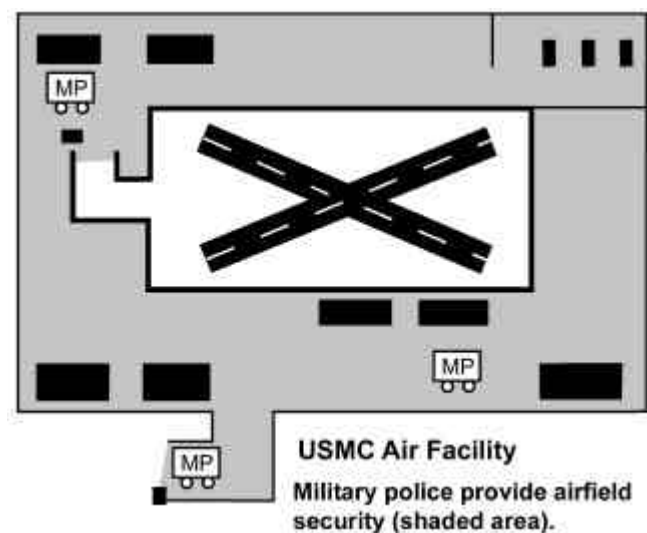


Figure 4-2. Second Echelon Security.

- 3 Third Echelon. This defense involves MP motor patrols to actively locate and destroy the enemy or disrupt their activities as far away from the airfield

as possible, reducing the need for close defense. See figure 4-3.

Coordination

The RAOC tactical security officer and the MP commander must work closely to coordinate limited assets effectively. Knowledge of the MP missions and the priority of these missions are keys in providing MP support to the ACE.

Security Measures

Area security plans should include airfield defense requirements for increased security patrols and static security measures. As part of this effort, MP mounted and dismounted patrols screen the area around an airfield day and night. Screening operations are coordinated with the RAOC or the tactical air operations center, depending on whether the airfield is in the forward or rear area. Military police conducting these operations concentrate on keeping the enemy from destroying resources on the ground and from interrupting or stopping air operations. To provide this support, military police—

- | Focus most of their efforts on night operations.
- | Conduct area and zone security patrols to detect, delay, disrupt, and destroy the enemy.
- | Increase mounted security patrols.
- | Maintain direct and indirect observation of possible enemy DZs and LZs within the AO.
- | Determine and recommend defensive position locations.
- | Recommend the location of defensive barriers to deny key terrain.
- | Set up MMSO measures, (e.g., TCPs and holding areas) to control traffic moving onto the airfield.
- | Increase NBC detecting and reporting.
- | Conduct delays to allow follow-on support forces to assemble if the enemy exceeds the combined capability of the ACE security augmentation force and the MP forces.
- | Establish external perimeter and entry control point access measures.

Aircraft Avenue of Approach Security

The airfield avenues of approach that fan out from the ends of runways are of particular importance to

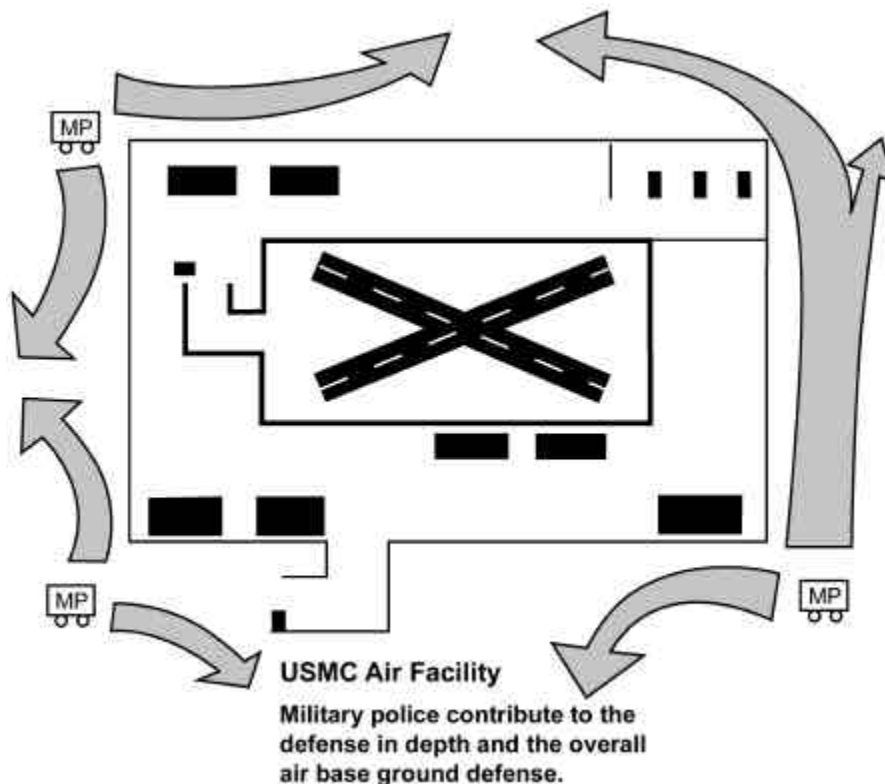


Figure 4-3. Third Echelon Security.

military police and ground forces in the defense area. See figure 4-4.

In these areas on either end of a runway, aircraft are particularly vulnerable to enemy ground fires because aircraft move slowly when taking off or landing. Threat forces scouting airfields will try to identify sector boundaries and hard-to-reach areas like swamps where external defense may not be as extensive. A dismounted threat will try to infiltrate an airfield through these areas and target aircraft with portable surface-to-air missiles.

Commanders should concentrate security efforts within these areas to discourage the enemy from engaging aircraft. Military police conducting mounted or dismounted operations in these areas can detect and help prevent the threat from engaging aircraft as they take off and land.

Water Obstacle Security

The airfield located next to a river, lake, or ocean provides unique security challenges. Water obstacles that penetrate the defense area may require airfield security forces to set up continuous battle positions between the water and critical facilities near the water, because threat infiltration, reconnaissance, and standoff weapons attack may be directed from the water.

While patrolling, military police conduct reconnaissance of these vulnerable areas and make recommendations for securing and protecting them.

Military police identify security measures to be implemented as part of the airfield security plan and recommend the use of obstacles that may include emplacement of fencing, mines, and sensor employment along portions of the perimeter.

Night Operations

The airfield is most vulnerable to threat when visibility is limited. The bulk of internal and external airfield security operations must be dedicated to threat forces detection during periods of limited visibility. When supporting airfield security operations, military police integrate and extensively use—

- ┆ Night vision devices.
- ┆ Tactical deception.
- ┆ Electronic sensors.
- ┆ Aggressive patrolling.
- ┆ Obstacles and barriers.

Forward Arming and Refueling Point Security

Future operations will continue to require a limited logistical footprint, which will probably include the use of FARPs. The FARPs help sustain the battle tempo by providing maneuver elements the ability to expend minimum time rearming and refueling while continuing operations.

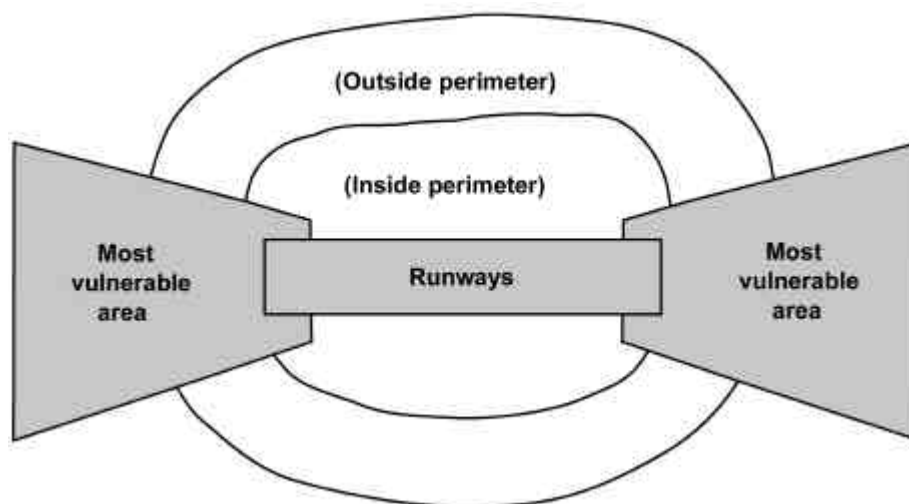


Figure 4-4. Areas Where Aircraft are Most Vulnerable to Enemy Ground Fire.

Military police assist in the planning and security of FARPs. Specific mission requirements and capabilities are determined by the number of military police available and other mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available–time available (METT-T). Military police quickly move vehicles through the FARP while maintaining a secure environment. The MP units' inherent mobility allows them to keep up with the FARP as it moves forward to support the mission.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Hazard Monitoring and Surveying Operations

Early detection of NBC hazards enhances the AO security and facilitates the movement of forces. Military police are especially useful for warning the command of NBC hazards because they move throughout the battlefield. Equipped with protective clothing and gear when performing NBC detection operations, military police may be formed in teams or squads that operate independently or as part of a larger detection effort.

To enhance force survivability, MP patrols make continuous observations throughout the AO. When military police detect an NBC hazard, they mark the contaminated area, secure the area, and report its status through operational channels. Military police inform road users and direct traffic to bypass the contaminated road network or area. These NBC detection efforts help troops and supplies to move safely on the battlefield.

Port Operations Security

Critical ships cargoes are at great risk to sabotage, diversion, and/or theft during loading, transporting, and storing phases of port operations. Supply corridors include ports, inland waterways, railways, pipelines, and airfields. Security measures should focus on aggressive patrolling of these corridors to detect, report, and combat the threat.

Normally, the HN or port authority identifies port security requirements. Because port facilities are often shared with allied forces, users must provide their own

security. Once security requirements are established, the HN may request U.S. assistance.

An integral part of maritime pre-positioning force arrival and assembly operations, military police provide security to ports, airfields, and connecting MSRs. Military police also support port operations by aggressively patrolling the area. The force movement control center coordinates U.S. port requirements and coordinates with the military police to ensure security concerns are addressed.

Strict port operations security measures must be established to offer protection of critical assets during ship loading and offloading. Depending on the size of the operation, military police assist port operations security by—

- | Conducting liaison with other agencies (HN police and military, port security, Coast Guard).
- | Enabling command relationships.
- | Designating restricted areas.
- | Controlling access.
- | Patrolling likely avenues of approach (land and waterborne).
- | Identifying barriers (natural and manmade).
- | Determining MSRs (vulnerability, alternate routes) to and from the port area.
- | Establishing static posts and roving patrols.

Logistic Convoy Security

The security provided by military police on MSRs help ensure battlefield resources reach their destination. Military police support logistic convoy security by conducting route reconnaissance and surveillance to—

- | Identify primary and alternate routes.
- | Establish convoy route traffic control measures.
- | Expedite the delivery of food and supplies to areas devastated by natural or manmade disasters.

Typically, military police do not provide logistics convoy escorts because they do not have the organic manpower to provide substantial security escorts. However, in critical situations, military police may provide a limited escort for a convoy through their assigned patrol area. Primarily, military police direct

convoys to specific locations and provide security at specific areas along a route until the convoy passes.

To update route information military police coordinate with engineers, aviators, and HN police operating in the area. In addition, military police coordinate with the LMCC to ensure that control centers are aware of traffic requirements and movement along MSRs.

Special ammunition convoys may require MP escort. Members of the MP convoy escort must be familiar with the escorted unit's SOP and ensure that their own SOP is compatible.

Military police coordinate with HN, multinational, joint, and interagency units providing area security in the AO to determine convoy restrictions, requirements, and available support.

CHAPTER 5. LAW AND ORDER OPERATIONS

Successful law and order operations are important to maintaining combat readiness and efficiency. While conducting law and order operations, military police enforce laws, directives, and regulations; conduct criminal and traffic accident investigations; and control populations and resources to provide commanders a lawful and orderly environment. Military police also coordinate actions to remove conditions promoting crime and reduce opportunities allowing crime. Key to the success of these operations is the military police's ability to operate with restraint and authority, probable cause, and minimum use of force.

Military police conduct law and order operation function within their jurisdiction and authority. While military police may have the authority to apprehend a suspect, the military may not have jurisdiction to adjudicate charges. The concept of jurisdiction discussed in this chapter refers to the authority of military police to apprehend military personnel and to detain civilians.

Authority

Authority is the lawful right of designated persons or agencies to exercise governmental power or control. The military police's authority to enforce military law, orders, and regulations, by apprehension or detention if necessary, is derived primarily from the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, and the *Uniform Code of Military Justice* (UCMJ).

The UCMJ specifies the types of persons that are subject to the provisions and articles of the UCMJ. In the continental United States (CONUS), the authority of the military police over persons other than those subject to the UCMJ is derived from Federal law and the policies and orders of the military commander.

Outside CONUS, MP authority is founded in the laws of the country concerned, the status-of-forces agreement (SOFA), and the UCMJ. Normally, the SOFA authorizes one government to take action in cases where both governments could take action. In the absence of an international agreement or SOFA, U.S. Military Forces are subject to the UCMJ and the laws of the nation in which stationed.

Persons Subject to Uniform Code of Military Justice

The UCMJ, as established by Congress, provides one basic code of military justice and law for Military Services. The code authorizes the President of the United States to set rules of evidence; pretrial, trial, and post-trial procedures; and maximum punishments for violations of the UCMJ. Under this authority, the President issued the *Manual for Courts-Martial* (MCM). A primary source document for matters relating to military justice, the MCM is an executive order implementing the provisions of the UCMJ. The MCM establishes the military law of evidence.

Active duty military personnel, as well as some retired members and other personnel enumerated in Article 2 of the UCMJ, are subject to the provisions of the UCMJ. Military police have authority to take appropriate action with persons subject to the UCMJ. This authority is not limited to military reservations or Federal property.

Persons Not Subject to Uniform Code of Military Justice

Commanders and military police are advised to consult the local staff judge advocate (SJA) concerning the circumstances warranting detention of persons not subject to the UCMJ. In areas under military jurisdiction or control, military police may take into custody and detain the following persons who are not in the military services or subject to UCMJ:

- ┆ Persons found committing a felony or a misdemeanor may be detained long enough to be turned over to civil authorities.
- ┆ Persons found violating properly promulgated military regulations.
- ┆ Persons cited for violating the Assimilated Crimes Act, not including felonies or breaches of the peace, may be referred to a U.S. magistrate.
- ┆ Civilians may be subject to military authority in situations involving martial law or hostilities.

Persons Subject to Posse Comitatus Act

Within CONUS, MP authority does not extend to civilians outside areas under military jurisdiction or control. While the Posse Comitatus Act prohibits the

use of the military and military police for enforcement of Federal, state, county, or local civilian law, other operations are not prohibited. These operations include—

- ┆ Federal military forces employed to quell a civil disturbance, to protect Federal functions and property, or to act in an emergency.
- ┆ Acts having a primary military purpose and only incidentally enforcing civilian law.
- ┆ Military assistance to protect public safety.
- ┆ Development and maintenance of effective working relationships between military police and their civilian counterparts and the loan of certain types of equipment to civilian authorities.
- ┆ Investigation of offenses committed by civilians if there is a military interest. (The SJA should be consulted on a case-by-case basis to determine whether a specific investigation should be conducted.)

Jurisdiction

Military jurisdiction is the extent of and limitation on the right of an armed force to exercise authority and control over persons and offenses. Jurisdiction limits the exercise of authority. The jurisdiction of every offense or incident depends on the status of the suspect, international agreements and treaties, military interest in the offense, and other factors. Military jurisdiction is exercised through the application of military law, orders, and regulations. Military jurisdiction extends to military personnel whether or not they are in an area under military control. The military has exclusive jurisdiction to try persons subject to the UCMJ. Civil jurisdiction is exercised through the application of state and Federal law.

Under international law, the HN normally has primary jurisdiction to prosecute nonmilitary offenses committed within its borders by members of a visiting force. This authority may be further defined or surrendered to military authorities through SOFAs and other treaties or agreements depending on the nature and circumstances of the offense. This limitation to prosecute does not prohibit commanders from taking administrative action against suspects. The SJA should be consulted when questions exist about jurisdiction. While conducting law and order operations military police operate under exclusive, concurrent, and proprietary jurisdictions.

Exclusive Jurisdiction

Under exclusive jurisdiction, the Federal Government assumes sole jurisdiction over the designated area. Many military installations have exclusive Federal jurisdiction. On these installations, the Federal Government exercises executive, legislative, and judicial authority. To facilitate exclusive jurisdiction and to avoid the difficult task of enacting and maintaining a code of criminal laws appropriate for areas under its jurisdiction, Congress passed Title 18, Assimilated Crimes Act, *United States Code*, Section 13. This statute provides that all acts or omissions occurring in an area under Federal jurisdiction, which would constitute crimes if the area were under the state jurisdiction, will constitute similar crimes, similarly punishable, under Federal law. This act does not assimilate crimes based on state statutes that are contrary to Federal policy and law, such as civil rights legislation, nor does it assimilate state law if there is an existing Federal statute or law on the subject.

Concurrent Jurisdiction

Concurrent jurisdiction exists when the Federal Government and the state or local government exercise simultaneous authority over an area. Essentially, this type of jurisdiction is dual jurisdiction. Under concurrent jurisdiction, state criminal laws are applicable in the area and can be enforced by the state as well as the Federal Government under the Assimilated Crimes Act.

Proprietary Jurisdiction

Proprietary jurisdiction applies in instances where the Federal Government has ownership to an area but has not retained jurisdiction. In this case, the Federal Government has the same rights as any other landowner. The state retains jurisdiction over the area and has the authority to enforce laws in the area. The Assimilated Crimes Act does not apply to areas of Federal proprietary jurisdiction. In such areas, military police exercise authority in compliance with the instructions of the appropriate commander.

Command and Control

Military police conduct law and order operations when the commander requires it and when battle intensity permits. During intense combat operations, the

commander normally needs military police to expedite the movement of supplies and resources and to conduct MMSO and area security operations. Typically, military police conduct full-scale, dedicated law and order operations after the AO has matured. The commander determines when MP assets are needed and can be afforded for dedicated law and order operations. In a peacetime environment, military police conduct extensive law and order operations.

Military police performing law and order operations enhance the commander's combat readiness, efficiency, and command and control by—

- ┆ Preventing the diversion of military resources, thereby, aiding in the maintenance of combat strength.
- ┆ Suppressing opportunities for criminal behavior.
- ┆ Assisting and protecting forces.
- ┆ Preserving good order and discipline.
- ┆ Assisting intelligence organizations in obtaining a complete tactical intelligence picture by collecting and providing criminal and operational data and information.
- ┆ Providing liaison to civil or military law enforcement agencies.

Law and Order Functions

Law and order operations are often conducted simultaneously with other MP missions. Military police implement and perform physical security measures for designated critical assets as part of area security operations. They regulate traffic and investigate accidents as a part of the MMSO mission. Crime prevention measures and selective enforcement measures are also performed as part of other missions.

Crime is detrimental to MAGTF operations and can cause a severe deterioration in morale. Military police assist the commander in curtailing and eliminating criminal activities by enforcing law and order and preserving good order and discipline. Based on the MAGTF commander's concept of operation, military police employ the following law and order functions:

- ┆ Law enforcement.
- ┆ Military working dog operations.
- ┆ Traffic enforcement and investigations.

- ┆ Criminal investigations.
- ┆ Crime prevention and physical security.
- ┆ Customs support operations.
- ┆ Information operations.
- ┆ Joint, combined, and HN operations.

Law Enforcement

An efficient and effective law enforcement effort eliminates the conditions and opportunities that promote crime. Successful law enforcement operations maintain combat readiness and efficiency by preventing the diversion of personnel and resources to fight crime and by maintaining military discipline. Marine Corps Order (MCO) P5580.2, *Marine Corps Law Enforcement Manual*, provides specific guidance on the establishment of law enforcement operations.

Patrol Operations

The key to an effective law enforcement effort is an aggressive MP patrol operation. The method of MP patrol depends on the mission, number of military police available, terrain, time of response, and level of HN support. Military police establish patrols to—

- ┆ Meet prescribed objectives.
- ┆ Protect designated resources.
- ┆ Identify and apprehend or detain offenders.

Desk Operations

Military police establish desk operations to—

- ┆ Coordinate and document MP patrol activity.
- ┆ Receive complaints and calls for assistance.
- ┆ Refer incidents to the appropriate investigative agency for further action.

Military Working Dog Operations

Military working dog (MWD) teams enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement operations with capabilities to detect explosive devices and residue, controlled substances, and to detect, track, control and apprehend personnel. They are used in peacetime environments to extend MP resources and contribute to the detection, investigation, and prevention of criminal activity. The MWD teams support a variety of MP operations, which are discussed in appendix E.

Mission support requirements determine the number of functional MWD teams that make up a wartime

mission-oriented MWD team. On the battlefield MWD teams—

- ┆ Help deter and detect the enemy.
- ┆ Support force protection operations by augmenting security forces and assisting in the protection of key personnel.
- ┆ Support population control by augmenting dislocated civilian and crowd control forces.
- ┆ Assist in temporary internment operations.

Traffic Enforcement and Accident Investigations

Traffic accidents account for a large number of deployed military casualties. Military police help to reduce the number of nonbattle traffic accident casualties and loss of equipment through enforcement of HN and command traffic regulations. Accident investigators assist HN or other authorities investigate those accidents involving U.S. personnel or property. Traffic enforcement reduces the military traffic threat to the HN population.

Types of Accidents Investigated

Providing they do not interfere with the tactical mission or mission-essential operations, the types of accidents military police investigate include those—

- ┆ Resulting in the fatalities of U.S. military personnel.
- ┆ Involving U.S. military personnel and equipment as well as HN persons and/or property.
- ┆ Involving substantial vehicle damage and/or multiple vehicles.

Investigative Services

Through the investigation of traffic accidents, military police serve to—

- ┆ Identify the personal, environmental, and equipment factors that caused or contributed to the accident.
- ┆ Document the facts of the incident for criminal or civil actions that may result from the accident.
- ┆ Expedite HN litigation.

Traffic Enforcement Measures

Based on the operational and political environment, traffic enforcement measures may include—

- ┆ Development of the traffic circulation plan.

- ┆ Operator license and dispatch checks.
- ┆ Safety inspection checkpoints.
- ┆ Enforcement of vehicle load and route restrictions.
- ┆ Speed control measures.

Criminal Investigations

Crimes occurring within an AO may require an indepth investigation. Military police investigate offenses committed against U.S. personnel or property. There are two types of criminal investigations on the battlefield. Minor crimes are usually investigated by MPIs. Major incidents and serious offenses, especially those involving death, serious bodily injury, and war crimes, are referred to the MP criminal investigation division. The CID investigative authority originates from the provost marshal or from the commander to whom the CID element is attached.

During peacetime, the Department of the Navy, NCIS, is primarily responsible for the investigation of major criminal offenses committed against persons, the U.S. Government or its property, and certain classes of private property.

During combat and contingency operations, CID investigators provide criminal investigative support to commanders. The CID personnel are authorized to initiate appropriate criminal investigations during these operations.

Commanders are prohibited from interfering with the investigations or impeding the use of investigative techniques. When a commander objects to the opening of a criminal investigation for operational or other reasons, that commander must report the circumstances immediately via the chain of command to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) (POS). Only the Secretary of the Navy or CMC may direct Marine Corps CID to delay, suspend, or terminate an investigation.

Alleged War Crime Investigations

Upon receiving information concerning alleged war crimes committed by Marines, commanders must immediately notify the nearest CID field office. It is extremely important that alleged war crimes be investigated promptly by CID and not by an investigating officer appointed by the command. Close coordination between the SJA and CID during war crime investigations is essential.

Joint Activities

Joint investigative activities, such as drug or black-market suppression teams, may involve investigators from NCIS, CID, MPI, or other U.S. Services or agencies. Such operations may require close liaison and cooperation with HN or allied civil or military agencies. The CID investigators also work closely with counterintelligence teams, pooling their resources to gather information on underground activities, terrorist groups, black-marketing, etc. In addition, CID investigators are trained to handle hostage incidents, hostage negotiations, and related terrorist incidents.

Crime Prevention and Physical Security

The objective of crime prevention is to provide a secure environment for military personnel to operate. Crime prevention employs proactive measures aimed at protecting persons and property. A successful crime prevention effort focuses on the number, type, location, and causes of crimes being committed. After causes are identified, military police employ preventive techniques by planning, implementing, evaluating, modifying, and developing new crime prevention measures.

A strong physical security program supports the crime prevention effort by helping to identify, reduce, eliminate, or neutralize conditions favorable to criminal activity. As part of the overall crime prevention effort, military police conduct physical security inspections and surveys of designated mission-essential or vulnerable activities within a command. Physical security inspections and surveys also identify measures to reduce the opportunity, and desire, for engaging in criminal acts.

Crime prevention is accomplished through a heightened degree of awareness. Units aware of the detrimental effects of criminal activities often police themselves to maintain unit integrity and morale. Military police provide the commander with awareness programs, as well as instruction and information on recognizing, countering, and preventing criminal activities. Crime prevention and physical security are discussed further in appendix D.

Customs Support Operations

Customs support is a requirement when U.S. personnel return to CTUS. Military police provide customs support to ensure units and individuals comply with U.S. Customs, other governmental agencies, and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

requirements. In the absence of U.S. Customs personnel, customs-certified military police, often aided by MWD teams, conduct military customs inspections to enforce U.S. customs laws and regulations. Customs support operations are discussed further in appendix A.

Border Control

While conducting customs support operations, military police may be required to establish and operate or assist HN authorities in supervising crossing points at international borders. Border control is maintained for—

- ┆ Security.
- ┆ Customs and tariff enforcement.
- ┆ Protection of the civilian economy.
- ┆ Apprehension of criminals, absentees, and persons of intelligence interest.

Functions

Control is maintained through the establishment of authorized road or rail crossing points, border patrols, and control posts. Essential to success of these operations is constant liaison with HN and neighboring country authorities. Military police conducting these operations—

- ┆ Establish the identity of U.S. military members crossing borders, determine the purpose of travel, and examine vehicles and travel documents.
- ┆ Instruct U.S. military members to make oral or written customs declarations as required.
- ┆ Conduct searches of vehicles, luggage, and any other property being imported or exported by U.S. military personnel.
- ┆ Seize contraband items that are in violation of customs regulations.

Information Operations

Success in MP law and order operations relies on the use of essential information and intelligence, which aid in the crime prevention and criminal investigation process. Military police collect, analyze, and disseminate information and intelligence as part of other missions. Force dispersion and the growing criminal threat will result in greater reliance on MP-gathered information.

The MP information operations complement the command intelligence program by integrating information with military intelligence and by

contributing to IPB, providing the commander a complete and relevant intelligence picture for military operations.

Joint, Combined, and Host Nation Police Operations

The MP law and order operations may involve patrols with joint, combined, and HN military or civilian police, or a combination of these options. The SOFA, rules of engagement (ROE), rules of interaction, and

other guidance serve as the basis for MP law and order activities. When conducting these activities, military police must maintain constant liaison with other DOD police organizations and with HN authorities and allied police agencies to develop employment options which best support MAGTF operations. As part of these operations, military police may, in situations where the local national authority has deteriorated or been eliminated, provide initial assistance and training to HN military and civilian police forces or assist in the creation of these forces.

CHAPTER 6. INTERNMENT OPERATIONS

The DOD Directive 2310.1, *DOD Program for Enemy Prisoners of War (EPOW) and Other Detainees*, designates the Secretary of the Army as the executive agent for the administration of the DOD EPW/Detainee Program. When operating jointly, the U.S. Army receives detainees captured by the U.S. Marine Corps, Navy, and/or Air Force. The U.S. Army receives prisoners as soon as possible after capturing forces complete initial classification and administrative processing.

Military police support the MAGTF and relieve the concern over EPWs and CIs by undertaking administrative processing of internment operations. Internment operations are the confinement and handling of EPWs, CIs, dislocated civilians, and U.S. military prisoners during wartime and other expeditionary operations. The handling of EPWs and CIs is a tactical and operational consideration that must be addressed during planning to prevent forces from being impeded by large numbers of EPWs and CIs. During Desert Storm, coalition forces captured 86,743 EPWs and CIs; only 1,492 were categorized as innocent civilians. The impact of a large prisoner and internee population on operations can slow tempo and burden combat forces. Internee operations are conducted to free the MAGTF commander of this administrative burden.

Through the use of collecting points and holding areas, military police furnish the commander with the ability to collect, process, guard, protect, account for, and transfer EPWs and CIs. Military police enhance the tempo of operations by providing for the quick control of prisoners from the forward battle area to temporary holding areas and, in joint operations, on to U.S. Army EPW and CI holding facilities. In addition, military police aid in the movement of forces by clearing the AO of EPWs and CIs.

These MP efforts prevent the diversion and tasking of other MAGTF resources to conduct internment operations, which aids in the maintenance of combat strength. Although military police provide the MAGTF commander with these unique capabilities, internment operations are manpower intensive. To maximize the capabilities of limited MP assets, the MAGTF commander must prioritize the MP missions and taskings.

Even though military police support the MAGTF by undertaking internment operations, commanders and staffs should understand the Geneva Conventions and the U.S. policy governing provisions for handling EPWs and CIs. Commanders should also understand the objectives, principles, and the MP role in internment operations.

Geneva Conventions

Internment operations are governed by the provisions of the Geneva Conventions. The Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims of 12 August 1949 were ratified by the United States and came into force for this country on 2 February 1956. Comprised of four treaties, the Geneva Conventions provide internationally recognized humanitarian standards for the treatment of victims of war. As such, the United States recognizes the spirit and intent of these treaties in its treatment of EPWs, CIs, and detained persons.

Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949

The governing motive of this Convention is to provide for the humane treatment of EPWs by the parties to a conflict. It regulates, in detail, the treatment of EPWs, including—

- | Care, food, clothing, and housing.
- | Discipline and punishment.
- | Labor and pay.
- | External relations.
- | Representation.
- | International exchange of information.
- | Termination of captivity.

Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949

This Convention deals with the general protection of populations against the consequences of war, the status and treatment of protected persons, and the treatment of CIs.

Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 12 August 1949

This Convention provides for the protection of members of armed forces and other persons who are wounded and sick on the battlefield. It provides for members of the conflict to take all possible measures to—

- ┆ Search for and collect the wounded and sick.
- ┆ Protect them against pillage and ill treatment.
- ┆ Insure their adequate care.
- ┆ Search for the dead and prevent their being despoiled.

Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, 12 August 1949

This Convention deals with the humane treatment and protection by the parties to a conflict of armed forces members and other persons at sea who are wounded, sick, or shipwrecked. This treaty also deals with the protection of hospital ships and burial at sea.

Protection Provisions

The provisions of the Geneva Conventions are applicable to EPWs and CIs from the time of their capture until release or repatriation. Persons taken captive must be given the protection to which they are entitled as an EPW or CI.

The EPW or CI must receive humane treatment without distinction founded on race, sex, nationality, religious belief, political opinions, or other similar criteria. The EPWs or CIs may not be murdered, mutilated, tortured, or degraded, nor may they be punished for alleged criminal acts without a previous judgment pronounced by a legally constituted court which has accorded them those judicial guarantees. Individuals and capturing nations are responsible for acts committed against EPWs and CI, which are in violation of the Geneva Conventions.

The EPWs and CIs are entitled to respect and honor as human beings. They are to be protected against acts of violence, insults, public curiosity, and reprisals. They

are not to be subjected to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experimentation, which is not required incident to normal medical, dental, or hospital treatment.

No form of coercion may be inflicted on EPWs and CIs to obtain information. Those who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment. Female EPWs and CIs are to receive treatment at least as favorable as that accorded to male EPWs and CIs.

U.S. Governing Policy

In accordance with the Geneva Conventions, U.S. policy directs that EPWs and other enemy personnel captured, interned, or held in custody during the course of a conflict shall be afforded humanitarian care and treatment from the moment of custody until final release or repatriation. The observance of this policy is binding on U.S. personnel.

This policy also applies to the protection of detained or interned personnel whether their status is that of prisoner of war, civilian internee, or a criminal suspected of a war crime. The punishment of criminals is administered by due process of law and under legally constituted authority. The administration of inhumane treatment, even if committed under stress of combat and with deep provocation, is a serious and punishable violation under national law, international law, and the UCMJ.

Categories of Enemy Prisoners of War

Captured enemy personnel may be presumed to be EPW immediately upon capture if they are armed uniformed enemy. Should any question arise as to whether enemy personnel captured by U.S. Forces belong to the following categories, such personnel must receive the same treatment to which EPW are entitled until competent military authority has determined their status. Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 4-11.8C, *Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees*, describes EPW classification criteria.

The Geneva Conventions define EPWs as—

- ┆ Members of the enemy armed forces as well as members of militias or volunteer corps forming part of such armed forces.
- ┆ Members of other militias and members of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to an enemy power and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer corps, including such organized resistance movements, fulfill the following conditions:
 - That of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.
 - That of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance.
 - That of carrying arms openly.
 - That of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.
- ┆ Members of enemy regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the detaining power.
- ┆ Persons who accompany the armed forces of the enemy without actually being members thereof, such as civilian members of military aircraft crews, war correspondents, supply contractors, members of labor units, or of services responsible for the welfare of the enemy armed forces, provided that they have received authorization from the armed forces which they are accompanying.
- ┆ Members of crews, including masters, pilots, and apprentices, of the merchant marine and the crews of civil aircraft of the enemy power, who do not benefit by more favorable treatment under any other provisions of international law.
- ┆ Inhabitants of nonoccupied territory, who, on the approach of U.S. Forces, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, provided they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.
- ┆ Persons belonging, or having belonged to the armed forces of a country occupied by U.S. Forces, if the commander considers it necessary by reason of such allegiance to intern them, even though they may have been originally liberated from EPW status while hostilities were going on outside the occupied territory.

Civilian Internees

A civilian internee is a person who is protected under the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and is interned during an armed conflict or occupation for security reasons. Civilian internees can also be interned for their protection, for the protection of the occupying force, or because the individual is suspected or convicted of an offense against the detaining power and sentenced to internment in lieu of confinement.

Internment Camps

Military police collect, process, evacuate, safeguard, and, if established, transfer CIs to U.S. Army internment camps. The handling of CIs and EPWs is similar; however, CIs are normally not processed or interned with EPWs. The CI camps provide for separate internment and complete administration of detained civilians. These camps are operated in the same manner as EPW facilities, with due regard given to the fundamental differences between the two categories. For example, special consideration is given to the age, physical condition, and the ability of civilians to adjust to internment conditions. Separate quarters are provided for family groups when the internment of more than one member of a family is necessary.

Conditions for Internment

The internment of civilian persons in a CI camp is authorized and directed if such persons satisfy the requirements for CI status and one of the following two conditions applies:

- ┆ Internment has been determined by competent authority to be necessary for imperative reasons of security to the U.S. Forces in the occupied territory.
- ┆ Internment has been directed by a properly constituted military court, sitting in the occupied territory, as the sentence for the conviction of an offense in violation of penal provisions properly promulgated by the occupying force.

Objectives of Internment Operations

Under the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, a capturing power is responsible, from the moment of capture or apprehension, for proper and humane treatment of detainees. The EPW and CI internment operations must provide for—

- | Implementation of the Geneva Conventions provisions.
- | Humane and efficient care and full accountability for persons captured or detained because of foreign military or related operations.
- | Appropriate support of the military objectives of the United States.

Principles of Internment Operations

To achieve internment operation objectives, military police employ the following principles:

- | Humane treatment.
- | Prompt evacuation from the combat zone.
- | Instruction to troops on the provisions of international agreements and regulations relating to EPWs and CIs.
- | Integration of procedures for EPW and CI evacuation, control, and administration with other combat, combat support, and combat service support operations.

Internment Functions

Military police assist the MAGTF commander in the development of plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to EPWs and CIs. During operations, military police focus their efforts on collecting, safeguarding, processing, evacuating, and transferring EPWs and CIs. Specific guidance on legal and tactical requirements for EPW handling procedures can be found in MCRP 4-11.8C. Military police handle U.S. military prisoners separately.

Depending on the number of EPWs and CIs anticipated, military police may require augmentation. As a rule, an MP platoon can guard up to 500 captives;

a company can guard up to 2,000. During internment operations, military police—

- | Perform security tasks.
- | Exercise firm control.
- | Establish collection control measures.
- | Conduct field processing.
- | Coordinate evacuations.

Security Tasks

Military police receive EPWs and CIs from operating forces as far forward as possible. When receiving prisoners, military police perform the following security tasks.

Searching

Military police search each EPW and CI as soon as they are captured or received. Searching is conducted for MP safety, to gather information, and to confiscate weapons and documents.

Segregating

Military police segregate EPWs and CIs into separate groups of officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted, civilians, as well as males and females. Segregation, and the resulting break up of the enemy chain of command, is crucial to the security and control of prisoners.

Silencing

Military police silence EPWs and CIs to prevent them from planning escapes or disruptions.

Safeguarding

Military police safeguard EPWs and CIs while they are in custody by ensuring that prisoners receive humane treatment.

Moving

Military police move prisoners from the point of capture to collecting points as soon as possible. Speedy removal from familiar surroundings lessens the likelihood of an attempted escape. To facilitate the rapid movement of EPWs and CIs to collecting points, military police make maximum use of available transportation returning to the rear.

Control

Military police treat EPWs and CIs humanely but firmly at all times. To maintain control and ensure

understanding, military police issue instructions to EPWs and CIs in their native language. Military police also issue a warning of the serious consequences, which may result from violations of such instructions.

While detained, captives may complain about the food, clothing, living conditions, or their treatment. Displays of conflict must be brought under control quickly to promptly and properly segregate and isolate offenders. By quickly restoring order, military police can maintain effective control of EPWs and CIs and avoid the use of physical and lethal force. Excessive force provides the captives a rallying point for future disturbances and can be the basis for enemy propaganda. To counter disruptions, military police develop and rehearse plans for defusing tense situations, handling unruly captives, and quelling riots.

Collection Control Measures

Capturing units are responsible for delivering EPWs and CIs to collecting points. Normally, military police operate collecting points to the immediate rear area of forward units. Collecting points and holding areas are established wherever they are needed. The MAGTF commander decides the general location of collecting

points, which are preferably located near an MSR to ease the movement of EPWs and CIs to the next echelon of internment and to facilitate the transportation of supplies and medical support. To support EPW and CI collection and evacuation efforts, military police establish forward collecting points, central collecting points, and holding areas.

Forward Collecting Point

Military police set up and operate forward collecting points to receive prisoners quickly from operating forces and to support the tempo of operations. See figure 6-1. The establishment of forward collecting points allows capturing forces the opportunity to rapidly transfer the custody of captives without hindering their own combat effectiveness.

At forward collecting points, military police conduct security tasks, process and secure the captives, and prepare them for evacuation to a central collecting point or holding area. As a rule, EPWs and CIs should be transferred from the forward collecting point within 24 hours.

The size of the forward collecting point enclosure and the placement of internal facilities, water, latrine,

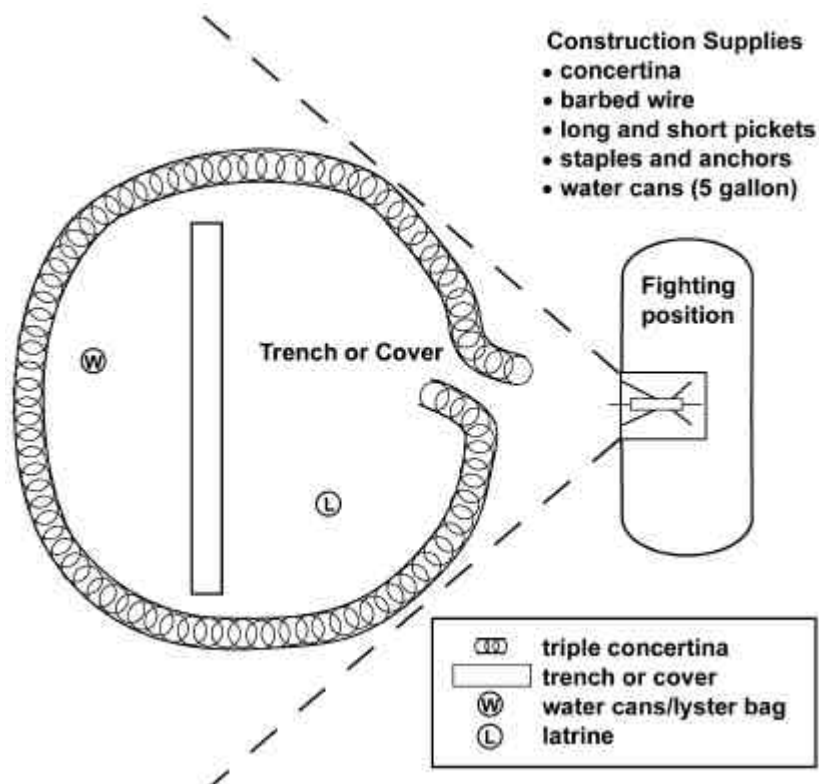


Figure 6-1. Example of a Forward Collecting Point.

trench, and cover vary based on the situation. Supplies and instructions on components are discussed in U.S. Army Field Manual (FM) 5-34, *Engineer Field Data*,

Central Collecting Point

A central collecting point is larger than a forward collecting point, but the considerations for setup and operations are the same. The EPWs and CIs are held at central collecting points until they can be transferred to holding areas. Military police use existing structures when possible to reduce construction requirements. See figure 6-2. The size, compound configuration, and placement of internal facilities, field processing site, and military intelligence screening site vary based on the situation. Instructions for the use of triple standard concertina wire can be found in FM 5-34.

Holding Areas

A holding area is a temporary structure, building, or enclosed area, where EPWs and CIs are held pending further evacuation. Holding areas accommodate more captives for longer stays than collecting points. Most

holding areas, like collecting points, are temporary facilities that must be able to move with little or no notice. Prisoners are interrogated and detained in holding areas until they can be evacuated farther to the rear. Although holding areas are temporary facilities, captives may remain at a holding area until they can be moved to a more permanent internment facility.

Usually one holding area is set up to support each MAGTF conducting operations. The first consideration in the selection of an EPW holding area is that it be adjacent to the evacuation route. Related considerations include the location of suitable existing facilities, proximity to supply areas, and protection from enemy activities. Holding areas are operated on an austere basis and should be designed to meet the minimum requirements necessary for the temporary retention of EPWs and CIs. Figure 6-3 is an example of a holding area with four, 120-person segregation compounds. The area includes receiving, field processing, screening, and intelligence collection sites.

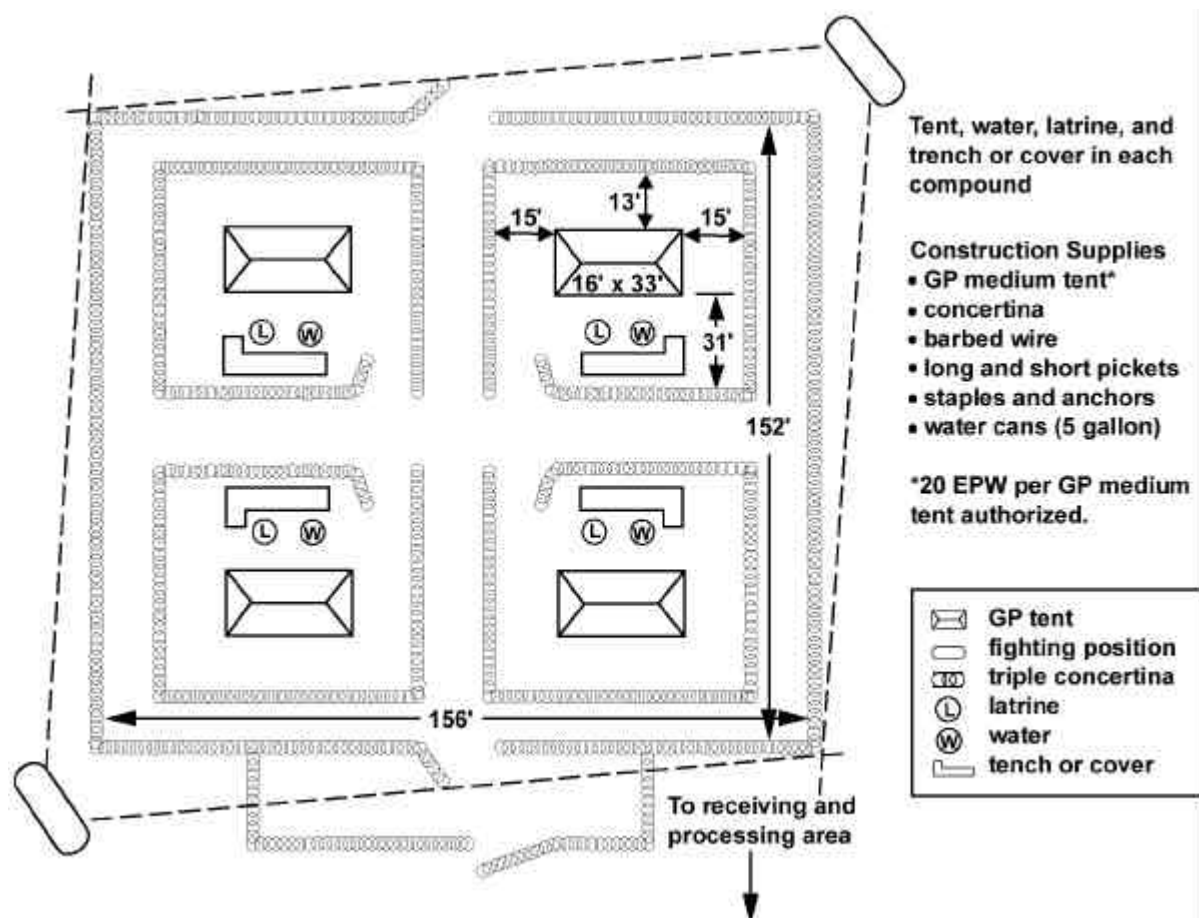


Figure 6-2. Example of a Central Collecting Point.

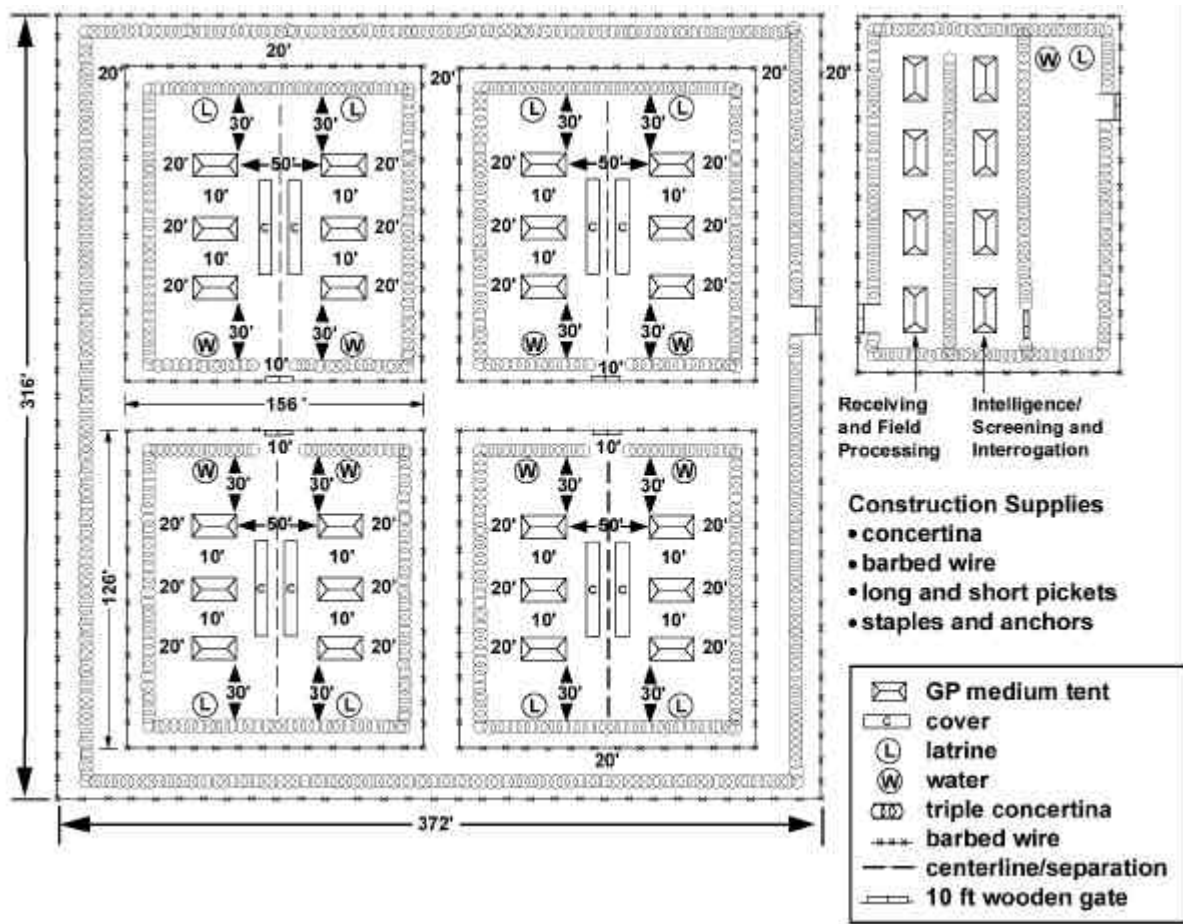


Figure 6-3. Example of an EPW Holding Area.

Processing

Proper processing of EPWs and CIs is essential for security and effective control of prisoners and for intelligence gathering purposes. Processing also helps to establish the condition and welfare requirements of EPWs and CIs. Field processing actions include individual searches, segregation, interrogation, sanitation, medical care, and classification measures.

Searches

Immediately upon capture, EPWs and CIs must be disarmed and searched for concealed weapons and for equipment and documents of particular intelligence value. If capturing forces are unable to search prisoners, then military police will do so when they receive the prisoners.

During this phase of processing, items that may be of interest to intelligence personnel are confiscated by the military police and turned over to interrogation

teams. Military police work closely with military intelligence teams to determine if captives and their equipment have intelligence value. Normally, military police permit EPWs and CIs to retain personal effects, to include—

- ▮ Money.
- ▮ Valuables.
- ▮ Protective equipment (e.g., helmets, protective masks).
- ▮ Articles used for clothing or eating (except knives and forks).
- ▮ Identification cards or tags.
- ▮ Badges of grade and nationality.
- ▮ Articles having a personal or sentimental value.

Segregation and Interrogation

Military police segregate EPWs and CIs by categories to expedite the intelligence gathering and interrogation process. Officers, senior noncommissioned officer,

and other personnel that may provide vital information are separated and identified. Intelligence personnel conduct interrogations.

Sanitation

Military police provide EPWs and CI with sanitation facilities and supplies as soon as possible to permit them to disinfest themselves and their clothing of vermin. Soap and washing facilities are also made available when possible.

Medical Care

Military police coordinate and ensure that medical care, equipment, and supplies are administered to EPWs and CIs. Although they are normally not assigned to medical facilities to process or guard captives, military police may be tasked to escort prisoners to medical facilities for medical care. Military police process these captives after medical personnel classify their physical condition.

Classification

Before evacuation, EPWs and CIs are medically classified as walking wounded, nonwalking wounded, or sick. Walking wounded are evacuated through MP evacuation channels. Nonwalking wounded and sick are delivered to the nearest medical aid station and evacuated through medical channels.

Evacuation

Military police coordinate the prompt evacuation of EPWs and CIs out of the combat zone. The evacuation chain moves from the forward collecting point to the rear area holding areas. In a joint operation, EPWs and CIs are moved to an U.S. Army internment camp.

Requirements

Throughout the evacuation process, military police treat EPWs and CIs humanely by ensuring—

- ┆ They are not used to shield areas or facilities from attack.
- ┆ They are not retained for psychological operations.
- ┆ Food, potable water, appropriate clothing and shelter, and medical attention are provided if necessary.
- ┆ They are provided protective facilities and equipment in case of NBC attack.
- ┆ Rigorous security is maintained to prevent escape and to protect U.S. Forces.

Routes

Evacuation routes for EPWs and CIs are predetermined by the location of MSRs, rail lines, airfields, and the mode of transportation (e.g., foot, vehicle, rail, aircraft, ship).

Temporary Holding Facilities

When distances or conditions preclude the completion of EPW and CI movement, military police may establish temporary holding facilities along the evacuation route. If possible, military police select existing facilities that provide shelter from the elements as well as a perimeter fence, wall, or other barrier for security.

Security

Specific guidance concerning security requirements during the evacuation process as well as other information on internment operations can be found in FM 19-40, *Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Detained Persons*.

Guiding Principles

Regardless of how EPWs and CIs are evacuated to the rear, military police are guided by the following principles:

- ┆ Prompt evacuation to the rear.
- ┆ Noninterference with tactical movements of U.S. or combined forces.
- ┆ Maximum use of transportation returning to the rear.
- ┆ Close liaison and maximum assistance from higher echelons.

Dislocated Civilian Internment Operations

Dislocated civilians are initially processed and handled the same as EPWs and CIs until their status is determined. Civil affairs units, in coordination with HN authorities, work to resettle dislocated civilians and refugees. Military police support these efforts by assisting in the collection, evacuation, and resettlement of these persons. During operations, military police ensure that dislocated civilian and refugee traffic does not adversely affect military maneuver and mobility by redirecting these persons out of harm's way. Dislocated civilian camps are established in the same manner as EPW and CI facilities. When internees are contained in a facility for

extended periods, dissatisfaction and restlessness may result. Commanders and military police should expect and be prepared for demonstrations, disturbances, or riots. Effective communications and rumor control measures, coupled with professional, humane treatment by security forces, will minimize the possibility and severity of disturbances in the internee population.

U.S. Military Prisoner Internment Operations

Military police have a continuing mission to detain, sustain, protect, and evacuate U.S. military prisoners.

In CONUS, corrections specialists are the primary performers of this mission.

During operations, a corrections detachment is the ideal organization to perform U.S. military prisoner internment operations. The U.S. military prisoners must be segregated from the EPWs and CIs and evacuated as rapidly as possible from the combat zone.

In a deployment, Marines awaiting trial remain with their respective units when possible. Only when they are a hazard to the mission, themselves, or others are they detained in pretrial confinement under MP control. When possible, these prisoners are moved to confinement facilities outside the combat zone.

CHAPTER 7. NONLETHAL WEAPONS AND CONTROLS

Nonlethal weapons (NLW) are weapons that are explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or material, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment. Unlike conventional lethal weapons that destroy their targets through blast, penetration, and fragmentation, nonlethal weapons employ means other than gross physical destruction to prevent the target from functioning.

Military police are trained to use the lowest level of force necessary to control incidents in war, peace, and MOOTW. Because military police use NLW daily in the performance of their law enforcement missions, their skills are highly developed for NLW use in military operations.

Military police are the Marine Corps' primary user of NLW and munitions, MWDs, and crowd control devices, such as the riot baton. The traditional MP role in crowd control and law and order operations requires the use of NLW under certain conditions and under restrictive ROE. Accordingly, military police use of NLW affords the MAGTF commander additional flexibility and options for action. Military police also provide the commander a force that can function as a training cadre for the application of NLW.

Command Responsibilities

Commanders must plan, resource, and employ NLW in support of both war and MOOTW. The NLW employment must be well documented in ROE for all operations. Commanders must constantly ensure that Marines understand when and how to effectively employ NLW. Incorrect application of NLW can have significant operational and political ramifications. To ensure that this does not occur, command emphasis by leaders coupled with effective NLW training must be accomplished. Well-trained military police provide timely and clear guidance to Marines using NLW.

Employment

Nonlethal capabilities can be used to supplement and supplant lethal weapons in small-scale conflicts. Although the nonlethal capability is most useful at the lower end of the conflict spectrum, it has significant applicability for major theater warfare and should be employed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of lethal weapons. Nonlethal capabilities can also be used to punish aggressor states and to facilitate post-war reconstruction.

While complete avoidance of fatalities or permanent injuries is not guaranteed or expected, when properly employed, nonlethal weapons should significantly reduce them as compared with physically destroying the same target. The NLW provide additional options for the MAGTF and may produce a psychological impact. To ensure the best possible solutions to end low intensity conflicts without eroding public support, NLW use must be adjusted to the level of provocation.

The NLW employment is a mind-set, not just munitions. The Marine must know when to employ nonlethal means and not just how to employ them. Additional NLW resource material can be found in FM 90-40, *Multiservice Procedures for the Tactical Employment of Nonlethal Weapons*.

Doctrine, NLW, and concepts of operation are designed to reinforce deterrence and expand the range of options available to MAGTF commanders. Nonlethal weapons enhance the capability of the MAGTF to—

- ┆ Discourage, delay, or prevent hostile actions.
- ┆ Limit escalation.
- ┆ Take military action in situations where use of lethal force is not the preferred option.
- ┆ Protect U.S. Forces.
- ┆ Disable equipment, facilities, and personnel temporarily.

Operational Capabilities

The nonlethal capability has operational utility beyond deterrence. Some MOOTW operations (e.g., humanitarian assistance, military support to civilian authorities, peace operations, and noncombatant evacuation operations) provide fruitful areas for NLW capabilities. In fact, NLW should be part of the standard mission package in MOOTW. Employment of NLW can range from low- to mid-intensity and from very short effect to lasting effect (which can be reversed when the situation permits). In MOOTW, NLW capabilities could be used for—

- ┆ Force and site protection.
- ┆ Riot and crowd control.
- ┆ Physical separation through buffers or demilitarized zones.
- ┆ Interdiction and isolation.
- ┆ Operational persuasion.
- ┆ Security assistance.
- ┆ Strategic preemption.
- ┆ Hostage rescue and combating terrorism.

Support Capabilities

Nonlethal capabilities expand options and tools available to the National Command Authorities and commanders. Nonlethal capabilities support the objectives of thwarting aggression and promoting stability and afford expanded crisis and contingency response options by—

- ┆ Reducing the risks of perceived excessive military force.
- ┆ Promoting international political support.
- ┆ Alleviating environmental concerns.
- ┆ Enhancing post conflict transitions and termination.

Flexible Deterrent Options

At one end of the operational continuum, nonlethal capabilities should be integrated into flexible deterrent options, which are a blend of steps taken to deter threats to U.S. interests. These steps usually include military and nonmilitary actions. Employment of NLW can create a firewall between adversaries and minimize confrontation, thus allowing effective

diplomacy. Nonlethal capabilities may also limit the chances of escalation. In the first case, the rapidity with which the nonlethal flexible deterrent options could be introduced would be key. In the second case, timing would be critical.

Classic Nonlethal Force

Military forces have long used nonlethal force to influence behavior of people and nations to defeat adversaries with minimum use of lethal capabilities and to weaken adversaries to more quickly, easily, or economically defeat them with conventional arms. Examples of classic nonlethal means include—

- ┆ Show of force.
- ┆ Deliberately delivered information or propaganda meant to dissuade or persuade actions.
- ┆ Physical obstacles.
- ┆ Noise to create or enhance psychological effects.
- ┆ Electromagnetic energy to disrupt communications.
- ┆ Smoke and obscurants to mask operations or defeat homing and guidance mechanisms.
- ┆ Light or fires used to harass.

Effects on Human Abilities

Nonlethal capabilities disrupt or prevent normal operations by affecting human abilities and senses. Nonlethal capabilities intended for use against personnel will have relatively reversible effects. The U.S. Army develops nonlethal capabilities that do not maim, permanently disable, or kill personnel. Required nonlethal munitions effects on human capabilities include—

- ┆ Temporary disorientation.
- ┆ Crowd control and/or dispersal.
- ┆ Calm or stun personnel.
- ┆ Immobilize personnel.
- ┆ Sensory impairment.

Training

The successful accomplishment of missions using nonlethal measures requires an understanding of the subject area and extensive preparation. Training for

NLW use requires individuals to understand the limited use of these systems in environments with restrictive ROE. This training should be continuous at all levels to ensure that NLW are properly employed. The Marine Corps trains DOD personnel in the proper application of nonlethal capabilities.

Development

The Marine Corps and the Army developed a program of instruction for the Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course (NIWIC), which is the only formal DOD nonlethal training course. Marine Corps military police are directly involved with the NIWIC and in the development of DOD NLW doctrine. Military police are incorporating applicable NLW capabilities into programs of instruction for instructor and user development courses. The NIWIC is designed to provide commanders with instructors well trained in the employment of NLW, who, in turn, can train their Marines.

Required Topics

Marines employing NLW and force require training in the following areas:

Force Continuum

Understanding the concept of escalation of force is the foundation for proper employment of NLWs. Nonlethal force offers flexibility in the application of minimal measures required to control the situation in a manner that lethal force does not.

Communications Skills

Understanding the individual as the base of a crowd's emotional state of mind is fundamental in understanding "mob" mentality.

Crowd Dynamics

Understanding the dynamics that influence a crowd's behavior is crucial in developing a course of action to defeat that crowd through NLW employment.

Individual Defense Tactics

Marines require training in knowing how to defend themselves against an unarmed aggressor by employing unarmed self-defense and straight baton tactics.

Oleoresin Capsicum Spray

Proper training in this organic munition allows a Marine to maintain a standoff position without having to escalate the level of force.

Crowd Control

Thorough training in formations and tactics is a requirement to defeat a passive or aggressive crowd that allows for mission accomplishment through nonlethal means.

Nonlethal Impact Munitions

The individual Marine must be proficient in the characteristics of these munitions, which allows a commander to accomplish the mission without adverse effects on a crowd.

Military Working Dog Employment

Properly trained and employed MWDs offer the commander the flexible capabilities to ensure the survivability of both the handler and other military personnel. A significant nonlethal capability, MWDs provide additional capabilities to the MAGTF, which are discussed in appendix E. The MWD can be successfully employed to assist in—

- ┆ Crowd deterrence and control.
- ┆ Drug detection.
- ┆ Law and order operations.
- ┆ Bomb detection for the U.S. Marines and other Federal agencies.

APPENDIX A. CUSTOMS SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Personnel, equipment, and material entering the customs territory of the United States (CTUS) must meet customs, postal, immigration, agriculture, and other Federal agency requirements. Customs support is provided to ensure units and individuals returning to CTUS comply with those requirements.

Military police provide commanders a high degree of flexibility through the execution of customs operations. In the MAGTF, military police, trained as military customs inspectors (MCIs), work with joint and U.S. Federal agencies to help ensure compliance with regulations and applicable provisions of international agreements by detecting and investigating violations. Commanders and staffs should be familiar with the military customs inspection program.

Responsibilities

The Department of Defense (DOD) established DOD 5030.49-R, *Customs Inspection*, to—

- ┆ Define responsibilities.
- ┆ Regulate the military customs inspection program.
- ┆ Eliminate the flow of narcotics, drugs, and other contraband into the United States through DOD channels.

U.S. Customs Service

The U.S. Customs Service (USCS) regulates the U.S. Customs Inspection Program and approves customs training programs.

Commissioner of Customs

The commissioner of customs pre-approves employment of MCIs for customs pre-clearance procedures.

Customs Service Advisor

The USCS advisor serves within an overseas command, normally on a 2-year tour of duty, under the direction and control of the commissioner of customs. The advisor—

- ┆ Provides information pertaining to customs rules and regulations.
- ┆ Informs military commanders of responsibilities.
- ┆ Works closely with military customs staff advisors.

Military Customs Staff Advisor

A member of an overseas command staff, a military customs staff advisor—

- ┆ Counsels the commander on customs matters.
- ┆ Develops local policy and programs.
- ┆ Establishes training programs.
- ┆ Conducts host nation liaison.
- ┆ Monitors operations for effectiveness.
- ┆ Serves as the point of contact for USCS advisors, assisting them in reviewing military customs operations and keeping them informed of military and host nation policy.

Theater Executive Agency

The theater executive agency is responsible for the management of a major command's military customs inspection program. This agency develops, coordinates, and promulgates policy, doctrine, and implementing instructions in accordance with the regulatory guidance contained in DOD 5030.49-R. The executive agency is also responsible for the accreditation visits and assessments of military customs inspection programs.

Commander

The commander of the combatant command is responsible for getting USCS approval on MCI employment but delegates this authority to the provost marshal (PM).

Provost Marshal

The PM is responsible for implementing and enforcing customs training and requirements.

Senior Military Customs Inspector

A senior military customs inspector (SMCI) is responsible for training MCIs and for stamp requirements on shipping documents. The SMCI is an

MCI who has completed approximately 20 hours of instruction approved by the PM with the concurrence of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) advisor. To qualify to train other MCIs, the SMCI must pass a written examination with standards set according to the approved program of instruction, complete on-the-job training (OJT), and work in the customs arena.

Military Customs Inspector Training

The MCI candidate must meet the required rank and grade structure, be screened to ensure they are properly motivated, have no record of any undesirable traits, and possess the highest standards of personal integrity. Candidates may be commissioned officers; warrant officers; enlisted personnel with the rank of corporal or above; enlisted security or military police personnel, regardless of rank; or DOD civilian employees, GS-5 and above, who are U.S. citizens.

A waiver may be granted by the unified or specified commander for appointment of enlisted personnel below the rank of corporal and other U.S. citizens employed by the DOD as inspectors at specific locations where need for such action can be fully justified. Both Department of the Navy and USCS must approve the waiver. To be eligible for a waiver, the DOD employee must have—

- ┆ Undergone a national agency check (NAC) within the past 5 years, and have no break in DOD employment greater than one year.
- ┆ Undergone an updated NAC if there has been a break in DOD employment greater than 1 year.
- ┆ Successfully completed an USCS-approved training course.
- ┆ Been recommended for appointment by both the military coordinator and USCS advisor assigned to the area.

Instruction

An MCI must complete a 3-day, mission-oriented, formal customs school given by an SMCI. The headquarters responsible for the command's military customs inspections is the proponent for the instruction. In addition, the MCI performs OJT for a minimum of 30 days, which should be conducted at the MCI's home station.

Subjects

The MCI is trained in accordance with the requirements of their specific duties (e.g., passenger and baggage inspector, household goods inspector, agriculture inspector). Instruction includes, but is not limited to, the following subjects:

- ┆ Introduction and history.
- ┆ Passenger and aircraft pre-clearance.
- ┆ Customs and agriculture orientation.
- ┆ Art of inspection.
- ┆ Restricted and prohibited items.
- ┆ Exemptions.
- ┆ Customs enforcement.
- ┆ Military working dog support.
- ┆ Illicit drugs.
- ┆ Inspection workshops (OJT under supervision).
- ┆ Preparation of border clearance forms.
- ┆ Smuggling methods and detection techniques.

Retraining

Individuals who have not routinely performed duties as an MCI for at least a 12-month period, or who have received training in a manner other than prescribed by DOD 5030.49-R and other implementing directives, are required to retrain before being appointed as an MCI. The program manager and/or the commander determine the retraining requirements. Retraining requirements are based on the individual's—

- ┆ Prior experience.
- ┆ Program objectives and requirements knowledge.
- ┆ Proven abilities.

Appointments

After successfully completing the requisite training, the student is certified for MCI duty. The PM controls the number of MCIs appointed based on mission requirements.

An MCI assigned full-time customs inspection duty is issued an official, accountable stamp with an identifying number prefixed with a two-letter country identifier code. See figure A-1. Upon completion of an inspection, the MCI stamps and signs the shipping documents to validate the shipment.

EXAMINED/INSPECTED BY

MILITARY CUSTOMS INSPECTOR

NUMBER (e.g., GE 12345)

Unit or Organization and APO/FPO

SIGNATURE

Figure A-1. MCI Validation Stamp.

Military Customs Inspector Employment

Marines trained as MCIs perform their duties according to DOD 5030.49-R, Change 1, and other implementing regulations. They represent their commanders by performing inspections and examinations, reporting violations to their supervisor, and validating shipping documents. The MCIs are employed to inspect DOD-sponsored cargo, military impedimenta, ships and aircraft, vehicles, and personnel.

Department of Defense-Sponsored Cargo Inspections

The DOD-sponsored cargo is subject to inspection and examination under U.S. Federal regulations, which provide that Government imports be inspected and examined to satisfy agricultural and customs requirements (e.g., no contraband, no plant pests). This cargo includes—

- ┆ Military support cargo.
- ┆ Cargo controlled by DOD in the interest of national security.
- ┆ Military aid cargo shipped in U.S. flag aircraft and vessels.
- ┆ Military Services exchange cargo.

Military Impedimenta Inspections

The MCIs must inspect and examine military impedimenta, which is military equipment that will be entered into the CTUS. The inspections are conducted before unit moves and/or at the time the equipment is

placed and secured in boxes, crates, containers, sea vans, or similar receptacles for movement. Military impedimenta is equipment that is—

- ┆ Owned and controlled by a unit.
- ┆ Carried on the unit property records.
- ┆ Moved simultaneously or in conjunction with the unit personnel.
- ┆ Used by unit personnel while participating in national emergencies, planned exercises, maneuvers, temporary duty, or permanent change of station.

Ship and Aircraft Inspections

Most ships and aircraft are required to undergo predeparture customs inspections. The commanding officer of each military operated ship entering the CTUS is responsible for ensuring that a complete customs inspection has been accomplished before arrival at the U.S. port of entry. The ship or aircraft is inspected to preclude the introduction of illegal drugs, narcotics, and other contraband into the CTUS.

The inspection should be accomplished at the last port-of-call before entry into the CTUS. This permits support from land-based MCI activities at the port and maximizes effectiveness of the inspection. The inspection may be conducted while underway if it is impractical to conduct a predeparture inspection because of mission requirements, size or nature of the ship, inspection resources, or port considerations. The MCI, or the appointed officer, will inspect as a minimum—

- ┆ Ship spaces, such as lockers, boats, cargo holds, living areas, and embarked aircraft.
- ┆ Cargo and equipment on board, to include organic equipment of units embarked.
- ┆ Postal facilities, which include post offices, postal equipment, stowage areas, and drop boxes.

Military-Owned Vehicle Inspections

Military vehicles will be denied access to CTUS until examinations are completed. Drug detection dogs may be used during the military vehicle examinations, which should be conducted before shipment and in the presence of a designated unit representative.

Personnel Inspections

On-board personnel and their baggage are inspected before entering the CTUS. In preparation for clearance

at the U.S. port, personnel must complete a DD Form 1854, *U.S. Customs Accompanied Baggage Declaration*.

The personnel inspection involves observation and/or oral questioning to determine the potential for customs violations. The MCIs examine personal property by physically opening baggage, cartons, and containers and disassembling articles to determine their contents. Examination of personnel involves the physical search for contraband and controlled substances.

Contraband seized by MCIs during inspections before departure from the overseas port is turned over to the appropriate shore-based law enforcement agency. Contraband seized during inspections while underway is turned over to the U.S. Customs official at the U.S. port of entry.

Cleared passengers and crewmembers may be restricted to an area that has controlled access. Access to baggage is restricted and authorized only if determined necessary. If a passenger or crewmember must access baggage, it must be reexamined. Baggage is maintained in a sterile area separate from the passengers.

Established and maintained by MCIs, the sterile area is an enclosed or protected area at origin or en route. This area is used to protect customs cleared passengers, baggage, cargo, aircraft, and vehicles from contact with or intrusion by unauthorized personnel, plants, animal products, and pests.

Reexaminations

Although personnel, household goods, DOD-sponsored cargo, ships and aircraft, and military and privately owned vehicles undergo customs inspections and examinations overseas, they may be reexamined at the U.S. port of entry by U.S. Customs officers or representatives of other Federal border clearance agencies. These spot checks are for validating procedures and standards of the military customs inspection program.

The degree of the inspection is the sole prerogative of the border clearance official(s). Shipments are reexamined if considered suspect by either the MCI, as noted by a red line on the appropriate DD form, or by the border clearance officials.

Identification of Prohibited Items

The following items are identified as prohibited items:

- | Controlled substances as defined by U.S. Federal law, including narcotics, hallucinogenic drugs, amphetamines, barbiturates, marijuana, hashish, and other dangerous drugs.
- | Pornographic articles, books, pictures, or films.
- | Articles produced in Cambodia, Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea, or Rhodesia. Exceptions include articles accompanied with special import licenses issued by the Department of the Treasury and items purchased in a U.S. post exchange, accompanied with a receipt.
- | Goods made by convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under penal sanctions.
- | Destructive devices (e.g., explosive caps, hand grenades, tear gas projectiles, and artillery simulators).
- | Flammables.
- | White phosphorus matches.
- | Counterfeit currency, securities, obligations, postage or revenue stamps, and colored illustrations of U.S. or foreign government postage stamps.
- | Unregistered ivory.
- | Abortion causing items.
- | Lottery tickets.

Identification of Restricted Items

The following items are identified as restricted but may be imported under the conditions specified.

Firearms, Ammunition, and Dangerous Devices

The DOD personnel must meet requirements of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the USCS before importing firearms and ammunition. Since there are many different provisions involved, the MCI should refer to DOD Regulation 5030.49-R when providing personnel advice on the importation of firearms and ammunition.

Trademark Items

These items are produced outside the United States and bear marks or names that copy or simulate U.S. trademarks or trade names. A trademark item may be imported provided the article is accompanied with the trademark or trade name owner's written consent or if the trademark or trade name has been obliterated.

Foreign Reprints of U.S. Copyrighted Material

If the MCI has no information or evidence immediately available to indicate that the reprints were made without the authorization from the U.S. copyright owner, the items may be imported provided they are intended for personal use.

Knives

Switchblade knives or any knife with a blade that opens automatically by the action of inertia or gravity are restricted. A person who has only one arm may import these knives provided the knife blade does not exceed 3 inches in length.

Liquor and Alcoholic Products

Liquor and alcoholic beverages, to include liquor candy, may be imported provided they are hand-carried and permitted by the destination state laws.

Tobacco Products

These products may be imported provided they are hand-carried.

Prescription Drugs

These drugs may be imported if they are hand-carried.

Gambling Devices

These devices must be registered with the MCI who will determine whether the item or device is legal for import. If considered legal, the device must be accompanied by documentation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the state in which the device is to be imported.

War Souvenirs or War Trophy Firearms

War souvenirs must be registered with the MCI. A war trophy firearm must also be accompanied by a DD Form 603, *Registration of War Trophy Firearm*, or prior proof of ownership in the United States.

Currency

Any currency (e.g., gold, dollars, foreign) over \$10,000 must be claimed on applicable DD form.

Agricultural Items

Certain agricultural items may be imported into the CTUS only under specific conditions. In cases where a permit to import such articles is required, the permit must be presented to the MCI at the time of the overseas inspection. Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables (e.g., cured figs and dates, dried peas and beans) are unrestricted. Dutch bulbs in original, commercially packaged containers bearing USDA

certificate of examination are also unrestricted. Restricted plants and plant products include—

- ┆ Fresh fruits and vegetables.
- ┆ Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants.
- ┆ Loose bulbs, roots, cuttings, or other parts of plants.
- ┆ Seeds for or capable of propagation.
- ┆ Dried or undried grasses.
- ┆ Various grains, to include hay and straw.
- ┆ Plant leaves, forest litter, and soil (such as that likely to be on vehicles, lawnmowers, and similar items used outdoors).

Animals and Poultry Products

While there are no restrictions on animal trophies that are fully finished for display, there are U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service restrictions on the importation of mounted birds and animals. Special permission to ship these items must be requested by the individual and granted by USCS or authorized representative before leaving the country of origin. Restricted animal and poultry items include—

- ┆ Animals.
- ┆ Poultry.
- ┆ Birds' eggs.
- ┆ Wild bird feathers.
- ┆ Poultry products and by-products.
- ┆ Animal products and by-products, including meat extracts, secretions (e.g., milk, cheese), untreated skins or hides, wool, hair, bone, and horns.

Pets

The pet owner must contact the local transportation office for specific requirements and/or restrictions on the importation of pets, including dogs, cats, and birds.

Inspection and Clearance Waiver Requests

Redeploying or deploying units are required to meet USDA entry requirements before the movement of personnel and cargo. Units desiring USDA waivers or USCS pre-clearance must forward requests through the DOD Executive Agency for Customs (HQDA WASHINGTON DC//DALO-TSP-C//).

If it is deemed impractical or uneconomical to conduct inspections or clearances, the commander initiates and forwards a request for waiver of the requirement through the component headquarters to the DOD Executive Agency. Requests for waiver must be fully

justified and include as a minimum, information concerning the type, amount, and frequency of property, cargo, etc. processed for the CTUS, general information regarding continental United States (CONUS) destination(s), and the availability of MCI personnel.

If the waiver request is approved, personnel in waived locations will attach the appropriate unstamped form to the shipment and annotate in the REMARKS block that the shipment was not inspected because it originated in a waived area.

Duty-Free Entry Inspections

Personal property taken out of the CTUS by the owner and items acquired overseas for the owner's personal use or intended as gifts are authorized duty-free entry. This does not apply to articles taken or shipped to the CTUS as an accommodation for others or for sale, barter, or exchange. To be authorized duty-free entry, articles acquired overseas must be in the member's personal possession and presented to the MCI before shipment to the CTUS.

This exemption is applicable to U.S. Government military and civilian employees (and their family members) who—

- ▮ Were on a tour of duty at least 140 days.
- ▮ Have received orders or termination of assignment.
- ▮ Have received a change of duty assignment.

Individuals excluded from duty-free exemptions are—

- ▮ Employees of private businesses and organizations under contract to the U.S. Government (e.g., Red Cross, American banking facilities).
- ▮ DOD members who return to the CTUS before the sponsored member receives orders.
- ▮ Persons under research fellowships.
- ▮ Peace Corps or United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund employees.

Violations Reporting

The MCI must report customs law and regulation violations to the military police. If military police are performing MCI duties, they report violations to the military police performing law enforcement duties.

APPENDIX B. MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT ESTIMATE

(The following sample format may be modified as necessary to meet situational requirements.)

CLASSIFICATION

Copy no. __ of __ copies
OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF COMMAND
PLACE OF ISSUE
Date/time group
Message reference number

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT ESTIMATE (U)

(U) REFERENCES: As appropriate to the preparation of the estimate.

1. (U) Mission

- a. (U) Basic Mission. State the mission and its purpose as described in the basic plan.
- b. (U) Purpose of the Estimate
 - (1) (U) Determine if military police (MP) capabilities are sufficient to support proposed courses of action (COAs).
 - (2) (U) Determine which COA is most desirable from an MP support standpoint.
 - (3) (U) Determine what measures must be taken by the commander to overcome MP support problems and/or limiting factors in supporting each COA.

2. (U) Situation and Considerations

- a. (U) Enemy Forces
 - (1) (U) Present Disposition of Major Elements. Reference may be made to the Intelligence Estimate.
 - (2) (U) Major Capabilities. Enemy tactical capabilities likely to affect friendly MP support matters.
 - (3) (U) Other Capabilities and/or Limitations. Enemy capabilities and/or limitations likely to affect the MP or tactical situation.
- b. (U) Own Forces
 - (1) (U) Present Disposition of MP Support Elements. May be shown as a situation map or an overlay appended as an annex.

Page number

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

- (2) (U) Courses of Action. A statement of the COA under consideration.
- c. (U) Characteristics of the Area. Those likely to affect the MP support situation, such as weather, terrain, hydrography, communication routes, and local resources.
- d. (U) Current MP Support Status. A brief description of the current MP support status, which includes planned or known changes before and during the period covered by the estimate. The following subparagraphs address typical MP support areas of concern. If possible, state specific quantities.
 - (1) (U) MP Support Organizations and Task Organizations. Each organic support organization or task organization is described using the following format:
 - (a) (U) Locations. May be an overlay.
 - (b) (U) Missions and/or Tasks
 - (c) (U) Task Organizations and Command Relationships
 - (d) (U) General Capabilities and Status. Capabilities and status are described in terms of task organization using the applicable categories listed in paragraphs (2) through (10) below.
 - (e) (U) Tactical Responsibilities. If any.
 - (f) (U) Communications and Automated Data Processing Systems Support Arrangements
 - (2) (U) Personnel
 - (a) (U) Strengths. Identify strengths of each major subordinate unit.
 - (b) (U) Replacements. Identify replacements on hand, replacements to be received, and the quality of the replacements.
 - (c) (U) Morale. Determine the level of fighting spirit, significant factors affecting current morale, religious and welfare matters, and awards.
 - (d) (U) Personal Services Support
 - (e) (U) Military Justice. Court martial and correction facilities.
 - (f) (U) Personnel Procedures. Significant items, if any.
 - (3) (U) Antiterrorism/Force Protection Operations
 - (4) (U) Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations
 - (5) (U) Area Security
 - (6) (U) Law and Order

CLASSIFICATION

- (7) (U) Internment
- (8) (U) Physical Security
- (9) (U) Military Working Dogs
- (10) (U) Customs Support

e. (U) Assumptions. A statement of those assumptions made for the preparation of this estimate. An example of the critical assumption is the estimation of the length of time for the entire operation and for each COA (if different).

f. (U) Special Factors. Items covered elsewhere, such as state of training of MP support personnel or task organizations.

3. (U) Analysis. Each COA under consideration is analyzed, in the light of all significant factors, to determine problems that may arise, measures required to resolve those problems, and any limiting factors that may exist. Omit areas not applicable. State all considerations of the analysis that have equal effects on all proposed COAs.

a. (U) Course of Action #1

(1) (U) MP Support Organizations and Task Organizations. Each organic support organization or task organization is described using the following format:

(a) (U) Locations. May be an overlay.

(b) (U) Missions and/or Tasks

(c) (U) Task Organizations and Command Relationships

(d) (U) General Capabilities and Status. Capabilities and status are described in terms of task organization using the applicable categories listed in paragraphs (2) through (10) below.

(e) (U) Tactical Responsibilities. If any.

(f) (U) Communications and Automated Data Processing Systems Support Arrangements

(2) (U) Personnel

(a) (U) Strengths. Identify strengths of each major subordinate unit.

(b) (U) Replacements. Identify replacements on hand, replacements to be received, and the quality of the replacements.

(c) (U) Morale. Determine the level of fighting spirit, significant factors affecting current morale, religious and welfare matters, and awards.

(d) (U) Personal Services Support

CLASSIFICATION

- (e) (U) Military Justice. Court martial and correction facilities.
- (f) (U) Personnel Procedures. Significant items, if any.
- (3) (U) Antiterrorism/Force Protection Operations
- (4) (U) Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations
- (5) (U) Area Security
- (6) (U) Law and Order
- (7) (U) Internment
- (8) (U) Physical Security
- (9) (U) Military Working Dogs
- (10) (U) Customs Support
- b. (U) Course of Action #2. Same subparagraphs as shown for COA #1.
- c. (U) Course of Action #3. Same subparagraphs as shown for COA #1.
- 4. (U) Evaluation. From an MP support standpoint and based on the foregoing analyses, summarize and compare the advantages and disadvantages of each COA under consideration.
- 5. (U) Conclusion
 - a. (U) Preferred Course of Action. A statement as to which COA, if any, can best be supported from MP support viewpoint.
 - b. (U) Major Disadvantages of Other Courses of Action. A statement whether any or all remaining COAs can be supported from MP support viewpoint citing the disadvantages that render the other COAs less desirable or unsupportable.
 - c. (U) MP Problems and Limitations. A statement of significant problems to be resolved and any limitations to be considered in each COA.
 - d. (U) Decision or Action. A statement of measures required to resolve MP support problems cited above that must be brought to the attention of the commander.

/s/ _____

ANNEXES: (As required)

Page number

CLASSIFICATION

APPENDIX C. PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS

The mission, enemy or potentially hostile elements, and operational environment influence the composition and employment of military police (MP) assets. The MP commander task-organizes personnel and equipment for the assigned mission.

Personnel

A provisional MP platoon, with an appropriate military occupational specialty (MOS) mix, should consist of the personnel described in table C-1.

Equipment

Technology advances should be continuously monitored to ensure MP requirements are consistent with the latest available equipment to enable rapid identification, communication, and movement throughout the battlefield. Equipping a provisional MP

platoon to enable maximum support to the MAGTF commander currently includes, but is not limited to, vehicles, weapons, communications gear, as well as additional organic and external support equipment.

Vehicles

The vehicle-mounted MP team is a valuable tool for the MAGTF commander. These teams continually patrol their assigned routes and areas to ensure movement along main supply routes is continuous and to move Marines and equipment to various static locations in their area of operations. The following vehicles are required to equip a provisional MP platoon:

- ┆ MRC 145.
- ┆ M 1043/4.
- ┆ M 998.
- ┆ M 1030.
- ┆ M 101 trailer.
- ┆ KLR 600 cc motorcycle.

Table C-1. Provisional MP Platoon Personnel.

MOS	Billet	Functions
5803	MP officer	Serves as the platoon commander.
5811	staff noncommissioned officer	Serves as platoon sergeant and nonlethal weapons specialist.
5811	military police	Represents basic MP community MOS.
5812	military working dog (MWD) handler	Adds depth to the MAGTF commander's antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) posture through drug and bomb detection, static posts, observation posts/listening posts, and civil disturbance environments.
5813	accident investigator	Investigates accidents involving U.S. personnel or property.
5814	physical security specialist	Enhances the MAGTF commander's AT/FP posture through proper employment of tactical barrier and entry control points, lighting, vulnerability assessments, etc.
5815	special reaction team member	Improves the MAGTF commander's capabilities in low intensity conflicts, military operations other than war, and civil disturbances.
5819	MP investigator	Provides the MAGTF commander with the abilities to properly investigate criminal activities. Included when 5821 is not available.
5821	criminal investigator	Deploys on a case-by-case basis, depending on the mission of the contingency and approval of the commander.
5831	corrections specialist	Deploys on a case-by-case basis, depending on the mission of the contingency and approval of the commander.

Weapons

A provisional MP platoon is equipped with crew-served and individual weapons.

Crew-Served Weapons

- ┆ M-2.
- ┆ MK-19.
- ┆ M-240G.

Individual Weapons

- ┆ M-249
- ┆ M-203.
- ┆ M-16.
- ┆ M-9.
- ┆ Shotguns.
- ┆ M-4 (close quarters battle weapon).
- ┆ Sniper Rifle.

Communication Gear

Communication equipment provides the provisional MP platoon with a multifaceted communication ability to meet environmental and geographical constraints and to communicate internally with motor patrols, traffic control points, roadblocks, and checkpoints. This gear should include, but is not limited to, the following:

- ┆ AN/MRC 145.
- ┆ AN/VRC 88.
- ┆ AN/PRC 119.
- ┆ SABERS (hand-held radios).
- ┆ AN/PSN 11 (precise lightweight global positioning system receiver).
- ┆ SABERS charger.
- ┆ Satellite communications access.
- ┆ Cellular phones.
- ┆ Global positioning system.
- ┆ TA 312.
- ┆ OE-254.
- ┆ AN/GR 39, including power source and portable repeater for host nation support.

Additional Organic Equipment

A provisional MP platoon requires the following organic equipment to enhance operational capabilities:

- ┆ Infrared binoculars.
- ┆ Compass.
- ┆ Night vision goggles.
- ┆ Heavy weapons night scopes.
- ┆ M16A2 night scopes.
- ┆ AN/PAQ 4 night vision sight.
- ┆ Nuclear, biological, and chemical detection kits.
- ┆ MK-64 mounts.
- ┆ M-3 tripods.
- ┆ M-122 tripods.
- ┆ Vehicle-mounted power source and light systems.
- ┆ Speed detection devices (radar).
- ┆ Digital cameras.
- ┆ Personal computer with printer and scanner.
- ┆ Nonlethal capability set (consistent with current technology), which includes:
 - ┆ Bullhorns.
 - ┆ Lighting equipment.
 - ┆ Siren.
 - ┆ Riot and crowd gear, which includes—
 - Shields.
 - Shin guards.
 - Impact weapons and munitions.
 - Face shields.
 - Portable vehicle incapacitation system.
 - Personal restraints.
- ┆ Magnetometers.
- ┆ Vehicle inspection mirrors.
- ┆ Portable electronic intrusion devices.
- ┆ Capability kits, which include—
 - ┆ Criminal investigation division and SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network access.
 - ┆ Accident investigation.
 - ┆ Corrections.
 - ┆ Law enforcement.
 - ┆ MWD, which includes—
 - Drug and explosive detector kits
 - External logistical support (see External Support below).
- ┆ Enemy prisoner of war (EPW) (see External Support below).
- ┆ AN PIQ 5.
- ┆ Handcuffs.
- ┆ Leg restraints.
- ┆ Flexi-cuffs.

External Support

Commanders and planners must consider external sources of support for MWD and EPW operations.

MWD Requirements

Logistical support required for MWD employment in the MAGTF includes—

- ┆ Portable kennels.
- ┆ Veterinarian medical support.
- ┆ Food and water.
- ┆ Equipment that mitigates the effects of a harsh environment.
- ┆ Additional equipment required for effective MWD capabilities employment.

EPW Equipment Requirements

Military police coordinate with engineers for construction support and with supply personnel for

construction and facility maintenance materials. The external support equipment and supplies include—

- ┆ Barbed wire roll.
- ┆ Concertina wire.
- ┆ Engineer stakes.
- ┆ Lighting.
- ┆ Generators.
- ┆ Mess equipment.
- ┆ Water bulls.
- ┆ Medical equipment.
- ┆ Tentage.
- ┆ Heating equipment.
- ┆ Hygiene facilities.

EPW Vehicle Requirements

During EPW and civilian internee operations, military police require external logistical support for the vehicle requirements (see table C-2).

Table C-2. EPW Vehicle Requirements.

Vehicle	Maximum Personnel	Guard Placement
Wheeled Vehicles		
5-ton semitrailer	24 captives 2 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
10- or 12-ton semitrailer	50 captives 4 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Passenger bus	37 captives 3 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Rail		
Box car	22 captives 3 guards 1 supervisor per 3 boxcars	In center of each boxcar inside a mesh lane
Passenger car	34 captives 6 guards 1 supervisor per car	At each end of car
Amphibious Vehicles		
AAVTP-7	12 captives 2 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Mark VII landing craft	182 captives 8 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
L466 class landing craft	276 captives 24 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Utility landing craft	425 captives 30 guards	In front and rear of vehicle
Foot Mobile		
Close column	320-480 captives 40 guards	In front and rear and on both flanks
Aircraft (for tactical evacuation within theater)		
C-130	81 captives 9 guards	In front, rear, and middle of passenger compartment
CH-53E	41 captives 9 guards	In front, rear, and middle of passenger compartment
CH-46 helicopter *	12 captives 6 guards	In front, rear, and middle of passenger compartment
UH-1C helicopter *	5 captives 2 guards	In front and rear of passenger compartment
UH-1H/V helicopter *	9 captives 2 guards	In front and rear of passenger compartment
MV-22	18 captives 6 guards	In front, rear, and middle of passenger compartment
*Load limits for helicopters may change based on the weather and the expected altitude.		

APPENDIX D. PHYSICAL SECURITY

The physical security program is designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, and materiel; and to defend against acts of terrorism, enemy activity, damage, and criminal activity. The application of active and passive physical security measures prevent or mitigate threats. A major element of the command's antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) posture, physical security is a tool the commander uses in a garrison or a tactical environment to support the operating forces. Military police trained as physical security specialists, military occupational specialty (MOS) 5814, serve as commanders' subject matter experts.

Support for a command's AT/FP posture and mission requires a strong physical security program to protect personnel and property. The commander establishes requirements for protection of personnel and property by identifying the property, including jurisdiction and boundaries; by assessing the threat; and by committing resources. Once these requirements are established, physical security personnel support the program by classifying various security hazards and employing detailed protective measures and management actions.

Physical security measures supplement the AT/FP program and enhance the overall defensive posture. Trained force protection and physical security personnel, using current information and technology, can provide the commander a defense in depth (e.g., security posts, barriers, identification controls, technology) against identified and perceived threats. Physical security personnel support the AT/FP program by assessing vulnerabilities and conducting a physical security survey.

Assessment

A threat's attack on unprotected vulnerabilities (e.g., billeting spaces, ammunition storage areas, power plants, motor pools) can significantly affect the

command's mission. Physical security personnel provide the commander a means of assessing vulnerabilities, which include the following critical areas:

- ┆ Arms, ammunition, and explosives; field ammunition supply points; and other storage facilities.
- ┆ Flight lines, expeditionary airfields, and other aviation assets in support of the aviation combat element.
- ┆ Naval assets as well as piers, wharfs, port facilities, and waterfront areas used as logistical staging and preposition areas.
- ┆ Petroleum, oils, and lubricants facilities (e.g., fuel depots, issue points).
- ┆ Command, control, communications, computers, and information facilities and infrastructure.

Physical Security Survey

A physical security survey is a systematic evaluation of a facility or activity's overall security. Through surveys, physical security personnel identify security deficiencies and recommend active and passive corrective measures. A physical security survey addresses—

- ┆ Structural design information and deficiencies such as walls, doors, and ceilings.
- ┆ Tactical employment of physical barriers and obstacles.
- ┆ Preventive and compensatory security measures and procedures.
- ┆ Employment of physical security aids, equipment, and devices (e.g., lighting, fencing, locks, key and lock control, portable electronic security measures).
- ┆ Access and control procedures of U.S. and host nation civilian and military personnel and equipment within an area of operations.

APPENDIX E. MILITARY WORKING DOGS

Military working dog (MWD) capabilities enhance the commander's ability to protect forces and assets. Although MWDs are normally garrison assets, the MAGTF commander can request MWD support for combat, combat support, and combat service support operations.

The Marine Corps has two types of dual-certified MWDs in their inventory. The drug detector dogs (DDD) and explosive detector dogs (EDDs) are also certified as patrol dogs. This dual-certification enables the commander to employ the MWD in detector and/or patrol roles.

When combined with a military police (MP) dog handler, the MWD becomes part of a MWD team. An MWD extends the handler's ability beyond the limits of human sight and hearing by detecting and locating a person faster than a human, even when vegetation or terrain might obscure that person from human detection.

Although MWDs are normally garrison assets, MWD teams can be assigned temporary additional duty to operating force units during combat and combat contingency operations. The Marine expeditionary force provost marshal coordinates MWD support during contingency and combat operations. While MWDs can be a logistical burden, MAGTF commanders should consider MWDs for most operations.

Explosive Detector Dogs

The most appropriate MWD for the operating forces is the dual-certified patrol and explosive detector dog (P/EDD). The dual-certified patrol and P/EDD can, with additional training, adequately perform any MWD mission except drug detection. To support the MAGTF, these MWDs must be able to—

- | Detect bombs and tripwires.
- | Bypass enemy in bunkers and built-up areas.
- | Conduct flight line security patrols, enemy prisoner of war (EPW) control, perimeter patrols, and other appropriate missions.

Drug Detector Dogs

The DDDs can be a valuable force protection tool for the MAGTF commander to deter drug use by Marines. Commanders should request drug detector support when drug use is anticipated in future contingency and combat operations, low intensity conflicts, extended deployments, or anytime Marines come in regular contact with civilians.

Patrol Dogs

Marine Corps MWDs are trained in law enforcement patrol functions to—

- | Detect the presence of unauthorized personnel.
- | Alert the handler to the presence of intruders.
- | Attack on command.
- | Attack without command when the handler is threatened.
- | Cease attack on command.
- | Search buildings and open areas for criminal offenders.
- | Perform reliably off the leash.
- | Work safely and effectively around people.
- | Conduct mobile patrols.
- | Conduct dismounted patrols.
- | Operate or assist at fixed posts.

Organization

An MWD team consists of a dog and its handler. Three teams comprise an MWD detachment, which can be patrol, patrol and narcotic detection, or patrol and explosives detection. With three teams, the detachment can provide 24-hour support for a mission that requires one MWD, or the detachment can support up to three short duration missions. A detachment can be attached to support—

- | MP combat support or internment and resettlement.

- ┆ Law and order augmentation.
- ┆ MP units.

Planning

When MWD teams are employed, they participate in all phases of the unit's mission. The handler and the kennel master recommend ways to use the MWD team. In addition to the commander's concept and mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available—time available (METT-T), the handler must consider—

- ┆ Length of tactical employment, which depends on climate and environment.
- ┆ Location and size of area to be covered.
- ┆ Condition and type of terrain.
- ┆ Prevailing wind direction.

Handling Techniques

Normally, handlers are armed with a sidearm, and may carry a weapon with a sling. These weapons are primarily for the defense of the handler and the MWD. The handler focuses on working and controlling the MWD.

Usually, MWD teams work in front of or on the flanks of other military police or the protected facility, but not so far that the accompanying military police cannot provide security for the team. The teams should be downwind from potential location or avenues of approach of the person(s) to be detected. This improves the chances of providing early warning. If the MWD team is supporting a patrol that is moving directly into the wind, the team may have to move left or right of a line of march to make use of the prevailing wind. In some cases, the MWD team can traverse while the patrol continues on a direct route.

The MWD is rehearsed with the team or patrol members so everyone can get used to working with the MWD. Team members must know what to do if a handler is seriously wounded or killed. A dog that has worked closely with a team and has developed a tolerance for one or more of the team members will usually allow one of the members to return it to the

kennel. If the MWD will not allow anyone near its handler, other handlers must be called in to assist.

Support Capabilities

The MWD capabilities are used to support tactical patrols, fixed location security, EPW and civilian internee operations, and law and order operations.

Tactical Patrol

Properly conditioned and trained MWDs enhance the security posture of a tactical patrol through detection and location of enemy soldiers.

Fixed Location Security

The MWD teams at fixed locations can often extend security into or across concealing terrain. These teams work best at perimeter posts and at posts located away from distracting activity, where MWDs help deter threats to the site. If working outside the perimeter, MWDs can detect threats before the attacker gets near enough to compromise security.

Selection of fixed locations and limits must be adjusted for factors that affect the MWD's ability to see, hear, and smell. For example, lights can cause the MWD to rely more on sight than on its other senses. The MWD teams operating in lighted areas should patrol varied routes, remain in shadows, or stand stationary in concealed downwind positions as needed. Varied postings of a team increases deterrence by avoiding a set patrol pattern and helps keep the MWD's interest level up. To support fixed location security, MWDs are employed—

- ┆ At access control points or dismount points to guard persons during identification checks.
- ┆ In large enclosures that normally require many sentries for effective security.
- ┆ At posts that are secured only in periods of high threat or where occasional random posting is needed during inclement weather.

Enemy Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Operations

The MWD teams offer a real and a psychological deterrent against escape attempts. If an escape should

occur, MWDs can help track and capture the escaped EPW. These teams help secure EPWs—

- ┆ At collecting points.
- ┆ In holding areas.
- ┆ During movement.
- ┆ During work details outside the fence at internment locations.
- ┆ By enhancing perimeter security at a compound or camp.

Law and Order Operations

The MWD teams may be used in either proactive or reactive operations.

Proactive Operations

In proactive operations, MWD teams—

- ┆ Patrol assigned areas.
- ┆ Conduct security checks.
- ┆ Assist at roadblocks and checkpoints by providing additional control for persons at the location and detecting narcotics and explosives.
- ┆ Support VIP security missions with explosives detection and area patrolling.
- ┆ Escort funds.
- ┆ Conduct searches in support of narcotics investigations.
- ┆ Search for and locate explosives in support of counterterrorism operations.
- ┆ Search for narcotics, ammunition, and explosives in support of customs operations during deployment or redeployment.

Reactive Operations

In reactive operations, MWD teams—

- ┆ Respond to and clear unsecured buildings.
- ┆ Respond to and assist in searching threatened sites for suspected explosive devices.

Employment Considerations

Although the MWD is an asset to MP operations, its effectiveness may be reduced by distractions, aggressiveness, weather, or environmental conditions.

Distractions

The MWD team works best in uninhabited areas. If friendly forces frequently distract an MWD from responding to the handler's commands, the MWD soon loses interest and reliability.

Aggressiveness

The ability to work around people without becoming distracted or showing hostility toward strangers is a key factor in the patrol dog's success as a law enforcement tool. This capability is generally referred to as controlled aggressiveness. With attack-trained animals, this is a desirable temperament trait. Controlled aggressiveness does not mean that patrol dogs lack spirit or cannot pursue and attack with vigor. Patrol dogs must be cautious of strangers and be prepared to complete each assigned task without regard to the danger involved. Therefore, patrol dogs must—

- ┆ Be alert and aware without showing overt hostility.
- ┆ Attack without savagery.
- ┆ Obey their handlers.

Weather

During inclement weather, an MWD's ability to detect an intrusion will exceed the detection ability of its handler and other physical, mechanical, or electrical intrusion detection systems. In hot, humid weather, the MWD works at top efficiency for only 2 or 3 hours at a time. Depending on the conditions, the MWD may require additional cool-down breaks.

The MWD works best when placed to take advantage of odors carried on the wind. When there is little or no wind, the MWD can detect intruders up to 200 meters away using its senses of smell, hearing, and sight. Under those circumstances, the MWD may detect a scent even though the person being tracked is off to one side. As wind velocity increases, the MWD must be more in line with the tracked person to detect the scent. In unfavorable wind conditions, the MWD can still detect by sound and sight, but its capabilities are reduced by—

- ┆ Noise.
- ┆ Movement.
- ┆ Smoke.
- ┆ Dust.
- ┆ Dense undergrowth.

- ▮ Heavily wooded areas.
- ▮ Jungle growth.

Environment

Some environmental situations severely restrict or rule out the use of MWDs. Before employing MWDs, the following factors should be considered:

- ▮ MWD employment near petroleum, oils, and lubricants must be infrequent and brief, because petroleum, oils, and lubricants can damage a dog's paws and sense of smell.
- ▮ MWDs cannot be used in areas contaminated with nuclear, biological, and chemical agents, because there are no protective devices for them.
- ▮ MWDs may work in open areas where riot control agents are in use if the wind velocity is normal; however, they should be closely monitored and taken to a veterinarian if they show signs of distress.

Employment

The MWD teams are frequently employed to perform tasks under difficult operational conditions, which include crime scene investigation, building and area searches, as well as narcotics and explosives detection.

Crime Scene Investigations

Crime investigations usually involve nose work such as tracking and building searches. Although patrol dogs can perform such tasks with a high degree of proficiency, an investigation requires the full cooperation of all personnel at the crime scene.

The ability of the MWD team to track successfully depends on the distribution, quality, and life of the followed scent, which is influenced by climate, terrain, and age of the track. Many subjects initially flee on foot but complete their escapes in vehicles. Others flee into built-up areas where their scent either dissipates or becomes mingled with other odors.

Military police should secure the crime scene with a minimum of personnel and minimize their movement in and around the crime area if an MWD is required for tracking. When MWD assistance is not requested promptly or if the crime scene has been disturbed, the

trained patrol dogs may be unsuccessful in completing the operational tracking requirement.

Building and Area Searches

The MWD's capability to check buildings and open areas rapidly and thoroughly for intruders and criminal suspects is a valuable asset to law enforcement and security personnel. The MWD teams should be dispatched to every incident involving actual or suspected burglary, housebreaking, vandalism, trespassing, or flight from a security area. The presence of MWDs at such scenes reduces the number of military police required and minimizes the risks in searching for potentially dangerous offenders.

Conducting building or area searches with patrol dog teams requires organization, adherence to a prescribed plan, and the cooperation of military police at the scene. An MWD should not be used to search, especially off the leash, until military police at the scene feel certain that the area is clear of innocent people. Other factors to be considered include the—

- ▮ Time of day.
- ▮ Evidence of forced entry or illegal presence in the area.
- ▮ Potential danger to the handler.
- ▮ Type and size of area to be searched.

During building searches, accompanying military police secure the building, and the MWD team enters and searches. Military police may be directed to enter portions of the building as those areas are cleared by the MWD. When searching an area, accompanying military police should be behind the MWD team and clear of the area to be searched. Keeping nonhandlers out of the MWD's search area reduces the distractions for the dog and improves its chances of catching the offender's scent or detecting sound and movement. Accompanying military police should be near enough to assist the handler if needed.

Drug Detection

A DDD is trained to detect the presence of marijuana and derivatives as well as hard narcotics (e.g., opium, cocaine, and heroin).

People, traffic, foreign odors, other animals, loud noises, and strange objects may divert the MWD's attention from its primary task. Basic obedience, scent discrimination, and systematic employment

techniques help reduce the impact of distracting influences. Proper conditioning of MWDs, such as frequent exposure to people, traffic, loud noises, food odors, other animals, and refuse containers, prepares them for field service. If possible, MWDs should also be familiarized with aircraft and gunfire.

Military police, accompanying a DDD team, may follow the team on its search. The military police usually stay immediately outside the room or vehicle being searched, where they can observe the search and the MWD's responses. After completion of the DDD team search, military police conduct a thorough, physical search of the area indicated by the DDD team to locate and seize any evidence.

Explosives Detection

The on-site commander determines whether to evacuate an area in response to a bomb threat. Before an EDD team conducts a building search, the building must first be cleared of occupants. This procedure minimizes the distractions to the EDD team and reduces the risk to area occupants.

If the occupants haven't searched the area, the EDD team conducts the initial search. An advantage to having the EDD team conduct the initial search is that the handler has specialized explosive device detection capabilities and search techniques. If the EDD team completes an initial search without detecting an explosive device, the occupants should inspect, because they can identify items which are out of place or foreign to the area. When responding to a bomb threat, EDD teams should conduct the following procedures:

- ┆ The EDD handler recommends the number of safety and security persons who may accompany the EDD team into the search area.
- ┆ The handler and accompanying personnel should be provided with protective equipment and other equipment (e.g., flak vests, inspection mirrors).
- ┆ Accompanying personnel must be briefed on the following search actions:
 - Move nothing, disturb nothing, and change nothing during the search. If lights or appliances are off, leave them off; if on, leave them on.
 - Direct occupants to begin searching an area, section, or building as soon as the EDD team has cleared it.
 - Evacuate all persons, including the search party, a reasonable time before the specified detonation time. Keep the area clear for at least an hour past the threatened detonation time.
- ┆ Accompanying personnel must take the following actions if the MWD responds:
 - Notify explosive ordnance disposal immediately of the location of the response.
 - Do not attempt to move, open, or tamper with any object suspected of being an explosive device.

Transportation Requirements

Each MWD detachment, consisting of three MWD teams, requires transportation to and in its area of operation. Depending on the mission, the detachment may require additional or alternate transportation. If METT-T makes it preferable for military police to use commercial vehicles, MWD teams may require similar transportation.

When performing routine law enforcement duties, patrol dog teams are normally employed as mounted patrols or in a combination mounted and dismounted status. This allows them to cover large areas, to be more responsive to requests for assistance, and to provide greater psychological deterrence to criminal activity. This transportation method also permits the dog handler to respond to calls that do not require special canine skills and to perform traffic control duties as required.

Several types of vehicles can be used effectively to transport patrol dog teams. These vary from four-wheel drive vehicles to modified sedans. If using a closed vehicle, air conditioning may be needed to sustain operational effectiveness.

APPENDIX F

SECTION I. GLOSSARY

ACE.....	aviation combat element	MEF	Marine expeditionary force
ADC	area damage control	METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available–time available
AO.....	area of operations	MEU	Marine expeditionary unit
AT/FP	antiterrorism/force protection	MMSO . . .	maneuver and mobility support operations
cc	cubic centimeters	MOOTW.....	military operations other than war
CI.....	civilian internee	MOS	military occupational specialty
CID	criminal investigation division	MP.....	military police
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps	MPI.....	military police investigator
CONUS.....	continental United States	MSC	major subordinate command
CP	command post	MSR	main supply route
CSSE.....	combat service support element	MWD	military working dog
CTUS	customs territory of the United States		
DDD	drug detection dog	NAC	national agency check
DOD	Department of Defense	NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
DZ.....	drop zone	NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
ECP	entry control point	NIWIC.....	Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructors Course
EDD	explosive detector dog	NLW	nonlethal weapons
EPW	enemy prisoner of war		
FARP.....	forward arming and refueling point	OJT	on-the-job training
FM.....	U.S. Army field manual	OMFTS.....	operational maneuver from the sea
G-2	intelligence staff officer	OPT.....	operational planning team
G-3	operations staff officer		
G-4	logistics staff officer	P/EDD.....	patrol/explosive detector dog
GCE.....	ground combat element	PM.....	provost marshal
GP	general purpose		
GS	general service	RAOC	rear area operations center
HA.....	humanitarian assistance	RAS.....	rear area security
HN.....	host nation	ROE.....	rules of engagement
HUMINT.....	human intelligence		
HVT	high-value targets	S-2.....	intelligence staff officer
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlespace	SJA	staff judge advocate
LMCC.....	logistics movement control center	SMCI.....	senior military customs inspector
LOC.....	lines of communications	SOFA	status-of-forces agreement
LZ	landing zone	SOP.....	standing operating procedures
MAGTF.....	Marine air-ground task force	SPMAGTF	special purpose Marine air-ground task force
MCDP.....	Marine Corps doctrinal publication		
MCI.....	military customs inspector	TCP.....	traffic control point
MCM.....	Manual for Courts-Martial	THREATCON	threat condition
MCO	Marine Corps order		
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication	UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
MCWP	Marine Corps warfighting publication	USCS.....	U.S. Customs Service
		USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
		VIP	very important person

SECTION II. DEFINITIONS

civilian internee—1. A civilian who is interned during armed conflict or occupation for security reasons or for protection or because he has committed an offense against the detaining power. 2. A term used to refer to persons interned and protected in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949 (Geneva Convention). (JP 1-02)

contraband—Material, goods, plant and animal products, or pests, and articles prohibited entry into the customs territory of the United States, including controlled substances, as identified in 21 U.S.C. 812, and restricted items when the conditions of the restriction have not been met. (DOD 5030.49-R)

controlled substance—1. A drug or other substance, or immediate precursor included in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of the Controlled Substances Act. (JP 1-02)

customs territory of the United States—The 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (19 U.S.C. 1202). Not included are American Samoa, Guam, Johnston Island, Midway Island, Virgin Islands of the US, Wake Island, or the Panama Canal Zone. Also called CTUS. (DOD 5030.49-R)

defense in depth—The siting of mutually supporting defense positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to maneuver his reserve. (JP 1-02)

force protection—Security program designed to protect Service members, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment, in all locations and situations, accomplished through planned and integrated application of combatting terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs. (JP 1-02)

forward arming and refueling point—A temporary facility, organized, equipped, and deployed by an aviation commander, and normally located in the main battle area closer to the area of operation than the aviation unit's combat service area, to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. The forward arming and

refueling point permits combat aircraft to rapidly refuel and rearm simultaneously. Also called FARP. (JP 1-02)

high-value target—A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. The loss of high-value targets would be expected to seriously degrade important enemy functions throughout the friendly commander's area of interest. Also called HVT. (JP 1-02)

intelligence preparation of the battlespace—An analytical methodology employed to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, and terrain for all types of operations. Intelligence preparation of the battlespace builds an extensive data base for each potential area in which a unit may be required to operate. The data base is then analyzed in detail to determine the impact of the enemy, environment, and terrain on operations and presents it in graphic form. Intelligence preparation of the battlespace is a continuing process. Also called IPB. (JP 1-02)

low intensity conflict—Political-military confrontation between contending states or groups below conventional war and above the routine, peaceful competition among states. It frequently involves protracted struggles of competing principles and ideologies. Low intensity conflict ranges from subversion to the use of armed force. It is waged by a combination of means employing political, economic, informational, and military instruments. Low intensity conflicts are often localized, generally in the Third World, but contain regional and global security implications. (JP 1-02)

passage of lines—An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. (JP 1-02)

physical security—That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. (JP 1-02)

Posse Comitatus Act—Prohibits search, seizure, or arrest powers to US military personnel. Amended in

1981 under Public Law 97-86 to permit increased Department of Defense support of drug interdiction and other law enforcement activities. (Title 18, "Use of Army and Air Force as Posse Comitatus" - United States Code, Section 1385) (JP 1-02)

rear area—For any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area assigned to the next lower level of command.

This area is provided primarily for the performance of support functions. (JP 1-02)

SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network—Worldwide SECRET level packet switch network that uses high-speed internet protocol routers and high-capacity Defense Information Systems Network circuitry. Also called SIPRNET. (JP 1-02)

APPENDIX G

REFERENCES AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS

International Agreements

Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949
Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,
12 August 1949
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick
in Armed Forces in the Field, 12 August 1949
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick
and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, 12 August 1949

United States Statutes

United States Code Title 18, Section 13, Federal Assimilated Crimes Act
United States Code Title 18, Section 1385, Use of Army And Air Force
as Posse Comitatus
United States Code Title 19, Section 1202, Tariff Act of 1930
Uniform Code of Military Justice
Manual for Courts-Martial

Department of Defense (DOD) Regulation

5030.49-R Customs Inspection

DOD Directive (DODD)

2310.1 DOD Program for Enemy Prisoners of War (EPOW) and Other Detainees

Joint Publication (JP)

1-02 DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication (MCDP)

1-2 Campaigning

Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP)

4-11.8C Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees

Navy/Marine (NAVMC) Publication

2927 Antiterrorism/Force Protection Campaign Plan

Marine Corps Order (MCO)

P5580.2 Marine Corps Law Enforcement

U.S. Army Field Manuals (FMs)

5-34 Engineer Field Data
19-40 Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Detained Persons
90-40 NLW Multiservice Procedures for the Tactical Employment Of Nonlethal
Weapons