



**MCTP 10-10F**

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# **Military Police Operations**

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**U.S. Marine Corps**

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# UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

14 February 2025

## FOREWORD

Marine Corps Tactical Publication 10-10F, *Military Police Operations*, provides the doctrinal basis for employment of Marine Corps military police forces (military police, criminal investigators, and corrections and detention specialists) in support of Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) operations. This publication supports commanders and staff planners who are responsible for or require Marine Corps military police support.

This publication addresses law enforcement tasks, functions, objectives, capabilities, and their employment in an expeditionary environment. It describes the organization of Marine Corps military police forces and how those forces integrate into MAGTF operations in support of operational- and tactical-level expeditionary activities and operations. This publication further identifies specific capabilities including policing, identity and attribution activities, military working dogs, detention, and military police support to security and mobility (to include incorporating description of the Criminal Investigation Division and platoon). A new chapter in this publication details the military police contributions as a versatile segment of the MAGTF that support the warfighting functions throughout the competition continuum.

This publication supersedes Marine Corps Tactical Publication 10-10F, *Military Police Operations*, dated 18 October 2019.

Reviewed and approved this date.



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# CHAPTER 1.

## FUNDAMENTALS

Marine Corps military police within the Fleet Marine Forces (FMF) provide the Marine expeditionary force (MEF), Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF), and combatant commanders with scalable, highly trained police forces that can conduct law and order missions in an expeditionary environment. Military police provide fully deployable Marines who are proficient in policing, detention, security and mobility, and identity and attribution activities to enhance the force protection and maneuver of the MAGTF and designated commanders.

Marine Corps military police forces consist of three functional areas: military police, corrections and detentions, and criminal investigations. Each functional area has specific military occupational specialties (MOSs), which are—

- Military police:
  - ♦ Military police officer.
  - ♦ Military police.
  - ♦ Military working dog handler.
  - ♦ Traffic management and collision investigator.
  - ♦ Physical security specialist.
  - ♦ Special reaction team member.
  - ♦ Military police investigator.
- Corrections:
  - ♦ Corrections officer.
  - ♦ Correction and detention specialist.
  - ♦ Correctional counselor.
- Criminal investigations:
  - ♦ Criminal investigation officer.
  - ♦ Criminal investigation division agent.
  - ♦ Forensic psychophysiologicalist.

Military police are organized to provide capabilities to supporting establishment activities and FMF operations. For clarity throughout this publication, the term military police will indicate the overall holistic capabilities of military police, corrections and detentions, and criminal investigations. Specific activities, functions, capabilities, tasks, and duties reflect the individual skillsets of military police, corrections and detentions, or criminal investigators.

## MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT TO THE SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT

Aboard bases and stations (within the United States and abroad), law enforcement activities conducted by military police (including military-working dogs [MWD]), corrections and detentions, and criminal investigators are reported directly to the individual installation, base, or activity commander, through the local provost marshal’s office. The actions and activities of these forces are regulated by Marine Corps Orders (MCOs) and are not addressed within this publication.

## MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT TO THE MAGTF

Commanders leverage military police capabilities to conduct law enforcement activities throughout the competition continuum (see Figure 1-1). Law enforcement activities are, “those actions performed by trained police officers, who are directly accountable to the governmental source of their authority, authorized by legal authority to compel compliance with and investigate violations of applicable laws, directives, and punitive regulations” (*Marine Corps Supplement to the DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, hereafter referred to as the *USMC Dictionary*). Military police support the rule of law and partner nation stabilization through training and advising missions and exercises. During crisis response and limited contingency operations, military police skill sets help establish civil control. Throughout the competition continuum, military police continuously execute military engagement, security cooperation, and deterrence activities that foster United States Government (USG) relationships with foreign governments and host-nation law enforcement agencies. Military police provide security and mobility support, corrections perform detention operations in accordance with international law, while criminal investigators support intelligence preparation of the battlespace through investigative capabilities and identity and attribution activities.

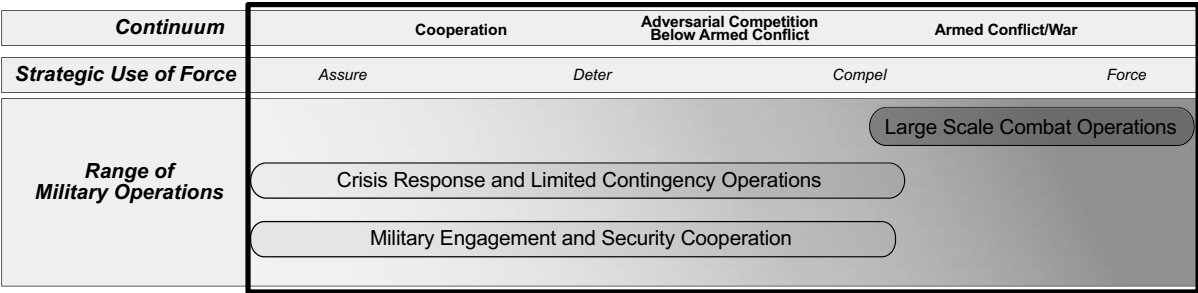


Figure 1-1. Competition Continuum.

Military police apply policing tactics and approaches to meet evolving operational requirements. The law enforcement battalion commander and company commanders advise MAGTF commanders on specialized skill sets and task organization to prioritize assets and develop a courses of action for military police support. Phased employment of military police provides

support tailored to the commanders' priorities and the intensity of the conflict. For further discussion regarding the balance of offense, defense, and stabilization activities, refer to Joint Publication 3-0, *Joint Campaigns and Operations*.

### **Command Element**

Military police support the functions of command elements in several ways. Military police provide force protection to command elements by conducting physical security surveys and risk assessments, developing security plans, providing force protection planning expertise, and training command element personnel to conduct security activities. Criminal investigators support command elements through planning, integrating, and conducting identity and attribution activities to provide decision advantage to warfighters to support the joint force. Throughout the competition continuum, military police provide channels to host-nation civil authorities and law enforcement agencies on routine matters involving physical security, certain offenses, traffic matters, and training.

### **Ground Combat Element**

Military police support the ground combat element by facilitating the flow of supplies to operational units and facilitating friendly force freedom of movement, support maneuver, and mobility operations. This is accomplished through conducting route regulation and patrolling main supply routes (MSRs) to maintain line of communications (LOCs) and by preventing logistic train interference. Military police also provide movement support for dislocated civilians, enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), and other detainees.

### **Aviation Combat Element**

The primary function of military police support to the aviation combat element is to provide air base ground defense activities such as—

- Serving as part of an incident response force to support rear area security missions.
- Securing forward-arming and refueling points.
- Conducting airfield security surveys and assessments.
- Facilitating security plan development.
- Providing and training force protection augments in physical security measures to protect assets.
- Conducting security patrols inside and outside the air base perimeter.

### **Logistics Combat Element**

Military police support the logistics combat element by providing maneuver and mobility support, route reconnaissance, support to rear area operations, and removing dislocated civilians from MSRs. Mobility support ensures military personnel and supply movement is unimpeded by providing security and protecting existing infrastructure. Military police provide force protection for contested logistics nodes, such as advanced naval bases, and are organized to protect critical communications, engineering, transportation, medical, supply, and maintenance capabilities from attack.

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## POLICING OPERATIONS

Policing activities focus on population welfare and the missions of MAGTF commanders. Policing is, “the employment of specialized techniques, methodology, principles, and capabilities including restrained application of force, employment of control measures, mitigation of threats, and engagement with key networks in the local population to establish, maintain, and/or restore civil order” (*USMC Dictionary*). The goal of policing is the establishment, maintenance, or restoration of law, order, and safety through the restrained application of force (lethal and nonlethal), employing control measures, mitigating threats, and interacting with the population. Policing activities are critical to establishing civil security and serve as the catalyst to transition to the rule of law and establishment of civil authority. Policing activities include the following:

- Law enforcement activities.
- Police patrol activities.
- Police information and intelligence generation.
- Criminal investigations.
- Identity and attribution activities.
- Police advising and training.
- MWD services.
- Customs and border clearance program enforcement.

### Identity and Attribution Activities

Formerly referred to as identity operations, identity and attribution activities are, “a collection of mutually supporting biometric, forensic, and intelligence functions that recognize and differentiate individuals, establish facts through the analysis of material and non-material artifacts, and attribute evidence to persons, places, objects, and events” (*USMC Dictionary*). Identity and attribution activities enable a unit to plan, execute, and assess a broad collection of actions and tasks throughout the competition continuum including counterintelligence, technical exploitation of foreign material and captured exploitable material; physical security; antiterrorism; force protection; detainee operations; foreign internal defense and security force assistance; information activities and strategic communications; civil affairs operations; maritime interdiction; military information support operations; human network analysis and network engagement; and law enforcement. For more information on identity and attribution activities, refer to Marine Administrative Message 146/24, *Updated Marine Corps Identity and Attribution Activities Roles and Responsibilities and Force Structure* (Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, US Marine Corps, March 2024).

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## DETENTION OPERATIONS

Detention operations involve detaining individuals or groups that pose some level of threat to military operations and the management and care of civilian populations during and following a conflict. The law of armed conflict requires humane treatment of all detainees. Failure to conduct

detention operations with international law can have significant adverse effects on the Marine Corps, the US military, and the USG. Corrections and detention forces conduct detention operations to shelter, sustain, guard, protect, and account for populations during military or civil conflict. These forces plan, coordinate, conduct, and monitor the detainee collection, processing, safeguarding, and transfer process. Initially, detention operations burden the MAGTF, as it must divert tactical units to handle detainees. Military police preserve the combat effectiveness of the detaining units by relieving them of the detainee-handling responsibilities. Law enforcement units conduct detention activities throughout the area of operation and coordinate with intelligence sections to collect and disseminate information supporting current or future operations.

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## **MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT TO SECURITY AND MOBILITY OPERATIONS**

Military police support to security and mobility support commanders by protecting the force, detainees, and civilians, and preserving the force's freedom of movement. Military police expedite the secure movement of theater resources to ensure commanders receive the forces, supplies, and equipment needed to support the operational plan and changing tactical situations. Through all aspects of supporting security and mobility, military police units take proactive measures to detect, deter, and counter enemy forces operating within the area of operations.



# CHAPTER 2.

## MILITARY POLICE FORCES

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### LAW ENFORCEMENT BATTALION

Marine air-ground task force operations are supported by Fourth Law Enforcement Battalion, Force Headquarters Group, Marine Forces Reserve, with its resident military police (minus MWD), corrections and detention specialists, and criminal investigators. The law enforcement battalion's mission is to conduct law and order operations to enhance the security environment and promote the rule of law to support MAGTF operations.

#### Organization

The law enforcement battalion is organized into a headquarters and support company and four military police line companies (see Figure 2-1). The battalion can deploy as a unit or as a task organized sub-component. When employed with assigned equipment, the unit is capable of self-transport, but requires support and coordination to embark.

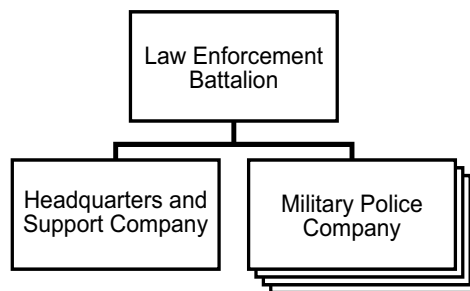


Figure 2-1. Law Enforcement Battalion.

The headquarters and support company provides command and control functions, staff functions, and trained specialized MOS enablers within the S-3 (see Figure 2-2).

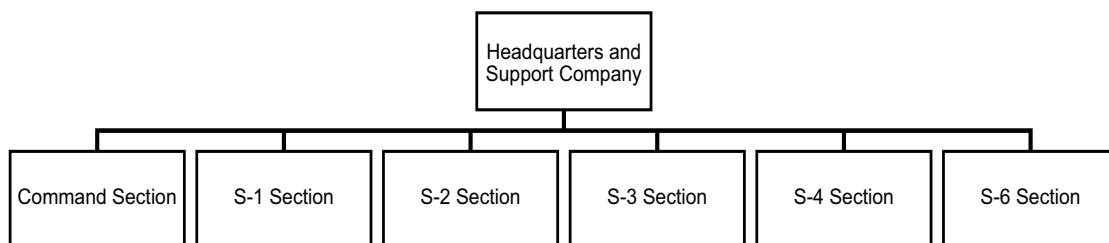


Figure 2-2. Headquarters and Support Company.

The military police line companies consist of a headquarters section and three platoons that have three Marine squads that are trained in various law enforcement specialties (see Figure 2-3).

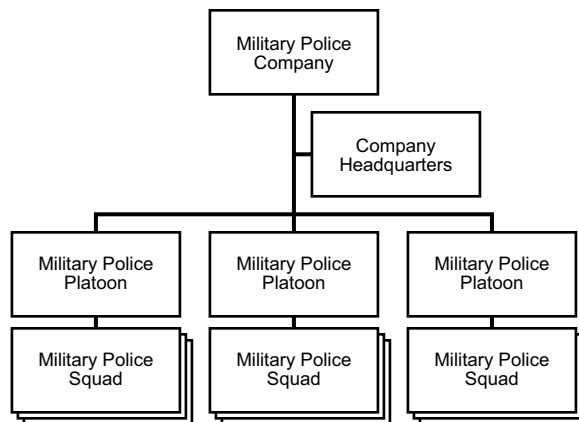


Figure 2-3. Military Police Company.

### Capabilities

In support of MAGTF operations, military police conduct the mission-essential tasks, which are explained in greater detail in the following chapters:

- Chapter 4, *Policing Operations*.
- Chapter 5, *Detention Operations*.
- Chapter 6, *Support to Security and Mobility Operations*.

The law enforcement battalion provides task-organized detachments to the MAGTF based on mission requirements. The battalion has command and control capabilities to employ each of its line companies and task them with one or more of these mission-essential tasks. Military police elements provide the supported commander with a range of capabilities to assist in identifying and targeting threats, site exploitation, nonlethal weapon (NLW) employment, and police training and advising.

### Employment

The law enforcement battalion is staffed, trained, and equipped to support each MEF on tasking to conduct policing, detaining, and security and mobility actions as required. One field grade officer is assigned as the MEF's law enforcement integration officer and a senior staff noncommissioned officer is assigned as the law enforcement integration chief. Each MEF major subordinate command (i.e., Marine division, Marine aircraft wing, and Marine logistics group) has a law enforcement integration officer and law enforcement integration chief serving on the staff to provide planning, coordination, and expertise.

The commanding officer of the law enforcement battalion serves as the senior operational military police officer. The MEF law enforcement integration officer and chief work with the MEF staff to identify law enforcement related and security-related tasks for assignment to military police units to shape support and to ensure tasking in accordance with the concept of operations and priorities established by the MAGTF commander. The law enforcement battalion commander or assigned law enforcement advisor provides the MAGTF commander with military police employment



subject matter experts (SMEs) and coordinates activities to ensure military police capabilities are effectively allocated. The MEF can also task-organize military police assets to support joint and multinational requirements.

The law enforcement battalion provides fully deployable, cohesive military police elements proficient in policing, detention, and providing security and mobility to enhance the force protection of the MEF and designated commanders. The law enforcement battalion can provide multiple detachments simultaneously to various areas of operations to—

- Employ SMEs to train US and partner nations' personnel in military police capabilities.
- Support commanders with biometric and forensic investigative services.
- Provide SMEs in physical security and vulnerability assessments.
- Provide additional correctional specialist capabilities to commanders in prisoner and detainee area of operations.
- Provide the force MSR and alternate supply route access to support MAGTF operations.
- Provide SMEs in tactical building entry, high-risk subject apprehension, and close quarters battle.

### **Force Generation for Reserve Integration**

The process to submit a request for forces from Marine Forces Reserve is outlined in MCO 3120.12A, *Marine Corps Global Force Management (GFM) and Force Synchronization*, and MCO 3061.1, *Marine Corps Total Force Mobilization and Deployment Plan (TFMDP)*.

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## **MEF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION**

### **Organization**

Within each MEF information group's intelligence battalion, resides a section from Marine criminal investigation division (CID) to conduct identity and attribution activities. The section is comprised of one Marine Criminal Investigation Officer and Marine Criminal Investigators partnered with explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) Marines to perform exploitation tasks. These forensically trained CID and EOD Marines form highly capable, task-organized, organic exploitation teams within the MEFs.

### **Capabilities**

The MEF CID section supports MAGTF operations with six activities per MCO 5580.7, *U.S. Marine Corps Criminal Investigation Division (USMC CID)*.

**Support to Detention Operations.** Supports prosecuting detainees when authorized within host nations during contingency operations. This includes investigation, information collection, site exploitation, evidence collection, and exploitation of captured exploitable material from the battlefield to support prosecution, intelligence, and targeting.

**Law Enforcement Interrogations.** Conducts law enforcement interrogations and interviews of detainees to obtain testimonial evidence pertaining to criminal activity. Per Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 3115.09 with change 3, *DoD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning*, law enforcement interrogations must not subject the person being interrogated or interviewed to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment as defined in the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005.

**Investigations.** Conducts misdemeanor and felony investigations on US military and civilians accompanying the force and maintains coordination with the Naval Criminal Investigative Service to ensure appropriate cooperation, sharing of information, and notifications are made pertaining to matters involving felony investigations.

**Site Exploitation.** Manages, advises, assists, or conducts site exploitation involving seized or captured enemy material and information to support combat operations, targeting efforts, the intelligence cycle, and host-nation prosecutions.

**Criminal Intelligence.** Collects and analyzes information to identify criminal patterns or trends, suspects, and criminal enterprises, and officer safety issues to provide actionable criminal intelligence to law enforcement and the intelligence cycle during FMF operations.

**Captured Enemy Material.** Manages the evidence facility storing captured enemy materiel for forensic exploitation.

## **Employment**

The MEF CID provides the Marine Corps with an organic criminal investigative asset that can support dynamic contingency operations in the FMF. These capabilities support Marine Corps force protection and operational objectives by promoting good order and discipline; supporting combat operations; identifying, preventing, and mitigating criminal and terrorist threats; and assisting with the adjudicative proceedings regarding individuals who have, or would do, harm to the Marine Corps or its warfighting mission. The MEF CID provides investigative, site exploitation, expeditionary forensic exploitation, identity and attribution activities, criminal intelligence, and targeting capabilities to support combat operations

# **CHAPTER 3.**

## **MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT TO THE WARFIGHTING FUNCTIONS**

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### **WARFIGHTING FUNCTIONS**

#### **Command and Control**

Law enforcement units support command and control in many ways. Military police provide security for the command element by conducting physical security surveys and risk assessments, developing security plans, providing force protection expertise for planning, and the training of personnel to conduct security activities to support the command element and its respective staff sections. Criminal investigators support command and control by assisting in intelligence preparation of the battlespace through identity and attribution activities. Additionally, all military police provide channels to law enforcement agencies and host-nation civil authorities.

#### **Maneuver**

Military police support the maneuver warfighting function by providing security and traffic control to mobility operations (e.g., obstacle breaching, gap crossing, MSR regulation, passage of lines, and convoy security). Mobility is, “a key element of effective warfighting as it creates tactical advantage and permits forces to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission” (*DoD Dictionary*).

#### **Fires**

Military police contribute to the fires warfighting function through the collection and analysis of police and criminal intelligence. In many operational areas, the threat is more criminal than conventional in nature and belligerents employ established criminal enterprises and methods to move contraband, raise funds, or expand their goals and objectives. These types of criminal activities affect the mission of Marine Corps forces and threaten Marine Corps personnel and assets. Assessing the impact of criminal activity on military operations and properly distinguishing that activity from other threat or environmental factors can be essential to effective targeting and mission success. The forensic analysis of captured enemy material provides the commander with real time-results to support targeting and all-source intelligence efforts by scientifically linking individuals, places, things, activities, intentions, organizations, and events.

#### **Intelligence**

Military police directly support the intelligence warfighting function and tasks associated with surveillance, reconnaissance, intelligence operations, and security. Police intelligence is, “the product from community policing and the application of systems, technologies, and processes that analyze applicable data, information, biometrics, forensics, and/or criminal records necessary for situational understanding to focus policing activities to achieve social order” (*USMC Dictionary*).

Criminal intelligence is, “a category of police intelligence derived from the collection, analysis, and interpretation of all available information concerning known and potential criminal threats and vulnerabilities of supported organizations” (*USMC Dictionary*). As an integrated task, criminal intelligence operations pull and push information from three disciplines—police operations, detention operations, and security and mobility support operations—to provide input to the common operational picture. Police and criminal intelligence activities are an important part of the surveillance and reconnaissance mission. With subsequent police and criminal intelligence analysis and dissemination commander’s can attain better understanding of enemy actions, the nature and movement of dislocated civilians in the area of operations, and trends within the criminal environment that may affect the operational plan.

### **Information**

Military police operations and activities directly support the information warfighting function through generating police information, the preserving and denying g compromise through security activities, and projecting information through the presence, posture, and profile. At the tactical level, information generated due to law enforcement activities contributes to answering specific commanders’ critical information requirements. Police information collected as part of deliberate collection efforts (e.g., reconnaissance missions conducted during security and mobility support, assessments during police operations, and detention operations) provides relevant information regarding the operational environment and contributes to the success of identity and attribution activities. Security activities associated with force protection, operations security, and signature management preserve friendly information. Denying information to the enemy is assured by tasks such as security patrols, area security, counterreconnaissance, tactical deception, and exploiting networks through identity and attribution activities. The interactions with civilian populations during missions such as foreign humanitarian assistance, civil-military operations, key leader engagements, and advising and training activities, military police units are placed in unique positions to achieve information advantage.

### **Logistics**

Military police support the logistic warfighting function by—

- Assessing and reporting battle damage along MSR.
- Patrolling and maintaining security near MSRs and adjacent terrain, including—
  - ♦ Conducting reconnaissance on roads and highways.
  - ♦ Enforcing traffic flow along MSRs.
  - ♦ Protecting fixed bridges.
  - ♦ Protecting pipelines and tank farms.
  - ♦ Providing security near and adjacent to MSRs.
  - ♦ Providing convoy escort for designated critical supplies.
  - ♦ Conducting area, base, and port security.
  - ♦ Collecting and disseminating police and criminal intelligence products relevant to criminal and irregular threats against logistics efforts.
  - ♦ Executing law enforcement activities to prevent or deter criminal elements from disrupting logistics operations.

- ♦ Conducting crime prevention surveys.
- ♦ Conducting response force operations.

**Force Protection**

Military police support the force protection warfighting function throughout the competition continuum. Force protection serves as a physical security protective umbrella for the six other warfighting functions while employing the intelligence cycle for gathering police intelligence.

Military police achieve force protection through a systematic approach that integrates planning and applying antiterrorism and combating terrorism measures, physical security, operations security, law enforcement activities, policing operations, and personal protective measures. Police intelligence and other security programs support planning and execution of protection and resilience initiatives.

Military police support the commander's responsibility to maintain security of Marine Corps personnel and assets through a range of force protection activities. As stated in Marine Corps Doctrinal Publication 1-2, *Campaigning*, "force protection safeguards our own centers of gravity and protects, conceals, reduces, or eliminates critical vulnerabilities" throughout the conduct of military operations. It mitigates or eliminates the enemy's ability to degrade friendly actions and protect the supported nation's population, infrastructure, and economic or governmental institutions. Finally, force protection efforts demonstrate capability and resolve to allies and the enemy and conserve combat power while ensuring mission readiness



# CHAPTER 4.

## POLICING OPERATIONS

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### LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Law enforcement activities support governance and the rule of law. To conduct law enforcement activities, a legal system and governmental authority must exist, and the governing body must authorize military forces to participate. Law enforcement activities include enforcing compliance with and investigating violations of applicable laws, directives, and regulations; conducting criminal and traffic accident investigations; and securing populations and resources to provide commanders with a lawful and orderly environment. A key factor to successful mission accomplishment for military police is that they can apply the force continuum and operate with restraint under designated authority, implementing proactive measures to reduce opportunities for crime.

Military police activities support the commander's objectives by—

- Suppressing opportunities for criminal or insurgent behavior.
- Assisting and protecting allied forces.
- Preserving good order and discipline.
- Preventing the diversion of military resources; thereby helping to maintain combat strength.
- Assisting intelligence organizations in obtaining a complete tactical intelligence picture by collecting and providing criminal and operational data and information.
- Providing liaison to civilian or host-nation military law enforcement agencies on routine matters involving physical security, certain offenses, traffic matters, and training.

#### Authority

Authority is the lawful right of designated persons or agencies to exercise governmental power or control. The military police have authority to enforce military laws, orders, and regulations by apprehending or detaining individuals. This is ultimately derived from the US President, as commander-in-chief of the US Armed Forces, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Outside the United States, military police authority is designated by the laws of the country concerned, international law and agreements, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. In some countries, a status-of-forces agreement (referred to as a SOFA) clarifies the legal terms under which the foreign military is allowed to operate. This includes issues such as entering and exiting the country, tax liabilities, and postal services, but most importantly, civil and criminal jurisdiction over bases and personnel. For civil matters, status-of-forces agreements outline how civil damages caused by the forces will be determined and paid. Criminal issues vary, but the typical provision is that the sending nation has primary jurisdiction over crimes committed by its service members

against other service members, or by a service member as part of their official or military duty, while the host nation retains primary jurisdiction over other crimes. Without an international agreement or status-of-forces agreement, military police authority can be limited.

Within the United States, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 3025.21, *Defense Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies*, provides guidance on military support for civilian law enforcement agencies where civilian law enforcement authorities request support from the US military.

### **Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction is the power, right, or authority to apply the law, and subject certain individuals to its application. A host nation may have primary jurisdiction to prosecute non-military offenses committed within its borders by members of a visiting force. This authority can be further defined or surrendered to military authorities through status-of-forces agreements 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 Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act, amended in 2004, provides for jurisdiction over certain members of the Armed Forces and civilians employed by or accompanying US armed forces outside of the United States.

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## **POLICE PATROL ACTIVITIES**

One of the keys to an effective policing effort is in using aggressive police patrol activities. The military police patrol method depends on the threat, mission, available assets, terrain, response requirements, and level of host-nation support. Military police conduct police patrols to—

- Meet prescribed objectives and accomplish assigned tasks.
- Protect critical assets.
- Enable a rapid response capability.
- Provide a deterrent or presence.

Military police integrate with other combat and security patrols to provide SMEs for conducting site exploitation, community engagement, tactical questioning, NLW and force continuum application, and other law enforcement and policing functions. This integration enhances the commander's operations while allowing the patrol's operational members to focus on their core mission-essential tasks.

The previously clear delineation between the civilian populace and military operations has nearly disappeared. Policing operations provide a framework for operating in these environments and leveraging the civilian population's knowledge and cooperation. Key to this activity is the exercise of nonlethal interactions, an approach in which military police and their host nation partners move among civilian populations building relationships, rapport, and communication channels. These interactions bridge the divides among military police, host-nation military, law enforcement officials, and a civilian populous enmeshed with terrorist and criminal actors. The information derived from interacting with the civilian population can be used to protect military



operating bases, critical infrastructure, LOCs, public resources, high-risk personnel and dignitaries, supply routes, and Marine Corps and partner forces.

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## POLICE INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

### Police Information

Law enforcement activities provide a vast array of police information resulting from deliberate and passive collection efforts. This information consists of data pertaining to individuals, activities, or locations where military police have an interest. Developing police information into police and criminal intelligence facilitates policing operations and contributes to MAGTF success. Information that results from the execution of operations falls into the following areas:

- Area reconnaissance focuses on alternate route identification and dislocated civilian movement.
- Area reconnaissance focuses on establishing protective measures for high-risk facilities.
- Avenues and routes for joint forces and likely enemy avenues of approach.
- Civil disorder.
- Conflicts within populations.
- Collusion among irregular threats and criminal networks.
- Crime-conducive conditions.
- Crime rates, trends, and patterns.
- Unit movement along the MSR and alternate supply routes.
- Information on threats to air bases and ports.
- Enemies, irregular threats, and criminal networks and their areas of influence.
- Gap crossing and passage of lines reconnaissance that is focused on determining requirements for an MSR, temporary holding sites, traffic control, strong points, and maintenance rest halts.
- Identifying potential detention or resettlement sites and dislocated-civilian evacuation routes.
- Information on high-payoff targets.
- Infrastructure survey assessments that support policing and detention operations.
- Level of trust between host-nation security forces and the population.
- Route reconnaissance focused on route choke points, ambush sites, temporary holding sites, and traffic flow.
- Reconnaissance that establishes an initial assessment of infrastructure factors for detention or resettlement missions.
- Viability of LOCs and MSRs and potential protection of bases.

### Police and Criminal Intelligence

Law enforcement battalion contributions to the intelligence preparation of the battlespace and intelligence analysis include maintaining the standards, processes, personnel, and equipment

required to generate, manage, analyze, and disseminate criminal intelligence. Marine Corps CID collects and analyzes information used for identifying criminal patterns or trends, suspects, and criminal enterprises, and officer safety issues to provide actionable criminal intelligence to law enforcement. Police and criminal intelligence provide knowledge of common crime and criminal entities within the area of operations. Police and criminal intelligence efforts include—

- Supporting Marine Corps force protection and operational objectives by promoting good order and discipline; supporting combat operations; and identifying, preventing, and mitigating criminal and terrorist threats.
- Identifying gaps in criminal and police data and developing collection plans.
- Managing databases and disseminating police information and criminal intelligence.
- Managing police and criminal intelligence activities.
- Managing identity activities.
- Providing police information, police intelligence, and criminal intelligence for the common operational picture.
- Validating, extracting, analyzing, fusing, and producing relevant data and products for police intelligence or operations.

Military police responsibilities that support the criminal intelligence effort and common operational picture include—

- Conducting police assessments during police operations and detention operations.
- Coordinating system requirements, such as communications, technology, hardware, and software.
- Disseminating forensics-enabled criminal intelligence.
- Establishing police policies, procedures, and collections plans to be executed during law enforcement activities.
- Managing information collected during law enforcement activities.
- Performing reconnaissance in conjunction with security and mobility support to collect threat information and identify conditions effecting the operational plan.
- Performing route reconnaissance and surveillance to fulfill information requirements and to advise the commander on primary and alternate route status and potential movement disruptions.
- Providing staff planning and coordination to support information collection in conjunction with the execution of law enforcement activities.

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## **CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Timely criminal intelligence analysis provides the framework and processes to support criminal prosecution efforts associated with detainees, detainee-related evidence, and captured enemy material. Criminal intelligence focuses on criminal activity and supports criminal investigations and identity and attribution activities through identifying key linkages that can be used to identify,

disrupt, and attack criminal or other networks as part of broader network engagement activities. For more information on criminal intelligence guidelines and principles within DoD refer to DoDI 5525.18, *Law Enforcement Criminal Intelligence (CRIMINT) in DoD*. Additional information specific to the CID is contained within MCO 5580.7.

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## IDENTITY AND ATTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES

Identity and attribution activities synchronize biometrics, forensics, and identity determination capabilities that support criminal investigation, prosecution, and adjudication within the commander's area of operations and protect assets, facilities, and forces. Denying anonymity to criminal entities is a key component to combating crime and terrorism.

### Biometrics

Law enforcement personnel contact their servicing staff judge advocate prior to collecting biometric data sets that could potentially include data from US service members or other persons accompanying the force. The MEFs maintain biometric technologies and SMEs to execute the four biometric activities supporting identity and attribution activities, which are—

- Collect. To capture biometrics and related contextual data from an individual, with or without the individual's knowledge. Law enforcement personnel can create and transmit a standardized, high-quality biometric file consisting of a biometric sample and contextual data transmitted to a data source for matching.
- Match. To accurately identify or verify an individual's identity by comparing a standardized biometric file to an existing standardized biometric data source. Matching consists of either a one-to-one (i.e., verification) or one-to-many (i.e., identification) search.
- Store. To maintain biometric files in such a manner that standardized, current biometric information of individuals is available when and where required.
- Share. To exchange standardized biometric files horizontally (i.e., across an echelon) and vertically (i.e., to higher and lower echelons) within the area of operations and with external agencies.

Fingerprints and iris and facial images are the biometric modalities collected by the current biometric program of record. Biometric data collection can be widely incorporated across MAGTF operations, to include the following:

- Patrols.
- Raids.
- Police operations.
- Detention operations.
- Visit, board, search, and seizure.
- Noncombatant evacuation operations.
- Foreign humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

Refer to Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 10-10F.1, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Tactical Employment of Biometrics in Support of Operations* for more information regarding biometrics.

## **Forensics**

The MEFs maintain expeditionary forensic technologies and SMEs to execute identity and attribution activities and other unique capabilities that assist in providing battlespace awareness and informing domestic and foreign audiences. As an integral part of identity and attribution activities, expeditionary forensics uses multi-disciplinary scientific means to determine facts linking individuals, places, things, activities, intentions, organizations, and events.

The six forensic functions are—

- Recognize. To locate and identify materials of potential forensic value.
- Preserve. To protect materials and data from the moment they are recognized as holding potential forensic value until the point of collection. Materials must be protected and preserved by available, reasonable measures (i.e., marking, packaging, and tracking) to prevent contamination, loss, alteration, or degradation.
- Collect. To recover and account for materials from a site. The site is documented, and contextual information is recorded, within the parameters allowed by the situation. This often includes limited processing of specific items or areas to detect additional forensically relevant information. Presumptive testing of materials might be involved.
- Analyze. To immediately and scientifically assess items during site exploitation. Forensic analysis can occur from the point of recognition of materials and contextual information at the site to an in-depth examination at mobile or traditional labs. Forensic analysis attempts to scientifically link individuals, places, things, activities, intentions, organizations, and events.
- Store. To maintain materials and associated information until forensic material disposition is fully adjudicated or resolved. Policies and procedures should dictate proper disposition. When storing data, balancing information assurance with necessary retrieval capability is critical.
- Share. To catalogue and share results, in accordance with policies and procedures, as forensic analyses are completed. Interoperability is key to developing databases and retrieving information. Sharing information and results with the relevant stakeholders, to include the submitting unit, is vital to the successful execution of identity and attribution activities.

Criminal investigators conduct the six forensic functions independently or through the augmentation of other organizations and agencies. These functions are essential to providing evidence for targeting or prosecuting. Because these functions closely represent an investigative process, the MAGTF can incorporate the law enforcement battalion's investigative capability, along with other supporting MOSs (e.g., intelligence and EOD), to promote, train to task, and execute this capability. By applying forensics Marines can support multiple aspects of military operations, to include the following:

- Disseminate actionable criminal intelligence to law enforcement forces and provide input to the intelligence planning cycle.
- Identify the forensic origin of arms, ammunition, and explosives.

- Assist and enable the decision to hold or release personnel and to help develop prosecution cases to try detainees or suspected criminals in a court of law.
- Enable the commander to implement effective force protection measures.
- Help locate and scientifically identify remains and determine the cause and manner of death.

Criminal investigators are trained to employ electronic forensic systems in support of identity and attribution activities and provide significant support to information activities. These systems conduct forensic analysis of captured enemy materiel that provides the commander with real-time results to support targeting and all-source intelligence efforts. The systems employed integrate forensic functions within the MAGTF and provide tactical and operational level forensic technical exploitation capabilities required by forward deployed forces. They provide organic Marine Corps forensic capabilities that support the tactical commander with agile, rugged, and scalable expeditionary forensic capabilities that are compatible and fully integrated with joint, other services, and interagency laboratories. This information is disseminated via the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity interagency data management portal, known as Department of the Navy Identification and Screening Information System. This collection and forensic technology exploitation provides a biometric analysis capability in terms of collection and comparison; a chemical analysis capability for explosives and narcotics; an electronic exploitation capability for computers, digital media, and cell phones; and evidence processing capability for latent fingerprints and DNA. These systems also assist in providing timely and actionable intelligence for MAGTF commanders with identifiable information on personnel and materials, enabling Marines to track, target, and take action to defeat adversaries and their associated networks.

Site exploitation, within the context of biometric and forensic processes, is the systematic search of a location that enables the collection and preservation of captured enemy material and information and facilitates effective forensic exploitation. Military police conduct site exploitation to support prosecution and combat operations. Military police training and experience in preserving and collecting evidence and maintaining evidentiary chain of custody enables them to conduct site exploitation effectively and efficiently.

For more information regarding forensics, refer to MCRP 10-10F.5, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Expeditionary Forensics*. For more information regarding identity, refer to MCO 5530.17, *Marine Corps Identity Operations (IdOps)*.

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## POLICE ADVISING AND TRAINING

Military-police advising efforts reflect the combination of the multiple and diverse capabilities of all participants in a joint, interagency, or multinational environment. Their coordination can offset cultural challenges that might be present in a joint, interagency, or multinational environment. Military police must understand how to connect operational objectives to tactical tasks. By describing the objectives and grouping them by desired and undesired effects within the area of operations, military police planners can help guide the initial analysis. This analysis and the commander's intent and planning guidance assist the staff in identifying tasks and functions for military police.

Coordination is key to mission success during joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational operations. Training and partnership efforts must incorporate interaction with other agencies, including extensive communication with the civil support staff and planners. Military police efforts require contact with nonmilitary agencies including government organizations, interagency law enforcement organizations, nongovernmental agencies, foreign humanitarian organizations, and host-nation authorities and agencies. The MEF and major subordinate command law enforcement integration officers and chiefs are the commander's SMEs for integrating military police capabilities into MAGTF operations. The law enforcement battalion provides additional planning expertise.

### **Coordination**

By understanding the influence of nongovernmental agencies, foreign humanitarian organizations, host-nation authorities, and law enforcement agencies, commanders provide diplomatic, informational, and economic depth to military efforts. United States' military capabilities allow these agencies to interact with foreign powers from a position of strength and security. Unified action of all USG organizations is a desired end state in any conflict. To achieve this end state, commanders must recognize the challenges associated with cooperation among these entities and proactively mitigate the friction inherent to operations with effective prior planning, coordination, and training. Military police provide a vital linkage between the commander and other law enforcement agencies. Military police support the commander's intent through coordination and liaison at the lowest operational levels to resolve potential conflicts and maximize the benefits of unified action.

### **Host-Nation Police Training Programs**

Military police can tailor police training programs to each police officer level being trained. Senior-level police officer training addresses components relevant to the administration of effective police operations including planning, personnel management, logistics, and training. Basic police officer training focuses on tactical police skills such as unarmed self-defense, basic weapons training, and applying restraints.

### **Transition Teams**

Police transition teams can provide SMEs to advise host-nation police forces. These teams vary greatly in size based on the area of operations and threat level. The teams can be composed of varying MOSs and appropriate military police-trained personnel. The primary mission of transition teams is to advise host-nation security forces in the areas of law enforcement activities to support the host nation's ability to conduct independent counterinsurgency operations.

When executing military operations, transition teams can request US close air support, indirect fire, and medical evacuation as required. They provide the capability to serve as a liaison among foreign and nearby US forces to ensure that all are aware of and can assist the other's operations. Transition teams also monitor and report the fledgling security force's capabilities. They work with the host-nation counterparts to enhance the understanding of the rule of law.

Effective policing requires a foundation from which military police forces can operate. A police station provides a static, recognizable landmark for the public to access reports and complaints, or to provide and receive information necessary to maintain a stable environment. In many operations, military police encounter situations where little or no police infrastructure is present

due to long-standing neglect, host-nation inadequacies, natural disaster, or effects of combat operations. In such instances, renovating or rebuilding police stations is critical. Military police, with civil affairs, other multinational forces, governmental agencies, and the host-nation forces, may assess the existing police structures and requirements for possible new structures and coordinate for construction support. Police personnel and facilities are targeted often by criminals, terrorists, and insurgents; therefore, police personnel, equipment, and facilities require robust security and protection measures, including protection in depth, standoff distance, access control, barriers, and blast mitigation.

### **Law Enforcement Advisors**

Law enforcement advisors assist the commander by providing an experienced perspective on network engagement within the area of operations. The threat confronting deployed forces might incorporate an operational framework including guerilla, insurgent, and profit-motivated organizations exhibiting strong criminal network characteristics. Conventional military forces and associated information collection methods and analytical processes, even when augmented with special operations experts, might lack the full range of skill sets and experience necessary to understand and attack complex criminal (e.g., terrorist or insurgent) networks. Law enforcement advisors with the requisite anticriminal, network analytical, and investigative skill sets may be employed by US forces when required by the mission. Successful network engagement operations depend on having the ability to identify and neutralize relevant adversaries within the network who carry out illicit activities. The responsibilities of advisors embedded within Marine Corps units vary according to the requirements of the commander and the nature of the operation. The following list provides an overview of advisor tasks used to effectively understand, identify, target, penetrate, interdict, and suppress criminal networks.

### **Plan and Coordinate**

Tasks associated with planning and coordinating include the following:

- Identify criminal hot spots, meeting places and locations, and develop methods to recognize signs of radicalization in assigned area of operations.
- Identify methods to enhance local community participation in police information and intelligence gathering.
- Cultivate community and individual assistance by understanding the local leadership, centers of influence, and activities within the community (e.g., typical versus atypical activity).
- Identify the threat and area of operations dynamics through cultivating community support network and identifying deceptive activities that may be employed to support or sustain criminal activity.
- Advise commanders on deliberate offensive actions to effectively attack, disrupt, and neutralize criminal networks.
- Examine, recommend, and support means and activities that discourage the regenerating criminal cells, including activities intended to create confidence and earn the host-nation and local populations trust.
- Advise on actions that ensure host-nation law enforcement and security forces maintain a visible, capable, responsive, and proactive presence to instill confidence within the population.

- Serve as a criminal network SME and primary training resource for police skills.
- Coordinate with military police counterparts at higher and subordinate headquarters and adjacent units to ensure unity of effort.
- Coordinate with host-nation law enforcement assets to strengthen and encourage trust, confidence, cooperation, and information sharing among local assets and the supported unit.
- Coordinate operational, tactical, and administrative investigations.

### **Train**

Tasks associated with training include the following:

- Train Marines to conduct site exploitation, detention operations, and police patrol tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).
- When authorized, train host-nation forces in the conduct of site exploitation, detention operations, and police patrol TTP.

### **Execute**

Tasks associated with execution include the following:

- Support identity and attribution activities.
- Apply a military police counter-criminal perspective to the execution of operations in the supported commander's area of operations.
- Accompany mounted and dismounted patrols on street-level operations within the supported unit's area of operations to instruct and mentor on military police TTP and to provide immediate feedback and assistance.
- Participate in tactical questioning and debriefing of suspects and detainees for purposes other than collecting foreign intelligence.
- Help the unit or host-nation law enforcement and security forces develop detainee packages.
- Conduct site exploitation.

### **Military Police and Law Enforcement Training**

The law enforcement battalion and MEF CID can provide specialized police training to enhance the skills of deploying Marines to meet mission requirements. Commands can integrate police training into pre-deployment training programs and exercises to prepare Marines to perform police-related tasks such as supporting detainee operations, identity and attribution activities, site exploitation, and NLW employment. Reserve Marines who are law enforcement professionals in their civilian profession can be identified and aligned with units to serve as trainers when serving as a foreign-security force advisor.

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## **MILITARY WORKING DOGS**

The Marine Corps MWD program provides varying MWD capabilities matched to a mission or task. Although all MWDs are different, their detection and warning capabilities result from their superior senses of sight, sound, and smell. On or off-leash, the MWD is a force multiplier when



properly employed during military operations, can be a physical and psychological deterrent. Properly trained MWD can detect and locate a person or explosive device faster than a human and are especially effective when obstacles, distance, or terrain might obscure the threat from human detection.

Because the public is aware of MWD team detection capabilities, commanders have a formidable deterrent wherever the MWD team is employed. Like other specialized assets, MWD teams enable commanders to perform their mission more effectively with significant savings in manpower, time, and money. For more information on Marine Corps MWD, refer to MCO 5585.5A, *Marine Corps Military Working Dog (MWD) Manual*.

### Organization

An MWD team consists of one Marine and one dog that can provide commanders with the following capabilities:

- Explosives detection.
- Drug detection.
- Intruder detection.
- Human tracking.
- Nonlethal apprehension.
- Psychological deterrence.

The Marine Corps MWD capabilities reside within Marine Corps Installations Command with sections assigned to each provost marshal's office. For effectively employing these capabilities, it is important that command relationships for forward-deployed elements with MWDs be identified prior to deployment. Each of the MWD disciplines is unique and requires extensive training in developing and maintaining a proficient team. Military working dog support can also be task-organized into detachments varying in size and composition to support the MAGTF. The MWD team should be integrated into field training exercises as early as possible.

### Types of Military Working Dogs

**Patrol Dogs.** Patrol dogs can be employed as a force multiplier and are especially valuable in area security, force protection, and antiterrorism operations, thus allowing the commander to employ fewer Marines and apply resources to other areas. Patrol dogs in the Marine Corps are dual certified as either an explosive detector dog or drug detector dog. These types of MWDs are referred to as patrol/drug detector dogs (P/DDDs) and patrol/explosive detector dogs (P/EDDs). The patrol dog's contribution is most effective when the MWD team is employed as a walking patrol. As a walking patrol, the patrol dog team can check or clear buildings, perimeters, and open areas, thereby deterring trespassers, vandals, violent persons, infiltrators, and other would-be criminals. Patrol dogs are trained to attack and apprehend suspects, stop those who might attempt to escape, and to protect their handlers from harm. See Table 4-1 for tasks supported by the patrol dog.

**Patrol and Drug Detector Dogs.** Patrol/drug detector dogs are a variant of patrol trained MWDs that search for and detect illicit drugs. The P/DDD can search vehicles, aircraft, luggage, vessels,

buildings, roadways, and open areas, primarily on-leash. The P/DDD can work in urban and rural environments, day, or night. See Table 4-1 for tasks the P/DDD typically support.

**Patrol and Explosive Detector Dogs.** Patrol/explosive detector dogs are patrol-trained MWDs that search for and detect the presence of various explosives. Their mission can expand with the capability to expand to current area of operations threats. Patrol/explosive detector dogs can search vehicles, aircraft, luggage, vessels, buildings, roadways, and open areas, primarily on-leash. The P/DDD can operate in urban and rural environments, day or night. See Table 4-1 for tasks the P/DDD typically support.

**Table 4-1. Military Working Dog Task Support.**

Operational Task	MWD Function	Assigned by Type	
		P/DDD	P/EDD
Aircraft and Luggage Search	Drug Detection Explosive Detection	X	X
Area Search	Drug Detection Explosive Detection	X	X
<u>Area and Perimeter Security:</u> • External Intrusion Detection • Listening Post • Observation Post • Vulnerable Area	Patrol	X	X
Bomb Threat	Explosive Detection		X
<u>Building Search:</u> • Illegal Substance • Personnel	Drug Detection Explosive Detection Patrol	X	X
<u>Checkpoint Support:</u> • Entry Control Point • Random Gate Inspection • Vehicle Control Point • Vehicle Search	Drug Detection Explosive Detection Patrol	X	X
Civil Disturbances and Crowd Control	Patrol	X	X
Combat Patrols	All	X	X
Command Post Area Preparation	Explosive Detection		X
Deployment Customs Search (pre and post)	Drug Detection Explosive Detection	X	X
Detainee Operations Support (contraband searches and external security)	Drug Detection Explosive Detection Patrol	X	X
<u>Health and Comfort Inspections:</u> • Barracks • Work area	Drug Detection Explosive Detection	X	X
High-Risk Personnel Support	Patrol	X	X

**Table 4-1. Military Working Dog Task Support (Continued).**

Operational Task	MWD Function	Assigned by Type	
		P/DD	P/ED
High-Risk Target Support	Explosive Detection Patrol Tracking	X	X
<u>Locating Individuals:</u> • Escaped Prisoner • Fleeing Criminal Suspect • Fleeing Enemy Attacker • Hostage • Downed Pilot • Lost Person • Missing-In-Action • Survivors • Improvised Explosive Device Maker and Planter • Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel	Patrol Tracking	X	X
Postal Inspection	Drug Detection Explosive Detection	X	X
Protective Service Mission	Explosive Detection		X
Quick Search	Explosive Detection		X
Raid	Explosive Detection Patrol Tracking	X	X
Quick Reaction Force	All	X	X
Securing Area for Down Aircraft	Patrol	X	X
<u>Supply Route Search:</u> • Main • Alternate	Explosive Detection Tracking		X
US Customs Search	Drug Detection Explosive Detection	X	
Walking and Mobile Patrol	All	X	X

### Planning Considerations

When MWD teams are employed, they should participate in all phases of the unit's mission; therefore, it is essential that either the kennel master or handler participate in mission planning. The kennel master or handler provides recommendations for effectively employing the MWD team. The following factors should be considered when planning MWD team employment:

- Duration of tactical employment.
- Climate and environment.
- Location and size of the area to be covered.
- Condition and type of terrain.
- Prevailing wind direction.

Combat operations require the handlers give their full attention to working and controlling their MWDs. This severely reduces the handler's ability to employ their personal weapon upon enemy contact; therefore, the MWD team operates within the "buddy system" concept. A two-person team should be assigned to the handler to maintain the mutual support and all-around security.

Military working dog teams usually work in the supported unit's front, on its flank, or with the protected facility, but not so far forward that the accompanying Marines can no longer provide security for the team. The MWD team should be downwind from potential locations or avenues of approach for the persons and explosives 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 might have to move left or right of the line of march to take advantage of the prevailing wind. If the situation or terrain dictates, the MWD team can traverse while the supported unit continues along a direct route.

The MWD handlers must socialize the dog into the supported unit. The handler is responsible for training the dog to be tolerant and obedient, regardless of the environment. When the dog becomes familiar with members of the unit, there is less chance of aggression toward unit personnel. To maintain the MWD's discipline, supported unit personnel must strictly adhere to the following restrictions:

- Only the handler is authorized to feed the MWD.
- Do not play with or pet the MWD, except under the handler's direct supervision.
- Do not make any movement or gesture that an MWD may interpret as a threat to the handler.
- Do not think of the MWD as a pet or mascot.

The MWD team should rehearse with the supported unit prior to a mission so that everyone becomes accustomed to working with the MWD. Supported-unit personnel must know what to do with the MWD if a handler is seriously wounded or killed. An MWD that has worked closely with a supported unit and has developed a tolerance for one or more of the individuals will usually allow one of them to return it to the kennel. If the MWD does not allow anyone near its handler, other handlers should be called in to assist if available.

Maintaining a dog's training and health present unique planning considerations, and these must be considered while conducting field training and during deployment. Training aids, such as explosives and drugs, help maintain MWD team proficiency. Finding and employing a site to effectively train, kennel, and provide medical treatment must also be taken into consideration. Although handlers can manage much of their dogs' required care while serving in varied and difficult terrain, veterinary support is required for any care above that of the handler's capability.

Transportation. The MWD team can be transported by ground, air, or sea. Allocating transportation assets is essential to provide effective MWD employment, training, and care. During training, the MWDs' transportation to training sites and veterinary facilities must be planned for and adequately sourced. During tactical missions when the MWD is not being employed, the preferred method of housing is to keep the MWD in a kennel crate if possible. The advantages of transporting the MWD in the kennel crate include better conditions for the MWD's rest management plan (i.e., off the ground and dry), improved safety for friendly forces (i.e., eliminates the potential of the MWD biting a Marine), and the ability for the MWD handler to handle a weapon. The disadvantage is the logistic footprint of the kennel crate. The kennel crate

can be disassembled, but the load plan must consider that the MWD team requires additional space in the transportation vehicle. There will also be times when crating is not possible.

Military working dogs can be transported by a variety of means, ranging from tactical aircraft to armored vehicles. No matter the method of transport, the safety of both the MWD and the vehicle crew must be considered. For example, in a tactical vehicle, the MWD (or its kennel crate) must not be placed where it might interfere with the turret gunner's activities.

Military working dogs can travel safely in all types of assault support aircraft. Consideration should be taken to ensure handlers are able to control the MWDs effectively without interfering with aircrew operations. In some cases, the MWD may need to be transported via aircraft without the advantage of the kennel crate. It is essential that the aircrew and passengers receive a brief regarding safety considerations for the MWD.

When MWDs are transported by ship or are embarked for amphibious operations, the MWDs should be kenneled in their crates. A designated area should be established so that only MWD handlers have access to the MWDs. When possible and feasible, the preferred transportation method would be for the MWD teams to fly and linkup with the unit at a forward location.

### **Veterinary Support**

The US Army Surgeon General provides professional veterinary support for the entire DoD MWD program through the Army Veterinary Corps. This responsibility includes the following:

- Providing medical and surgical care.
- Conducting inspections to ensure that the MWD kennel facilities are safe and sanitary.
- Prescribing medications and an adequate feeding program for MWDs.
- Instructing handlers and supervisors on all matters related to the MWDs' health, including first aid procedures.
- Conducting research to improve the DoD MWD program.

The responsible Veterinary Corps officer provides treatment for the MWDs at the kennel facility, installation veterinary treatment facility, or during deployments. The US Army Veterinary Corps is responsible for equipping the veterinary treatment facilities and providing medical and surgical supplies. The Veterinary Corps officer maintains the MWDs' veterinary treatment records and related information regarding examinations, immunizations, and treatment. The Veterinary Corps officer instructs MWD handlers on matters pertaining to dog health, care, feeding, and first aid. This instruction helps the MWD handlers better understand the MWDs' health needs and improves the handlers' ability to care for their MWDs. The Veterinary Corps officer prescribes an appropriate feeding programs based on an MWD's health, the climate, and working conditions. The Veterinary Corps officer is involved in the reviewing plans for new MWD kennel facility construction or modifications. This ensures that potential health and safety hazards are corrected prior to beginning construction.

While deployed, the kennel master or handler must coordinate with the responsible Veterinary Corps officer to ensure proper support. Additionally, MWDs must be routinely evaluated prior to, during, and after deployment, like any other Marine. In some countries, this includes

administering preventive medications. Effective planning and coordination with the Veterinary Corps officer ensure the dogs perform at their highest level of combat effectiveness and readiness.

### **Medical Concerns**

Military working dog handlers are trained to know how and when to use the items in the issued canine first aid kit. For example, handlers can administer intravenous fluids, medications, and splints with the help of a corpsman. The most common medical concerns for MWDs are overheating, diarrhea, cuts, abrasions, and eye irritations. A wounded or sick MWD may be evacuated by air if necessary; however, the handler must accompany the MWD.

### **Environment**

Some environmental factors restrict the use of MWDs. Before employing MWDs, the following factors should be considered:

- MWD employment near petroleum, oils, and lubricants must be limited. These elements can damage a MWD's paws and affect sense of smell.
- MWDs are prohibited from areas contaminated with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents. There are no protective devices for canines.
- MWDs can work in open areas where riot control agents are being used if the wind velocity is normal; however, MWDs should be closely monitored and taken to a veterinarian if they show signs of distress. Signs of distress include difficulty breathing, abdominal distention, confusion, forgetting routine commands, abnormally rapid or weak pulse, swelling, vomiting, diarrhea, or excessive panting.

Other environmental concerns can also affect using MWDs. The presence of disease-carrying vectors, feral animals, and other circumstances (e.g., heat, humidity, amount of water, type of soil, debris, sharp objects) can pose risks to the MWD that hinder effective employment.

### **Field Kennels**

No matter what type of kennel is established, the focus should be on security, safety, and sanitation. Field kennels can be constructed out of available materials and must be free from sharp edges or points that can injure MWDs. The kennel must be well ventilated and provide shade from direct sunlight and located away from trash collection, storage, or disposal areas.

**Security.** An MWD's ability to disrupt and defeat enemy TTP makes it, and the kennel, a potential target. Leaders must analyze a potential kennel site for security weaknesses. When possible, leaders should provide concealment for the kennel to prevent enemy observation and provide the same level of cover against direct and indirect fires that would be provided for every other sleeping area. Leaders should also restrict access to the field kennel to decrease disturbances unit personnel might cause and to keep others such as local national workers from entering and potentially targeting the MWDs.

**Safety.** Individuals should check the potential kennel area for hazards before constructing a kennel and remove any potentially hazardous materials. Do not use kennel areas to store unit equipment or materiel that is not related to MWDs. Not only can equipment become damaged, but the MWDs might also develop severe medical issues through proximity or a dog's natural curiosity.

**Sanitation.** Unit leaders must ensure that kennels, containers, and rooms used to house MWDs are cleaned daily and washed and disinfected weekly. Equipment used to feed the MWD must be sanitized after each use. Units must designate an area for MWD relief. This area must be kept clean of feces, and urine areas should be raked thoroughly to allow sunlight to disinfect the soil. Units should dispose of feces in the same manner that they dispose of human waste. If the kennel smells like urine or feces, it is not sanitary.

**Food and Water Storage.** Military working dog rations must not be stored in an area exposed to direct sunlight or extreme heat. The MWD food should be stored in accordance with label instructions, if feasible. Military working dog food stored improperly will attract rodents, so individuals should implement applicable field sanitation measures to prevent access.

Military working dogs drink from the same water sources as their handlers and should never be provided non-potable water. An individual dog's need for water can vary, particularly with changes in temperatures, relative humidity, and level of exertion. Plan for two and a half to three and a half liters per MWD per day as a base. Leaders should ensure that kenneled MWDs always have water available. It is vital that water designated for MWDs is kept in a shaded location or indoors so that it remains as cool as possible. Establishing proper water storage and ready access ensures that the MWD will drink enough water and stay hydrated.

**Feral Animal Control.** Improperly managed food, water, and food waste attract feral animals, rodents, and indigenous dogs. These animals are uncared for and carry external and internal parasites and diseases, including rabies, that can be transmitted to MWDs and humans. Encampment food and water storage should be kept in a secure location. The encampment should be kept as clean as possible. Food waste and trash must be policed, stored, and disposed of in a manner that prevents access to indigenous animal populations. Indigenous animals must not be kept as camp pets or mascots, and measures must be taken to prevent their entry into the encampment.

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## CUSTOMS AND BORDER CLEARANCE PROGRAM

It is DoD policy to assist and cooperate with United States and host- nation border clearance agencies in halting the flow of contraband into the United States and foreign countries and enforcing this policy when entry is through military channels. This policy applies to exporting US goods to and through other countries and enforcing DoD policies to eliminate the flow of contraband and unauthorized products to other nations. Areas of enforcement include compliance and enforcement of US and foreign laws, regulations, and customs requirements (e.g., agriculture or immigration).

**NOTE:** The DoD acknowledges the primacy of the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the US Citizenship and Immigration Services over cargo and personnel moving into the customs territory of the United States. They also acknowledge that those officers or inspectors may delay, impound, or otherwise prohibit the entry or export of military cargo into or from the customs territory of the United States, without obstruction by the DoD, the Services, or defense agencies.

When deployed, military police provide commanders with a high degree of flexibility through executing customs activities. Commanders and their staffs (e.g., combatant commander, deployed commander, staff officers) should be familiar with the military customs inspection program per DoDD 4500.09, *Transportation and Traffic Management, and Department Transportation Regulation (DTR) 4500.9-R, Part V*, which apply to all international movement of DoD personnel and cargo at the time they cross the border. Certain military police are trained as military customs inspectors-excepted, which is, “an individual designated by the Installation Commander to perform specified customs functions at Regular or Limited Ports of Entry at Continental United States military locations only” (DTR 4500.9), and customs and border clearance agents (CBCA). These personnel coordinate with joint and US Federal agencies to ensure compliance with regulations and applicable provisions of international agreements by detecting and investigating violations and by conducting inspections concerning the customs territory of the United States. The responsibilities, training, and certification needed to perform these duties are outlined in DTR 4500.9-R, Part V.

When deemed beneficial to the DoD, CBP, or United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), preclearance programs can be established. Under certain circumstances (e.g., major unit rotations, redeployments in conjunction with exercises and contingency operations), cargo and personnel returning to the United States can be precleared (e.g., inspected and certified at the point of origin instead of at the US border). These preclearance programs are initiated only when the theater command, US Transportation Command, and the respective US agency or agencies explicitly agree to their establishment. Procedures for requesting establishing a preclearance program are detailed in DTR 4500.9-R, Part V.

### **Responsibilities**

Military police may perform the following roles and functions to support the military customs program at various echelons:

- The combatant command customs and border clearance coordinator—
  - ♦ Coordinates the DoD CBCP for the theater commander.
  - ♦ Serves as the primary point of contact for addressing customs or border clearance requirements on matters of importance concerning the entry or exit of DoD-sponsored movements.
- The deployed commander—
  - ♦ Ensures that unit personnel (e.g., military, civilian, and contractors) are briefed on CBP and USDA entry requirements prior to redeploying and that all returning unit equipment or logistics stocks are cleaned and inspected per USDA-recommended procedures (see DTR 4500.9).
  - ♦ Ensures that shipping, customs, and border clearance documents are prepared for each entering and exiting shipment or passenger and that documents do not contain abbreviations or acronyms.
  - ♦ Implements requirements per DTR 4500.9 and maintains performance quality that will ensure customs or border clearance agencies (i.e., foreign and domestic) certification.



**Figure 4-1. CBP Form 55, Designation, Customs Officer (Excepted).**

- The customs and border clearance agent—
  - ♦ Performs duties per DTR 4500.9, and United States' and foreign country border clearance requirements.
  - ♦ Inspects and certifies that DoD-owned material, personal property, and passengers can enter the United States and notifies the appropriate legal authorities if contraband is discovered.
  - ♦ Represents the commander during inspections and ensures that the proper and required documentation accompanies all shipments or personnel.
  - ♦ Ensures that customs and border clearance violations are expeditiously reported to the proper legal authority or military agency for disposition.
  - ♦ Conducts all inspections and examinations in a professional, expeditious, and courteous manner.
  - ♦ Does not, under any circumstances, collect or accept duty payments.

### **Training and Certification**

All MCI-Es and CBCAs are trained per DTR 4500.9. Training is provided and approved by CBP and USDA. Upon successful completion of the training, CBP and USDA provide certification for the trainees. Certified trained personnel are appointed as CBCAs on orders issued by the sponsoring Service component and those orders will include an effective termination date. The combatant commander and the Service component commander coordinate the request to the Service for sourcing of military law enforcement or other designated personnel to act as CBCAs for the duration of a redeployment. All personnel designated for MCI-E or CBCA duties must hold the rank of a non-commissioned officer, the civilian equivalent, or above.

In some cases, CBP may approve DoD personnel as certified trainers. When a *train the trainer* process is approved, commanders are required to—

- Use a CBP and USDA-approved CBCA training curriculum.
- Provide program management and any command-specific training.

### **Employment**

Marines trained as MCI-Es or CBCAs will perform their duties in accordance with DTR 4500.9 and other implementing regulations. They represent their commanders by performing inspections and examinations, reporting violations to their supervisor, and validating shipping documents. The MCI-Es or CBCAs are employed to inspect DoD-sponsored cargo, military equipment, ships, aircraft, vehicles, and personnel.

# CHAPTER 5.

## DETENTION OPERATIONS

Detention operations are conducted to enhance MAGTF effectiveness through managing individuals or populations that pose a threat to military operations. Military police assist the commander in managing large prisoner and detainee control requirements by collecting, processing, guarding, protecting, accounting for, and transferring detainees. Military police increase the tempo of operations by affecting the swift control and evacuation of detainees from a forward battle area to temporary holding areas and, during joint operations, to US Army holding facilities. In addition, military police facilitate freedom of movement for the forces by clearing the area of operations of detainees. Military police can advise and manage short-term detention operations but require significant augmentation to conduct sustained detention operations.

Personnel conducting detention operations must actively prevent mistreatment and abuse of detainees by adhering to the requirements of the *Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War* and the *Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*. Detainees generally fall into three categories: belligerents, retained personnel, and civilian internees. All detainees, regardless of source or status or characterization of the conflict, are treated humanely. Military police must conduct detention operations professionally to uphold our international legal obligations and sustain goodwill between the host nation and international community.

The DoDD 2310.01E, *DoD Detainee Program*, designates the Secretary of the Army as the executive agent for the administration of the DoD Detainee Program. The guiding regulation MCO 3461.1, *Enemy Prisoners of War, Retained Personnel, Civilian Internees and Other Detainees* provides regulations governing the treatment and handling of detainees. An additional reference document is the United States Army Field Manual 3-63, *Detainee Operations*. Marine Corps Tactical Publication (MCTP) 11-10C, *The Commander's Handbook on the Law of Land Warfare*, also addresses the handling and treatment of detainees. See also MCTP 11-10B, *The Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations*.

Detainees must in all circumstances be treated humanely and protected against any cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment. This requirement is reflected in international law, *Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War*, Article 3; *Detainee Treatment*, 42 U.S.C., Chapter 21D; Executive Order 13491, *Ensuring Lawful Interrogations*; national policy; and DoD policies. Violations of the requirement to treat detainees humanely may be violations of criminal law.

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## THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

### **Geneva Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field**

This Convention protects members of armed forces and other persons on the battlefield who are no longer actively participating in hostilities after becoming wounded or sick. It requires humane treatment for wounded and sick personnel who fall into enemy hands, regardless of the character of the conflict. In the case of international armed conflict, the convention provides for parties to the conflict to take all possible measures to—

- Search for and collect the wounded and sick individuals.
- Protect individuals against pillage and ill treatment.
- Ensure individuals have adequate care.
- Search for the dead and prevent the bodies from being despoiled.

### **Geneva Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea**

This Convention requires the humane treatment and protection of members of the armed forces and other persons at sea who are wounded, sick, or shipwrecked. It also protects hospital ships and provides a procedure for individuals who are buried at sea.

### **Geneva Convention (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War**

This Convention provides for the humane treatment of EPWs by the parties involved in the conflict. In an international armed conflict, the Convention regulates, in detail, how an EPW should be treated regarding—

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

### **Geneva Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War**

This Convention protects civilians who find themselves under the control of an enemy nation (usually during a period of belligerent occupation). It regulates the treatment of such civilians, including procedures for the deprivation of liberty (e.g., arrest, internment, assigned residence), and provides a legal framework for the relationship between civilians and the enemy authorities controlling them.

### **Principles of Detention Operations**

To achieve detention operations objectives, military police and corrections and detention specialists employ the following principles:

- Employ humane treatment.
- Support prompt evacuation from the combat zone.
- Provide instruction to troops on the provisions of international agreements and regulations relating to detainees.
- Support integration of procedures for detainee evacuation, control, and administration with other combat, combat support, and combat service support operations.

Department of Defense Directive 2310.01E, directs the combatant commanders to, “accept the services of the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] or PP [Protecting Power] to perform humanitarian functions related to detainees during, and in relation to, any armed conflict, however characterized, to which the United States is a party. The ICRC or PP will be given access to all DoD detention facilities and the detainees housed therein, subject to reasons of imperative military necessity and within the requirements of the law of war.”

## CATEGORIES OF DETAINED PERSONS

The term detainee includes, “any individual captured by, or transferred to, the custody or control of DoD personnel pursuant to the law of war. This does not include persons being held solely for law enforcement purposes, except where the United States is the occupying power. Detainees who are U.S. citizens or U.S. resident aliens will continue to enjoy all applicable rights and privileges under U.S. law and DoD regulations” (DoDD 2310.01E). During international armed conflict, should any doubt arise as to whether a detainee belongs to any of the categories enumerated in Article 4 of the *Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War* and as such is entitled to the protections and privileges afforded to EPWs, such detainees is treated as EPWs until a tribunal convened with Article 5 of the *Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War*, determines the detainee’s status under the law of war. See Figure 5-1 for the hierarchy and relationships of the detainee categories. For more information regarding the categories of detained persons, refer to MCO 3461.1.

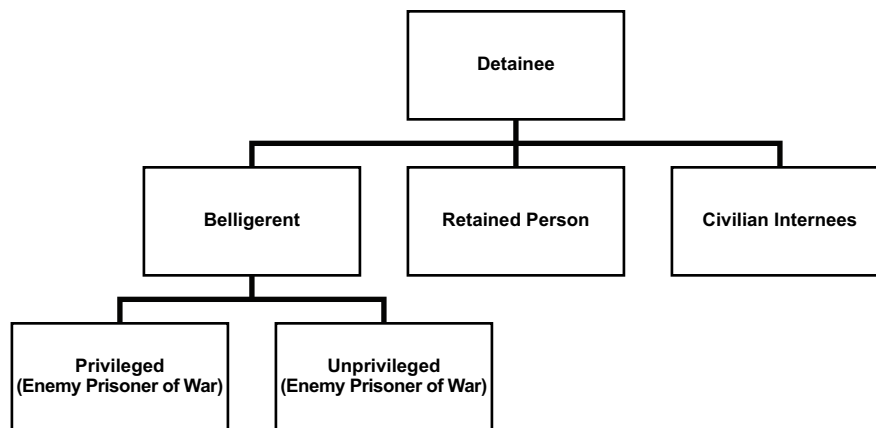


Figure 5-1. Detainee Categories.

## **Belligerent**

In general, a belligerent is a person who is engaged in hostilities during an armed conflict. The term belligerent includes both privileged belligerent and unprivileged enemy belligerent. Belligerents who are entitled to protections under Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War include members of the regular armed forces of a state party to the conflict; militia, volunteer corps, and organized resistance movements functioning as a military unit with a chain of command, uniforms, and openly carrying weapons per MCO 3461.1.,

**Privileged Belligerent.** A privileged belligerent includes members of the armed forces of a State that is a party to the conflict, not including certain categories of medical and religious personnel. Under certain conditions, members of a militia or volunteer corps who are not part of the armed forces of a State but belong to a State and inhabitants of an area who participate in a kind of popular uprising to defend against foreign invaders (known as a *levée en masse*). Upon capture, privileged belligerents are EPWs and are entitled to combatant immunity from criminal prosecution by the capturing State for their lawful pre-capture warlike actions. They may, however, be prosecuted for violations of the Law of War.

**Unprivileged Enemy Belligerent.** Unprivileged enemy belligerents include lawful combatants who have forfeited the privileges of combatant status by engaging in spying or sabotage, or other similar acts behind enemy lines, and private persons who have forfeited one or more of the protections of civilian status by joining or substantially supporting an enemy in the conduct of hostilities. Even though unprivileged enemy belligerents might not have the privileges of a combatant such as combatant immunity, they must still be treated with the minimal level of respect and humane treatment set forth in Article 3 of the *Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War*.

## **Civilian Internee**

A civilian internee is any civilian, including any person described by Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, who is in the custody or control of Armed Forces of the United States during an armed conflict or case of occupation, such as those held for imperative reasons of security or protection. During detention operations, civilian internees are to be accommodated separate from EPWs and persons deprived of liberty for any other reason.

## **Retained Personnel**

Retained personnel are individuals described by Article 28 of the *Geneva Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field* and Article 33 of *Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War*, and who are in the custody and control of DoD. Retained personnel receive the same benefits and protections as EPWs, but have extra benefits, such as only being employed to provide the services for which they are trained to members of their own armed force; they might also receive early repatriation should their services no longer be needed. Retained personnel fall into the following categories:

- Members of the medical service of an enemy armed force.
- Medical personnel of an enemy force exclusively engaged in—
  - ♦ Searching, collecting, transporting, or treating wounded or sick personnel.
  - ♦ Preventing disease.

- ♦ Administering a medical unit or establishment.
- A chaplain attached to an enemy armed force.
- A member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or another voluntary aid organization. The organization must be duly recognized and authorized by its government. The staff can be employed in the same duties as medical personnel if the organization is subject to military laws and regulations.

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## DETAINEE PROCESSING

There are six aspects of detainee processing: searching, tagging, reporting, evacuating, segregating and interrogating, and safeguarding. Safeguarding entails conducting a thorough search and documenting information for use in later interrogation, screening, disposition processes, and decision making.

### Searching

Immediately upon capture, detainees must be disarmed, secured, and searched for concealed weapons, equipment, and documents of intelligence value. Whenever possible, males should search males, and females should search females. Each detainee must be secured to prevent escape and harm to the detainee or capturing unit personnel. Restraint devices are applied to limit detainee movement and to prepare for additional processing. Until each detainee has been searched, Marines must remain alert to prevent detainees from using concealed weapons or destroying documents and equipment. A complete and thorough search is required unless impractical due to the tactical situation. Each search must be documented, and all confiscated weapons, personal items, and items of intelligence and evidentiary value must be documented using Department of the Army Form 4137, *Evidence/Property Custody Document* (Figure 5-2), or Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Form 5527/22, *Evidence/Property Custody Receipt* (Figure 5-3), and linked to the detainee by annotating their tracking number per Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 2745, *Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Capture Tag* (Figure 5-4).





<b>ENEMY PRISONER OF WAR (EPW) CAPTURE TAG (PART A)</b> <i>For use of this form, see AR 190-8. The proponent agency is DCSOPS.</i> <b>Attach this part of tag to EPW. (Do not remove from EPW.)</b> <b>1. Search</b> - For weapons, military documents, or special equipment. <b>2. Silence</b> - Prohibit talking among EPWs for ease of control. <b>3. Segregate</b> - By rank, sex, and nationality. <b>4. Safeguard</b> - To prevent harm or escape. <b>5. Speed</b> - Evacuate from the combat zone. <b>6. Tag</b> - Prisoners and document or special equipment.			1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE 2. SERIAL NO. 3. NAME 4. DATE OF BIRTH 5. RANK 6. TELEPHONE NO. 7. UNIT OF EPW 8. CAPTURING UNIT 9. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE (Grid coordinates) 10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE 11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW 12. WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS		
DD FORM 2745, (BACK), MAY 96			DD FORM 2745, MAY 96 REPLACES DA FORM 5976, JAN 91, USABLE UNTIL EXHAUSTED		

<b>UNIT RECORD CARD (PART B)</b> <b>Forward to Unit.</b> <i>(Capturing unit retains for records.)</i> <b>Use string, wire, or other durable material to attach the appropriate section of this form to the EPW's equipment or property.</b>			1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE 2. SERIAL NO. 3. NAME 4. DATE OF BIRTH 5. RANK 6. TELEPHONE NO. 7. UNIT OF EPW 8. CAPTURING UNIT 9. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE (Grid coordinates) 10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE 11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW 12. WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS		
DD FORM 2745, (BACK), MAY 96			DD FORM 2745, MAY 96 REPLACES DA FORM 5976, JAN 91, USABLE UNTIL EXHAUSTED		

<b>DOCUMENT/SPECIAL EQUIPMENT WEAPON CARD (PART C)</b> Attach this part of tag of property taken. <i>(Do not remove from property.)</i> As a minimum, the tag must include the following information: Item 1. Date and time of capture (YYYYMMDD) Item 8. Capturing unit. Item 9. Place of capture (grid coordinates). Item 10. Circumstances of capture (how the EPW was captured).			1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE 2. SERIAL NO. 3. NAME 4. DATE OF BIRTH 5. RANK 6. TELEPHONE NO. 7. UNIT OF EPW 8. CAPTURING UNIT 9. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE (Grid coordinates) 10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE 11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW 12. WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS		
DD FORM 2745, (BACK), MAY 96			DD FORM 2745, MAY 96 REPLACES DA FORM 5976, JAN 91, USABLE UNTIL EXHAUSTED		

Figure 5-4. DD Form 2745, Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Capture Tag.

## Tagging

At the time of detention, all detained persons are tagged using DD Form 2745, which provides the only official detainee tracking number prior to receiving an internment serial number (ISN). This accountability procedure enables the commander to properly account for the handling of the detainees and their possessions. Additionally, it enables the commander to take follow-on military or legal action against the enemy.

If equipment, documentation, or personal property is confiscated during the search, it must be tagged and accounted for by the capturing unit. As soon as an individual is detained, a capture tag must be completed. The capture tag must indicate the following information:

- Name of the EPW or detainee.
- Rank.
- Service number.
- Date of birth.
- Date of capture.

- EPW or detainee unit.
- Location of capture.
- Capturing unit.
- Special circumstances of capture.
- Description of weapons and documents.

Capturing units must provide the date of capture, location of capture (grid coordinates), capturing unit, and any special circumstances of the capture (e.g., how the EPW was captured). The remaining information will be included on the tag as it becomes available. All confiscated items are linked to the detainee using DD Form 2745 initially and then the ISN once issued.

### **Reporting**

Accurate and timely reporting of detainees is essential. Ensure that the five W's (who, what, where, when, and why) are reported to higher headquarters as soon as possible:

- Who. State the name(s), gender(s), status (i.e., military, civilian) of detainee(s). Report the capturing unit and the reporting unit.
- What. Acknowledge the detainee category, (e.g., EPW, unprivileged enemy belligerent, or civilian internee), if known. Report the details of the capture, the operation being conducted, and actions taken by the detainee and the capturing and reporting unit.
- Where. Provide grid coordinates for point of capture and grid coordinates of current location. Report all other details (e.g., room, building, city, province, and state).
- When. State the date-time group for both time of detainment and submission of the report.
- Why. Report details of the capture and what supporting documentation has been acquired or created to ensure proper custody.

### **Evacuating**

Detainees must be humanely evacuated to a designated collection point where they can be held until coordination is made for their transport to a permanent holding facility. The unit leader determines how to safely transport detainees to the rear for questioning by designated personnel. Detainees presumed to have significant intelligence value should be separated immediately from other detainees and may be sped to a separate collection point so their knowledge can be acted upon in a timely manner.

During transport, instructions given to detainees should be in their own language, if possible, and as brief as possible. When military necessity requires delay in evacuation beyond a reasonable period, health and comfort items are issued, such as food, water, clothing, shelter, and medical attention. Detainees will not be unnecessarily exposed to danger while awaiting evacuation. The capturing unit may keep detainees in the combat zone in cases where prompt evacuation would be more dangerous to their survival than retention in the combat zone. While conducting operations in a multinational environment, detainees may be transferred to forces from other nations with proper authority.

## Segregating and Interrogating

Only trained and certified intelligence personnel will conduct intelligence interrogations. Per DoDD 3115.09, with change 3, DoD personnel conducting detention operations, including military police, corrections and detentions specialists, security forces, master-at-arms, and other individuals providing security for detainees, are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of detainees in their custody in accordance with applicable law and policy.

**Criminal Interrogations.** Criminal interrogators can conduct law enforcement investigations and interrogations of detainees to obtain evidence pertaining to criminal activity as authorized by MCO 5580.7 and DoDD 3115.09. Military law enforcement personnel will not directly participate in the conduct of foreign intelligence interrogations. Substantially different laws and regulations govern interrogations for foreign intelligence purposes as opposed to interviews or interrogations for law enforcement purposes. Interrogators specifically trained at a military criminal investigation organization are responsible for conducting criminal interrogations of criminal suspects. Intelligence interrogators are responsible for conducting human intelligence interrogations for operational and foreign intelligence purposes.

Detainees can be segregated from other detainees for purposes unrelated to interrogation. The segregation of detainees by categories first requires that individual detainees be identified as belonging to a particular category. When time does not permit for the detailed interrogation of detainees to make all such determinations, it might be possible to readily identify and separate detainees according to the following categories:

- Administrative purposes (e.g., medical assessment, screening, communicable disease, in-processing, and disciplinary infractions).
- Security reasons (e.g., the general security of the camp and guard force).
- The safety and security of detainees (e.g., men and women, age, mental or physical disability).
- The need to prevent collusion by detainees or the investigation of law enforcement matters.

It might also be necessary to segregate detainees by nationality, religion, and specific ideology. Segregation ensures the security, health, and welfare of the prisoners. Segregation also prevents detainees from communicating by voice or visual means, diminishing their immediate ability to mount a resistance and attempt to escape. Guards communicate with the detainees only to give commands and instructions. Although segregation might not be requested or conducted for the purpose of facilitating interrogation, interrogators can interrogate detainees who have been properly segregated. Access for non-DoD personnel to detainees and detention facilities will be permitted in limited circumstances consistent with the DoD's responsibilities to—

- Ensure humane treatment of detainees.
- Ensure the safety and security of detainees and USG personnel.
- Obtain intelligence and conduct law enforcement investigations.
- Facilitate transfer and repatriation efforts. Refer to DoDD 2310.01E.

## Safeguarding

Safeguarding refers to the military police obligation to protect the safety of detainees and to ensure the custody and integrity of confiscated items. Military police must safeguard detainees

against combat hazards, from conflict with each other, and from improper treatment. Safeguarding measures are implemented to maintain control of detainees, to prevent escape or belligerent acts, to prevent injury to themselves or others, and to ensure the orderly and safe administration of the facility or unit. Military police provide firm but humane treatment to detainees by ensuring their safety and providing food, water, and medical treatment.

## COLLECTION LOCATIONS

To support detainee collection and evacuation efforts, military police establish detainee collection points (DCPs), detainee holding areas (DHAs), and theater detention facilities (TDFs). While capturing units initiate detainee operations at the point of capture, military police establish and operate collection locations to the immediate rear area of forward units in a linear battlespace or near supported units in a nonlinear battlespace, but they may be located wherever they are needed. If possible, collection locations should be located near MSRs to ease the movement of detainees to the next echelon of detainment and to facilitate the transportation of supplies and medical support. Once transported to the collection locations, military police use the appropriate biometric and forensic systems to identify, track, and document detainee information. Depending upon the number of detainees anticipated, military police are likely to require augmentation. One platoon can guard up to 125 detainees, and a company can guard up to 500 during limited, short-term detention operations at a collection point or temporary holding area.

### Point of Capture

Detainee operations begin at the point of capture, where the senior member of the capturing unit is responsible for ensuring the humane treatment and proper handling of detainees. The capturing unit evacuates detainees to the DCP when transportation is available. Evacuation is conducted to reduce the threat to detainees that is associated with ongoing conflict or operations. Detainees are placed in a location where US Armed Forces can fulfill legal and policy requirements for detainee treatment and administration. The capturing unit typically releases detainees to the custody of the military police who are operating the DCP. Detainee collection at the point-of-capture is austere, and considerations for establishing a point of capture holding point are based on the tactical situation. Figure 5-5 depicts one possible configuration for a point of capture holding point.

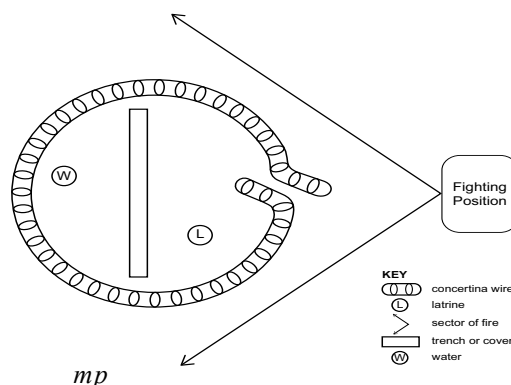


Figure 5-5. Notional Point-of-Capture Holding Point.

**Detainee Collection Point**

Military police establish and operate DCPs to receive detainees quickly from operating forces and to support the pace of the operations. The establishment of DCPs allows for the rapid transfer of the custody of detainees by capturing forces, without hindering their own combat effectiveness. At DCPs, military police conduct security tasks, process and secure detainees, and prepare them for evacuation to a DHA or TDF. Every detainee is processed initially with a DD Form 2745.

The duration of stay at each echelon is driven by security, operational conditions, availability of transportation, and theater regulations. For example, the exploitation of intelligence from a detainee at the tactical level could require the holding unit to maintain the detainee for an unspecified amount of time. Throughout each phase of detention operations, and between each echelon of custody, it is critical that the humane treatment of detained persons remains consistent, and that strict accountability of detainees, property, and evidence is maintained. Typically, a platoon operates a DCP in support of a battalion.

**Detainee Holding Area**

A DHA is larger than a DCP, but the considerations for setup and operations are the same. Detainees are held at a DHA until they can be transferred to a TDF. Military police use existing structures, when possible, to reduce construction requirements (see Figure 5-6). The size, compound configuration, placement of internal facilities, field processing site, and military intelligence screening site vary based upon the situation. Typically, a company operates a DHA in support of a regiment.

**Theater Detention Facility**

A TDF is a semipermanent structure, building, or enclosed area where detainees are centrally or regionally held, and it is considered to operate at the theater level. Marines conduct TDF operations when tasked by the joint task force commander or the commander of the detainee operations. Figure 5-7 provides an example of a TDF with four, 120-person segregation compounds. This area includes receiving, field processing, screening, and intelligence collection sites. Typically, a law enforcement battalion operates a TDF in support of a MEF.

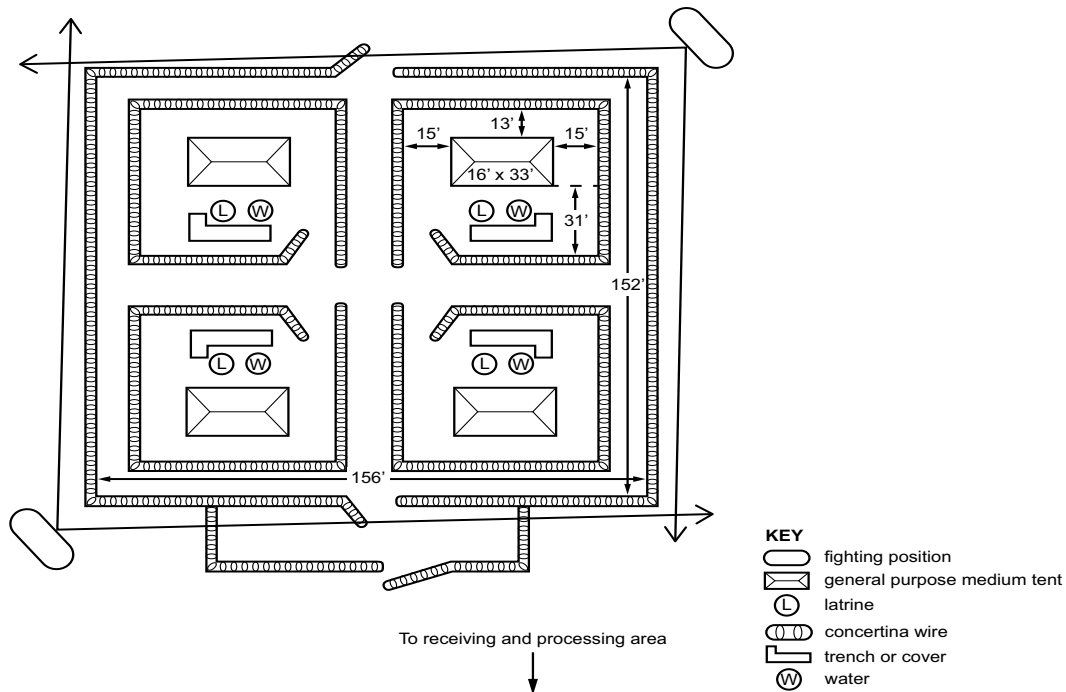


Figure 5-6. Notional Detainee Holding Area.

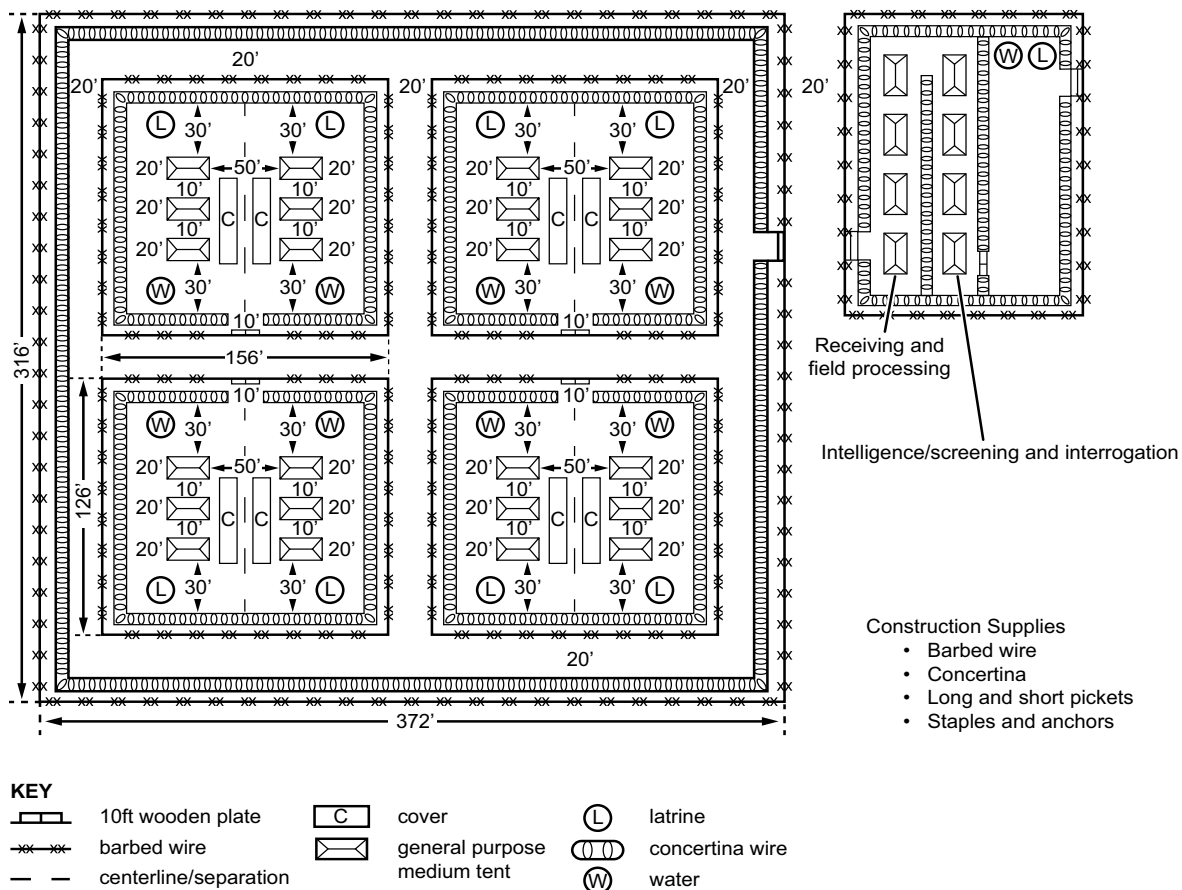


Figure 5-7. Notional Theater Detention Facility.

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## DETAINEE REPORTING

### Theater Detainee Reporting Center

The theater detainee reporting center (TDRC) functions as the field operations agency for the National Detainee Reporting Center (NDRC). The TDRC reports all detainee data directly to the NDRC. The TDRC is the central agency responsible for maintaining information on all detainees and their personal property within an operational area. The TDRC obtains and stores information concerning all detainees in the custody of US Armed Forces. This includes those detainees that have been transferred to or from other powers for detention—either temporarily or permanently. The TDRC serves as the theater repository for information pertaining to detainee accountability and implementation of DoD policy.

### National Detainee Reporting Center

The NDRC is designated by the Office of the Provost Marshal General as the recipient and archive for all detainee information. The center's principle responsibility is to ensure the collection, storage, and appropriate dissemination of detainee information. The NDRC directs the development of the detainee reporting system (DRS) and communicates assistance to the TDRCs when TDRCs are in use in a theater of operation. When TDRCs are not present, the NDRC communicates assistance directly to the detention facilities. The center provides initial and replacement block ISN assignments to organizations operating in the theater.

### Detainee Reporting System

The DRS is the mandated detainee accountability database for all DoD agencies and operations. The DRS cannot be used in multinational operations. The key functions of the DRS at a detention facility include the following:

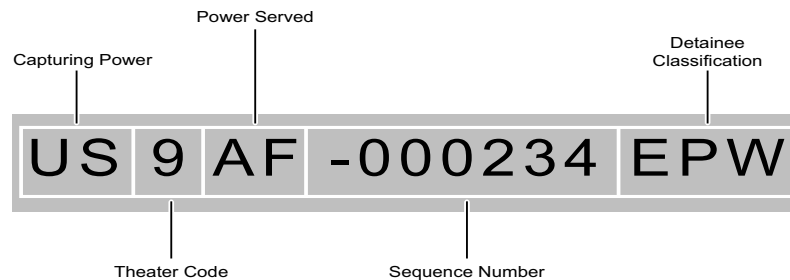
- Assigning ISNs.
- Documenting detainee transfers, releases, and repatriations.
- Recording detainee deaths.
- Recording detainee escapes.

### Internment Serial Number

The ISN is the DoD-mandated identification number used to maintain accountability of detainees (see Figure 5-8). Once an ISN is assigned, it is used on all detainee documentation. The ISN is generated by the DRS. The DRS is the only approved system for maintaining detainee accountability. It is the central datapoint system used for reporting at the national level and for sharing detainee information with other authorized agencies. The ISNs are usually issued within 14 days of capture, or according to applicable policy. The ISN consists of the following components:

- Capturing power. A two-digit alpha character code representing the capturing power. The country codes are listed in the *DIA HUMINT Manual, Volume I: Collection Requirements, Reporting, and Evaluation Procedures*.
- Theater code. A one-digit number representing the command or theater under which the detainee came into US custody.

- Power served. A two-digit alpha character code representing the country for which the detainee is fighting. Only country codes found in *DIA HUMINT Manual, Volume I: Collection Requirements, Reporting, and Evaluation Procedures* are used.
- Sequence number. A unique six-digit number assigned exclusively to an individual detainee. The DRS assigns these numbers sequentially. The detainee's number is not reissued during the same conflict if the detainee dies; is released, repatriated, or transferred; or escapes.
- Detainee classification. A two- or three-digit alpha character code representing the detainee's classification.



**Figure 5-8. Internment Serial Number.**

The number assigned by DD Form 2745 is the only authorized tracking number that may be used before the assignment of an ISN. After an ISN is assigned, previously completed documents should be annotated with the assigned ISN. Once an ISN has been issued, the issuing activity should provide detainee information to the TDRC. The ISN is used as the primary means of identification throughout the detainee's period of detention. It is used to link the detainee with biometric data, personal property, medical information, and issued equipment. The International Committee of the Red Cross or Protecting Power will be promptly notified of all ISN assignments and afforded the opportunity to meet with detainees, subject to reasons of imperative military necessity (see DoDD 2310.01E).



# **CHAPTER 6.**

## **MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT TO SECURITY AND MOBILITY OPERATIONS**

Military police support to security and mobility operations is conducted to enhance the security environment and promote the rule of law. Military police expedite the secure movement of theater resources to ensure commanders receive the forces, supplies, and equipment needed to support the operational plan and changing tactical situations. This is accomplished through movement control and area security that facilitates the movement of follow-on forces in support of the operational plan. Throughout all aspects of support to security and mobility, military police conduct proactive measures to detect, deter, and defeat enemy forces within the area of operations.

During large-scale ground combat operations, military police supporting maneuver forces rely heavily on traditional military intelligence processes to drive combat operations against enemy regular forces. When military operations transition from large-scale ground combat to stabilization, police intelligence activities rise in importance to support situational understanding of threats to the force. The mobility and communication capabilities of military police units place them in position to observe and contact the local population. This facilitates police engagements and information collection, enabling military police to detect threat elements and rapidly report contacts. These reports feed the intelligence process and assist decision making regarding the security of movement while providing military police with the information necessary to mitigate risk through the staff planning process.

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### **ANTITERRORISM AND FORCE PROTECTION**

Military police support to antiterrorism includes assessing the threat, developing, and implementing measures to counteract the threat, and responding to attacks with crisis management and investigative capabilities. The fluid nature of modern terrorism and integration with criminal networks has made police intelligence support increasingly important to antiterrorism efforts. Police intelligence activities contribute to the comprehensive understanding of terrorist networks, tactics, recruitment, and support by leveraging information from allies and civilians in theater. Secretary of the Navy Instruction 3300.2C, *Department of the Navy Antiterrorism Program*, clarifies the issue of antiterrorism as it relates to force protection and provides commanders with a source document by which to implement local programs.

A qualified officer assigned to a MAGTF (e.g., the law enforcement integration officer) serves as the antiterrorism and force protection officer and is responsible for coordinating antiterrorism training, planning, and execution. The antiterrorism and force protection officer provides methods to detect and defeat terrorist threats, and the military police detachment provides the commander with the capability to implement antiterrorism prevention and response measures.

Military police serving as antiterrorism and force protection officers provide antiterrorism training to individual units regarding the nature of terrorist actors and networks (including motives, recruitment, infiltration techniques, intelligence processes, and planning). Training also includes effective responses to support investigative and targeting processes and to mitigate further degradation or loss of US forces, allies, and assets. The senior law enforcement integration officer on staff is typically responsible for developing Appendix 15 (Force Protection) of Annex C (Operations) of the operation order or plan.

The following military police tasks support the force protection warfighting function:

- Conduct threat, vulnerability, and risk assessments.
- Integrate force protection assessments and planning considerations into the planning process.
- Coordinate logistical support for the force protection plan.
- Provide physical security support.
- Protect critical infrastructure.
- Develop appropriate security measures for high-risk personnel.
- Coordinate with host-nation and local authorities as required.
- Establish security procedures for mobile operations and fixed sites.

### **Assessments**

Military police conduct threat, vulnerability, and risk assessments essential to the development of an effective force protection program. Assessments form the basis for planning, establishing, and implementing protection and risk mitigation measures. These measures benefit from, and can be further developed through, fusing additional SME input from such fields as meteorology and oceanography, intelligence, engineering, and CBRN.

Prior to deployment, military police conduct assessments to determine the vulnerability of locations (e.g., physical location, individual structure, city, and region), assets (e.g., specific capabilities, weapons, and infrastructure), and personnel. As forces arrive and begin operations within a theater of operation, military police continue to support iterative force protection processes that assess the threats and characteristics of the operating environment. Vulnerabilities identified during assessments provide justification for establishing specific measures and actions. Military police determine appropriate measures based on training, experience, commander's priorities, knowledge of area of operations, specific terrorist and criminal tactics, and targets of interest to the enemy.

### **Physical Security Support**

Military police conduct physical security surveys, which are essential to providing security and protecting the mission readiness of forward and main operating bases. A physical security survey is a systematic evaluation of the overall security for an asset or activity. Physical security personnel identify security deficiencies and recommend active and passive corrective measures through surveys. Those measures are then implemented to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, materiel, and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. Physical security measures are critical to force protection and enhance the overall defensive posture. Trained physical security specialists use current information, techniques, and technology to provide recommendations to the commander

for developing a defense in depth (e.g., security posts, barriers, access control, electronic security systems, identification controls, technology, and biometrics) against existing and emerging threats. Physical security surveys address:

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

Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5500.35, *Department of the Navy Physical Security Program*, and MCO 5530.14A, *Marine Corps Physical Security Program Manual*, provide additional guidance for implementing and integrating physical security as part of force protection.

### **Critical Infrastructure Protection**

Critical infrastructure protection consists of actions taken to prevent, remediate, or mitigate the man-made or natural risks to critical infrastructure and key assets. Military police and criminal investigators prevent or mitigate risks to critical infrastructure through physical security and information compiled, analyzed, and disseminated to anticipate, prevent, or monitor criminal activity, also known as criminal intelligence. Defense critical infrastructure is defined as, “Department of Defense and non-Department of Defense networked assets and facilities essential to project, support, and sustain military forces and operations worldwide” (*DoD Dictionary*). Military police physical security specialists support the design and employment of intrusion detection systems, electronic security systems, barrier plans, lighting, and access control systems to protect critical infrastructure in theater.

### **Protective Services**

The commander exercising geographic responsibility for the area may direct protective service operations for Marine Corps or other DoD personnel designated as high-risk personnel while in theater. Military police may also provide support to host-nation and foreign law enforcement protective service operations. The mission of protective services is to protect the principal from assassination, capture, or injury during operations and exercises. Military police plan and implement protective service operations based on existing threats to the target, characteristics of the relevant operational environment, and other factors determined during a personal security vulnerability assessment. Specialized protective service operations include countersurveillance, evasive driving, threat recognition, and route analysis. For more information on high-risk personnel refer to DoDI O-2000.22, *Designation and Physical Protection of DoD High-Risk Personnel*.

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## AREA SECURITY

Military police conduct area security tasks to protect friendly forces, assets, installations, routes, operations, and actions within the area of operations. Area security is an economy-of-force mission designed to ensure the continued conduct of logistics operations and provide security for specific operational objectives. Tasks supporting area security are conducted by all units. Within the context of area security, military police support MAGTF operations through the execution of key tasks, to include the following:

- Conducting base and air base defense.
- Providing response forces.
- Supporting clearing operations.
- Supporting breaching.
- Supporting gap crossing.
- Supporting passage of lines.
- Conducting route reconnaissance.
- Enforcing MSR regulations.
- Providing convoy security.
- Controlling civil disturbances.
- Managing dislocated civilians.
- Supporting noncombatant evacuation operations.

### Base Defense

Military police provide security for bases (to include air bases) in the area of operations. In addition to providing base security at the perimeter and entry control points, military police provide in-depth security by operating outside the perimeter of the base beyond the range of threat weapons. This external security facilitates the early detection of the threat and engagement of enemy forces at a sufficient standoff distance to destroy or disrupt the threat before it can engage friendly bases. Augmenting military police with organic friendly forces resident on the base provides an in-depth defense for weapons, systems, aircraft, command centers, personnel, and other priority resources established by the base commander.

### Response Force

Military police can form the primary response force against enemy attacks. When required, military police provide wheeled armor response forces to respond to base and critical facilities that are under attack to destroy the enemy. If the enemy force exceeds the capabilities of the responding unit, the unit conducts a delaying action until additional military police, or a tactical combat force arrive. Military police forces performing or tasked as a response force can conduct:

- Movement to contact.
- Hasty ambush.
- Hasty attack.
- Delay.

- Call for fire (indirect fire or close air support).
- If military police are the designated response force, they must—
  - ♦ Review base defense plans.
  - ♦ Coordinate with the supported base commanders to synchronize response plans.
  - ♦ Exchange communications frequencies to ensure communications capability between security elements. Identify contingency plans to counter likely enemy activities.
  - ♦ Integrate air defense artillery, engineer, chemical, indirect fire, and close air support into their plans (if available).

### **Support to Clearing Operations**

Clearing operations are conducted to eliminate the enemy's obstacle effort or residual obstacles affecting the operational area. Commanders can order clearing operations to facilitate mobility within an area of operations that requires a critical route or area cleared of mines, explosive hazards, or other obstacles. The operation could be conducted as a single mission to open or reopen a route or area, or it may be conducted on a recurring basis in support of efforts to defeat a sustained threat to a critical route. Clearing operations typically involve military police as they are often linked to MSR and convoy security. Military police support clearing operations by providing MWD support to engineer or EOD units, providing reconnaissance information on routes in the area of operations, providing security for detection and clearing assets, and controlling the civilian populace. Providing security might include observing traffic from any direction for threats, identifying hazards or obstacles along the route, containing suspect vehicles identified by other elements within the route-clearing team, and providing traffic control. For more information on clearing refer to MCTP 3-34A, *Combined Arms Mobility*.

### **Support to Breaching**

Breaching is conducted to allow forces to maneuver through obstacles. Military police support to breaching is based on mission variables, available resources, and the commander's priorities and requires close coordination with the commander executing the breach. The most critical support is provided at the breaching site, where military police provide the commander with a means to control traffic flow to the appropriate cleared lanes. When multiple lanes branch off from a single far-recognition marker, military police assist in directing the formation through the various lanes. They also assist in modifying the traffic flow when lanes are closed for maintenance or expansion. Military police units enable the commander to make required changes in traffic flow due to the tactical situation. As in gap crossing and passage of lines, military police support to breaching provides an efficient and orderly flow of forces into and through the breached area. Military police support includes the following:

- Establishing traffic control points along routes leading to, or departing from, the breaching site.
- Establishing holding areas.
- Establishing traffic control points at the breaching site.
- Assisting engineers with temporary route marking.
- Conducting area security.

For more information on breaching, refer to MCTP 3-34A.

### **Support to Gap Crossing**

The Marine Corps conducts gap crossing which is, “the projection of combat power across a linear obstacle (wet or dry gap)” (*USMC Dictionary*). Military police provide security for gap-crossings within the immediate gap crossing site and along routes leading to and from the site. At the site, military police control traffic to allow units to enter and cross the gap as quickly and efficiently as possible. Military police maintain positive control and direct the crossing units to their proper locations using holding and staging areas to ensure units move through the area within the time listed on the movement schedule. This reduces congestion, speeds up the crossing, and enables the crossing units to maintain momentum thereby increasing their overall security. For more information on gap crossing, refer to MCTP 3-34A.

### **Support to Passage of Lines**

Passages of lines refers to, “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” (*DoD Dictionary*). The passage of lines is a high-risk military operation that requires close coordination between the passing unit, the stationary unit, and supporting forces. Military police support passage of lines by reducing the congestion of units moving into and out of the passage area and provide traffic regulation and enforcement in areas surrounding passage points and passage lanes to ensure that passing units have priority for using routes to and through the areas. The headquarters directing the operation sets the priority of route use and is enforced by military police. Before the actual operation, military police assigned to support passage of lines conduct route reconnaissance and become familiar with the routes to, through, and beyond the area of passage. For more information on passage of lines refer to Marine Corps Warfighting Publication (MCWP) 3-01, *Offensive and Defensive Tactics*.

### **Route Reconnaissance**

Military police conduct route reconnaissance within the rear area to obtain information on routes and terrain where the enemy can influence troop movement along road networks, paying close attention to areas near facilities that the commander has designated as critical. Route reconnaissance focuses on continually monitoring the condition of the MSR, alternate supply routes, specified key terrain, and populated areas along routes and reports to the tactical commander. These areas may include key bridges, tunnels, depots, terminals, logistics bases, ammunition supply points, communication centers and nodes, critical routes, and command headquarters. Military police patrols look for restricting terrain, effects of weather on the route, damage to the route, CBRN contamination, and enemy presence or absence. When enemy activity is spotted, military police patrols report it, maintain surveillance, and develop the situation according to the commander’s plan and intent. Route reconnaissance can be conducted as part of a multifunctional team with engineer, CBRN, and other specialties such as MWD teams that typically patrol and provide explosive detection and tracking capabilities that enhance reconnaissance operations. Information gathered from route reconnaissance is critical to the development of the traffic control plan to identify the type and number of available routes, load classifications, route widths, obstructions, and restrictions. For more information on route reconnaissance refer to MCWP 3-01.

### **Main Supply Route Regulation Enforcement**

Mobility is a key element of effective warfighting as it allows tactical advantage, the ability to control operational tempo, and access to troops, munitions, and other supplies. Military police have training and SMEs in maintaining security while effecting traffic mobility, which prevents stagnation along MSRs that decreases convoy vulnerability to attack. Military police provide MSR regulation enforcement to keep the routes within controlled areas free for priority tactical and logistics operations and ensures mobility of troops, aid, and disaster relief efforts. Military police support command MSR regulation measures as stated in the traffic control plan.

The traffic control plan is developed by military police to complement the movement control. It includes traffic enforcement measures that support movement control and highway traffic regulations, addresses speed control, and ensures only authorized traffic use of controlled routes. The traffic control plan identifies major routes to bear most of the traffic load and reflects any route restrictions, such as direction of travel, size and weight restrictions, and critical points along the route. Additionally, it contains specific measures to ensure the smooth and efficient use of the road network, to include route designations, priority of movement, directions of travel, and preplanned traffic control points. A traffic control point is a designated spot on the ground used to control and influence the flow of traffic (e.g., preventing vehicles from traveling on roads that are too narrow for their passage or unable to support their weight) thereby keeping critical routes unobstructed. Military police ensure that classified routes are used only by authorized traffic within their timetable schedule. To expedite traffic on MSRs, military police operate special circulation control measures by:

- Placing signage on temporary routes.
- Locating static posts (e.g., checkpoints, defiles at critical points, holding areas, roadblocks, and traffic control points).
- Performing mobile patrolling between static posts.
- Monitoring traffic and road conditions.

Military police gather tactical and police information on friendly and enemy activities and help stranded vehicles and crews. They place temporary route signs to warn of hazards or to guide drivers who are unfamiliar with routes. Using these measures, military police exercise jurisdiction over the road network in the area of operations and coordinate with the host nation (when possible) to expedite movement on the MSR.

Military police employed with engineer, logistics, EOD, aviation, and other forces can establish additional security to provide the secure movement of military traffic through vulnerable areas. Based on published movement tables, military police open and maintain safe passage routes through uncontrolled terrain. Opening routes require synchronized effort, with each functional component providing its unique mobility capability from security to route clearance and repair. The sequence may include engineer route clearance and maintenance activities that are integrated with the area security plan along the corridor. Engineer and military police conduct route reconnaissance missions to determine problems along the route. Logistics forces can then establish temporary holding, maintenance, or rest areas along the corridor as the tactical situation dictates. Finally, when traffic control points and convoy escorts are established, the convoys can move along the protected route to their destination.

Enforcement of commanders' MSR regulations reduces the number of deployed military casualties and prevents dangerous collisions between military vehicles. Military police also assist host nation or other authorities in investigating those accidents involving US personnel or property. Provided they do not interfere with the tactical mission or mission-essential operations, military police vehicle accident investigations can include those resulting in fatalities of US military personnel, involving US military personnel and equipment (as well as host-nation persons and or property), or involving substantial vehicle damage or multiple vehicles. Military police 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; and support host nation judicial action, if applicable and appropriate.

### **Convoy Security**

Military police can provide dedicated convoy security for high-priority designated units transporting critical supplies to combat forces. Because of their knowledge of the terrain and populace located within the area of operations, military police provide a tactical advantage when serving as the security element for logistics convoys. For more information on tactical convoy operations, refer to MCRP 3-40F.7, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Tactical Convoy Operations*.

### **Civil Disturbance Control**

Military police provide civil disturbance and tactical response teams skilled in the employment of NLWs and appropriate application of the force continuum. Additionally, military police can provide tactical response teams and SMEs to train operational forces in nonlethal techniques and proper application of force. This capability supports the commander's ability to maneuver forces by containing disturbances away from MSRs and maneuver areas. During crisis response and stabilization operations, military police conducting civil disturbance control facilitate the unencumbered delivery of aid supplies and the evacuation of civilians. For more information concerning the employment of NLWs, refer to MCTP 10-10A, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Employment of Nonlethal Weapons*.

### **Dislocated Civilians**

To expedite movement on MSRs, military police conduct dislocated civilian control. Although the host nation usually takes measures to control the movement of their populations during a conflict, a massive flow of civilians can negatively impact the movement or security of military units. If needed, military police can redirect or prevent the movement of civilians when their location, direction of movement, or actions hinder military activity. Military police direct dislocated civilians to secondary roadways and areas not being used by military forces.

Civil affairs units, in coordination with host-nation authorities, work to resettle dislocated civilians and refugees. Military police support these efforts by assisting in the collection, evacuation, and resettlement of these persons. Dislocated civilian camps are established in the same manner as EPW and civilian internee facilities. A dislocated civilian most likely requires some degree of aid (e.g., medicine, food, shelter, clothing) and might not be native to the area or to the country where they are residing. When detainees are contained in a facility for extended periods, dissatisfaction and restlessness might result. Commanders and military police should



expect and be prepared for demonstrations, disturbances, or riots. Effective communication and rumor control measures, coupled with professional, humane treatment by security forces, minimize the possibility and severity of disturbances in the internee population.

Dislocated civilians include the following categories:

- Evacuee. “A civilian removed from a place of residence by military direction for reasons of personal security or the requirements of the military situation” (*DoD Dictionary*).
- Stateless person. “A person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law” (*DoD Dictionary*).
- Migrant. “A person who belongs to a normally migratory culture who may cross national boundaries or has fled their native country for economic reasons rather than fear of political or ethnic persecution” (*DoD Dictionary*).
- Internally displaced person. “Any person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or places of habitual residence, in particular, as a result of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who has not crossed an internationally recognized state border” (*DoD Dictionary*).

### **Noncombatant Evacuation Operations**

Noncombatant evacuation operations are, “the withdrawal of civilians and noncombatants from a threatened area abroad that is carried out with the assistance of the Department of Defense” (*DoD Dictionary*). The primary support that military police provide to noncombatant evacuation operations centers on controlling the movement of evacuees and providing security at departure locations and extraction sites and for convoys carrying evacuees. Military police are skilled in interpersonal communications and the force continuum from their law enforcement experiences. These skill sets transfer well to working in direct contact with the evacuees and dealing with hostile incidents. Military police also serve as key members of marshalling teams that are responsible for locating evacuees and getting them to assembly areas and evacuation sites.

The Criminal Intelligence Division identity and attribution activities capabilities with their resident electronic biometrics and forensics systems are valuable tools during noncombatant evacuation operations. The systems collect facial recognition, fingerprints, and biographical data to ensure persons of interest or those found on biometrically enabled watchlist alerts are identified and processed accordingly. Biometrically enabled watchlist alerts are generated by the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity, geographically organized by combatant commands, and distributed on the Department of the Navy Identification and Screening Information System. For more information on noncombatant evacuation operations refer to Joint Publication 3-68, *Joint Noncombatant Evacuation Operations*.



# GLOSSARY

## SECTION I. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>CBCA</b>	customs and border clearance agent
<b>CBP</b>	Customs and Border Protection (DHS)
<b>CBRN</b>	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
<b>CID</b>	criminal investigation division
<b>DCP</b>	detainee collection point
<b>DD</b>	Department of Defense (form)
<b>DHA</b>	detainee holding area
<b>DoD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DoDD</b>	Department of Defense directive
<b>DoDI</b>	Department of Defense instruction
<b>DRS</b>	detainee reporting system
<b>DTR</b>	Defense Transportation Regulation
<b>EOD</b>	explosive ordinance disposal
<b>EPW</b>	enemy prisoner of war
<b>FMF</b>	Fleet Marine Forces
<b>ISN</b>	internment serial number
<b>LOC</b>	line of communications
<b>MAGTF</b>	Marine air-ground task force
<b>MCI-E</b>	military customs inspector-excepted
<b>MCO</b>	Marine Corps order
<b>MCRP</b>	Marine Corps reference publication
<b>MCTP</b>	Marine Corps tactical publication
<b>MEF</b>	Marine expeditionary force
<b>MOS</b>	military occupational specialty
<b>MSR</b>	main supply route
<b>MWD</b>	military working dog
<b>NDRC</b>	National Detainee Reporting Center
<b>NLW</b>	nonlethal weapon
<b>S-1</b>	personnel officer/office

<b>S-2</b>	intelligence officer/office
<b>S-3</b>	operations and training officer/office
<b>S-4</b>	logistics officer/office
<b>S-6</b>	communications system officer/communications staff office
<b>SME</b>	subject matter expert
<b>TDF</b>	theater detention facility
<b>TDRC</b>	theater detainee reporting center
<b>TTP</b>	tactics, techniques, and procedures
<b>US</b>	United States
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture
<b>USG</b>	United States Government

The following acronyms pertain to processes and entities specific to this publication.

<b>P/DDD</b>	patrol and drug detector dog
<b>P/EDD</b>	patrol and explosive detector dog

## SECTION II. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

### **antiterrorism**

Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include rapid containment by local military and civilian forces. (DoD Dictionary)

### **area of operations**

An operational area defined by a commander for the land or maritime force commander to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called **AO**. (DoD Dictionary)

### **base defense**

The local military measures, both normal and emergency, required to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks on, or sabotage of, a base to ensure the maximum capacity of its facilities is available to United States forces. (DoD Dictionary)

### **biometrics**

The process of recognizing an individual based on measurable anatomical, physiological, and behavioral characteristics. (DoD Dictionary)

### **breach**

To break through or secure a passage through an obstacle. (USMC Dictionary)

### **civilian internee**

A civilian, described by Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, who is in the custody or control of Armed Forces of the United States during an armed conflict or occupation, including those held for imperative reasons of security or protection, who generally qualifies for protected status under the Geneva Conventions. (DoD Dictionary)

### **clear**

In mobility operations, the total elimination or neutralization of an obstacle that is usually performed by follow-on engineers and is not done under fire. (USMC Dictionary, part 3 of a 3-part definition)

**clearing operation**

An operation designed to clear or neutralize all mines and obstacles from a route or area. (DoD Dictionary)

**combatant command**

A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **CCMD**. (DoD Dictionary)

**convoy**

A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection that moves over the same route at the same time and under one commander. (DoD Dictionary, part 2 of a 2-part definition)

**counterinsurgency**

Comprehensive civilian and military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. (DoD Dictionary)

**defense in depth**

The siting of mutually supporting defense positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken an attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to maneuver the reserve. (USMC Dictionary)

**displaced person**

A broad term used to refer to internally and externally displaced persons collectively. See also **evacuee**. (DoD Dictionary)

**force continuum**

The wide range of possible actions ranging from voice commands to application of deadly force that may be used to gain and maintain control of a potentially dangerous situation. (USMC Dictionary)

**high-risk personnel**

Personnel who, by their grade, assignment, symbolic value, or relative isolation, are likely to be attractive or accessible terrorist targets. See also **antiterrorism**. (DoD Dictionary).

**host nation**

A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies from allied nations and/or North Atlantic Treaty Organization to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. (DoD Dictionary)

**identity activities**

A collection of functions and actions that definitively recognize and differentiate one person or persona from another person or persona. (DoD Dictionary)

**improvised explosive device**

A weapon fabricated or emplaced in an unconventional manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals. (DoD Dictionary).

**joint operations**

Military actions conducted by joint forces and those Service forces employed in specified command relationships with each other, which, of themselves, do not establish joint forces. (DoD Dictionary)

**military customs officer—excepted**

An individual designated by the Installation Commander to perform specified customs functions at Regular or Limited Ports of Entry at Continental United States military locations only. (DTR 4500.9-R)

**mobility operations**

Those combined arms activities that mitigate the effects of natural and man-made obstacles to enable freedom of movement and maneuver. (USMC Dictionary)

**network engagement**

Interactions with friendly, neutral, and threat networks, conducted continuously and simultaneously at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels. (DoD Dictionary)

**nonlethal weapon**

A weapon, device, or munition that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate personnel or materiel immediately, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property in the target area or environment. Also called **NLW**. (DoD Dictionary)

**operation**

A sequence of tactical actions with a common purpose or unifying theme. (DoD Dictionary, part 1 of 2-part definition)

**operational environment**

The aggregate of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander. (DoD Dictionary)

**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. See also **security**. (DoD Dictionary)

**police information**

The available information concerning known and potential enemy and criminal threats and vulnerabilities collected during police activities, operations, and investigations to produce police intelligence. See also **police intelligence**, **policing**. (USMC Dictionary)

**police intelligence**

The product from community policing and the application of systems, technologies, and processes that analyze applicable data, information, biometrics, forensics, and/or criminal records necessary for situational understanding to focus policing activities to achieve social order. See also **police information**, **policing**. (USMC Dictionary)

**retained personnel**

Detainees who are providing an essential medical or health-related service. (DoD Dictionary)

**route clearance**

The detection, investigation, marking and reporting, and neutralization of explosive hazards and other obstacles along a defined route to enable assured mobility for the maneuver commander. It is a combined arms operation that relies on a reconnaissance of the route to be cleared. (USMC Dictionary)

**route reconnaissance**

A directed effort to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route. (USMC Dictionary)

**security**

A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. (DoD Dictionary, part 2 of 3-part definition)

**tactical questioning**

The field-expedient initial questioning for information of immediate tactical value of a captured or detained person at or near the point of capture and before the individual is placed in a detention facility. (DoD Dictionary)

**terrorism**

The unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, to instill fear and coerce individuals, governments or societies in pursuit of terrorist goals. See also **antiterrorism**. (DoD Dictionary)

**traffic control point**

A designated spot on the ground, road, or trail network used to control and influence the flow of pedestrian, vehicular, or boat traffic to execute tactical tasks and generate effects. A traffic control point is hasty or deliberate in nature. Its purpose is friendly, terrain, enemy, or environmentally oriented. (USMC Dictionary)

**traffic management**

The direction, control, and supervision of all functions incident to the procurement and use of freight and passenger transportation services. (DoD Dictionary)





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