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**377thMP CO (Guard)**  
**Tactical**  
**Standing Operating Procedure**  
**FOR ENDURING FREEDOM 2002**



**"TIGERS IN THE FIGHT"**

**127**

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The following procedures apply unless a leader makes a decision to deviate from them based on the factors of METT-T. In such a case, the exception applies only to the particular situation for which the leader made the decision.

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## CHAPTER 1 (TASK ORGANIZATION)

Task organizations may vary according to METT-T. Normally the MP Guard company is organized into a company HQ and three MP Guard platoons.

1. **COMPANY HEADQUARTERS.** The company headquarters normally consists of the CDR, 1SG, DVR/RTO, Mess, Maintenance, Supply, and any other elements that may be attached, under operational control, or in a supporting role.
2. **MP GUARD PLATOONS.** Each of the three MP Guard platoons will follow the organization depicted below.

**PLT HQ**  
Platoon Leader  
Platoon Sergeant  
Driver/RTO

**1<sup>st</sup> Squad**  
Squad Leader  
A Team Leader

MP  
MP  
MP  
MP

B Team Leader

MP  
MP  
MP  
MP

**2<sup>nd</sup> Squad**  
Squad Leader  
A Team Leader

MP  
MP  
MP  
MP

B Team Leader

MP  
MP  
MP  
MP

**3<sup>rd</sup> Squad**  
Squad Leader  
A Team Leader

MP  
MP  
MP  
MP

B Team Leader

MP  
MP  
MP  
MP

## CHAPTER 2 (COMMAND AND CONTROL)

1. **COMMAND.** The commander is responsible for effectively using the company's resources and for employing, organizing, and directing the company during combat operations. Effective command allows subordinate leaders to exercise their initiative, take risks, and seize opportunities during a mission.
  - a. **Succession of Command.** During combat, any member of the company may be required to assume command. Frequently, the company RTO may need to continue operations and direct the operation until the chain of command can be reestablished. Under normal conditions, the platoon succession of command will be:
    - (1) Commander
    - (2) Senior Lieutenant
    - (3) Platoon leaders by rank
  - b. **Assumption of Command.** When it is necessary for a new leader to assume command of the company, if and when the situation allows it, he will accomplish the following tasks:
    - (1) Inform higher headquarters of the change.
    - (2) Reestablish the chain of command and ensure all subordinates are made aware of changes.
    - (3) Check the company's security and the emplacement of key weapons.
    - (4) Check the company's equipment and personnel status.
    - (5) Pinpoint the company's location.
    - (6) Assess the company's ability to continue the mission.
    - (7) Inform higher command of assessment.
    - (8) Continue the mission.
3. **CONTROL.** The challenge to the leader is to use the minimal amount of control required to synchronize the operation, while still allowing decentralized decision making.
  - a. **Battle Lieutenant** - Will be responsible for the overall daily operation of all stations. This is to include ensuring the adequate number of soldiers are present for all the missions, soldiers are properly training and brief for their mission, all reports are submitted to higher IAW local SOPs, and controlling the daily battle rhythm:
    - (1) Shifts - 3 shifts of 12 hours each daily (0400-1600, 1200-2400, 2000-0800)
    - (2) Responsibility - The oncoming Battle LT will report to the current Battle LT and then do an inspection of all stations, coordinate with SOGs, and any other

administrative work necessary until his time to take charge. The current Battle LT will remain overall incharge until his assigned shift time is up.

- b. **Sergeant of the Guard (SOG)** - A SOG will be the senior NCO at each station during a shift. He will be responsible for the control and reporting of the station. He will have a copy of the SOP for that station on his person at all times.
4. **COORDINATION.** Adjacent unit coordination is accomplished from left to right and from front to rear. Adjacent unit coordination is done face to face when possible. The following information is exchanged by adjacent units:
    - a. Unit identification
    - b. Mission
    - c. Unit locations
    - d. Frequencies and call signs
    - e. Fire support plans
    - f. Obstacle plans
    - g. CP and OP locations
    - h. Challenge and passwords
    - i. Sector sketches
    - j. Routes
    - k. Pyrotechnic signals
    - l. Fire control measures

## DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. **COMMANDER.** The commander is responsible for accomplishing the company's mission. He is responsible for employing all assigned and attached crew-served weapons. He must also know how to employ supporting weapons.
  - a. He leads the company in support of battalion missions.
  - b. He informs his commander of his actions at all times.
  - c. He plans missions with the help of the ISG, platoon leaders, and other key personnel.
  - d. He stays abreast of the situation and goes where he is needed to supervise, issue FRAGOs, and accomplish the mission.
  - e. He requests support for the company from the BN commander to perform its mission.
  - f. He directs the ISG in planning and coordinating the company's CSS effort.
  - g. During planning, he receives on-hand status reports from the ISG and platoon leaders.

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- h. He reviews company requirements based on the tactical plan.
  - i. He develops the casualty evacuation plan.
  - j. During execution, he checks the work of the ISG and platoon leaders.
  - k. He ensures the soldier's load is reasonable.
2. **FIRST SERGEANT.** The ISG is the senior NCO in the company.
- a. He supervises the logistics, administration, and maintenance activities of the company.
  - b. He receives the platoon sergeant's requests for rations, water, and ammunition. He also directs the routing of supplies and mail.
  - c. He maintains company strength information, consolidates and forwards the company's casualty reports and receives replacements.
  - d. He monitors the morale, discipline, and health of company members.
  - e. He commands task-organized elements in the company during tactical operations. This can include, but is not limited to, quartermaster parties, security forces in withdrawals, support elements, and security patrols.
  - f. He coordinates and supervises company resupply operations.
  - g. He ensures that ammunition and equipment are evenly distributed.
  - h. He ensures that the casualty evacuation plan is complete and executed properly.
  - i. Supervises constantly and assists the commander with other duties as assigned.
3. **OPERATIONS SERGEANT.** The AGR training NCO or any additional E7 or E6 assumes the position of operations sergeant upon mobilization.
- a. He organizes and controls the company CP.
  - b. He is a liaison, for the commander and ISG, to BN staff and higher authority.
  - c. Assists commander with other duties as assigned.
4. **NBC NCO.** The NBC NCO advises the commander on all aspects of NBC warfare. He operates from the company CP.
- a. Assists the CO with an updated MOPP analysis.
  - b. Ensure that chemical detection and monitoring procedures are established and maintained.
  - c. Coordinates for hasty decontamination support.
  - d. Coordinates smoke support.
  - e. Supervises decontamination operations.
  - f. Provides guidance on operations in nuclear, biological, and chemical conditions.
5. **PLATOON LEADER.** The platoon leader is responsible for accomplishing the platoon's mission. He is responsible for positioning and employing all assigned and attached crew-served weapons.

- a. He leads the platoon in support of company and battalion missions.
  - b. He informs his commander of his actions at all times.
  - c. He plans missions with the help of the platoon sergeant, squad leaders, and other key personnel.
  - d. He stays abreast of the situation and goes where he is needed to supervise, issue FRAGOs, and accomplish the mission.
  - e. He requests support for the platoon from the company commander to perform its mission.
  - f. He directs the platoon sergeant in planning and coordinating the platoon's CSS effort.
  - g. During planning, he receives on-hand status reports from the platoon sergeant and squad leaders.
  - h. He reviews platoon requirements based on the tactical plan.
  - i. He develops the casualty evacuation plan.
  - j. During execution, he checks the work of the platoon sergeant and squad leaders.
  - k. He ensures the soldier's load is reasonable.
6. **PLATOON SERGEANT.** The platoon sergeant is the senior NCO in the platoon and second in command of the platoon.
- a. He supervises the logistics, administration, and maintenance activities of the platoon.
  - b. He organizes and controls the platoon alternate CP.
  - c. He trains the crews and employs the platoon's crew served weapons IAW the platoon leader's orders.
  - d. He receives the squad leader's requests for rations, water, and ammunition. He works with the first sergeant to request resupply. He also directs the routing of supplies and mail.
  - e. He maintains platoon strength information, consolidates and forwards the platoon's casualty reports and receives replacements.
  - f. He monitors the morale, discipline, and health of platoon members.
  - g. He commands task-organized elements in the platoon during tactical operations. This can include, but is not limited to, quartermaster parties, security forces in withdrawals, support elements, and security patrols.
  - h. He coordinates and supervises company directed platoon resupply operations.
  - i. He ensures that ammunition and equipment are evenly distributed.
  - j. He ensures that the casualty evacuation plan is complete and executed properly by directing the platoon's aidman, and aid and litter teams.
7. **SQUAD LEADER.** The squad leader is responsible for the squad.
- a. He controls the maneuver of his squad and its rate and distribution of fire.
  - b. He exercises his command through his team leaders.

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- c. He manages the logistical and administrative needs of his squad. He requests and issues ammunition, water, rations, and special equipment.
- d. He maintains accountability of his soldiers and equipment.
- e. He completes casualty feeder reports and reviews the casualty reports completed by squad members.
- f. He supervises the maintenance of the squad's weapons and equipment.
- g. He conducts inspections of his soldiers, their weapons and their equipment.
- h. He keeps the platoon sergeant and platoon leader informed on his squad's supply status and equipment readiness.
- i. He ensures that supplies and equipment are internally cross-leveled.

## COMMUNICATIONS

1. **GENERAL.** The three primary means of communication available to the company are radio, wire, and messenger. Normally, the company uses one or all of these during an operation. Additionally, the commander plans an alternate means of communication in case the primary means fails.
  - a. **Radio.** Radio is the least secure means of communication. Radio is susceptible to interception and jamming. Proper radio procedures must be used to reduce the enemy's opportunity to hamper radio communications.
    - (1) **Radio procedures:**
      - (a) Change frequencies IAW SOI.
      - (b) SOI will be carried in left front pocket by designated leaders. This is a sensitive item to be accounted for at all times.
      - (c) Use company's abbreviated call signs when on company and platoon nets.
      - (d) Use established formats to expedite transmissions such as SALUTE.
      - (e) Encode messages or use secure voice.
      - (f) Use brevity codes when possible.
      - (g) Use varied transmission schedules and lengths.
    - (2) **Radio nets:** The company must monitor and operate on several radio nets. These include:
      - (a) **Company net.** The company CP controls the company net. The company net is continuously monitored by all elements of the company.
      - (b) **Battalion net.** The commander and CP monitor the BN net.
    - (3) **SOI:** To be carried by designated leaders.
      - (a) SOI will be carried in left front pocket.
      - (b) This is a sensitive item to be accounted for at all times.
      - (c) To be removed off any WIA or KIA and destroyed before falling into enemy hands.
  - b. **Wire.** Wire is more secure than radio and is effected less by weather and terrain. When possible, the company uses wire in lieu of radio. When the tactical situation permits, the company establishes a wire net or "hot loop". This is accomplished as follows:
    - (1) Each platoon is responsible for running wire to the company CP.
    - (2) Each element of the company is responsible for running wire to the element on its left.
    - (3) Each element is responsible for running wire to their CP.
    - (4) Once established, each element continuously monitors the wire net.

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- (5) When breaking down the wire net, each element is responsible for recovering its wire.
- (6) The company CP maintains overall control of the wire net.

c. **Messenger.** Messenger is the most secure means of communications. Messengers should vary their routes and schedules. The commander weighs the risk associated with using messengers. Although secure, messengers are the slowest form of communication.

## 2. CODE WORDS AND SIGNALS.

- a. **Code Words.** Code words are used for a multitude of reasons. Code words are established to speed up communications, add a degree of security, and help with command and control. Code words are usually established during tactical operations for (but not limited to) objectives, phase lines, check points, link ups, and so forth.
- b. **Signals.** Signals can be used in many forms on any operation. Signals are usually either audio or visual. The key to the use of signals is ensuring everyone is aware of the signal and its meaning.

3. **Abbreviated call signs.** When operation on the company net the following abbreviated call signs will be used unless otherwise directed by theatre or base commander:

	<u>1<sup>st</sup> Platoon</u>	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> Platoon</u>	<u>3<sup>rd</sup> Platoon</u>
PLT LDR	Red 6	White 6	Blue 6
PSG	Red 5	White 5	Blue 5
1 <sup>st</sup> SQD LDR	Red 1	White 1	Blue 1
A TM LDR	Red 1A	White 1A	Blue 1A
B TM LDR	Red 1B	White 1B	Blue 1B
2 <sup>nd</sup> SQD LDR	Red 2	White 2	Blue 2
A TM LDR	Red 2A	White 2A	Blue 2A
B TM LDR	Red 2B	White 2B	Blue 2B
3 <sup>rd</sup> SQD LDR	Red 3	White 3	Blue 3
A TM LDR	Red 3A	White 3A	Blue 3A
B TM LDR	Red 3B	White 3B	Blue 3B
COMMANDER	Black 6		
FIRST SERGEANT	Black 5		
OPERATIONS NCO	Black 3		
HQ PSG	Gold 5		
HQ Supply Sgt	Gold 4		
HQ Motor Sgt	Gold 3		
Driver/RTO	"D" extension		

## ORDERS AND REPORTS

### 1. ORDERS.

#### a. Orders Group.

- (1) **Company orders.** At a minimum, platoon leaders and any attachment leaders will attend company orders.
- (2) **Battalion Orders.** At a minimum, the commander, 1SG, and any attachment leaders will attend BN orders.

#### b. Orders Formats.

- (1) **Warning Order.** A warning order has no specific format. One technique is to use the five-paragraph operation order format. The leader issues the warning order with all the information he has available at the time.
- (2) **Operation order.** The operation order is normally issued orally. The leader uses notes that follow the five-paragraph format.
- (3) **Fragmentary order.** The format for a FRAGO is that portion of the current OPORD that has changed. If significant changes have occurred since the last OPORD, a new OPORD should be prepared.

#### c. Reports. The following reports are used. See Annex C Report Samples

- (1) **SALUTE** - Size, Activity, Location, Unit/Uniform, Time, Equipment.
- (2) **SITREP** - (situation report) given IAW OPORD.
- (3) **ACE** - (ammunition, casualty, equipment) normally, squad leaders give ACE reports to the platoon sergeant after enemy contact. Platoon sergeants forward status to 1SG.
- (4) **Logistics Resupply Request (LOGRESREP)** - platoon sergeants report twice daily up the chain of command. Annex C
- (5) **Sensitive Items (SENTIREP)** - platoon sergeants report twice daily up the chain of command. Annex C
- (6) **Personnel status (PERSTAT)** - platoon sergeants report twice daily up the chain of command. Normally, reports are given at stand-to and before nightfall. Annex C
- (7) **NBC 1 and NBC 4** - whoever recognizes an NBC attack will report on the platoon net and preface the message with FLASH - FLASH - FLASH. An NBC 1 report (reporting the attack) and NBC 4 report (reporting actual contamination) will be sent to the company CP and then forwarded to battalion. The initial NBC 1 report is sent with a FLASH priority. Subsequent NBC 1 and all NBC 4 reports are sent with an IMMEDIATE priority.

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## MOVEMENT

### 1. MOVEMENT.

a. Formation. Leaders choose the formation based on their analysis of METT-T and likelihood of enemy contact.

- (1) Fire team formations. All soldiers in the team must be able to see their leader.
  - (a) Wedge. This is the basic fire team formation; it will be used unless modified because of terrain, dense vegetation, or mission.
  - (b) File. Used in close terrain, dense vegetation, limited visibility.

(2) Squad formations. Squad formations describe the relationships between fire teams in the squad.

- (a) Column. Primary squad formation and will be used unless METT-T dictates otherwise.
- (b) Line. Used when maximum firepower is needed to the front.
- (c) File. Used in close terrain, dense vegetation, or limited visibility.

(3) Platoon formations. METT-T will determine where crew-served weapons move in the formation. They normally move close to the platoon leader so he can quickly establish a base of fire.

- (a) Column. Primary platoon formation and will be used unless METT-T dictates otherwise.
- (b) Platoon line, squads on line. Used when the platoon leader wants all soldiers on line for maximum firepower forward. Used when the enemy situation is known.
- (c) Platoon line, squads in column. Used when the platoon leader does not want everyone forward, but wants to be prepared for contact such as near the objective.
- (d) Platoon Vee. Used when enemy situation is vague, but contact is expected to the front.
- (e) Platoon wedge. Used when enemy situation is vague and contact is not expected.
- (f) Platoon file. Used when visibility is poor due to terrain or light.

b. Movement Techniques. Leaders choose a movement technique based on their mission analysis of METT-T and likelihood of enemy contact.

- (1) Traveling. Used when contact is not likely and speed is important.

- (a) Mounted. The company, normally moving in a column formation, staggers its vehicles with an interval of between 50 and 100 meters.
- (b) Dismounted. The company, normally moving in a column formation, maintains a 20 meter interval between squads and 50 meters between platoons.

(2) Traveling overwatch. Used when contact is possible but speed is important.

- (a) Mounted. A company, using traveling overwatch, moves in a column, wedge, or Vee. One platoon is sent 100 - 400 meters in front of the main body. The main body overwatches and maintains visual contact with the lead platoon.
- (b) Dismounted. One platoon is sent 50 - 100 meters in front of the main body. The main body overwatches and maintains visual contact with the lead platoon.

(3) Bounding overwatch. Used when contact is likely or imminent and speed is not important.

- (a) Mounted. One or two platoons bound while the others overwatch from a covered and concealed position.
- (b) Dismounted. One or two platoons bound while the others overwatch from a covered and concealed position.

c. Foot Marches. When moving along a road in a relatively secure area, the company will move with one file on each side of the road. Fire teams are not split up. There will be 3 to 5 meters between soldiers and 25 to 50 meters between platoons.

- (1) The normal rate of march for an 8-hour march is 4kph. The interval and rate of march depend on the length of the march, time allowed, likelihood of enemy contact (ground, air, artillery), terrain and weather, condition of the soldiers, and weight of the soldier's load.
- (2) A 15-minute rest will be conducted at the end of the first 45 minutes of a road march. During this halt, the aidman and squad leaders will check the soldier's feet and report the physical condition of the soldiers to the platoon leader and platoon sergeant. Thereafter, a 10-minute rest is conducted every 50 minutes.

2. ACTIONS AT HALTS. During halts, security is posted and all approaches into the company's area are covered by key weapons. The 1SG moves forward through the platoon, checking security as he goes, and meets the commander to determine the reason for the halt.

- (a) Mounted.
  - (1) During brief halts, gunners cover their assigned sector.
  - (2) During extended halts, vehicles occupy available cover and concealment. Perimeter is maintained. Tactical situation will dictate whether leader issues dismount order.
- (b) Dismounted.



- (1) During halts of 30 seconds or less, the soldiers drop to one knee and cover their assigned sector.
- (2) During halts longer than 30 seconds, a cigar-shaped perimeter is formed, and the soldiers assume the prone position.

3. **ACTIONS ON CONTACT.** On contact, the platoon executes the appropriate battle drill.

- a. React to Contact.
- b. Break Contact.
- c. React to Ambush.

\* reference 7-8

## CHAPTER 3 (OPERATIONS)

Given the 377<sup>th</sup> MP CO (Guard)'s primary wartime mission to conduct EPW operations, the company will be ordered to conduct one, or a combination of, the following tasks:

- I. GUARD DETAINEES, EPW/CI's
- II. SECURE INTERNMENT FACILITY
- III. DEFEND INTERNMENT FACILITY

### GUARD EPW/CI's

The EPW/CI guard mission involves taking custody of incoming EPW/CI, escorting them into the camp and through inprocessing, and providing security for the camp. To perform this task, the company will normally be broken down to an "on duty platoon", "on call platoon", and "off platoon". The on duty platoon is actively performing the subtasks of guarding EPW/CI. The on call platoon is located near the CP, functions as a quick response force (QRF) for disturbances in and around the camp, and reinforces the on duty platoon as directed by the on duty platoon leader. The off platoon is performing sustainment operations.

The guard EPW/CI mission is accomplished by receiving and escorting EPW/CI into internment facility and inprocessing line, operating a sally port, operating towers, and conducting dismounted patrols. These tasks are specifically outlined as follows:

1. Receive and escort EPW/CI's into internment facility.
  - a. The on duty platoon receives arriving EPWs at a designated dismount point.
  - b. The uniform while escorting EPW/CI outside the internment facility is "light field" (ref. Annex H, appendix 1).
  - c. Preferably, a one guard to three EPW/CI ratio is maintained. On call platoon may be summoned to assist.
  - d. The senior NCO verifies the prisoner manifest and reports the number of new EPW/CI to the CP.
  - e. EPW/CI are moved to a holding area. They are placed face down on the ground, palms up, legs crossed and separated by three meters.
  - f. EPW/CI are patted down for weapons and obvious contraband.
  - g. EPW/CI are segregated by rank, nationality, and sex and placed into a holding cell to await full search and escort into the internment facility.
  - h. The NCOIC of the sally port contacts the internal guards and coordinates the inprocessing of EPW/CI.
  - i. EPW/CI are removed from the holding area, as directed by the internal guards, and given a thorough search.

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- (1) Intelligence documents, maps, written codes, weapons, or anything else suspicious will be seized and reported to the sally port NCOIC. Sally port NCOIC will notify the CP.
  - (2) MPs remove shoelaces, belts, jewelry (except religious medals and wedding rings), and all other property.
  - (3) Confiscated property is tagged for return after release.
  - (4) EPW/CI retain helmet, protective mask, and other protective clothing/equipment.
- j. EPW/CI are escorted through the sally port and inprocessing line, three at a time, by a member of the on duty or on call platoon.
  - k. The uniform while escorting EPW/CI inside the internment is the "guard uniform" (ref. Annex H, appendix 1).
  - l. Sally port NCOIC records the number of EPW/CI, by rank, gender, and nationality, and number of MPs that enter the camp. CP is advised when first and last EPW/CI enters facility.
  - m. If internment facility is attacked or probed, the processing of EPW/CI will cease. EPW/CI will remain in holding cells and assume the prone. MP's will take cover and provide security for EPW/CI.
  - n. In case of an escape attempt, MPs will give the command, "Halt, Halt, Halt", or the equivalent in the EPW/CI's native tongue. If the EPW/CI continues the escape attempt, MP will fire at the EPW/CI with the purpose to incapacitate. Medics will be summoned immediately.
  - o. If there is a physical confrontation by an EPW/CI, MPs will use the minimal amount of force to quell the incident. The EPW/CI will be restrained and placed in a segregated holding cell. The sally port NCOIC will report the incident to the CP.
2. Sally Port Operations.
    - a. The on duty platoon leader/sergeant monitor sally port operations IAW internment facility SOP. Specifically they:
      - (1) Brief guards on the rules for use of deadly force.
      - (2) Direct employment of platoon personnel.
      - (3) Brief guards on actions to take to prevent unauthorized exits from sally port area.
      - (4) Ensure communications can be maintained between the sally port guard force and guard supervisor.
      - (5) Ensure guards can give orders to EPW/CI in a manner they understand. (Same language, sign language, use of a translator, or use of written instructions in the EPW/CI's language.)
    - b. Guards implement sally port operations.
      - (1) The sally port is operated by a three-man team and supplemented as needed.
      - (2) The team is unarmed and in the "guard uniform" (ref. Chapter 8, appendix 1).
      - (3) Their duties include:
        - Maintain records of all personnel and vehicles entering and exiting the facility.
        - Search all vehicles.

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- Search EPW/CI for weapons, tools, contraband, items of intelligence value, and any unauthorized items.
  - Check EPW/CI ID band to ensure it is filled out and in place on the left wrist. (Information on ID band should be EPW/CI last name and internment serial number.)
  - Prevent or stop communication between EPW/CI and any attempt to communicate with personnel outside of the perimeter fence.
  - Prevent or stop unauthorized entry/exit.
  - Prevent or report attempted or actual escapes from the sally port area.
  - Prevent or report potential or actual disturbances in the sally port area.
  - Prepare for the use of deadly force.
  - Ensure EPW/CI can understand the orders they are given.
- c. The sally port is connected to the CP by wire. It is also connected to the towers by hot loop.
3. Tower Activities.
    - a. Towers are manned by the on duty platoon.
    - b. The uniform while conducting tower activities is the "light field uniform" (ref. Annex H, appendix 1).
    - c. Shifts are two hours to avoid monotony and complacency.
    - d. Purpose is to provide security and report all suspicious behavior.
    - e. Towers are equipped with TA-312. Hot-loop connects the towers, sally port, and CP.
    - f. Duties of the tower guards are:
      - (1) Monitor all activity in the compound.
      - (2) Be prepared to raise alarm if necessary.
      - (3) Maintain communication between other tower guards, sally port, and CP. Commo check every half-hour.
      - (4) Prevent unauthorized entry into restricted areas within the compound.
      - (5) Prevent communication between EPW/CI.
      - (6) Prevent and/or report attempted and actual escapes.
      - (7) Prevent and/or report potential disturbances.
      - (8) Prepare themselves to use deadly force if necessary.
      - (9) Provide indirect security during internal EPW/CI movement.
      - (10) Give orders in a manner EPW/CI can understand.
      - (11) Ensure EPW/CI obey orders and rules, and report those who do not.
    - g. Tower guards must understand they are the eyes and ears of the compound. Their main concern is the interior of the internment facility.
    - h. If a tower guard needs temporary relief, he will notify sally port NCOIC. Tower guards will never leave their post until properly relieved. This includes change of shift.
    - i. At shift change, off going guard will brief incoming guard of any significant activity. New guard will conduct radio check with sally port and CP.

#### 4. Dismounted Patrol.

- a. The on duty platoon will provide a two man dismounted patrol. Duties of this patrol include:
  - (1) Inspect fence line.
  - (2) Observe EPW/CI and report unusual or suspicious behavior.
  - (3) Check in with tower guards and provide temporary relief as per rally port NCOIC.
  - (4) They are armed and wear the "light field uniform" (ref. Chapter 8, appendix 1).
  - (5) Tower phones are used for commo.

## SECURE INTERNMENT FACILITY

The purpose of securing an internment facility is to control movement around, prevent unauthorized access, and provide early warning of enemy activity. To perform this task, the company will normally be broken down to an "on duty platoon", "on call platoon", and "off platoon". The on duty platoon is actively performing the subtasks of securing the internment facility. The on call platoon is located near the CP, functions as a quick response force (QRF) for disturbances in and around the camp, and reinforces the on duty platoon as directed by the on duty platoon leader. The off platoon is performing sustainment operations.

This Mission is accomplished by security patrols, observation posts, dismount point, check points, and roadblocks. The commander will coordinate engineer support as needed. These tasks are specifically outlined as follows:

### 1. Security patrols.

#### a. Mission.

- (1) The patrol mission will usually call for a fire team or squad to provide local security by reconnoitering avenues of approach, gaps between units, and areas that cannot be observed because of dead space. This prevents the enemy from infiltrating positions and launching surprise attacks.
- (2) The commander will normally designate points, possible routes, and specific areas to be checked by the patrol.
- (3) The mission guidance will usually provide the patrol with friendly direct and indirect fire support throughout its movement.
- (4) The local security mission will cause the patrol to avoid contact when possible and limit its actions to watching for and reporting enemy information.

#### b. Organization.

- (1) Because of the limited range and firepower requirement for a local security patrol, the number of personnel involved will be kept to a minimum (squad or fire team).
- (2) The patrol will consist of a HQ, recon, and security element.

- (3) Because of simplicity and limited personnel involved in the patrol, special teams will be minimized. Special support, such as demo, aid/litter, or EPW teams, can readily be provided by the internment facility.
- c. Selection of men, weapons, and equipment.
  - (1) Maintenance of unit integrity will be the principal consideration in personnel selection.
  - (2) The patrol leader will usually take soldiers who are physically qualified and available. The commander will provide special skill personnel if he assigns a mission requiring them.
  - (3) Security patrolling is normally conducted in the "light field uniform" (ref. Chapter 8, appendix 1).
- d. Patrol plan.
  - (1) The patrol leader must tailor the scheme of maneuver to meet the mission requirements.
  - (2) The standard area and zone patrolling techniques may be used or modified as necessary.
- e. Execution.
  - (1) The patrol conducts pre combat checks.
  - (2) Patrol leader reports progress through periodic situation reports and graphic control measures established by the CP.
  - (3) Patrol reports to CP, upon conclusion of patrol, for debriefing.
  - (4) A written report of unusual occurrences is submitted to CP.
- f. Prepare contingency plans.
  - (1) Because of the limited strength and firepower of the patrol, the local security patrol leader must be cautious in dealing with enemy contact.
  - (2) The patrol must maximize its stealth and avoid or break contact when possible.
  - (3) Support from nearby friendly forces should be on standby to provide emergency reaction.
  - (4) The patrol might conduct a hasty ambush if the enemy strength is small and if surprise and firepower superiority is certain. Such an ambush will normally be conducted only after reporting "SALUTE" information to the CP and instruction to initiate ambush is returned.

### 2. Observation Posts.

- a. Observation posts are an important part of our plan to secure an internment facility. OPs are positions where soldiers watch and listen for enemy activity in an assigned area. OPs provide security and intelligence for the internment facility.
- b. Considerations.
  - (1) Siting. Normally the commander identifies the general location and a squad leader selects the actual site for the OP.
    - OPs must be sited to allow observation of the designated area.
    - OPs should also be sited to take advantage of natural cover and concealment to provide protection for the soldiers manning it.

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- OPs should be located within small-arms range of the platoon positions.
- (2) **Observation.** When he identifies the general location for the OP, the platoon leader must also indicate the area to be observed and any specific instructions covering what soldiers are to look for or be especially alert to.
- (3) **Cover and Concealment.** Sometimes the requirement for fields of observation may make it difficult to achieve cover and concealment. Some techniques include—
  - Avoid obvious terrain such as hilltops.
  - Avoid easily identifiable terrain features such as water towers, church steeples, tallest buildings, lone buildings or trees, or isolated groves.
  - Avoid routes or positions that skyline soldiers.
  - Select a covered and concealed route to and from the OP.
- (4) **Communications.** Soldiers must be able to report what they see and hear. Wire is the primary means of communications between the OP and the platoon. If possible, the OP should have radio communications as a backup. An additional soldier may be added as a messenger if no other means of communication is available. OPs should make routine communications checks every half-hour.
- (5) **Manning.** At least two soldiers must man each OP. A fire team may man the OP if it will remain in place or not be relieved for long periods. All soldiers prepare fighting positions at the OP for protection and concealment. Additionally, each soldier must have a prepared position to return to in the platoon position.
- (6) **Additional Instructions.** In addition to the intelligence and security reporting requirements, the squad leader also briefs the soldiers manning the OP on the challenge and password, the running password, when to engage and when not to engage the enemy, conditions when the OP can withdraw, when to expect relief, and contingency plans for loss of communications.
- (7) **Equipment.** Special equipment for the OP includes binoculars, maps, a compass, night vision devices (goggles or an antiarmor thermal sight), trip flares and other alert devices, a field phone, paper and pencil, and a watch. The uniform while operating an OP is the "light field" uniform (ref. Chapter 8, appendix 1).
- c. **Actions at the observation post**
  - (1) Once the leader has positioned and briefed the soldiers at the OP site, one soldier always observes and records while the remainder perform(s) the actions listed below:
    - Establish security. Install trip flares and noise-making devices.
    - Prepare positions to include range cards. Record data for use in requesting and adjusting fire; for example, azimuths and ranges to TRPs.
    - Make communications checks or report as required.
    - Rotate duty as the observer every 20 to 30 minutes. An observer's efficiency quickly decreases after that time.
    - Brief relieving soldiers on any information or special instructions before departing the OP. The frequency of reliefs for OPs depends on the physical condition of the soldiers, weather conditions, morale, the number of soldiers available for relief, and the requirements of the next operation. As a guide, OPs should be relieved every two to four hours.

- Withdraw as directed or to avoid capture. Soldiers manning the OP advise the CP that they are returning and request support (direct or indirect) if needed. Leaders must alert all soldiers in the internment facility when reliefs move to or from the OP, and when it withdraws.
- Use of smoke, unique in color, will be used to signal emergency evacuation of CP.

### 3. Dismount Point.

#### a. Purpose.

- (1) A Dismount point is established to control vehicular access to the internment facility.
- (2) The dismount point also controls civilian traffic, refugees, and stragglers.
- (3) The dismount point is the receiving point for incoming EPW/CI.

#### b. Location.

- (1) Located within or close to the internment facilities outside perimeter.
- (2) Easy accessibility from the road.
- (3) Cannot easily be seen. Provides good cover and concealment.
- (4) Provides a parking area within walking distance to the CP.

#### c. Security.

- (1) Usually manned by a three-man team in the "light field uniform". The team leader provides leadership, maintains communication, and provides security. One MP controls movement. One MP provides additional security and relief for the MP operating the dismount point.
- (2) MK19 is covered and concealed in fighting position.
- (3) Vehicles in parking area are camouflaged.
- (4) Team members are briefed on noise, light, litter, and movement discipline.

#### d. Communication.

- (1) wire communication is maintained with CP.
- (2) Radio and messenger are alternate means.

#### e. Actions at the dismount point.

- (1) The uniform while operating a dismount point is the "light field" uniform (ref. Annex H, appendix 1).
- (2) Military vehicles are stopped and occupants presented with challenge and password. If proper reply is received passengers may dismount and driver proceeds to parking area.
- (3) A movable barricade is used to prevent unauthorized vehicles from entering the outside perimeter.
- (4) Civilian traffic and refugees are prevented from entering the facility. They are directed to alternate routes.
- (5) Stragglers are given directions, placed in medical channels, or detained given their particular status.

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- (6) Incoming EPW/CI are stopped and detained. The CP is notified of the number of new EPW/CI. The on duty platoon leader dispatches MP to secure and take custody of EPW/CI.
- (7) Be alert for attempted enemy penetration. Information obtained or observed about the enemy is passed on to the CP.
- (8) Be ready to engage enemy forces as per rules of engagement.

#### 4. Road Block/Checkpoint.

##### a. Purpose.

- (1) A roadblock is used to limit the movement of vehicles along a route, or to close access to certain areas or roads. A roadblock is used with a checkpoint to channel vehicles and personnel to the checkpoint location.
- (2) Checkpoints are manned locations used to control movement. They make sure controlled routes carry only authorized traffic.
- (3) Help prevent illegal activity, both criminal and that which aids the enemy.

##### b. Security.

- (1) Usually manned by a three-man team in "light field uniform". The team leader provides leadership, maintains communication, and provides security. One MP controls movement and gives direction. One MP provides additional security and relief for the MP operating the roadblock/checkpoint.
- (2) MK19 or M249 is covered and concealed in fighting position.
- (3) Team members are briefed on noise, light, litter, and movement discipline.

##### c. Communication.

- (1) Primary means is radio.

##### d. Actions at Roadblock.

- (1) The uniform while operating a roadblock is the "light field" uniform (ref. Annex H, appendix 1).
- (2) Roadblocks are used to deny access to roadways in the area of the internment facility.
- (3) Roadblocks are placed so traffic cannot avoid or skirt them.
- (4) If purpose is to close a road, roadblock should be placed where vehicles can easily be turned to an alternate route.
- (5) Be ready to engage enemy forces as per rules of engagement.

##### e. Actions at Checkpoint.

- (1) The uniform while operating a checkpoint is the "light field" uniform (ref. Annex H, appendix 1).
- (2) Checkpoints are used to control access on roadways in the area of the internment facility.
- (3) They are positioned at the entrance to the controlled roadway.
- (4) All traffic is stopped and only authorized vehicles are allowed to pass.
- (5) Be ready to engage enemy forces as per rules of engagement.

## DEFEND AN INTERNMENT FACILITY

The purpose of the defense is to cause an enemy attack to fail and to create conditions favorable to assuming the offensive. Leaders plan and establish the defense to find the enemy first, without being found; fix the enemy with obstacles and fires; locate or create a weakness in the enemy's attack plan; and maneuver to exploit that weakness with quick violent counterattacks.

### I. Preparation of the Defense.

- a. The commander receives a mission to conduct a defense. He performs a mission analysis and issues a warning order to the platoon leaders.
- b. Platoons begin performing readiness, maintenance, and function checks on all assigned weapons and equipment.
- c. The commander makes an estimate of the situation and a tentative plan.
- d. The commander, platoon leaders, NBC NCO, and security element conduct a leader's reconnaissance. They check for past or present enemy activity. They determine the enemy's most probable course of action. They confirm or adjust the tentative plan, specifically:
  - (1) Platoon positions.
  - (2) Key weapons positions with FPL or PDF.
  - (3) Position of M8 alarms and PEWS.
  - (4) CP and OP locations.
- e. The commander completes the plan and issues the Company OPORD.
- f. The 1SG ensures the company has a basic load of Class I, IV, V, and VIII and coordinates resupply of same.
- g. All company soldiers camouflage themselves and their equipment.
- h. The uniform while conducting a defense is the "heavy field" uniform (ref. Annex H, appendix 1).
- i. The commander conducts adjacent unit coordination.
- j. The company test fires all assigned weapons.
- k. Platoon leaders conduct final inspections.
- l. The company conducts rehearsals. The most critical tasks are rehearsed first. Movement to alternate and supplementary positions is rehearsed. When possible, a full force rehearsal is conducted. If the platoon is designated as a reserve, it rehearses those actions as stated in the OPORD. At a minimum, briefback rehearsals are conducted with key leaders.
- m. The company begins movement to defensive position.

### 2. Execution.

- a. The company stops at the last covered and concealed position before the defensive position.

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- b. The commander, platoon leaders, NBC NCO, and a security element move forward to the defensive position. They ensure there has been no change to the enemy situation.
- c. The commander confirms platoon battle positions and sectors of fire, location of PEWS and M8 alarms, positioning of key weapons, and CP/OP's.
- d. The commander designates a reserve force. Minimum size of reserve force is one squad.
- e. The key leaders return to the main body and the commander leads the company to the defensive position. The platoon leaders guide their platoons to their designated battle position.
- f. Platoon leaders assign squad sectors of fire. Squad leaders assign temporary positions and sectors of fire.
- g. The commander coordinates for indirect fire.
- h. The platoons begin executing priorities of work.
  - (1) Establish security. At a minimum, each platoon has one OP forward of its position (ref. Secure mission for OP SOP). Emplace M8 alarm.
  - (2) Position key weapons. The platoon leader positions the platoon's key weapons and assigns them a sector of fire and FPL or PDF.
  - (3) Position squads. The platoon leader verifies each squad's position and confirms the squad sector of fire. The squad leader assigns individual fighting positions and sectors of fire.
  - (4) Platoon leader establishes platoon CP.
  - (5) Platoon sergeant establishes alternate CP, casualty collection point, and EPW collection point.
  - (6) Establish communications. At a minimum, the platoon establishes an internal "hot loop" wire net and wire communications with the company CP.
  - (7) Coordinate with adjacent units. Ensure sectors of fire are interlocking and all dead space is covered by indirect fire.
  - (8) Clear fields of fire. Each position clears its sectors of fire.
  - (9) Prepare range cards.
  - (10) Prepare sector sketches.
  - (11) Prepare fighting positions.
  - (12) Emplace minefields and obstacles.
  - (13) Assign alternate and supplementary battle positions.
  - (14) Improve fighting positions.
  - (15) Prepare alternate and supplementary battle positions.
  - (16) Establish a rest plan.
- i. The company conducts rehearsals.
  - (1) Movement from primary positions to alternate and supplementary positions.
  - (2) Initial engagements at trigger lines and TRP.
  - (3) Any planned counterattacks.
- j. The platoon sergeant stockpiles additional class I, V, VIII.
- k. If time allows, communications trenches are dug between positions and CP's.
- l. Platoon's positions are continually improved.

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### 3. Routine priorities for various duty positions.

- a. Company Commander. Many of these duties can be delegated to subordinates, but the CO must ensure they are done. The CO must:
  - (1) Establish local security. Set up OP's if not already done and establish a company perimeter.
  - (2) Conduct a leader's reconnaissance with the platoon and section leaders. Confirm or deny significant deductions or assumptions from the estimate. Designate primary, alternate, and supplementary positions for platoons, sections, and supporting elements. Require platoons to conduct coordination. Designate kill zones, engagement areas, major barriers, and the general CP location. Position key weapons.
  - (3) Check the CP and brief the ISG on the situation and logistics requirements.
  - (4) Coordinate for Engineer support.
  - (5) Prepare defensive sector sketch. Forward copy to BN.
  - (6) Confirm the platoon positions before digging starts. Coordinate with the left and right units.
  - (7) Develop at least two signal plans (e.g. - whistle and pyrotechnic) for the following:
    - (8) OP is returning
    - (9) Lift/shift fire
    - (10) Move to alternate/supplemental positions
    - (11) Lay Final Protective Fire
    - (12) Check with the BN CDR for any changes or updates in the orders.
    - (13) Finish the security, deception, counterattack, and barrier plan.
    - (14) Walk the company positions after they are dug. Assume a position behind key weapons to confirm clear fields of fire and complete coverage of the sector of fire. Look at weapons from an enemy point of view.
    - (15) Check dissemination of information, interlocking fires, dead space, and security. Correct deficiencies immediately.
- b. First Sergeant
  - (1) Ensure wire communications link the platoons, sections, and attached elements. Send a runner to BN communications and establish coordination.
  - (2) Establish casualty collection points, and EPW collection points.
  - (3) Brief platoon sergeants on the CP location, logistics plan, and routes between positions.
  - (4) Assist the CO with the sector sketch.
  - (5) Request and allocate pioneer tools, barrier material, rations, water, and ammo.
  - (6) Walk the positions with the CO. Start supervising emplacement of the platoons and sections, and check range cards and sector sketches.
  - (7) Establish routine security or alert plan, radio watch, and sleep plan. Brief the CO.
  - (8) Supervise continuously and assist the CO with other duties as assigned.

- c. Operations Sergeant
  - (1) Establish company CP.
  - (2) Act as a liaison between the company and higher commands.
- d. Platoon Leadership
  - (1) Develop contingency plan for assuming command of the company.
  - (2) Ensure all soldiers are fully aware of the command/signal plan (pyro, smoke)
- e. NBC NCO
  - (1) Assist the CO with an updated MOPP analysis.
  - (2) Ensure that chemical detection and monitoring procedures are established and maintained.
  - (3) Coordinate for hasty decontamination support.
  - (4) Coordinate smoke support.
  - (5) Supervise decontamination operations.
  - (6) Provide guidance on operations in nuclear, biological, and chemical conditions.
- 4. Actions During Engagements
  - (1) All leaders will periodically provide their supervisors with SITREPs and updates.
  - (2) Platoon Leaders will control organic fire being sure to only use key weapons when needed.
  - (3) The Commander will deploy the unit's reserve and/or shift personnel as needed.

## INSTALLATION DETENTION FACILITY STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

See annex A: Installation Detention Facility (IDF) SOP

## COMMAND POST OPERATIONS

The Company's Command Post (CP) is the center of all unit activities. It serves as a collection point for information concerning company operations. This information is then consolidated and organized so that the commander is able to make informed decisions based on the current status of the unit. The commander relays this information to the BIF commander in the form of SITREPs and daily briefings. It is essential, therefore, that the CP operates in a thorough, efficient manner at all times. CP operations are very similar when conducting the Secure Mission and the Guard Mission. In these cases, the CP is a fundamental part of the BIF operational network. The CP's function and makeup are somewhat different during the Defend Mission. In the defense, the CP is a functional battle position where tactical concerns take precedence over all others.

### CP Operations: Guard and Secure Missions

1. Location -- a general location for the CP will be given to the Company Commander by the BIF commander. The Company Commander then locates the CP so that, in the Guard and Secure Missions, it:
  - a. Cannot be observed by EPW/CI
  - b. Can be easily concealed from enemy aircraft
  - c. Can be defended as part of the unit defense plan
  - d. Can be included in the BIF communications network
  - e. Is in reasonable walking distance of the BIF and of the BN TOC
2. Personnel -- the CP will be manned by a minimum of the On Duty Platoon Leader or Sergeant, On Duty RTO, and two runners. These personnel may assume the Administrative Uniform but be able to assume the Light Field Uniform in under one minute. The runners, when not delivering voice messages, will provide local security and limit CP access to only those personnel authorized to enter the CP. This will include but not be limited to:
  - a. The BIF Commander
  - b. Company personnel in the position of Squad Leader or higher
  - c. Battalion Staff members contained on the Access Roster
3. Design -- When performing the Guard and Secure missions, the CP will consist of a GP Medium tent, mobile trailer or a similar sized structure. Pre-existing structures may be utilized once approved by the BIF Commander. The Commander or his designee will develop a local security plan for the CP to include fighting positions and fields of fire.
4. Communications -- The CP controls all of the various communications networks involved in operating the BIF.

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a. **Guard Mission** - In accordance with the Communications Annex, the CP will control the following:

- (1) A phone loop consisting of all Guard Towers, the Sally Port, and the CP.
- (2) A phone line direct to the BIF Tactical Operations Center (TOC).
- (3) A phone line direct to the QRF staging area
- (4) A phone line direct to the Off Duty Platoon
- (5) A radio monitoring the Battalion/BIF net
- (6) A radio controlling the Company net

b. **Secure Mission** - In accordance with the Communications Annex, the CP will control the following:

- (1) A phone loop linked to all LP/OP's and the CP
- (2) A phone loop linked to all company Check Points, Roadblocks, and the CP
- (3) A phone line direct to the BIF TOC
- (4) A phone line direct to the QRF staging area
- (5) A phone line direct to the Off Duty Platoon
- (6) A radio monitoring BN/BIF net
- (7) A radio controlling the Company net
- (8) A radio dedicated to all dismounted patrols

5. **Operations** - The oncoming platoon leader and platoon sergeant will arrive 30 minutes before they become the On Duty platoon. They will review the updated blotter sheet with the outgoing platoon leadership. They will then prepare their personnel assignments. The rest of the oncoming platoon will arrive 15 minutes before they are scheduled to relieve the On Duty Platoon. The Platoon Sergeant will conduct an inspection and will brief his personnel. Platoon members will then move to their assignments without delay and relieve the personnel there. All oncoming soldiers will review changes in the local situation with the outgoing personnel. The CP will conduct communications checks on all networks and correct any problems discovered. The On Duty OIC will adjust the blotter to reflect the change in command and will send a status report to the BIF TOC. Throughout the shift, the staff duty journal will be kept up to date, documenting all activities monitored in the CP. A hard copy of this log will be available for review by the Commander, First Sergeant, or BIF Commander upon request.

During all unusual occurrences (riot, attack, incoming EPW, etc.), the CP will obtain as much information from as many sources as possible. The OIC will then prepare an accurate SITREP based on the consolidation of these reports. He will take whatever actions he is authorized to make immediately and will relay this SITREP to the BIF TOC. He will then execute any orders directed by the TOC.

### CP Operations: Defend Mission

When conducting a company defense, the CP not only serves as a command/control center, it also functions as a battle position. In form and function, it must provide the commander with a covered, secure location from which he can fight the company. The First Sergeant will establish an alternate CP in accordance with this SOP. This alternate CP will serve as the center for the First Sergeant's logistical efforts and will be prepared to take control of the company should the primary CP be compromised or destroyed.

1. **Location** - when conducting the Defend mission, the Commander will choose a CP location within the company's assigned area so that it:
  - a. Allows the Commander to visually observe as much of the company's area as possible
  - b. Can be easily included in the Company's communications plan
  - c. Provides covered/concealed routes to the Platoon CP's
  - d. Can be defended in conjunction with the unit battle plan
  - e. Cannot be observed by EPW in the BIF area
2. **Personnel** - The CP will be manned by a minimum of the Company Commander, his RTO, and at least one runner. The runner will provide local security when not delivering voice messages. All personnel will remain in the Light Field Uniform when conducting the defense.
3. **Design** - Initially, the CP will begin much like a two man fighting position containing the Commander and his RTO. It must quickly expand so that it provides overhead cover for the manning personnel and the essential communications equipment. Pre-existing structures may be used when necessary but should be avoided, as they serve as easy targeting reference points for the enemy. The Commander is encouraged to coordinate for Engineer support in the creation of his CP, when available.
4. **Communications** - The CP controls all company communications assets. At a minimum, this consists of:
  - a. A phone loop among all platoon CP's, alternate platoon CP's, the First Sergeant's CP and the Company CP.
  - b. A phone that is part of the BIF loop linking all company CP's in the defensive perimeter and the BIF TOC
  - c. A radio monitoring the BN net
  - d. A radio controlling the Company net
  - e. A radio dedicated to dismounted patrols in the company sector
  - f. Extra pyrotechnics to signal units during engagements
5. **Operations** - During the defense, the company will follow the Defend Mission SOP (ref. Annex C).

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## QUARTERING PARTY OPERATIONS

A commander utilizes a quartering party to prepare an assembly area for the arrival of the main body.

Quartering party consists of:

1. ISG or designated leader
2. PSG's and security personnel from each platoon.
3. NBC NCO
4. Additional assets based on METT-T

Actions of quartering party:

1. The quartering party, under the supervision of the company XO, or designated leader, moves to the assembly area and prepares the area for the company arrival.
  - a. Establishes initial security.
  - b. Reconnoiters the area.
    - (1) Ensures no enemy are present.
    - (2) Clears or marks all obstacles.
  - c. Checks the area for NBC contamination and employs M8 alarms.
  - d. Assigns and marks the platoon sectors ensuring mutual support.
  - e. Determines initial positions for crew served weapons.
  - f. Selects and marks a company CP location and platoon CP positions.
  - g. Selects and marks a company trains location, if not with the battalion trains.
  - h. Forces enemy reconnaissance probes to withdraw.
  - i. Advises the main body of enemy attack.
2. As the company elements clear the release point, quartering party members, waiting in covered and concealed positions, move out to guide them to selected or designated areas without halting.
3. Quartering party members reintegrate with their platoon/section.

## ASSEMBLY AREA PROCEDURES

A company will occupy an assembly area for security while preparing for future operations. Preparations can include reorganizing the company, planning and issuing the order, rehearsing, receiving and issuing supplies, and maintaining vehicles and equipment.

1. The quartering party reconnoiters the assembly area to ensure no enemy are present and to establish initial security.
2. The quartering party determines initial positions for all company elements.
3. The quartering party provides security by forcing enemy reconnaissance probes to withdraw and providing early warning of an enemy attack.
4. As platoons and sections clear the release point, quartering party members, waiting in covered and concealed positions, move out and guide the elements to its initial position without halting.
5. The company establishes and maintains local security. The commander assigns each platoon a sector of the perimeter to ensure mutual support and to cover all gaps by observation and fire. The commander designates OP and platoon leaders position OPs. OPs have communications with their platoon CP. OPs warn the company of enemy approach before the company is attacked.
6. The commander establishes a priority of work, to include —
  - a. Positioning of crew-served weapons, chemical-agent alarms, and designation of PDF, FPL, and FPFs.
  - b. Constructing individual and crew-served fighting positions.
  - c. Setting up wire communications between the squads, platoon CP, and CO CP. (Radio silence is observed by the company.)
  - d. Preparing range cards.
  - e. Camouflaging positions.
  - f. Clearing fields of fire.
  - g. Distributing ammunition, rations, water, supplies, and special equipment.
  - h. Conducting preventative maintenance checks and services on weapons and equipment.
  - i. Inspecting platoon members and equipment.
  - j. Rehearsing critical aspects of the upcoming mission.
  - k. Test firing small-arms weapons (if the tactical situation permits).
  - l. Conducting personal hygiene and field sanitation.
  - m. Institute a rest plan.
  - n. Completing the work priorities as time permits.
  - o. The commander conducts adjacent unit coordination. The commander assigns security patrols, if applicable. The commander establishes responsibility for overlapping enemy avenues of approach between adjacent platoons. The platoon leaders exchange information on OP locations and signals. The platoon leaders coordinate local counterattacks.
  - p. The platoon leaders forward a copy of their sector sketches to the company.

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## CHAPTER 4 (NBC)

1. **REACT TO NUCLEAR ATTACK.** All soldiers assigned to the company reacts to an unwarned attack by doing the following:
  - a. Immediately drop to a prone position and close their eyes. Turn their bodies so their heads face toward the blast. Place their thumbs into their ears. Cover their faces with their hands. Place their arms under their bodies. Tuck their heads down into their shoulders and keep their faces downward.
  - b. Remain in the prone position until the second blast wave passes, and the debris has stopped falling.
  - c. Check themselves and their buddies for injuries and damage to assigned equipment.
  - d. Give first aid to any casualties and prepare them for evacuation.
  - e. Report the situation to higher headquarters using the NBC 1 and 4 reports.
2. **REACT TO CHEMICAL ATTACK.** All soldiers assigned to the company react to a chemical attack by doing the following.
  - a. Stop breathing.
  - b. Close your eyes.
  - c. Within 9 seconds, put on your M40 series protective mask (including clearing and checking the mask).
  - d. Pull the hood over your head and zip the front closed to cover all your bare skin.
  - e. Shout "Gas" and give the appropriate arm-and-hand signal.
  - f. Take cover using whatever cover is readily available to decrease the amount of agent contact.
  - g. Decontaminate exposed skin as necessary using M258A1 kit.
  - h. Assume MOPP4.
  - i. Platoon leader submits NBC 1 and 4 reports to company CP.
3. **UNMASKING PROCEDURES.** Selected soldiers use the M256 kit to determine if the area is clear. If the area is clear, the platoon leader selects two soldiers and begins unmasking procedures. He moves the soldiers to a shady area and has the soldiers unmask for 5 minutes. He observes soldiers for 10 minutes. If no symptoms occur, he reports to higher headquarters; based on the response, he issues all clear. He continues to observe soldiers for delayed reactions.
4. **HASTY DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES.** The commander ensures each soldier has one M258A1 personal decontamination kit. Each soldier decontaminates himself and his equipment IAW instruction on the M258A1 kit.

5. **MOPP GEAR EXCHANGE.** MOPP gear exchange is always conducted in buddy teams in the following sequence:
  - a. Decontaminate protective mask and hood.
  - b. Remove overgarment, overboots and gloves, and undergarment.
  - c. Put on undergarment, overgarment, and overboots and gloves.
  - d. Secure protective mask and hood.

6. **M-8 ALARM.** Employment of the M-8 alarm will be IAW the following guidelines:
  - a. Detectors are emplaced the maximum possible distance from the unit, not to exceed 150 meters.
  - b. Detectors are emplaced no more than 300 meters apart.
  - c. Detectors are not placed where obstructions could alter wind currents.
  - d. Detectors are connected to the M42 alarms with telephone cable (WD1/TT). Maximum wiring distance should not exceed 400 meters.

7. **NBC 1 AND NBC 4 REPORTS.** Whoever recognizes an NBC attack will report on the platoon net and preface the message with FLASH - FLASH - FLASH. An NBC 1 report (reporting the attack) and NBC 4 report (reporting actual contamination) will be sent to the company CP and then forwarded to battalion. The initial NBC 1 report is sent with a FLASH priority. Subsequent NBC 1 and all NBC 4 reports are sent with an IMMEDIATE priority.

### ENCLOSURES:

- (1) NBC 1 Report
- (2) NBC 4 Report

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NBC 1 Observer's Initial or Follow-Up Report		
For use of this form, see FM 3-2; the proponent agency is TRADOC.		
From	To	
Procedure <input type="checkbox"/> FLASH <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE	Security Classification	
Date-Time Class, Local, or Letter Time Zone		
Type of Report <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear <input type="checkbox"/> Biological	Category of Report <input type="checkbox"/> Initial <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-Up	
Instructions		
1. Use terms DELTA and HOTEL, see commentary for NBC 1 reports. 2. Use terms ALFA, ECHO, GOLF, HOTEL, Kilo, Lima, Mike, Sierra, Yankee, and Zulu ALFA are optional for NBC 1 reports. 3. Use terms BRAVO, CHARLIE, FOXTROT, Papa ALFA ROMEO, and Papa BRAVO ROMEO are optional if data is available.		
Section I-Chemical or Biological Only		
Description	Line	Date
Strike Serial Number, if known (assigned by NBCI)	ALFA	
Position of Observer	BRAVO	
Altitude of Attack from Observer (state degrees or miles)	CHARLIE	
Date and Time Attack Started (Zulu, local, or letter zone)	DELTA	
Time Attack Ended, if known	ECHO	
Location of Attack (UTM or place) (state actual or estimated)	FOXTROT	
Means of Delivery, if known	GOLF	
Type of Agent and Height of Burst, if known	HOTEL	
Type and Number of Munitions or Aircraft (state which)	INDIA	
Description of Terrain (flat, scrubby vegetation, wooded, urban, or unknown)	KILO	
Date and Time Contamination Detected (Zulu, local, or letter zone)	SIERRA	
Representative Downwind Direction; 4 digits (state degrees or miles); Wind Speed, 3 digits (state mph or knots)	YANKEE	
Temperature (centigrade), 2 digits; Cloud Cover, 1 digit; Significant Weather Phenomena, 1 digit; Air Stability, 1 digit	ZULU ALFA	
Remarks	ZULU BRAVO	

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IMAGE: FILE 2-10

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Section II-Nuclear Only		
Description	Line	Date
Strike Serial Number (assigned by NBCI)	ALFA	
Date and Time Attack Started (Zulu, local, or letter zone)	DELTA	
Location of Attack (UTM or place) (state actual or estimated)	FOXTROT	
Estimated Yield (KT or MT)	NOVEMBER	
Direction of Left and Right Radial Lines (state degrees or miles)	YANKEE	
Effective Wind Speed (3 digits-mph or knots) Downwind Distance of Zone 1 (3 digits-km) Cloud Radius (2 digits-km, see instruction 1)	ZULU	
Remarks	ZULU BRAVO	

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NBC 4 Radiation Dose Rate Measurements or Chemical/Biological Areas of Contamination		
For use of this form, see FM 3-3; the proponent agency is TRADOC.		
From	To	
Procedure <b>IMMEDIATE</b>	Security Classification	
Date-Time (Zulu, Local, or Letter Time Zone)		
Type of Agent <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear <input type="checkbox"/> Biological	Category of Report <input type="checkbox"/> Initial <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-Up	
Instructions		
1. Line items QUEBEC, ROMEO, and SIERRA may be repeated as often as necessary. 2. Line items HOTEL, QUEBEC, ROMEO, and SIERRA are mandatory for NBC 4 reports. 3. Line items ALFA and KILO are optional for NBC 4 reports.		
Section I-Chemical or Biological Only		
Description	Line	Date
Strike Serial Number (assigned by NBCC)	ALFA	
Type of Agent	HOTEL	
Description of Terrain (bare, scrubby vegetation, wooded, urban, unknown)	KILO	
Location of Reading (UTM) (state whether test was air or liquid)	QUEBEC	
Date and Time of Reading (Zulu, local, or letter zone)	SIERRA	
Type of Agent	HOTEL	
Description of Terrain (bare, scrubby vegetation, wooded, urban, unknown)	KILO	
Location of Reading (UTM) (state whether test was air or liquid)	QUEBEC	
Date and Time of Reading (Zulu, local, or letter zone)	SIERRA	
Type of Agent	HOTEL	
Description of Terrain (bare, scrubby vegetation, wooded, urban, unknown)	KILO	
Location of Reading (UTM) (state whether test was air or liquid)	QUEBEC	
Date and Time of Reading (Zulu, local, or letter zone)	SIERRA	
Remarks	ZULU BRAVO	

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Section II-Nuclear Only		
Description	Line	Date
Strike Serial Number (assigned by NBCC)	ALFA	
Crater Diameter (meters) if known	KILO	
Location of Reading (UTM)	QUEBEC	
Dose Rate (cGyph) (the words "Initial," "Peak," "Increasing," or "Decreasing" may be added)	ROMEO	
Date and Time of Reading (Zulu, local, or letter zone)	SIERRA	
Location of Reading (UTM)	QUEBEC	
Dose Rate (cGyph) (the words "Initial," "Peak," "Increasing," or "Decreasing" may be added)	ROMEO	
Date and Time of Reading (Zulu, local, or letter zone)	SIERRA	
Location of Reading (UTM)	QUEBEC	
Dose Rate (cGyph) (the words "Initial," "Peak," "Increasing," or "Decreasing" may be added)	ROMEO	
Date and Time of Reading (Zulu, local, or letter zone)	SIERRA	
Remarks	ZULU BRAVO	

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## CHAPTER 5 (AIR DEFENSE)

1. **PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE.** Passive air defense is always used. By using available cover and concealment, camouflage, and dispersion, the company assets avoid being detected from the air.
2. **ACTIVE AIR DEFENSE.** Once detected, the commander decides, based on the weapons control status, if he uses active air defense. Active air defense is conducted in one of the following ways:
  - a. For a high-performance aircraft, soldiers aim at a point two football field lengths in front of the aircraft and fire on automatic. This makes the aircraft fly through a "wall" of bullets.
  - b. For a low-performance aircraft or a rotary aircraft, soldiers aim at a point half a football field length in front of the aircraft and fire on automatic.
  - c. For any aircraft heading directly at the platoon, soldiers aim at a point directly above the nose of the aircraft and fire on automatic.

## CHAPTER 6 (FIRE CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION)

### 1. FIRE CONTROL.

#### a. Fire control measures.

##### (1) Graphic measures.

- (a) Boundaries or sectors. Divide areas of tactical responsibility between units.
- (b) Battle positions. Defensive position oriented along likely enemy avenues of approach.
- (c) Engagement areas. The area in which the leader intends to destroy the enemy.
- (d) TRPs. TRPs are used to reference enemy locations. They can be man made or natural. TRPs must be easily identifiable.
- (e) Maximum engagement lines. Imaginary line which identifies the point where a particular weapon system is engaging at its maximum effective range.
- (f) Trigger lines. An imaginary line where, once the enemy crosses, friendly units can engage. Trigger lines can be oriented to terrain which is used to control movement or coordinate fires.
- (g) Phase line. Imaginary line placed along identifiable terrain which is used to control movement or coordinate fires.
- (h) Final protective fire. A preplanned barrier of both direct and indirect fire designed to prevent or disrupt the enemy assault.

##### (2) Rules of engagement. Rules of engagement are directives issued by military or political authorities that specify circumstances under which the platoon will initiate or continue combat operations. Rules of engagement will generally be issued with the company operations order. Ensure everyone understands ROE. The following criteria may be used to establish rules of engagement:

- (a) **Weapons Free.** Fire at any target not positively identified as friendly.
- (b) **Weapons Tight.** Fire only at targets positively identified as hostile according to the prevailing hostile target criteria.
- (c) **Weapons Hold.** Do not fire except in self-defense. This status may be set in an area in terms of target type and time.

##### (3) Engagement priorities. Targets appear in random order at different times and locations throughout the battlefield. Engagement priorities allow the leader to designate which target he wants destroyed first. Engagement priorities are usually done by weapon system.

- (a) **Antiair weapons systems.** The platoon antiair weapons engage targets in the following priority:
  - Most threatening armor.
  - Armor in primary sector.

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- Armor in secondary sector.
  - Unarmored command and control vehicles.
- (b) M249s. SAW gunners should always attempt to engage at their maximum effective range and should strive for grazing fire. SAWs have the following target priority:
- The FPF, if directed.
  - The most dangerous or threatening target.
  - Groups of dismounted infantry in primary sector.
  - Enemy crew-served weapons.
  - Groups of dismounted infantry in secondary sector.
  - Unarmored command and control vehicles.
- (c) MK19s. The MK19 supports the soldier in both the offense and defense. It gives the unit a heavy volume of close, accurate, and continuous fire. It can also be used to -
- Protect motor movements, assembly areas, and supply trains.
  - Defend against hovering rotary aircraft.
  - Destroy lightly armored vehicles.
  - Fire on suspected enemy positions.
  - Cover obstacles.
  - Provide indirect fires from defilade positions.
- (d) M203s. The grenadiers are used to cover the company's dead space. The target priority for the M203 is -
- The most dangerous or threatening target.
  - Light-armored vehicles.
  - Groups of three or more in primary sector.
  - Groups of three or more in secondary sector.

- b. Fire Commands. Leaders use fire commands to direct the fires of the unit. A subsequent fire command adjusts or changes information given in the initial fire command. Only the elements that change are given. Fire is terminated by the command or signal for CEASE FIRE, END OF MISSION. A fire command has the following six parts.
- (3) Alert. The leader can alert the soldiers by name or unit designation, by some type of visual or sound signal, by personal contact, or by any other practical way.
  - (4) Direction. The leader tells the soldiers the general direction or pinpoint location of the target.
  - (5) Description. The leader describes the target briefly but accurately. The formation of enemy soldiers is always given.
  - (6) Range. The leader tells the soldiers the range to the target in meters.
  - (7) Method of fire. The leader tells the soldiers which weapons to fire. He can also tell the type and amount of ammunition to fire, and the rate of fire.
  - (8) Command to fire. The leader tells soldiers when to fire. He can use an oral command, a sound or a visual signal. When he wants to control the exact moment of fire, he says AT MY COMMAND (then pauses until ready to

commence firing). When he wants to start firing upon completion of the fire command, he just says FIRE.

- c. Fire Control During Limited Visibility. During limited visibility, leaders ensure that the company's fires are controlled. To do this, they can use aiming stakes, tracer ammo, illumination, TRPs, and night vision devices.

## 2. FIRE DISTRIBUTION. The two methods of fire distribution are point fire and area fire.

- a. Point fire. The company's fires are directed at one target. Leaders accomplish this by marking the desired target with tracer fire or by M203 fire.
- b. Area Fire. The company's fires cover an area from left to right and in depth. Leaders accomplish this four ways.
  - (1) Frontal fire. Frontal fire is used when the enemy is moving perpendicular to the company's direction of fire. Each platoon engages the targets to their immediate front. As targets are destroyed, fires are shifted toward the center of the enemy.
  - (2) Cross fire. Cross fire is used when the enemy is moving perpendicular to the company's direction of fire and terrain does not allow frontal fire. It is also used when the enemy is moving oblique to the company's direction of fire. When using cross fire, squads engage targets from left to right or from right to left depending on their location.
  - (3) Depth fire. Depth fire is used when the enemy is moving parallel to the company's direction of fire. Platoons engage targets from front to rear or from rear to front. As targets are destroyed, fires are shifted toward the center of the enemy.
  - (4) Combination. Depending on the METT-T, the company may use any combination of the above techniques.

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## CHAPTER 7 (OPERATIONAL SECURITY)

### 1. COVER AND CONCEALMENT.

- a. **Camouflage.** All soldiers use camouflage paint to cover exposed skin. The outline of an individual is broken using vegetation, burlap, or any other available means. Fighting positions are camouflaged using all exposed dirt to break up the outline of a position. The position is checked from the enemy's view. Equipment is camouflaged using vegetation to break up the outline of the equipment and to cover all reflective surfaces.
- b. **Protection.** Fighting positions have 18 inches of overhead. Helmets are worn during tactical operations.
- c. **Concealment.** In order to avoid detection, soldiers operate using terrain and vegetation.

### 2. OBSERVATION POSTS (ref. Annex C/secure IF)

- a. **Positioning.** OPs always contain a minimum of two soldiers and have communication with the platoon headquarters (land line, FM, or signaling device). OPs are positioned IAW METT-T. Routes to and from the OP are recorded and rehearsed. Each member of the OP is thoroughly briefed on the rules of engagement before departing for their post. Signals for the return of OPs (running password, challenge/password, light signals) will be established and briefed to all platoon personnel.
- b. **Relief of OPs.** When an OP is relieved, the relieving personnel meet with the current OPs and receive a briefing that contains, as a minimum:
  - (1) Call signs and frequencies.
  - (2) Routes to and from perimeter.
  - (3) All signals and passwords.
  - (4) Area of responsibility for observation.
  - (5) Significant observations made during shift.

### 3. STAND-TO. When conducting the "defend IF" mission, a stand-to will be conducted 30 minutes before dawn and 30 minutes after sunset

- a. Team leaders and squad leaders check every individual soldier to ensure he is awake and alert, to ensure his equipment is packed in his rucksack, and to ensure he is observing his sector in his assigned fighting position.
- b. Team leaders and squad leaders gather sensitive items report and weapons operational status, and passes the report to the platoon sergeant.
- c. The platoon sergeant gathers the report, spot checks squad position, and passes the reports to platoon leader.
- d. The platoon leader reports to higher headquarters, spot checks squad and crew-served weapon positions.

### 4. NOISE, LIGHT, AND LITTER DISCIPLINE.

- a. During preparation for combat, each platoon conducts final inspections. Shortcomings in noise discipline are identified. Clanking, rattling, and so forth, is subdued by the use of tape or cloth as required.
- b. When lights are necessary for planning or map reading, a poncho is used to conceal them.
- c. Cigarettes and cooking fires are not lit during daylight or darkness without permission of the company commander, or the leader of an independent element.
- d. Nonverbal means of communication are used to the maximum extent possible.
- e. During stationary operations, trash is collected and backhauled during logistics runs. If this is not practical (and in all other operations), soldiers carry trash until it can be disposed of securely (it is not buried or hidden unless specifically authorized).

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## CHAPTER 8 (COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT)

1. **SOLDIER'S LOAD.** Determining the soldier's load is a critical leader task. The soldier's load is always METT-T dependent and must be closely monitored. Soldiers cannot afford to carry unnecessary equipment into the battle. Every contingency cannot be covered. The primary consideration is not how much a soldier can carry, but how much he can carry without impaired combat effectiveness.
  - a. **Load Management Techniques.** The leader decides, based on METT-T, what will be carried in rucksack and what will be carried within immediate reach of soldier.
    - (1) Soldiers distribute loads evenly over body and LBE.
    - (2) Nothing is carried on the front side of the LBE that prevents the soldiers from taking well-aimed shots.
    - (3) Distribute loads throughout the platoon.
    - (4) Rotate heavy loads among several soldiers.
    - (5) Always consider transportation assets to carry loads.
    - (6) Drop rucksacks on enemy contact, or leave them in a vehicle, an ORP, an assault position or the assembly area.
    - (7) Share or consolidate items.
    - (8) Consider carrying fewer rations for short operations.
    - (9) While carrying rucksacks, use water and rations in it first. After rucksacks have been dropped, soldiers will still have a full supply on their LBE.
  - b. OCIE/clothing will be issued to, and maintained by, all soldiers. It will depend on the mission/operation.
2. **SUPPLY.** Policies and procedures are applied for supply requests and resupply operations. The tactical setting for the company drives CSS operations. Resupply operations are planned in advance so as to not interfere with combat operations. The platoon sergeants implement CSS by inspecting their soldiers for shortages and shortcomings in equipment and supplies. Once the platoons have compiled their lists, they report their status to first sergeant.
  - a. **Requests for Resupply.** During the reorganization phase of combat operations, the squad leader, within 10 minutes, must assess his squad's status of ammunition, equipment, food and water, and submit his report to the platoon sergeant. The platoon sergeant will forward resupply requests to the ISG. Any time a weapon is fired by a soldier, the resupply system begins to work to prevent soldiers from being without ammunition and equipment. The system will not wait for minimum allocations, but it will be aggressive to anticipate future demands.
  - b. **Priority of Resupply.** Class V, ammunition; Class VII, weapons systems; Class III, fuel; Class IX, repair parts; Class VIII, medical supplies; and Class I, food and water.

3. **MAINTENANCE.** All weapons systems and equipment are cleaned by the user and inspected by squad leaders.
  - a. **Priority for Cleaning and Maintenance.** The priority is mission and situational dependent but will normally antiarmor, crew-served weapons, and individual weapons.
  - b. **Stand-Down for Maintenance.** Stand-down occurs by having no more than 50 percent of the antiarmor and crew-served weapons at any time out of actions for maintenance. The rest of the squad's small-arms weapons will stand-down at no more than 33 percent at one time.
  - c. **PMCS Requirements.** All weapons systems and equipment receive an operator's cleaning inspection.
  - d. **Evacuation Responsibilities and Procedures.** Once the soldier completes the inspection of his weapons system, the squad leader verifies the work, and if a problem occurs, the squad leader fixes it or informs the platoon sergeant of the problem.
4. **HEALTH SERVICES.**
  - a. **Medical Evacuation.** Every effort is made to train as many personnel as possible as combat lifesavers. However, their primary skills are as MPs. The ISG coordinates with the platoon sergeants for the location of the casualty collection point. The platoon's chain of command is responsible for evacuating their troops to the location. Once the mode of evacuation has been established, the platoon sergeant secures the casualty's weapons, equipment, and ammunition and cross levels them, if need be. Requests for medical evacuation is handled by the platoon sergeant.
  - b. **Field Sanitation.** Field latrines are dug at least 100 meters from platoon positions, if the tactical situation permits. If not, the trench is constructed within the platoon perimeter. The only water to be consumed by soldiers should be potable or treated water. If located near a stream, the latrine is constructed downstream from the platoon's positions.
5. **PERSONNEL.**
  - a. **Replacements.** Care should be taken when integrating new soldiers into the company. They are briefed by their entire chain of command. Their equipment is inspected by their squad leader, and any problems that have surfaced during in-processing are immediately remedied. Squad leaders explain the current situation and inform new soldiers of their duties and SOPs.
  - b. **EPWs and Civilian Internees.** All EPW/CI are handled IAW international law. The platoon sergeants and ISG monitor all activities dealing with EPW/CI. They ensure that they are searched, segregated, silenced, safeguarded and sped to the rear. They are in charge of providing their medical treatment and their physical security.

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**APPENDIX 1 (UNIFORMS)**  
to  
**CHAPTER 8 (COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT)**

The company will be prepared to don several uniform variances on order and as per this SOP. The uniform will be established by the commander based on duty assignment and METT-T. The uniform standards are as follows:

1. **Admin Uniform.** Worn in garrison and as directed by the commander. The admin uniform consists of the following:
  - a. BDU's
  - b. BDU hat
  - c. ID tags
  - d. Military ID
  - e. Military and civilian drivers license
  - f. Watch
  - g. Two black ink pens and notebook
  - h. PT uniform (readily available)
2. **Guard Uniform.** Worn while operating in the company CP, operating an internment facility sally port, and escorting EPW/CI through internment facility. The guard uniform consists of the following:
  - a. BDUs
  - b. BDU hat
  - c. ID tags
  - d. Military ID
  - e. Military and civilian drivers license
  - f. Watch
  - g. Two black ink pens and notebook
  - h. Canteen
  - i. Protective mask.
3. **Light Field Uniform.** The light field uniform is part of nearly all field operations. It consists of the following:
  - a. BDUs
  - b. ID tags
  - c. Military ID
  - d. Military and civilian drivers license
  - e. Watch
  - f. Two black ink pens and notebook
  - g. Cold weather clothing as needed
  - h. Wet weather gear
  - i. Kevlar helmet with cover and band

- j. LBE
- k. Protective mask
- l. Gloves
- m. Individual weapons

4. **Heavy Field Uniform.** The heavy field uniform will be employed when extended operations are anticipated. This uniform consists of the light field uniform plus the following:
  - a. Ruck sack and frame
  - b. Sleeping bag
  - c. Sleeping pad
  - d. Personal hygiene kit
  - e. Towel
  - f. Extra undergarments
  - g. Extra socks (2 minimum)
  - h. Extra BDUs
  - i. Extra cold weather clothing as needed
  - j. MOPP suit
  - k. Entrenching tool and cover
5. **Deployment Uniform.** The deployment uniform is used when the company is being deployed or conducting annual training. It consists of the light field, heavy field, and the following:
  - a. Duffel bag
  - b. Extra BDUs (2 minimum)
  - c. Extra boots
  - d. Boot cleaning kit
  - e. Extended hygiene kit
  - f. Additional undergarments
  - g. Personal items (camera, book, etc.) that are permitted
  - h. Civilian clothing as permitted

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
377<sup>TH</sup> MILITARY POLICE COMPANY  
BAGRAM, AFGHANISTAN  
APO AE 09354

377MP-Z

01 Sep 2002

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Detention Center SOP

1. The attached SOP, Installation Detention Facility (IDF), annex A of the 377<sup>th</sup> MP Company TACSOP will be the basis for all 377<sup>th</sup> MP CO operations in the Bagram Detention Center.
2. This SOP addresses all detainees operations and is a guideline for executing this sensitive and important mission. It will be the primary resource for all leaders and soldiers to refer to when operating in the detention center.
3. This is a working document and should be updated and improved based on mission. Changes will be approved by the undersigned.

CHRISTOPHER M. BEIRING  
CPT, MP  
Commanding

FSI

## INSTALLATION DETENTION FACILITY

### STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

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#### ESCORTING DETAINEES AND OPERATING A DETAINMENT FACILITY

- A. ESCORTING DETAINEES FROM AIRCRAFT TO THE FACILITY
- B. IN PROCESSING OF DETAINEES INTO FACILITY
- C. OPERATING A TEMPORARY DETAINEE FACILITY
- D. ESCORTING DETAINEES FROM FACILITY TO AIRCRAFT
- E. TRANSPORTING AND SECURING DETAINEES ON AN AIRCRAFT
- F. PROCEDURES FOR THREATS

#### A. ESCORTING DETAINEES FROM THE AIRCRAFT TO THE DETENTION FACILITY WITHOUT LMTV TRANSPORTATION

##### 1. Escorting from an Air Force/Army aircraft

a. The number of personnel needed for the escort element is based on the number of detainees: Twenty detainees or less requires nine military police, or an MP squad. Less than thirty detainees require twelve MPs. More than thirty detainees requires the detainees to be split into two groups, dividing the detainees up as evenly as possible and lined up in two files. The MP platoon will be divided up into two squads, nine MPs per squad. One squad will escort one group of detainees, and the other squad will escort the other group. There will always be one OIC.

b. Prior to execution the OIC conducts rehearsals with the QRF NCOIC and the QRF squad that is to receive the detainees. Rehearsals should include, but are not limited to, preparing detainees to move, movement to aircraft and to the facility, contingencies for ambulatory patients, contingencies for a detainee who escapes the movement formation, and contingencies for taking fire. Rehearsals should be done as realistically as possible (using role players if available). At a minimum, the OIC/NCOIC needs to verbally go over every part of the execution of the mission, contingencies and positions within the formation. Everyone in the element needs to know exactly how to execute the mission and react to all contingencies. Escort element should provide feedback and all discrepancies should be worked out prior to execution. OIC/NCOIC must also conduct a recon to identify all obstacles or changes in the route from the aircraft to the facility.

c. The Company Tactical Operations Center (TOC) will establish communications with the Air Tactical Operations Command (ATOC) to confirm the arrival flight times of the aircraft bringing detainees. Incoming and Outgoing detainee flights should be directed to park / stage at the FARP behind the IDF. If the aircraft is unable to land and park at this location a suitable location should be determined and communicated to the QRF & IDF OIC/NCOIC. The QRF OIC/NCOIC will send continual reports back to the TOC and to the detention

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facility during the actual execution of the mission. The OIC/NCOIC will push back the following information: when/where the linkup with aircraft personnel is made, how many detainees are coming back to the facility, medical conditions of detainees, detainees are prepared to move, and all other mission reports (SALUTE, ACE, MEDEVAC report, UXO report, etc.).

d. Escort element NCOIC conducts pre-combat inspections (PCIs), pre-combat checks (PCCs), and assembles within the facility one half hour prior to execution. PCIs and PCCs should include the following:

1. Uniform for this mission is Desert Combat Uniform (DCU), boots, cold/wet weather gear if needed, surgical gloves (may be worn under black leather gloves, weather dependant), ballistic helmet, Night Vision Device (NVD), flak vest. Outer security has individual weapons (M16/M249, M9), and the standard basic load of ammunition. The inner security will secure their weapon in the IDF and NOT carry their weapons on the Ingress/Egress.

2. The NCOIC will ensure that flex cuffs and black hoods (enough for all detainees) are available. Three flex cuffs are required to cuff the legs of detainees, two flex cuffs are required to cuff the hands of detainees. A total of 5 flex cuffs per detainee are required. In lieu of flex cuffs leg and hand irons may be used. The hoods will be placed over the heads of each detainee.

3. The NCOIC will have at least 50ft of 550 cord per ten detainees in order to secure- daisy chain the detainees together. They will be tied together at the elbow.

4. The OIC will coordinate to have a vehicle present to facilitate the movement of property, and ambulatory detainees. If ambulatory detainees are present, an additional MP is needed besides the vehicle driver to provide security for the ambulatory detainees in the back of the vehicle. An ambulatory detainee is anyone who cannot walk on their own, to include those whose injuries or disabilities would be a detriment to the movement of the rest of the detainees back to the facility. The QRF OIC/NCOIC will determine whom this applies to during the link up with the releasing element aboard the aircraft.

5. The OIC needs to ensure he/she has the keys to the airfield gate to allow access to the detainee transition point.

e. Inner security MPs will not carry weapons when handling detainees. Only the outer security MPs, the QRF OIC and NCOIC will carry weapons when receiving custody of detainees.

1. When ambulatory patients are expected or are received, the OIC/NCOIC immediately identifies them and arranges for a vehicle for transport. Those ambulatory detainees are assessed. If they cannot walk they

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are moved by two inner security MPs and placed in the back of a vehicle or trailer. One inner security MP will then be placed in the back of the vehicle to secure and guard that detainee during movement back to the facility. Litters should be used to facilitate the transportation process.

2. In the event that a detainee breaks free of the formation, the first MP to see him will shout out "runner left" or "runner right", depending on the direction in which the detainee runs. The inner security MPs will immediately put all detainees on the ground, the outer security MPs will take a knee and scan their sectors of fire. If the inner or outer security MPs can apprehend the escaping detainee, they do so. That detainee is then placed back into the formation and retied and the formation continues to move on. If the detainee cannot be reached or apprehended, the OIC/NCOIC will dispatch a MWD to take down the detainee (if available). If no personnel are able to catch the escaping detainee, the situation will be reported to the TOC immediately.

3. In the event that the formation takes fire during movement back to the facility, everyone gets down on the ground. The inner security personnel are responsible for getting the detainees down on the ground. Direction of the fire will be determined and the outer security personnel will return fire using well aimed shots. All MPs will echo the direction of fire and only the security in that sector will return fire. The remainder of the element will continue to scan their area in the event that there is more hostile fire. The inner security personnel with detainees will break contact and move them to a covered and concealed location if possible. The outer security MPs will then begin breaking contact bounding back to the facility. The element will regroup and continue moving back to the facility. The activity will be called up in a SALUTE report format. The facility NCOIC will notify the chain of command and further action will be determined.

f. Mission personnel are separated into inner security and outer security. NCOIC supervises movement and mission accomplishment, and the OIC signs for detainees and any property they may have. OIC maintains overall command and control.

1. Inner security personnel are unarmed. They are there to control movement of the detainees. Inner security consists of at least four positions (depending on the number of detainees). At a minimum, one in the front of the formation pulling the detainees in the direction of movement with the front ends of the 550 cord, one in the back of the formation holding on to the back ends of the 550 cord, ensuring the movement of the detainees, and one on the left and right flanks who keep the detainees in the formation and aid in moving them over and around obstacles. As the number of inbound detainees increases, the number of inner security may increase as well.

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2. Outer security personnel have their individual weapons and provide security for the whole formation. Situation will determine manpower for the outer security as well, but at a minimum two personnel in the front with one on each flank, two personnel in the back with one on each flank.

3. OIC can be located in front or rear of the movement formation. OIC is the overall command and control for this mission.

g. Once the aircraft is on the ground, the escort team moves from the detainee facility to the aircraft to receive the detainees from the releasing party. The formation used to move the element to the aircraft is the same formation used to escort the detainees back to the facility. At the aircraft, outer security takes up a half moon formation around the aircraft to provide security for the MPs and the detainees. If Air Force Ravens (Aircraft anti-terrorism personnel) are present, they will take the outer security around the aircraft, the outer security personnel will then fall in position of the movement formation and keep security over the detainees while they are being secured with the 550 cord.

h. The OIC and NCOIC will link up with the releasing party and gather all pertinent information. The OIC begins signing for the detainees and their property, ensuring to keep a copy of the paperwork. The NCOIC will link up with any medical personnel on the aircraft to find out the condition of the detainees and immediately identify any ambulatory or injured detainees. After all coordination is made, the releasing party escorts the detainees, one at a time, to the edge of the aircraft ramp and one MP from the inner security secures the detainee.

1. Two inner security personnel immediately conduct a quick pat down search on each of the detainees. The pat down search is done with one MP holding the detainee while the other MP pats down the detainee on one side from head to toe, then the MP holding the detainee begins to search the other half of the detainee from head to toe while the other MP secures the detainee. If the detainees are not flex cuffed, shackled or hooded, the inner security must flex cuffs, shackle and hood the detainees at this time.

2. The detainees are then put on their knees facing the direction of movement and secured with 550 cord. The 550 cord will be wound around a slick making a spool of 550 cord and should be small enough to be put through the arm of each detainee. Detainees are secured by putting the spool of 550 cord through the arm of the detainee and wrapped once around the arm, the spool then goes through and is wrapped around the arm of the next detainee until all detainees are secured. The inner security team has to ensure that there is enough 550 cord in front and rear of detainee formation so the front and rear inner security personnel have enough cord to hold on to and control movement.

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If there are more than 20 detainees, there will be two columns of detainees making an even amount of detainees in each column.

3. All property, once signed for, is put onto the back of the vehicle with all accompanying paperwork. Any ambulatory detainees are also placed on the back of the vehicle and secured by an additional MP brought specifically for that purpose.

1. Once all the detainees are secure, paperwork done, and property accounted for, inner and outer security personnel fall into the movement formation around the detainees. The formation moves back to the detention facility when the NCOIC gives the command. During movement back to the facility, the outer security personnel call out everything seen that may affect the mission. The NCOIC controls the movement and gives any commands to the formation as they are needed and reports all information to the facility.

2. The escort element places the detainees in an initial holding area within the facility. Detainees will be placed on their knees facing the walls of the room and will be spaced so there is no verbal or physical contact amongst the detainees. The escort personnel will provide security within the holding room, providing one soldier with non-lethal and another with lethal capabilities. At this point the other escort personnel are released pending no other missions. When a large amount of detainees are in-processed, the escort team may be required to help facilitate the in processing.

#### A-1. ESCORTING DETAINEES FROM THE AIRCRAFT TO THE DETENTION FACILITY WITH LMTV TRANSPORTATION

1. This is the preferred method of transporting detainees from and to the IDF.

a. The number of detainees transported in one LMTV should not exceed 10. The number of MP personnel needed for the escort element is based on the number of detainees; 10 detainees or less requires nine military police, A driver, Assistant driver, 4 guards with the detainees in the back of the LMTV, 1 ground guide/ Front security, and 3 MP's for side and rear security. If there are more than 10 detainees and additional LMTV with driver and guards should be used and or two or more trips to pick up the detainees should be made. There will always be one OIC.

b. Prior to execution the OIC conducts rehearsals with the ORF NCOIC and the ORF squad that is to receive the detainees. Rehearsals should include, but are not limited to, preparing detainees to move, movement to aircraft and to the facility, contingencies for ambulatory patients, contingencies for a detainee who escapes the movement formation, and contingencies for taking fire. Rehearsals should be done as realistically as possible (using role players if available). At a minimum, the OIC/NCOIC needs to verbally go over every part

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of the execution of the mission, contingencies and positions within the formation. Everyone in the element needs to know exactly how to execute the mission and react to all contingencies. Escort element should provide feedback and all discrepancies should be worked out prior to execution. OIC/NCOIC must also conduct a recon to identify all obstacles or changes in the route from the aircraft to the facility.

c. The Company Tactical Operations Center (TOC) will establish communications with the Air Tactical Operations Command (ATOC) to confirm the arrival flight times of the aircraft bringing detainees. Incoming and Outgoing detainee flights should be directed to park / stage at the FARP behind the IDF. If the aircraft is unable to taxi and park at this location a suitable location should be determined and communicated to the QRF & IDF OIC/NCOIC. The QRF OIC/NCOIC will send continual reports back to the TOC and to the detention facility during the actual execution of the mission. The OIC/NCOIC will push back the following information: when/where the linkup with aircraft personnel is made, how many detainees are coming back to the facility, medical conditions of detainees, detainees are prepared to move, and all other mission reports (SALUTE, ACE, MEDEVAC report, UXO report, etc.).

d. Escort element NCOIC conducts pre-combat inspections (PCIs), pre-combat checks (PCCs), and assembles within the facility one half hour prior to execution. PCIs and PCCs should include the following:

1. Uniform for this mission is Desert Combat Uniform (DCU), boots, cold/wet weather gear if needed, surgical gloves (may be worn under black leather gloves, weather dependant), ballistic helmet, Night Vision Device (NVD), flak vest. Outer security has individual weapons (M16/M249, M9), and the standard basic load of ammunition. The four guards in the LMTV will secure their weapon in the IDF and NOT carry their weapons on the ingress/Egress.

2. The NCOIC will ensure that flex cuffs and black hoods (enough for all detainees) are available. Three flex cuffs are required to cuff the legs of detainees, two flex cuffs are required to cuff the hands of detainees. A total of 5 cuffs per detainee are required. In lieu of flex cuffs leg and hand irons may be used. The hoods will be placed over the heads of each detainee.

3. The LMTV driver will position the vehicle as close to the pick up point as possible. The OIC will meet with the ingress/egress OIC and facilitate the transfer of detainees. The four detainee guards will load or unload the detainees from the aircraft/or vehicle and stage them to be loaded onto the transfer vehicle. The detainees should be loaded and secured into the transfer vehicle 1 at a time until all the detainees have been moved and accounted for.

4. The OIC will coordinate to have additional vehicles present to facilitate the movement of property, and/or ambulatory detainees that

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will not fit into the LMTV. If ambulatory detainees are present, an additional MP may be needed to facilitate the transportation of the litter patient. An ambulatory detainee is anyone who cannot walk on their own, to include those whose injuries or disabilities would be a detriment to the movement of the rest of the detainees back to the facility. The QRF OIC/NCOIC will determine whom this applies to during the link up with the releasing element aboard the aircraft.

5. The OIC needs to ensure he/she has the keys to the airfield gate to allow access to the detainee transition point.

e. Inner security MPs will not carry weapons when handling detainees. Only the outer security MPs, the QRF OIC and NCOIC will carry weapons when receiving custody of detainees.

3. When ambulatory patients are expected or are received, the OIC/NCOIC immediately identifies them and arranges for a vehicle for transport. Those ambulatory detainees are assessed. If they cannot walk they are moved by two inner security MPs and placed in the back of a vehicle or trailer. One inner security MP will then be placed in the back of the vehicle to secure and guard that detainee during movement back to the facility. Litters should be used to facilitate the transportation process.

## B: IN-PROCESSING OF THE DETAINEES INTO THE DETENTION FACILITY

### 1. Phase 1: Preparation

a. The equipment used for in-processing are hand and leg irons, Uniforms (light weight top and bottoms, stocking caps, wool booties or rubber shower shoes, and 2 blankets during the summer) (Insulated underwear, cold weather jumpsuit, Socks, wool booties, stocking cap, gloves and sufficient blankets during the winter). Each of these items will be issued to each of the detainees. The detainee Temporary number should be written in large print on the back of the outer garment. Assure there is a sufficient supply of uniforms staged in the processing room prior to the arrival of detainees..

b. Two guards are needed for the initial holding room, one with non-lethal capabilities (axe handle/riot stick), and the other with lethal capabilities (9mm pistol). Two crash teams are needed for escort. One UNARMED search team (consisting of 3-4 MPs) is located in the medical screening room. The OIC and/or NCOIC is centrally located to oversee the in processing.

c. The OIC is responsible for maintaining DA FORM 4137, Evidence/Property Custody Document, for each detainee that arrives. This document is used to catalog the detainee's clothing and personal effects upon arrival. Once all the detainees are searched the OIC begins going through each

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bag one at a time. The OIC documents each item within the bag and fills out the DA FORM 4137 using the detainee number for the name. Once all the property has been documented the bag is tied shut and the detainee number is written on the actual bag with a marker. The bag is placed in a box with the detainee's number written on the box and the box is stored in the property room for easy retrieval when needed. This process is repeated until each detainee's property has been documented on separate DA FORM 4137s.

## 2. Phase 2: Reception

a. The escort squad places the detainees in the initial holding area in the detention facility. Two guards, one armed with non-lethal and the other with lethal capabilities, are placed in the room for security. The OIC or NCOIC and one interrogator brief the detainees on the rules of the detention facility. The detainees are told that they are in an American detention facility and the rules are no talking with the other detainees or guards, no moving around in the holding cell unless told to do so. The detainees may only sit, lie down, stand, or pray. If they have a specific need (medical ailment, need water to drink or need to use the latrine, additional blankets, etc) they are to raise their hand. The hooded detainees are taken one at a time out of the holding area by a two-person crash team. Inside the medical screening room, the 3-4 man search team conducts a pat down search, and then a thorough strip search of the detainee.

b. The detainee is placed in the yellow box painted on the floor inside the medical screening room and their hood is removed. One member of the search team stands in front of the detainee and the other members stand on the other three sides of the yellow box so as to surround the detainee. THE MEMBERS OF THE SEARCH TEAM ARE NOT ARMED. All commands are given orally (through a translator) and are demonstrated by the searcher giving the command. The translator is instructed to advise the detainee that he/she is in an American detention facility and that they are going to be given a medical screening by a doctor. The detainee asks to kneel onto his/her knees and one searcher kneels behind the detainee maintaining positive control of the detainee and conducts a pat down search. The detainee is facing another searcher at this point. One of the searchers removes the hand and leg restraints from the detainee after the pat down is conducted. The detainee is told to stand up and to turn to face the doctor. The lead searcher thru the interpreter instructs the detainee that he/she will undergo and medical physical and to remove all of their clothing. The detainee is told to place his clothes down on the ground behind him where it is searched, inventoried, and bagged for storage. The detainee is told to place his hands and arms up so his body makes the letter "T". The detainee is told by the lead searcher to bend over and brush his hair with his hands. The doctor and the lead searcher check the detainee's hair for any medical conditions (lice, nits ect.) or any items hidden. While all this is occurring the other two searchers on the flanks are maintaining positive control of the detainee by controlling his arms. The lead searcher instructs the detainee to

open his mouth and move his tongue around so that the doctor can check for any medical conditions and for any items hidden in the mouth. The lead searcher demonstrates this by opening his mouth and moving his tongue around. The lead searcher then tells the detainee to hold his arms above his head. The lead searcher and the doctor do a visual sweep over the detainee's entire body, focusing on the groin and pit area. The lead searcher instructs the detainee to turn around and face the searcher to his rear. The rear searcher instructs and demonstrates for the detainee to bend over, spread his butt cheeks apart, and to cough. The doctor and lead searcher examine the detainee's anus. The detainee is told to stand and place his hands on his head. With the flank searchers securing the detainee, the doctor examines the bottoms of the detainee's feet, the detainee's breathing and heart rate. The rear searcher instructs the detainee to turn around and the lead searcher tells the detainee to get dressed starting with summer of winter uniform. The lead searcher instructs the detainee to kneel down and put his hands together out in front of him. The lead searcher then places the short hand irons on the detainee while the rear searcher places the long leg irons on the detainee. The detainee is helped up and the crash team assumes control of the detainee.

c. The interrogators/interpreters, in conjunction with the doctor, complete a DA FORM 4237 and SF 600 on each detainee after the initial in processing. The DA FORM 4237 and SF 600 are placed inside the interrogators packet.

d. Any item found on the detainee is cataloged and bagged for future use by the interrogators. The detainee's clothes are bagged and marked with the MP identification number. This number corresponds with the DA FORM 4137 cataloging the detainee's items. The clothing bag is then placed in a box that indicates the detainee number and is stored in the property room. This room is locked and the keys are maintained by the OIC and the NCOIC.

e. The crash team provides overwatch over the entire process. If the detainee resists taking his clothes off the crash team will secure the detainee and remove the clothing. If the detainee reacts abusively the crash team secures the detainee using necessary force. The crash team places the detainee on the ground and the search process is continued. The use of the interpreter is critical at this point to explain to the detainee that he must comply and he will not be harmed.

3. Phase 3: Interview The two-person crash team escorts the detainee to the initial interrogation room. Interrogators screen the detainee for basic information such as name, place of birth, and occupation, etc. Based on the initial information the detainee is either placed in segregation, medical, or general population by the crash team. During the initial interrogation, the crash team is in overwatch while the interrogators assess the detainee.

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4. Phase 4: The two-person crash team escorts the detainee to segregation, medical, or general population as specified by the interrogators. Once inside the cell or room, the blankets are given to the detainee and the guards designate his place in the cell. The guards instruct the detainee to lie down and cover his head with the blankets. Once the detainee is secured in the cell or room, the crash team moves to the holding area to begin the processing of the next detainee. Only one detainee will be searched or screened at one time. To ensure the process is efficient, two crash teams are utilized so one detainee will be searched while another is being screened.

## C. OPERATING A TEMPORARY DETAINEE FACILITY

### 1. Facility and shift layout

a. The detainee facility consists of six general population cells, a medical room (for detainees requiring medical attention), a supply room, property room (which houses the personal clothes and effects of the detainees), Generator fuel room, the interrogators TOC, and sixteen interrogation/separation rooms. Each room is equipped lighting and heating provided by either a kerosene heater or potbelly stove. One 60K and one 15K generator provide the electricity in the building. Maintenance and refueling is the responsibility of the squad on shift. A proposed improvement and expansion plan has been completed. Construction and improvements should be ongoing.

b. The guard shift consists of one MP squad, the OIC (Platoon Leader of the squad that's on shift), and the facility NCOIC. There are four squads on the rotation (three eight hour shifts, and one QRF). Guard mount occurs thirty minutes prior to shift change. The squad leader of the oncoming shift is responsible for receiving a brief outlining the occurrences of the day from the outgoing squad leader. The uniform for guard shift is as follows: Crash team- DCU, soft cap, assigned weapon, Armed guards- DCU, soft cap and assigned weapon. Shifts can wear the wool PT cap, bear suits, black fleeces, etc, weather dependant. Everyone brings his/her own individual weapon, Kevlar, Flak Vest, LBV. Hot sealing of weapons is not authorized!! The crash team stores their weapons in the weapons racks that are located in the detention facility and recovers them when they move to an armed guard position or when the shift ends.

### 2. Placement of weapons inside the detention facility

a. The cells will have exterior guards. These guards are to only use M16/M9 while guarding the detention cells.

b. The guards on the second floor in the overwatch position looking down on the cells are to only utilize the M16 rifle or the M249 and M9 pistol.

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c. All MPs are authorized to carry their M9 pistols, unless they are dealing or directly handling the detainees.

### 3. Entering and exiting the cells

a. When entering a cell the crash team will open the first door on the airlock. They will enter the airlock and the outside door will be closed and locked. When the outside door is secured the crash team will open the interior door and enter the cell. The interior door is closed and one MP provides overwatch of the cell by the door while the other MP conducts the task required in the cell. When entering the cell, the crash team leader calls out the number of personnel entering the cell to alert all members of the squad of the presence of the team in the cell. When entering with a detainee the leader calls out "two plus one going in; for two MPs and one detainee entering.

b. When exiting the cell the crash team opens the interior door and enters the airlock. When the interior door is closed the exterior door is then unlocked and the crash team exits the cell locking the door behind them. The same procedure is followed if a detainee is being escorted into or out of the cell. When the detainee is in the airlock, he will face away from both members of the crash team to the three o'clock or the nine o'clock position with one crash team member in front and one behind the detainee. When exiting the cell, the crash team leader calls out the number of personnel exiting to alert the squad. If they leave the cell with a detainee, then they will call out "two plus one coming out" for two MPs and one detainee exiting.

### 4. Operating in the cells

a. Inside the cell, one member of the crash team stands overwatch over each cell by standing just inside the interior door. The other member can then move through the cell and operate as necessary.

b. When the crash team escorts someone else in the cell (doctors, medics) one member stands overwatch by the door and the other member guards the personnel escorted into the cell.

### 5. Detainee conduct in the cells or segregation rooms

a. Detainees will remain in hand and leg irons for the first 72 hours of their incarceration at the detention facility after which they will be removed. They may only lie down or sit down. They may not talk or motion to another detainee. They may only stand up to utilize the latrine, pray, stretch, or move to the air lock.

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b. If the detainee needs medical attention, they are to raise their hand and the guard will assess the situation. If they need to use the latrine they will stand up and walk directly to the rear of the cell where a latrine facility is set up. Once the detainee is done utilizing the latrine he is to return to his designated spot inside the cell and either sit or lie down.

#### 6. Escorting detainees inside the facility

- The crash team escorts all detainees. When escorting detainees the crash team will maintain positive control of the detainees. The crash team takes up positions on the flanks of the detainees to ensure positive control and will move directly to their destination.
- Anytime a detainee is escorted to any location the crash team will notify the squad leader or NCOIC of the destination and notify them upon return.
- Detainees will always be hooded, short hand cuffed in the front and long leg shackles.

#### 7. Bathing and sunlight (Sunlight On Hold until the exterior are cleared and cells are constructed)

- The detainees are allowed to be outside in the sunlight for one .
- Detainees are given the opportunity to bathe once every seven days. This is currently done on Wednesdays. The detainees are given one towel, one bucket of warm water from the immersion heater, and one bar of soap and shampoo.
- Detainees are allowed to trim their finger and toenails on the washday. The clippers will be hung up at the base of the airlock in the shower room. Guards should assure that the clippers are accounted for.
- Detainees brush their teeth once a day. Toothbrushes are marked so the same detainee can reuse them. The crash team takes the hand and leg irons off of one detainee

#### 8. Meals

- The detainees eat three meals a day inside the cells. Detainees receive Halal meals including the main meal, crackers, bread, fruit, and a spoon. The bread and fruit are re-supplied by the contractors every other day when available. All meal items are stored in the storage room.
- The meals are heated up by being placed in an immersion heater and then given out by the crash team. All trash and spoons are accounted for when picked up by the crash team.

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#### 9. Interrogations

- When a detainee is taken to interrogation the guard calls the detainee's number and tell the detainee to move to the door of the cell. The crash team escorts the hooded and shackled detainee to the interrogation room specified and an armed guard is placed in the room during the interrogation. After the interrogation, the crash team escorts the detainee back to the cell.
- All information disclosed during an interrogation is treated as sensitive and the guard force does not disclose this information anyone outside the unit.

#### 10. Medical Assistance

- Doctors and medics check the detainees periodically throughout the day to ensure proper health. If a detainee needs to be segregated for health reasons he is placed in the medical room. The doctors or medics will wait outside the cell while the sick or injured detainee is moved to the airlock or removed from the cell by the crash team for evaluation. The detainee should be shackled for safety reasons unless it is medically necessary to leave the detainee unshackled. Two MP's will remain in overwatch.
- One armed guard is in overwatch of the detainees in the medical room. The guard acts as overwatch for security. If a doctor is needed the guard alerts the NCOIC. The NCOIC calls the company TOC to alert the doctor for assistance. The guard must be able to report to the doctor what the situation is.
- Detainees requiring X-rays will be escorted to the American or Spanish Hospital. The doctor provides a truck or Ambulance for transport. The medical transportation parks outside the main door of the IDF and the crash team escorts and loads the hooded and shackled detainee in to the vehicle. An armed guard rides in the back ambulance or transportation vehicle. At the hospital, the guard and the doctor will escort the detainee into the X-ray room and the guard receives all instructions from the doctors. The detainee then is escorted escorted back to the medical hold/cell.

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## 11. Calisthenics

a. Three times a day, the detainees are lead through a series of calisthenics by a guard to ensure they maintain a proper level of fitness and health. The guards stands outside the cell and leads the detainees through the workout while they stay in the cell in their designated places.

b. This is voluntary for the detainees. If a detainee is not able to perform the calisthenics they will sit in their designated place during the exercise period.

## 12. ICRC:

The HQ SJA and/or Company Commander will lead all ICRC visits. The ICRC is allowed to interview each detainee in an interrogation room without an armed guard. The crash team escorts the detainee to the room or the crash team provides security for the ICRC member inside the cell.

## 13. Access to the facility

a. An armed guard controls the access roster at a station inside the doorway to the facility. Only personnel on the roster are allowed inside the facility. Those personnel in bold type on the roster are the only personnel allowed to escort people not on the access roster.

b. If someone who is not on the roster attempts to access the facility, they are to be instructed that they are not permitted in the facility and if necessary detained and the OIC or NCOIC must be contacted to assume control of the detained person.

c. Non MP or MI personnel as well as visitors must clear and check their weapon at the access desk.

## 14. Police Call

a. At shift change, the outgoing squad is responsible for policing up the facility and removing the trash to the trash point within the company area.

b. The latrine bucket must be pulled to the curb to be sucked once a day. The bucket is removed from the cell. An empty bucket is placed back in the cell and the filled bucket is taken out to the curb to be sucked. The mid shift is responsible for pulling the

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buckets to the curb. Once the buckets are sucked a small amount of fuel should be added to each bucket and lit to burn the residue.

## 15. Re-supply

a. All re-supply is coordinated through the NCOIC and company operations. The NCOIC maintains a count of all supplies, updated daily.

b. Fuel re-supply is completed after every shift. The outgoing squad re-fuels the fuel cans at the re-fueling site located behind the SSA hangar and stores them by the battle board.

## 16. Disciplinary measures and ROE

a. Detainees who talk, move excessively, touch the concertina wire, or disobey guard orders are shackled in the air lock in the standing position for 30 minutes for the first offence, the second offence the punishment time escalates to 1 hour. Those who continuously break these rules are placed in an empty cell or interrogation/segregation. If undesired behaviors continue, the NCOIC or the OIC determines the punishment.

b. Major infractions such as rioting or abusive behavior towards guards constitute the use of the Levels of Force. First is the show of force. Second is physically restraining the detainee, third is lethal force. Lethal force is only used in a case where a guard or other soldier's life is threatened.

## 17. Actions inside the cell or segregation room

a. Lightning is the code word to notify the guard force that a detainee is engaged in abusive or threatening behavior. The crash team moves inside the cell with the NCOIC or OIC and subdues the detainee using the levels of force.

b. Thunder is the code word to notify the guard force that more than one detainee is engaged in the same undesirable behavior. The crash team, NCOIC or OIC, and augmented guards move inside the cell or room to subdue the detainees using the levels of force.

c. Flash is the code word to notify the guard force that an act is occurring that requires the use of lethal force. All guard members move to a kneeling position to open the fields of fire for the personnel calling Flash to fire. If inside the cell the crash team

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will immediately assume the prone position to reduce the chance of fratricide.

## 18. QRF

a. The reserve squad is the QRF squad. The QRF can be called for either the interior detainee threat or an exterior threat to the detention facility.

b. An interior threat constitutes the majority of the detainees engaged in a behavior that risks the life of the guard force and cannot be subdued by the guard force. The NCOIC or OIC alerts the QRF and moves to a location in the facility to assess the situation. The QRF moves according to the OIC or NCOIC to control the threat. See chapter F for detail procedures for interior threat/mass escape attempt.

c. An exterior threat is comprised of any force attempting to gain unauthorized access or control of the facility where the guard force's lives are threatened or they are unable to control the situation. The OIC or NCOIC alerts the QRF, assesses the situation, and directs the QRF to subdue or eliminate the threat. See chapter F for procedures for exterior threat.

d. In accordance with the Base Defense Plan the QRF will secure the facility until the guard force and the QRF can evacuate the detainees or delay the threat.

## 19. Out-processing detainees from detention facility (Not to GTMO)

a. The interrogators, along with TF Warrior and JTF Mountain G2, determine which detainees are out-processed. The interrogators control the packets that contain the paperwork accumulated through interrogations on each detainee. The packets are collected by the NCOIC or OIC and the DA FORM 4137 is put in each packet with a copy to sign the detainee and their property over to the security element taking control of the detainees.

b. The OIC or NCOIC informs the shift squad leader of the detainees to be out-processed. These detainees are pulled out one by one into the middle of the facility floor and placed on their knees. Their hands and feet are flex cuffed. The detainees are then blindfolded and secured with 550 cord. Their property is retrieved from the property room, the box is sealed with tape and placed in the truck used to transport property or injured detainees to the flight line.

The detainees are transferred to the escort squad once all the detainees are out processed and their property is loaded in the bag of the transport truck.

## 20. Out-processing detainees from detention facility (to GTMO)

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a. Preparation: Once the GTMO manifest has been received, OIC will begin backward planning process to ensure departure time is met. Coordination will be made with Air Force Security LNO to ensure standards for transport are being met. OIC will review detainee files and detainee personal effects, prepare them for transport and sign over to AF LNO.

b. Out-Processing: OIC will be in the out/in processing area at all times. SOG will coordinate movement of detainees. Detainees slated for movement will be moved one at a time to the shower facility, where their hair and beards will be shaved, and they will be bathed. Detainees will then be dressed in orange shirt, pants, and slip on shoes. Detainees will then be moved, handcuffed, hooded, and shackled to the in/out processing room. At this station handcuffs, shackles will be removed and replaced with Air Force handcuffs, belly chains, black handcuff security blocks, shackles and blacked out goggles. Also at this station PID will be verified and collected if necessary. Detainees will then be moved to the holding room and sat down on the floor with their backs against the wall. Mittens and surgical masks will be placed on detainees just prior to movement to the flightline. Two unarmed guard personnel will be in the room at all times. One armed guard will be placed at the entrance at all times. Detainees will be given one loaf of bread and water prior to boarding the aircraft.

## D. ESCORTING DETAINEES FROM FACILITY TO AIRCRAFT FOR EGRESS (to include GTMO):

1. Amount of personnel needed for the escort element is based on amount of detainees that are going to be escorted from the aircraft. Twenty detainees or less requires nine MPs. Anything more than 20 requires the use of the LMTV for transportation along with a security team to ride in the LMTV along with the detainees. There will always be an OIC on site.

2. Prior to execution the NCOIC prepares and conducts rehearsals with the OIC present to supervise. Rehearsals should include, but are not limited to, preparing detainees to move, movement to the aircraft from the facility, contingencies for ambulatory patients, and contingencies for taking fire. Rehearsals should be done as realistically as possible, using role players if available. However, at a minimum, the OIC/NCOIC need to verbally go over every part of the execution of the mission, as well as contingencies, and positions within the formation so that everyone in the element knows exactly how to execute the mission and react to contingencies. Escort element should provide feedback and all discrepancies should be worked out prior to execution. OIC/NCOIC should conduct a recon to identify any obstacles or changes in the route from the facility to the aircraft.

a. When ambulatory patients are to be moved, they immediately identified by the OIC or NCOIC. Those ambulatory detainees are then assessed and if they cannot walk they are placed in the back of a vehicle

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prior to movement. One MP will then be placed in the back of vehicle to secure and guard that detainee during movement back to the aircraft.

b. In the event that a detainee breaks free of the formation, the first MP to see this will shout out "runner left" or "runner right", depending on the direction in which the detainee runs. The inner security MPs will immediately put all detainees on the ground, the outer security MPs will take a knee. If the inner or outer security MPs can apprehend the escaping detainee, then they will do so. That detainee is then placed back into the formation and the formation continues to move. If the detainee cannot be reached or apprehended, the OIC or NCOIC (whoever is in charge) will give the command for the outer security MPs to fire one well-aimed shot at the detainee to stop the detainee. This is only done in a worst-case scenario and should be exercised as a last resort. Once the detainee is down, the formation stands up and continues movement to the aircraft. Two MPs will be designated to keep eyes on the detainee, and the incident will be transmitted by radio to the facility in a SALUTE report format. The downed detainee will not go on the aircraft to be transported. The NCOIC of the facility will notify the chain of command and further action will be determined.

c. In the event that the formation, during movement to the aircraft takes fire, all the MPs get down. The inner security personnel are responsible for getting the detainees down on the ground. Direction of fire will be determined and the outer security will return fire using well aimed shots. The inner security personnel will then break contact with the detainees moving them to a covered and concealed location if possible. The outer security MPs will return fire and begin breaking contact bounding back to the facility. The element will regroup and continue moving back to the facility with haste. The activity will be called up in a SALUTE report format. The facility NCOIC will notify the chain of command and further action will be determined. Aircraft personnel will also be notified and put on standby following instruction by chain of command.

3. The MP squad on shift in the facility is responsible for the preparation of the outgoing detainees. The guard shift will segregate the detainees and remove any hand/leg irons that the detainees may be wearing and replace them with flex cuffs. They will also hood the detainees prior to movement. The guard shift is also responsible for gathering all of the departing detainees personal property from the storage room prior to movement. All will be complete prior to movement. Any ambulatory detainees or detainees that would impede the movement due to an injury will be identified at this time and pointed out to the NCOIC of the mission. The NCOIC will ensure to put those detainees on litters and place them in the back of the vehicle.

4. The OIC will ensure that all paperwork is ready NLT 2 hours prior to execution. Paperwork includes all forms, DA 4137 EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CUSTODY DOCUMENT, DD 2708 RECEIPT FOR

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PRISONER OR DETAINED PERSON, DD 4237 DETAINEE PERSONAL RECORD and all interrogation reports included in the intelligence packets possessed by the interrogators. Intelligence packets will be obtained from the interrogators.

5. The reserve squad executing the mission will assemble one half hour prior to execution. Final preparation of the detainees will be done at this time. This includes securing them with 550 cord in column(s) depending on the amount of detainees.

6. The NCOIC will ensure final PCIs and PCCs are conducted and that his/her squad or element, as well as the detainees are ready to move.

a. Uniform for this mission is Desert Combat Uniform (DCU), boots; and cold weather gear, as needed, gloves, ballistic helmet, Night Vision Device (NVD), flak vest. Outer security has individual weapons (M16, M9, M249), and standard basic load of ammunition. The inner security will not carry weapons.

b. NCOIC will bring extra flex cuffs, blindfolds, cravats, and 100 mph tape.

c. OIC will inspect all paperwork and ensure to have all property of outgoing detainees recognized and ready to move.

d. OIC needs to coordinate to have a vehicle present to facilitate the movement of property, and ambulatory detainees. All outgoing property will be placed in the back of the vehicle prior to movement. If ambulatory detainees are present, an additional MP is needed to provide security for the ambulatory detainees in the back of the vehicle. An ambulatory detainee is anyone who cannot walk; to include those whose injury or disability would be a detriment to the movement of the detainee formation. These detainees will be identified by the facility NCOIC and pointed out to the mission OIC/NCOIC one hour prior to movement.

7. Once the aircraft has landed and is in position, the escort element moves the detainees in a controlled formation to the aircraft. The escort squad separates into inner and outer security for movement. Inner security is responsible for the controlled movement of the detainees. Outer security provides overall security of the whole element. NCOIC supervises movement, and OIC keeps total command and control over the element.

8. Approaching the aircraft, the NCOIC places his outer security personnel in a kneeled formation encompassing the detainees. The OIC/NCOIC will move towards the tail end of the aircraft. The detainees are

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placed on their knees. Once security is in place and the detainees are on their knees, the NCOIC and the OIC board the aircraft. On the aircraft, the NCOIC and the OIC identify and link up with the receiving party. The NCOIC then instructs the inner security to begin moving forward towards the aircraft. Once the inner security and the detainees are on the aircraft, the 550 cord that is securing the detainees will be removed. One detainee at a time is freed of the 550 cord and handed over to the receiving party. This is done until each detainee is secured on the aircraft.

9. Any detainees that were injured or ambulatory are removed from the vehicle and handed over to the receiving party after all detainees from the formation are secured on the aircraft. All property is then taken from the vehicle to the aircraft by the inner security personnel and handed over to the receiving party. After all the detainees and property are secured, and all paperwork is complete the escort element moves back to the facility, conducts an AAR, and is released pending no further missions. OIC maintains all records of paperwork.

## E. TRANSPORTING AND SECURING DETAINEES ON AN AIRCRAFT

1. For this mission follow the SOP for Escorting Detainees from the facility to Aircraft (D). However after the detainees are secured on the aircraft, the escort element sends one squad and an OIC or NCOIC to accompany and secure the detainees in flight. Paperwork is not handed over until the OIC or NCOIC makes contact with the receiving party at the destination.

2. Prior to execution of this mission, the OIC/NCOIC prepares and conducts rehearsals with the facility NCOIC. Rehearsals include, preparing detainees to move, movement to aircraft and to facility, contingencies for ambulatory patients, and contingencies for taking fire. Rehearsals should be done as realistically as possible, using role players if available. However, at a minimum the OIC/NCOIC needs to verbally go over every part of the execution of the mission, as well as contingencies, and positions within the formation so that everyone in the element knows exactly how to execute the mission and react to contingencies. The OIC/NCOIC must also talk through actions on the aircraft while escorting the detainees. These verbal rehearsals should include MP positions within the aircraft, personnel duties and responsibilities, and contingencies, specifically what to do if: a detainee gets sick, a detainee continues to talk and will not be quiet, or if a detainee becomes aggressive towards flight crew or MPs. Escort element should provide feedback and all discrepancies should be worked out prior to execution.

a. If a detainee gets sick and begins to vomit an MP will lift his blindfold so his mouth and nose are exposed. After the detainee is finished vomiting, an MP will give water to the detainee, and all vomit will be cleaned up.

If a doctor is on board the aircraft, the doctor will facilitate the clean up of the detainee as well as applying any other medical attention that may be required.

b. If a detainee continues to talk despite continuous warnings, he will be gagged using a cravat. The MPs securing the detainees on the aircraft will ensure the detainee is able to breathe during the duration of the flight.

c. If a detainee becomes aggressive towards the flight crew or MP, necessary force will be utilized until the detainee is under control. At no time will a weapon be fired by an MP at a detainee UNLESS another life on board the aircraft is threatened and all other means of controlling the detainee have been exhausted. Any shots fired will be well aimed and only fired upon command of the aircraft commander. Only low velocity ammunition will fire on the aircraft (9mm).

3. In flight the escort element maintains total control over the detainees, and is responsible for the safety of those on the aircraft as well as the detainees, until they reach their destination. Detainees should be secured by CGU-1B straps on the floor of the aircraft, one over their thighs and one behind backs woven through the arm of each detainee. Depending on the experience of the loadmaster, the OIC and NCOIC might have to aid in the setup of the aircraft for detainee escort missions. Detainees are secured on the ground seated with their legs out facing the front of the aircraft. Inside the aircraft, there are three rows of D rings going vertically down the aircraft from front to rear. Chains will be run down each row of the D rings and secured at both ends. Four detainees will be seated in a row, with two on each side of the middle row of chains. CGU-1B strap will be secured to a D ring on the left row of chains and run across the thighs of the first two detainees. The CGU-1B strap will then be run under the middle row of chains, and across the next two detainees thighs and secured to a D ring on the right row of chains. It will then be ratcheted down to a point where the detainees cannot get out from underneath the CGU-1B strap also ensuring that it is not cutting off the circulation to their legs. Another CGU-1B strap will be secured behind the backs of the detainees. It will be routed through the arm of each detainee but high enough across his or her backs. It will be routed through the arm of each detainee but high enough across their backs to provide support. This strap is there to ensure minimal movement of the detainees as well as providing some support for the detainees to lean up against during the flight. All detainees will be secured in this way aboard the aircraft.

4. At a minimum, two MPs will be on each side of the aircraft. These MPs will be unarmed except for an axe handle, baton, or ASP. These MPs will maintain control over the detainees during flight. They will keep the detainees stationary, take care of any medical problems in conjunction with the doctor or medic on the plane if there is one. They will check flex cuffs and CGU-1B straps to ensure the detainees maintain proper circulation. They will also take care of any detainee who gets airsick and vomits.

prior to movement. One MP will then be placed in the back of vehicle to secure and guard that detainee during movement back to the aircraft.

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a. If a detainee gets sick and begins to vomit an MP will lift his blindfold so his mouth and nose are exposed. After the detainee is finished vomiting, an MP will give water to the detainee, and all vomit will be cleaned up.

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If a doctor is on board the aircraft, the doctor will facilitate the clean up of the detainees as well as applying any other medical attention that may be required.

b. If a detainee continues to talk despite continuous warnings, he will be gagged using a cravat. The MPs securing the detainees on the aircraft will ensure the detainee is able to breathe during the duration of the flight.

c. If a detainee becomes aggressive towards the flight crew or MP, necessary force will be utilized until the detainee is under control. At no time will a weapon be fired by an MP at a detainee UNLESS another life on board the aircraft is threatened and all other means of controlling the detainees have been exhausted. Any shots fired will be well aimed and only fired upon command of the aircraft commander. Only low velocity ammunition will fire on the aircraft (9mm).

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ANNEX A to 377<sup>th</sup> MP Company TACSOP

5. When the destination is reached, the OIC or NCOIC links up with the Receiving party and begins signing over the detainees and any property accompanying them. The OIC keeps one copy of the paperwork, and gives one copy to the receiving party.

6. The escort element then begins transferring the detainees from the aircraft to the receiving party one at a time starting in the rear of the aircraft. All litter patients are taken off first. Only one row of detainees is released at a time to maintain positive control of the detainees during movement. This is conducted until all detainees are off the aircraft and in custody of the receiving party. All property is then released to the receiving party. When the mission is complete, the escort element boards the aircraft and flies back to their prior destination.

7. If the aircraft is not returning to its prior destination, the OIC or NCOIC links up with any MP unit, or any other military unit or US government personnel and obtains housing for his personnel. The OIC or NCOIC makes contact with his/her unit to inform them of the situation, until time when the OIC can get his element on a return flight.

8. Escort element returns from the mission, conducts an AAR, and is dismissed pending no further missions. OIC maintains all records of any paperwork.

## F. PROCEDURES FOR THREATS

1. In the event of an internal threat or mass escape attempt the following procedures will be followed:

- Guard post sees the incident and immediately notifies SOG.
- SOG notifies QRF, OIC, and Co TOC
- TOC notifies IDF Commander
- OIC orders immediate lock down of the facility.
- If guards are in the process of escorting a detainee, the detainee will be placed in the prone position immediately and told not to move while escort continues to guard them.
- Guards on the floor immediately fall back to defensive positions on north and south ends of the floor.
- QRF covers floor guard personnel and takes up defensive positions at North and south ends of floor and engages detainees attempting to escape.
- Overwatch personnel take up defensive positions in place and covers evacuation of floor guard personnel.
- Floor guard personnel move to the access area of the facility, draw weapons, non-lethal ammunition, and riot gear, and await further instructions from SOG, or OIC.

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ANNEX A to 377<sup>th</sup> MP Company TACSOP

- Once situation has stabilized and detainees are either in their cells (posing no threats) or neutralized, the floor guard personnel will sweep the compound for surviving detainees. QRF will follow to secure any detainees from the floor guard personnel.
- All sections will send an ACE report to the SOG, and SOG will follow with one to the TOC.
- QRF will guard breaks in the wire, while it is repaired by floor guard personnel.

2. In the event Bagram Airfield takes indirect fire, the guard force will take the following actions:

- All guard personnel will immediately don flak vest and ballistic helmet.
- QRF personnel take up defensive positions at north and south entrances.
- SOG/OIC will go to the access area of the IDF.
- Floor guard personnel immediately have the detainees lay down on their stomachs inside their cells.
- Once all detainees are lying down, the floor guards will take a head count.
- Once the head count is complete (to include personnel in isolation or interview rooms, the floor guards will get to the nearest protected area.
- If the actual facility is not taking fire, the escorts will return the detainee to his appropriate cell.
- If the facility itself is taking fire, the escorts will take cover while maintaining control of the detainee.
- Overwatch personnel will get count in interview areas and isolation rooms, then come to the floor area and assist floor guards with headcount, then proceed to protected area.
- Once all clear is given, guard personnel will return to their posts and SOG will send up ACE report.

3. In the event of a power failure, IDF guard force will take the following actions:

- All floor guards, and over watch personnel will immediately don NVDs.
- SOG will immediately notify the company TOC for generator mechanic assistance.
- QRF will take up defensive positions at north and south ends of the facility.
- Floor guard personnel will order all detainees get in the prone position, an instruct them that they will be shot if they attempt to get up or touch the wire.
- Any guard in the process of escorting a detainee will have the detainee go to the prone position in place and guard them there until SOG gives

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- them further instructions.
- When power is restored immediate headcount will be conducted by floor guard personnel.
  - SOG notifies TOC when power is restored.
4. In the event of a fire or other safety hazard, see attached IDF safety SOP.

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Detention Facility  
ROE Card

Nothing in these Rules limits the inherent right and duty of self-defense. Self-defense includes individual self-defense, defense of fellow U.S. and coalition soldiers, and other third parties, including detainees.

Use the minimum force necessary to maintain discipline and compliance with detention facility rules. Less-than-deadly force is preferred. Avoid unnecessary injury and destruction. Use deadly force as a last resort. Realize that deadly force may be the minimum necessary force.

Warning shots are NOT authorized.

Deadly Force

- Lesser means exhausted, unavailable, or not reasonable;
  - Risk of death or SBI to innocent persons not significantly increased; and
  - Purpose:
    - To defend against death or SBI;
    - To prevent escape of a detainee; or
    - To prevent a detainee from obtaining a firearm or a deadly weapon.
- Give warning, if feasible and appropriate before resorting to deadly force.

Escape

- Shout, "HALT" three times.
- Use the minimum force necessary to halt the detainee.
- Use deadly force as a last resort to prevent escape.
  - From a fenced enclosure, after the detainee has cleared the outside fence;
  - From outside a fenced enclosure, after the detainee does not halt after the third command.

Riot

- Shout, "HALT" three times.
- Use non-lethal force, including riot control agents, as authorized.
- Use deadly force to defend guards or hostages when necessary.

Document and Report escape attempts, riots, and the use of deadly force.

Abuse or mistreatment of detainees is a crime!

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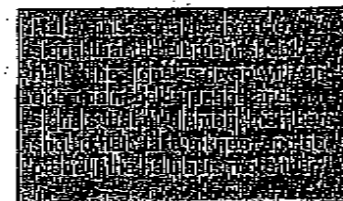
Annex B to 377<sup>th</sup> MP Co TACSOP

## ANNEX B (HAND AND ARM SIGNALS)

The following Hand and Arm Signals are standard throughout the 377<sup>th</sup> Military Police Company for use while patrolling on foot. Unless otherwise specified, all hand and arm signals are to be passed from soldier to soldier throughout the formation, given in turn by every element member, until all element members have seen and relayed the signal.



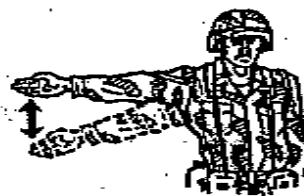
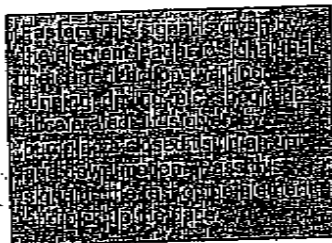
HALT



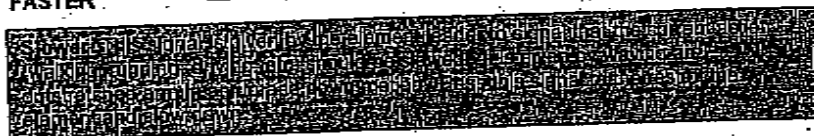
FREEZE

Annex B to 377<sup>th</sup> MP Co TACSOP

FASTER



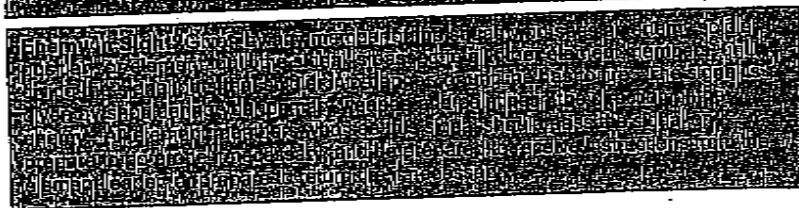
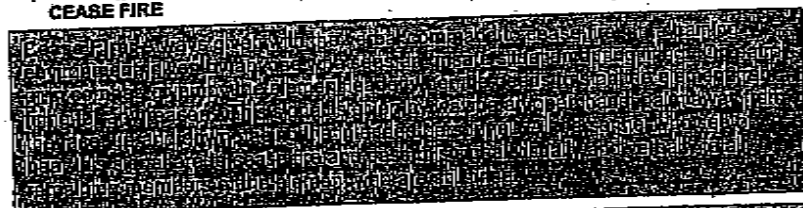
SLOWER



CEASE FIRE



ENEMY IN SIGHT



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Annex B to 377<sup>th</sup> MP Co TACSOP

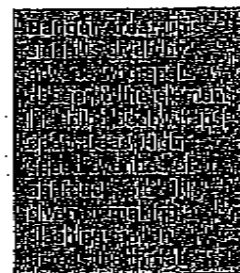
RALLY



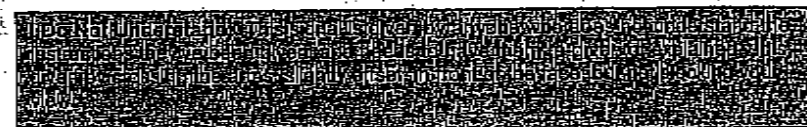
MOVE OUT



DANGER AREA



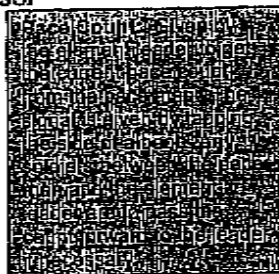
I DO NOT UNDERSTAND



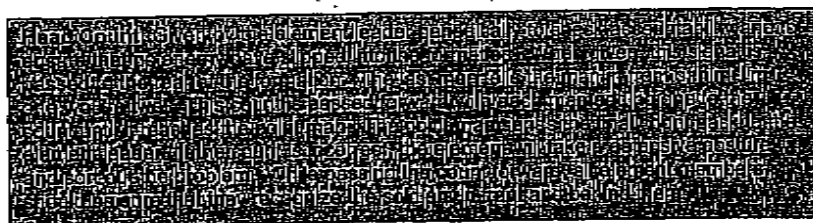
B3

Annex B to 377<sup>th</sup> MP Co TACSOP

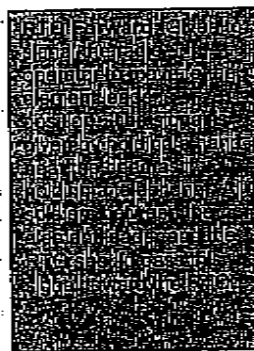
PAGE COUNT



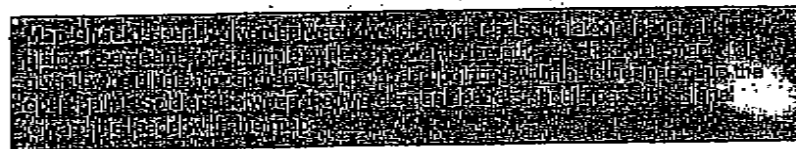
HEAD COUNT



RTO FORWARD



MAP CHECK

Annex C to 377<sup>th</sup> MP Company TACSOP

## Report Samples

Standard reporting formats can be found in FM 101-5-2. The following modified formats will be used unless otherwise directed.

## PERSTAT REPORT

PERSONNEL STATUS REPORT			ADDITIONAL UNIT INFORMATION		
LINE		STATUS	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	COMMENTS
1		DATE AND TIME			
2	377TH MP CO	FROM UNIT			USC: WYTGAA
3		FROM DTG			
4		TO DTG			MALE
5		TO UNIT			FEMALE
6	124	AUTHORIZED	4	120	
7		ASSIGNED			
8		ON HAND			PRESENT FOR DUTY
9		GAIRS			OUTPROCESSING
10		REPLACEMENTS			INPROCESSING
11		RETURNED TO DUTY			E-LEAVE
12		KILLED			LEAVEPASS
13		WOUNDED			HOSPITAL
14		NONBATTLE LOSS			QUARTERS
15		MISSING			SICK CALL
16		DEERTERS			APPOINTMENT
17		AWOL			COMP TIME
18		CAPTURED			OTHER
19		NARRATIVE			TOTAL
20		AUTHENTICATION			
ADDITIONAL NOTES					

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Annex C to 377<sup>th</sup> MP Company TACSOP

## LOGRESREP

LOGISTICS RESUPPLY REPORT		STATUS
LINE		DATE AND TIME
1		FROM UNIT
2	377TH MP CO	CLASS I
3		CLASS II
4		CLASS V
5		MAINTENANCE
6		MEDICAL
7		OTHER
8		RESUPPLY LOCATION
9		SUPPLY STAT
10		NARRATIVE
11		
12		AUTHENTICATION
ADDITIONAL NOTES		

## SENITREP

SENSITIVE ITEMS REPORT		MEANING
LINE		DATE AND TIME
1		FROM UNIT
2	377TH MP CO	STATUS (GREEN OR RED)
3		LOSING UNIT
4		ITEM
5		DTG OF LOSS
6		DETAILS
7		ACTION TAKEN
8		NARRATIVE
9		
10		AUTHENTICATION
ADDITIONAL NOTES		