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No. FM 3-19.1

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Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 22 March 2001

FM 3-19.1
Military Police Operations

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CHANGE 1

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1. Change FM 3-19.1, 22 March 2001 as follows:

REMOVE OLD PAGES

1-7 and 1-8

Glossary-5 through Glossary-16

INSERT NEW PAGES

1-7 through 1-19

Glossary-5 through Glossary-16

2. A star (★) marks new or changed material.


3. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication.

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Preface

The Military Police (MP) Corps supports the commander across the full spectrum of military operations. This manual is the foundation for all MP doctrine as it relates to this support. It communicates to all levels of leadership and staffs how the MP provides a flexible and lethal force capable of operating across this full spectrum. As the keystone manual, it identifies what the MP train on and how their forces are organized and equipped in support of all Army echelons. Additionally, this manual provides guidance that can be used by United States (US) Army service schools, students, sister services, and federal agencies.

This manual is based on the purpose, organization, responsibilities, and goals of the US Army as set forth in Field Manuals (FMs) 100-1 and 100-5, as well as corps, division, and brigade manuals. Additionally, this manual is fully compatible with current joint, multinational, and interagency doctrine.

Appendix A contains a metric conversion chart.

The proponent of this publication is HQ TRADOC. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 directly to Commandant, US Army Military Police School (USAMPS), ATTN: ATSJ-MP-TD, 401 Engineer Loop, Suite 2060, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473-8926.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns or pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The MP Corps has a strong history evolving over the past five decades. We, as a corps, continue to transform our organizations and doctrine as we have in the past to support the Army in the active defense of the 1970s, the AirLand battle of the 1980s, and now the force-projection doctrine of the 1990s. Our five MP functions clearly articulate the diverse role the MP play across the full spectrum of military operations. We cannot bask in our successes, nor reflect or celebrate. Our charter is to continue our legacy of stellar performance and strive to perfect it.

BG Donald J. Ryder

When the Army developed the Active Defense strategy in 1976, the US was facing the Cold War scenario of central Europe. Military strategy and doctrine were related to a single, focused threat that revolved around the countries in the Warsaw Pact. We were an outnumbered and technically inferior force facing an armor-dominated European battlefield. The MP Corps supported the Active Defense strategy by tailoring its forces to meet the threat. In 1982, when the AirLand Battle strategy was developed, US forces were still outnumbered, but were no longer technically inferior. Still threat-based and focused on a central European conflict, the AirLand Battle strategy used a relatively fixed framework suited to the echeloned attack of soviet-style forces. It delineated and clarified the levels of war; emphasized closed, concerted operations of airpower and ground forces; balanced the offense and the defense; and highlighted the synchronization of close, deep, and rear operations. MP doctrine kept pace with the Army's AirLand Battle strategy by supporting the battlefield commander through four basic missions—battlefield circulation and control, area security (AS), enemy prisoner of war (EPW), and law and order (L&O).

OVERVIEW

1-1. In October 1983, MP capabilities in the AirLand Battle strategy were tested during operation Urgent Fury in Grenada. The MP performed missions that ranged from assisting the infantry in building-clearance operations to assisting Caribbean peacekeeping forces in restoring L&O. These actions secured our place in the combat support (CS) role, demonstrating the professional knowledge and flexibility necessary for rapid transition from combat to CS to peacetime missions. The changing battlefield conditions of operation Urgent Fury set the stage for the demand of MP units today.

1-2. Evolving simultaneously with the changing definition of the modern battlefield, MP performance in Operations Hawkeye, Just Cause, and Desert Shield/Storm galvanized their ability to perform at any point along the operational continuum. With the publication of FM 100-5 in 1993, the Army adopted the doctrine of full-dimensional operations, relying on the art of battle command to apply those principles and to shift the focus from AirLand Battle to force-projection doctrine. This new doctrine was based on recent combat experience in a multipolar world with new technological advances. Already trained and expected to perform in this new strategy, MP support was already in place and fully operational. The MP continued to perform their basic battlefield missions and to refine their capabilities while supporting the battlefield commander as he deployed to contingency operations throughout

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the world.

1-3. In 1996, the MP Corps went through a doctrinal review process to determine if it was properly articulating its multiple performance capabilities in support of US forces deployed worldwide (see Appendix B). The review process identified the need to restructure and expand the EPW mission to include handling US military prisoners and all dislocated civilians. This new emphasis transformed the EPW mission into the internment and resettlement (I/R) function. The review process also identified the need to shift from missions to functions. In the past, the four battlefield missions adequately described MP capabilities in a mature theater against a predictable, echeloned threat. However, that landscape is no longer valid. Accordingly, the four MP battlefield missions have become the following five MP functions:

- Maneuver and mobility support (MMS).
- AS.
- L&O.
- I/R.
- Police intelligence operations (PIO).

1-4. These new MP functions are shaped by the following factors:

- The application of stability and support operations where the integration of joint, multinational, and interagency capabilities are common occurrence.
- The lack of traditional linear battlefields, requiring theater commanders in chief (CINCs) to request forces that meet a specific function to accomplish operational requirements.
- The impact of asymmetric threats (such as drug traffickers and terrorist factions) and the effects of man-made and natural disasters.
- The impact of advances in information and communication technologies and specifically in understanding the increased vulnerabilities presented by these technologies.

1-5. Articulating MP capabilities along functional lines benefits the MP and the Army echelon commander as well as the combatant commander. Since there is a multinational, interagency, and sister-service overlap of security services, the importance of including MP leaders and staffs early in the operational planning process cannot be overemphasized. This means before units are designated, before unit boundaries are drawn, and before unit missions are assigned. Early involvement ensures the proper development of common security responsibilities, communication and connectivity, liaisons, processes, and the rules of interaction between all forces. The ultimate goal should be the optimal, phased employment of MP forces in support of a commander's operational plan. MP functions not only reflect and capture current capabilities, they define the MP Corps in the twenty-first century.

1-6. As the Army reshapes and focuses its resources on transformation, Force XXI, and other redesign efforts, the MP Corps stands proud and ready to support this progress and reiterate their commitment to assist, protect, and defend.

OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

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1-7. The operational framework consists of the arrangement of friendly forces and resources in time, space, and purpose with respect to each other, the enemy, or the situation (see Figure 1-1).

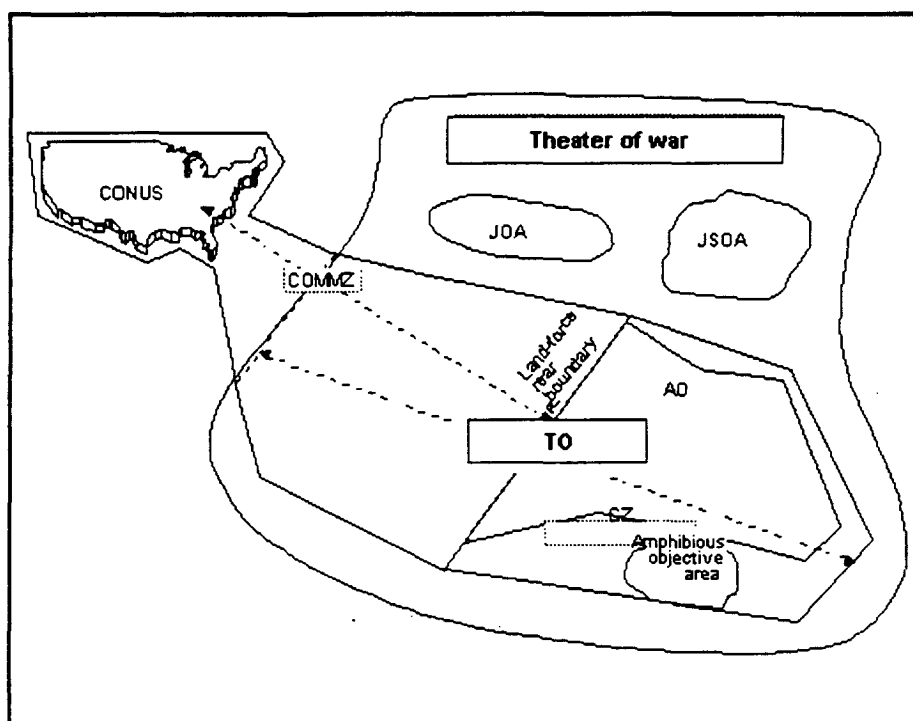


Figure 1-1. Operational Framework

The operational framework for Army forces (ARFOR) rests within the combatant commander's theater organization. Each combatant commander has an assigned geographical area of responsibility (AOR), also called a theater, within which he has the authority to plan and conduct operations. Within the theater, joint force commanders at all levels may establish subordinate operational areas such as areas of operation (AOs), joint operations areas (JOAs) and joint rear areas (JRAs). The JRAs facilitate the protection and operation of bases, installations, and forces that support combat operations. When warranted, combatant commanders may designate theaters of war, theaters of operations (TOs), combat zones (CZs), and communications zones (COMMZs).

1-8. A theater of war is that area of air, land, or water that is, or may become, directly involved in the conduct of the war. A theater of war may contain more than one TO. It does not normally encompass the geographic combatant commander's entire AOR. A TO is a subarea (defined by a geographic combatant commander) within a theater of war in which specific combat operations are conducted or supported.

1-9. A CZ is the area required by combat forces for conducting operations. It normally extends forward from the land force's rear boundary. The COMMZ is the rear part of the TO (behind but contiguous to the CZ) that contains the lines of communications (LOC) and provides supply and evacuation support. Other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of field forces may also be located in the COMMZ. The COMMZ spans back to the continental US (CONUS) base, to a supporting combatant commander's AOR, or both.

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1-10. An AO is an operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces. An AO does not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force command (JFC), but it should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their mission and protect their forces. Army commanders use control measures to describe AOs and to design them to fit the situation and take advantage of the joint force's capabilities. Commanders typically subdivide the assigned AO by assigning subordinate-unit areas. These subordinate-unit areas may be contiguous or noncontiguous (see Figure 1-2).

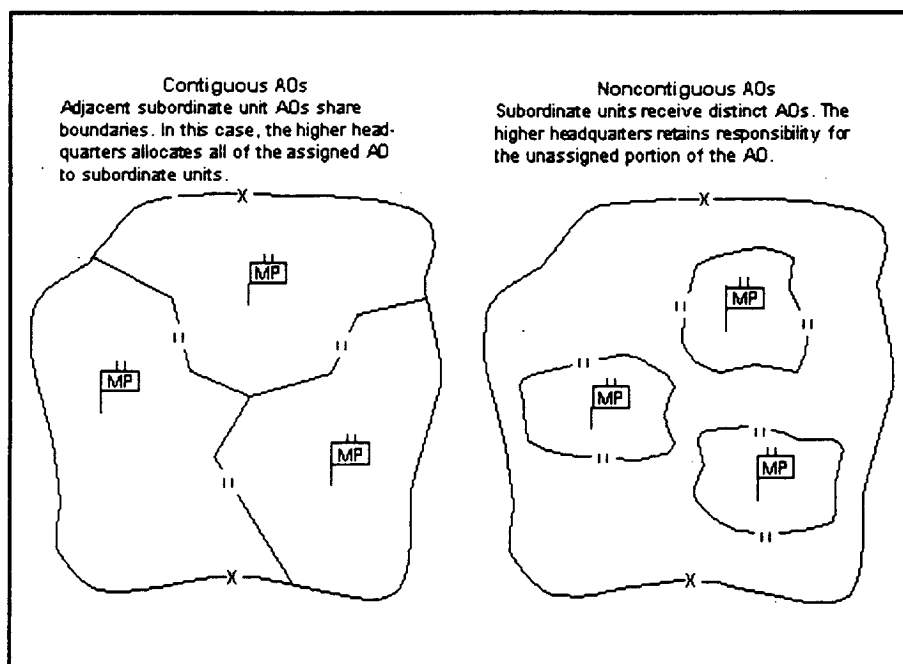


Figure 1-2. Contiguous and Noncontiguous AOs

When friendly forces are contiguous, a boundary separates them. When friendly forces are noncontiguous, the concept of operations links the force's elements, but the AOs do not share a boundary. The intervening area between noncontiguous AOs remains the responsibility of the higher headquarters.

BATTLEFIELD ORGANIZATION

1-11. Battlefield organization is the arrangement of forces according to purpose, time, and space to accomplish a mission. Battlefield organization has both a purpose- and spatial-based framework. The purpose-based framework centers on decisive, shaping, and sustaining (DSS) operations. Purpose unifies all elements of the battlefield organization by providing the common focus for all actions. However, forces act in time and space to accomplish a purpose. The spatial-based framework includes close, deep, and rear areas. Despite the increasing nonlinear nature of operations, there may be situations where commanders describe DSS operations in spatial terms. Typically, linear operations involve conventional combat and concentrated maneuver forces. Ground forces share boundaries and orient against a similarly organized enemy force. In such situations, commanders direct and focus simultaneous DSS operations in deep, close, and rear areas, respectively (see FM 3-0).

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1-12. MP battlefield organization supports every Army echelon, from the Army service component command (ASCC) and the theater support command (TSC) to the maneuver brigade. Regardless of the battlefield organization (purpose or spatial based), MP support to the Army commander is based on available resources and mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC).

1-13. MP support throughout the theater of war may include MP units in the JOA and in the TO. If the combatant commander designates a COMMZ and a CZ within his TO, MP support will come from the established MP modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) at the subordinate command echelon. MP support to the JOA is also provided based on METT-TC and available MP assets. Typical MP support may include an I/R brigade liaison detachment (BLD), MP brigades and battalions, a division MP company, a military-working-dog (MWD) team, a L&O team, and a customs team. Figure 1-3 depicts a typical MP organization throughout the TO. In the COMMZ, Figure 1-3 depicts the different types of MP units that are assigned to echelons above corps (EAC) (the ASCC or the TSC). In the CZ, Figure 1-3 depicts the different types of MP units that are assigned to corps, division, and the separate brigades.

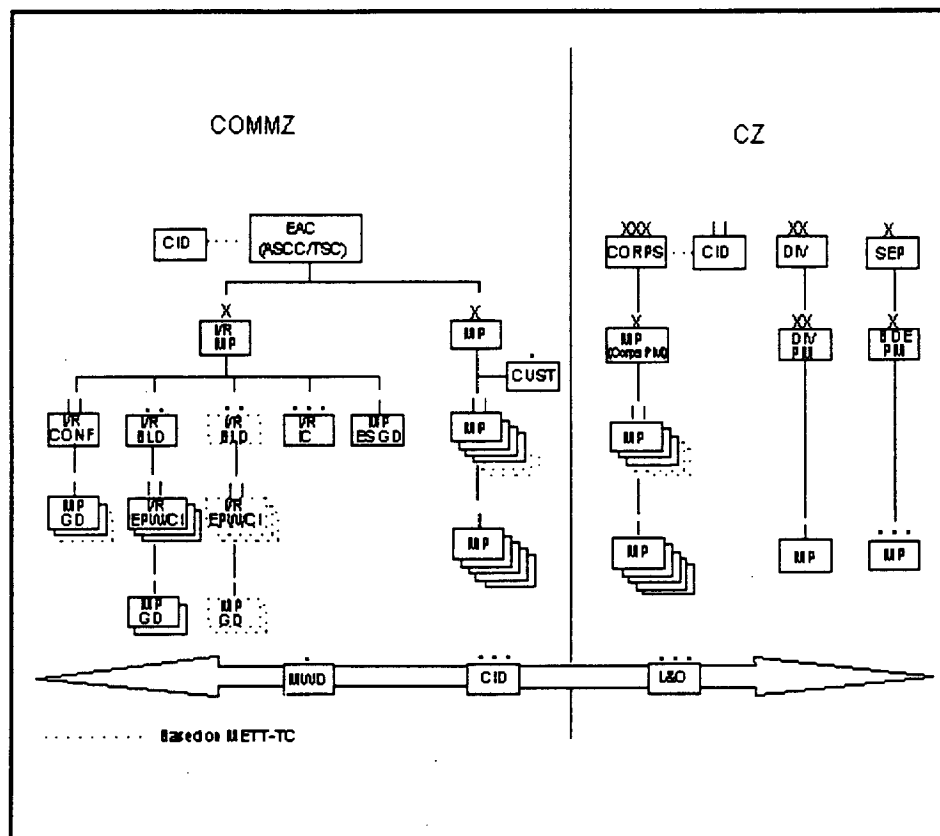


Figure 1-3. MP Structure in the TO

SUPPORT IN THE COMMZ

1-14. MP support in the COMMZ is provided by an array of multifunctional MP units. The following MP units provide MP support to EAC:

- **The MP brigade (I/R).** The MP brigade (I/R) may augment the ASCC or the TSC

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during wartime. Its mission is to provide command, staff planning, and supervision of I/R operations. This includes coordination with joint and host-nation (HN) agencies, civilian police authority, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and US federal agencies.

- The MP brigade (CS). The MP brigade (CS) is assigned to the ASCC or the TSC during wartime (based on METT-TC). The MP brigade (CS) is capable of performing all five MP functions.
- The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) group. The CID group is a stovepipe organization that reports directly to the Commander, US Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC). The CID group provides support to the ASCC and subordinate commands (TSC, corps, or division). See Chapter 9 for further discussion of CID support.

1-15. MP support to other EAC subordinate commands is performed only if MP resources are available. See Chapter 5 for further discussion of MP support to EAC.

SUPPORT IN THE CZ

1-16. MP support is provided in the CZ to each corps, division, and brigade (separate teams or initial/interim brigade combat teams [IBCTs]). An MP brigade (CS) is assigned to each corps, and the MP brigade commander is the corps's provost marshal (PM). A PM and his section, along with an organic division MP company, are assigned to each division. A PM cell and an MP platoon are organic to a separate brigade. A two-person PM cell is organic to the IBCT. The MP units assigned to corps, divisions, and separate brigades are capable of performing all five MP functions. They provide combat, CS, and combat-service-support (CSS) operations within their command's AO.

TYPES OF MILITARY POLICE UNITS

1-17. Most MP units supporting a TO and a JOA are capable of performing all five MP functions. However, the functions must be prioritized based on METT-TC and the availability of MP assets. Current MP structures are designed and tailored to better support the level of command deployed. For example, at the division level, division MP companies are organized as light, heavy, airborne, or air assault and are organic to their respective divisions. The EAC and corps MP brigades and battalions are equally designed to command and control a force mix of up to six battalions or companies. An MP escort-guard and guard company are designed to transport, guard, and provide security to EPWs, civilian internees (CIs), or dislocated civilians. The MP escort-guard company is assigned to the MP brigade (I/R), and the MP guard company is assigned to the MP battalion (I/R).

★ 1-18. MP units can also be tailored and augmented to accomplish multiple, diverse, or specific missions. Customs, L&O, and MWD teams are examples of MP capabilities and flexible responses to a combatant commander's operational requirements. (See Table 1-1 for a more complete description of MP units. See FM 19-10 and Army Regulation (AR) 190-12 for further information.) The battlefield workload analysis (BWA) is a tool used to determine the number of MP units required to perform some of these multiple missions (see Appendix C).

★ Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions

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★ Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

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JOINT, MULTINATIONAL, AND INTERAGENCY OPERATIONS

1-19. In today's environment, the Army will rarely operate or fight alone. The high probability that the Army will operate in concert with its sister services, in an alliance with the forces of foreign nations, or in support of United Nations (UN) operations (when it is committed) is fully reflected in joint doctrine. In such operations, protecting LOC, key facilities, and command and control (C²) centers will be a shared responsibility. Under this framework, MP units can expect to share the AO with joint, combined, multinational, or interagency resources. MP forces must be prepared to conduct a number of full-spectrum operations with a variety of government and nongovernmental agencies, other services, allied nations, and international agencies.

1-20. Corps and division commanders and staffs must plan (in advance) the transition from a single-service headquarters with joint representation to a joint headquarters capable of functioning as a joint task force (JTF) headquarters. When tasked to form a JTF headquarters, the corps or division must ensure that all of the staff sections and agencies have joint representation (see FMs 100-15 and 71-100). To this end, MP planners must ensure that the JTF is augmented with the appropriate MP forces and with the appropriate echeloned C².

1-21. Regardless of the force mix, the MP provide the force with unparalleled, multifunctional capabilities. Among these capabilities is the MP's ability to generate firepower or to handle populations such as EPWs/CIs, dislocated civilians, and refugees. Additionally, MP expertise in investigations and law enforcement enhances the capabilities of other joint, multinational, and interagency police and security forces.

1-22. MP security plans must reflect the joint synergy derived from combining the multiple and diverse capabilities of all participants. To capitalize upon that synergy, MP leaders must

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keep an open line of communication and coordination to offset the challenges presented by interoperability. Some of these interoperability challenges include—

- Differing political objectives.
- Differing capabilities.
- Cultural/language differences.
- Legal and policy constraints.
- Media impacts.
- Compromise of sensitive processes, procedures, and equipment.
- C².
- Communications (digital- and analog-equipment differences).

1-23. MP plans must also accommodate differences in planning capabilities, as well as differences in doctrine, training, and equipment. The intent is to match security missions with force capabilities. MP leaders must understand that operations will often involve multinational teams. While US forces routinely task-organize, this may be more difficult to accomplish with some multinational security forces. This kind of orchestration requires employing standardized procedures, communications, equipment, and liaison within the constraints of operations security (OPSEC).

1-24. Coordination is the key to mission accomplishment in multinational and interagency operations. A military coordination center or a civil-military operations center (CMOC) may meet this coordination requirement. The CMOC provides access for nonmilitary agencies desiring military (to include MP/CID) assistance and coordination. These nonmilitary agencies may include—

- Government organizations (GOs).
- NGOs.
- International organizations (IOs).
- International humanitarian organizations (IHOs).
- HN authorities and agencies.

1-25. The introduction of US Army MP in any joint, multinational, or interagency operation is based on METT-TC and the capabilities they bring to the operation. Effective integration of MP forces with other security forces reduces redundant functions, clarifies responsibilities, and conserves resources.

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Chapter 2

Battle Command

Command is the authority a commander in military service lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank and assignment. Leaders possessing command authority strive to use it with firmness, care, and skill.

FM 101-5-1

Battle command is the exercise of command in an operation against a hostile, thinking opponent. Battle command includes visualizing the current state and the desired end state, then formulating concepts of operations to get from one state to the other at the least cost. In addition to visualizing and formulating concepts, battle command encompasses assigning missions; prioritizing and allocating resources; selecting the critical time and place to act; and knowing how and when to make adjustments in the fight. Battle command enables MP commanders to lead, prioritize, and allocate assets required in support of the Army commander. MP commanders must observe, orient, decide, and act on their decisions quickly. Information is the key element in the battle-command process; therefore, the commander must have accurate and timely information upon which to base his decisions.

OVERVIEW

2-1. The battle command of MP units is typically decentralized due to the nature of their CS functions, METT-TC, and the needs of the Army commander. This places the burden of sound, timely decision making to the lowest levels. MP leaders must develop a keen sense of situational awareness and visualization, and they must constantly track the actions of supported units.

BATTLEFIELD VISUALIZATION

2-2. The ability to visualize the battlefield is a critical element of battle command. Battlefield visualization is an essential leadership attribute and is critical to accomplishing the mission. It is learned and attained through training, practice, experience, technical and tactical knowledge, and available battle-command technologies. It results when the MP commander understands the higher commander's intent, his assigned mission, the enemy, and the friendly force's capabilities and limitations. See Appendix D for further information on command technologies.

2-3. Battlefield visualization includes the MP commander's view of what his forces will do and the resources needed to do the mission. He envisions a sequence of actions that will cause his MP forces to perform at the desired end state. Ultimately, the MP commander's battlefield vision evolves into his intent and helps him develop his concept of operations.

COMMANDER'S INTENT

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2-4. The commander's intent is a key part of Army orders. It is a clear, concise statement of what the force must do to succeed with respect to the enemy, the terrain, and the desired end state. It provides the link between the mission and the concept of operations by stating key

tasks. These tasks, along with the mission, are the basis for subordinates to exercise initiative when unanticipated opportunities arise or when the original concept of operations no longer applies. MP leaders at all echelons must ensure that the mission and the commander's intent are understood two echelons down (see FM 101-5).

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

2-5. The commander's intent does not include the method by which the MP units will accomplish the mission. This method is called the commander's concept of operations. It must—

- Convey the commander's vision of how to accomplish the mission in a manner that allows his subordinates maximum initiative.
- Build around intelligence gathering and the precise employment of MP resources.
- Provide the basis for task organization, scheme of maneuver, terrain organization, tasks to subordinates, and synchronization.

COMMAND AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIPS

2-6. MP units are assigned to, attached to, or placed under the operational control (OPCON) of MP or other units they support. OPCON is the authority to perform command functions over subordinate forces. This includes organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designing objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. MP C² relationships may be changed briefly to provide better support for a specific operation or to meet the needs of the supported commander. MP units may be placed under the OPCON of another unit commander for short-term operations. The MP unit remains in this relationship only as long as it is needed for that operation.

MP support to the Bosnian municipal elections consisted of one division and two corps MP companies. These MP assets, attached to Task Force (TF) Eagle, were task-organized from different sources. The division MP company and the PM cell were organic to TF Eagle's mechanized infantry division headquarters, but the two corps MP units were from US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) MP battalions in CONUS.

SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS

2-7. MP units on the battlefield provide two types of support—general support (GS) and direct support (DS). Corps and EAC MP units provide GS to their respective corps/EAC subordinate commands. Light, airborne, and air-assault MP companies provide GS to their respective divisions. Heavy-division MP companies provide GS to the division rear and DS to the division's subordinate brigades.

STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

2-8. The PM for each level of command is that command's advisor on MP combat, CS, and CSS operations. The PM—

- Advises the commander and staff about MP abilities/capabilities.

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- Supervises the preparation of plans and dictates policies.
- Coordinates MP operations.
- Assists and supervises the interaction of supporting and supported units.
- Reviews current MP operations.
- Coordinates with allied forces and HN military and civil police.
- Ensures that MP plans and operations supporting the commander's tactical plan are carried out.
- Recommends when and where to concentrate the command's MP assets.
- Supervises or monitors MP support in the command's AO.

2-9. The PM works daily with the commander and staff officers who employ MP resources and whose AORs influence MP support. The PM works closely with the coordinating staff at the appropriate command level to coordinate MP support. He ensures that MP planning is practical and flexible, that plans are coordinated with staff sections and subordinate commands, and that plans reflect manpower and resources needed by MP. (This includes the need for C², fire support, equipment, and supplies. It also includes construction, communication, transportation, and aviation support.) As new information is received, the PM reviews, updates, and modifies the plans. He ensures that the echelon commander gets the necessary MP support.

2-10. In the absence of specific directions or orders, the PM plans the use of MP assets. He evaluates the current operations and projects the future courses of action (COAs). He bases his plans on assumptions consistent with the commander's intent and a thorough knowledge of the situation and mission. The PM considers—

- METT-TC.
- Current estimates developed by the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) and the police information assessment process (PIAP).
- The environment within the AO. This includes the climate, the terrain, and obstacles. It also includes the legal authority and status of the force; the width, depth, size, and location of built-up areas; and the attitudes and abilities of the local populace.
- The types of units operating in the area (to include joint, combined, multinational, and interagency units) and the missions and capabilities of these units. This knowledge is imperative to understand their capability to counter threats in their area.
- The specific missions of MP units in the area and the impact that rear-area security operations will have on the ability of these units to perform other functions.
- Personnel, vehicles, and equipment in the MP units.

2-11. Coordination and communication between the PM and Army commanders is essential. Such actions ensure timely and efficient MP support to all levels of command during any operation. The informal, technical chain of coordination is an open line of communication between PMs at different echelons. The informal chain of coordination fosters cooperation and help among the MP elements at each echelon. For instance, when the division PM needs more assets to accomplish added missions, he initiates coordination with the corps PM. If the corps PM can provide support, the division PM formalizes his request for assistance through the division Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans) (G3).

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Chapter 3

The Threat

In the 40-odd years of the Cold War, in many locations around the world, the Army performed a deterrent role as part of the containment strategy. In other places, at other times, the Army fulfilled the Nation's expectation in operations too small to be called "wars," although no less dangerous. To the soldier on the ground, Operations Urgent Fury in Grenada and Just Cause in Panama were indistinguishable from combat operations of their forefathers. Operations Provide Comfort in Iraq and Restore Hope in Somalia, although peace operations, also proved to be dangerous.

FM 100-1

The end of the Cold War has reduced, but not eliminated, the most immediate threat to the security of the US and other western nations. However, the absence of a dominant, identifiable threat has produced a far more complex and confusing strategic environment than the one that was present during the Cold War. Forward-deployed and CONUS-based ARFOR and civilians are and will continue to be engaged in a range of military actions. These actions stem from deterring conflicts to conducting peacetime engagement operations to providing support to civil agencies at home and abroad.

OVERVIEW

3-1. During the past decade, the US has deployed forces in multiple operations that have included crisis response in combat situations as well as participation in noncombat activities. The Army's presence in South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait and its deployments to Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo are clear indicators that the military must be prepared to face not only the traditional threat, but also a nontraditional, nonecheloned enemy. To support Army commanders successfully, MP leaders must understand the nature and complexity of these threats and how they can potentially affect the desired strategic, operational, and tactical end states.

REAR-AREA AND SUSTAINMENT OPERATIONS

3-2. The rear area for any particular command is the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area assigned to the next lower level of command. This area is provided primarily for the performance of support functions. Operations in the rear area assure freedom of action and continuity of operations, sustainment, and C². Sustainment operations are those that enable shaping and decisive operations by assuring freedom of action and continuity of operations, CSS, and C² (see FM 3-0). Sustainment operations include the following elements:

- CSS.
- Rear-area and base security.
- Movement control.
- Terrain management.
- Infrastructure development.

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3-3. During the Cold War, the danger to rear areas included forces that would be deployed in support of major soviet-style operations. The adversaries using the soviet model could be expected to engage in intense combat activity in their enemy's rear area. Their forces were prepared to penetrate into the enemy's rear and to attack and destroy its reserve forces and rear-area installations. To protect the rear areas, the MP were among the first mobile fighting forces available to the battlefield commander and thus, a source of combat power. Today, the Army commander uses the MP's flexibility and their modular-force training, adaptability, and mobility to serve as a combat multiplier throughout his entire AO. During sustainment operations, the MP perform all functions to ensure freedom of maneuver in support of the overall operational effort.

3-4. Failure to protect our forces during sustainment operations normally results in failure of the entire operation. Sustainment operations determine how fast ARFOR reconstitute and how far they can exploit success. The likelihood of MP units encountering the enemy and engaging in direct combat (not only in the rear area, but also during sustainment operations) cannot be underestimated.

3-5. Threats to rear-area and sustainment operations exist throughout the full spectrum of military operations. These threats may be related or independently engaged, but their effects are frequently cumulative. Threats to rear-area and sustainment operations are usually theater-dependent and are not limited to those outlined in this manual. Joint Publication (JP) 3-10 further discusses the threat in the rear area. Although JP 3-10 defines the threat in the context of a JRA, MP leaders can expect the same level of activity anywhere that US forces are deployed.

RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT, AND INTEGRATION OPERATIONS

3-6. Reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) operations consist of essential and interrelated processes in the AO that transform arriving personnel and materiel into forces capable of meeting operational requirements. During RSOI operations, the threat encountered will depend mostly on the type of entry, the nature of the operation, and the enemy. During major contingencies, forces deploy from power-projection platforms within the US or forward bases. The PM must plan MP support during the initial stages of the deployment to ensure the protection of follow-on forces and the detection of potential threats (see FM 100-17-3).

3-7. MP support to RSOI operations includes, but is not limited to—

- Conducting AS operations to counter or prevent enemy actions against marshalling and staging areas.
- Conducting convoy, airport, and rail security operations.
- Conducting populace- and resource-control operations.
- Conducting other physical-security and force-protection measures.
- Conducting other MP functions (as determined by the PM).

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THREAT LEVELS

3-8. The threat is divided into three levels. These levels provide a general description and categorization of threat activities, identify the defense requirements to counter them, and

establish a common reference for planning guidelines. MP leaders must understand that this does not imply that threat activities will occur in a specific sequence or that there is a necessary interrelationship between each level.

Level I

3-9. Level I threats include the following types of individuals or activities:

- **Enemy-controlled agents.** Enemy-controlled agents are a potential threat throughout the rear area. Their primary missions include espionage, sabotage, subversion, and criminal activities. Their activities span the range of military operations and may increase during both war and military operations other than war (MOOTW). These activities may include assassinating or kidnapping key military or civilian personnel or guiding special-purpose individuals or teams to targets in the rear area.
- **Enemy sympathizers.** Civilians sympathetic to the enemy may become significant threats to US and multinational operations. They may be the most difficult to neutralize because they are normally not part of an established enemy-agent network, and their actions will be random and unpredictable. During war and MOOTW, indigenous groups sympathetic to the enemy or those simply opposed to the US can be expected to provide assistance, information, and shelter to guerrilla and enemy unconventional or special-purpose forces operating in the rear area.
- **Terrorism.** Terrorists are among the most difficult threats to neutralize and destroy. Their actions span the full spectrum of military operations.
- **Civil disturbances.** Civil disturbances, such as demonstrations and riots, may pose a direct or indirect threat to military operations. Although this threat may not be of great impact during war, it may significantly change and affect MOOTW.

Level II

3-10. Level II threats include the following types of forces:

- **Guerilla forces.** Irregular and predominantly indigenous forces conducting guerrilla warfare can pose a serious threat to military forces and civilians. They can cause significant disruptions to the orderly conduct of the local government and services.
- **Unconventional forces.** Special-operations forces (SOF) are highly trained in unconventional-warfare techniques. They are normally inserted surreptitiously into the rear area before the onset of an armed conflict. They establish and activate espionage networks, collect intelligence, carry out specific sabotage missions, develop target lists, and conduct damage assessments of targets struck.
- **Small tactical units.** Specially organized reconnaissance elements are capable of conducting raids and ambushes in addition to their primary reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering missions. Small (size or capability), bypassed conventional units, as well as other potential threat forces, are also capable of conducting raids and ambushes to disrupt operations.

Level III

3-11. Level III threats are made up of conventional forces. Potential threat forces are capable of projecting combat power rapidly by land, air, or sea deep into the rear area. Specific examples include airborne, heliborne, and amphibious operations; large, combined-

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arms, ground-forces operations; and bypassed units and infiltration operations involving large numbers of individuals or small groups infiltrated into the rear area, regrouped at predetermined times and locations, and committed against priority targets. Level III forces may use a combination of the following tactics as a precursor to a full-scale offensive operation:

- **Air or missile attack.** Threat forces may be capable of launching an air or missile attack throughout the rear area. It is often difficult to distinguish quickly between a limited or full-scale attack before impact; therefore, protective measures will normally be based on the maximum threat capability.
- **Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) attack.** Commanders must be aware that NBC munitions may be used in conjunction with air, missile, or other conventional-force attacks. The NBC weapons could also be used at Level I or II by terrorists or unconventional forces in order to accomplish their political or military objectives.

THREAT-LEVEL MATRIX

3-12. Table 3-1 lists the threat levels and their likely appropriate responses. The threat levels listed are based on the type of threat. The table should not be construed as restricting the response options to any particular threat.

Table 3-1. Threat Levels

Threat Level	Example	Response
I	Agents, saboteurs, sympathizers, and terrorists	Unit, base, and base-cluster self-defense measures
II	Small tactical units, unconventional-warfare forces, guerrillas, and bypassed enemy forces	Self-defense measures and response forces with supporting fires
III	Large tactical-force operations (including airborne, heliborne, amphibious, infiltration, and bypassed enemy forces)	Timely commitment of a TCF

THREAT PRIORITIES

3-13. The threat will attempt to perform the following operations against targets in the rear area:

- Detect and identify targets.
- Destroy or neutralize operational weapons-system capabilities.
- Delay or disrupt the timely movement of forces and supplies.
- Weaken the friendly force's C² network.
- Disrupt support to combat forces.
- Set the stage for future enemy operations.
- Create panic and confusion throughout the rear area.

3-14. Typical examples of enemy priority targets include the following:

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- NBC-weapons storage sites and delivery systems.
- Key command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) facilities.
- Air-defense artillery (ADA) sites.
- Airfields and air bases.
- Port facilities.
- Main supply routes (MSRs) and MSR checkpoints.
- Key LOC.
- Reserve assembly areas (AAs).
- Troop barracks.
- Critical civilian and logistics facilities.

THREAT LOCATION

3-15. The fact that the Cold War has ended does not imply that our traditional threat has ended. North Korea and Iraq are constant reminders of this fact. For the near future, Army commanders will fight units with Cold-War-era equipment and tactics. The Army trains and is prepared to fight an enemy capable of interfering with our freedom of maneuver throughout the battlefield. On an extended battlefield with asymmetric threats, the danger to high-value assets (HVAs) (including CSS, C², communication nodes, and MSRs) only increases. The idea that the danger to the rear area decreases as you travel farther away from the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA) is not true. Threat intensity does not depend on geographical location; it depends on what operations the enemy believes must be initiated (and to what degree) to achieve its objective in the rear area. Military commanders depend on the MP to delay and defeat threats in their AO with a mobile reaction force.

COMMUNICATIONS ZONE

3-16. The nature of the COMMZ will encourage Level I and II threats to concentrate along the LOC and other areas of military significance. MP units will encounter an enemy that is capable of disrupting operations throughout the COMMZ while employing terrorist activities, enemy-controlled agent activities, enemy sympathizers, and saboteurs. If the enemy is Level III capable, MP leaders must expect infiltrations and air, missile, or NBC attacks as a precursor to a major Level III operation.

CORPS REAR AREA

3-17. The activities in Levels I and II will be similar in composition and density as in the COMMZ, but they will target key corps units, key facilities, and corps sustainment capabilities. The threat activities, especially at smaller unit levels, may even precede hostilities. MP leaders must be alert and prepared to encounter unconventional forces conducting diversionary or sabotage operations and small combat units conducting raids, ambushes, or reconnaissance operations or collecting special warfare intelligence. With the fast tempo of offensive operations, MP leaders must also be alert and prepared to encounter bypassed forces that can disrupt operations in the corps rear area.

DIVISION REAR AREA

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3-18. The division rear area (DRA) contains many types of CS and CSS units and conducts many complex operations. As in the COMMZ and the corps rear area, the full spectrum of Level I, II, and III activities may occur in the DRA. The main target will be the division's

HVA (including key C² facilities; airfields; artillery, aviation, and air-defense assets; LOC; and essential CSS units). The threat may conduct diversionary attacks, sabotages, raids, ambushes, and reconnaissance operations to affect the commander's freedom of maneuver and the continuity of operations. Unlike corps MP, the likelihood of division MP encountering bypassed enemy forces is expected. Failure to delay or defeat these forces will impact division operations.

OTHER TYPES OF THREATS

3-19. As US forces are deployed throughout the world, they will have to face nontraditional, asymmetric threats (other than those listed in Table 3-1, page 3-5) that may be geographically specific. As part of situational awareness, and in coordination with military intelligence (MI) and CID personnel, MP leaders must evaluate and assess the impact of these threats in their AO. A TO is vulnerable to any or a combination of the following threats:

- National or international organized crime.
- Narcotics traffickers.
- Narcotics terrorists.
- Extremist groups.
- Paramilitary groups.
- Ethnic or religious disputes.
- Trade in illegal weapons or strategic materials.

3-20. MP leaders must be aware that other threats exist and that they have the same potential as the Level I and II threats to disrupt operations in rear-area or sustainment operations. In some instances, the above threats' capabilities or the massing of personnel may have the same potential threat as a Level III threat.

COUNTERING THE THREAT

3-21. The disruption of rear-area and sustainment operations directly affects military efforts. Three types of forces may be used to counter the threat in these areas—a base/base-cluster self-defense force, a response force, or a tactical combat force (TCF).

BASE/BASE-CLUSTER SELF-DEFENSE FORCE

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3-22. A base cluster is established when the appropriate echelon rear-operations cell or command post (CP) places geographically contiguous or noncontiguous bases under the control of a headquarters. The base cluster becomes the next higher tactical C² headquarters of those bases. The rear-operations cell or the rear CP may also establish a base cluster for a corps support group (CSG), an area support group (ASG), or other CSS units operating in the corps or division rear areas.

3-23. US ARFOR have the inherent responsibility to contribute as many forces as possible for base defense and local security for themselves and their facilities, installations, and activities. Each base and base-cluster commander must develop a defense plan to detect, defeat, and minimize the effects of Level I and limited Level II threat attacks on his base or base cluster (including NBC attacks). To maximize the unit's mission accomplishment, defense plans must be flexible and allow for differing degrees of security based on the

probability of threat activity. Defense plans are given to MP units operating near the base or base cluster. The base commander most often employs a series of defense measures providing internal and perimeter security. His internal reaction forces use organic weapons to neutralize and defeat most low-level threat activity. Although not fully equipped to engage major conventional or unconventional enemy forces that may confront him, a base commander must deploy his personnel to defend themselves until MP, HN, local police, or combat forces (if available) can respond.

RESPONSE FORCE

3-24. A response force is summoned when the base or base cluster is faced with threat forces that are beyond their self-defense capability. If the MP are the designated response force, they must—

- Coordinate with the supported bases or base-cluster commanders to conduct a joint IPB.
- Review base and base-cluster self-defense plans.
- Exchange signal-operating-instructions (SOI) information.
- Identify MP contingency plans to counter likely enemy activities.
- Integrate ADA, engineer, chemical, field-artillery (FA), Army-aviation, and close-air-support (CAS) fire support into their plans (if available).

3-25. MP units help the base or base cluster return to its primary mission by defeating Level II threats. MP units closely watch likely avenues of enemy approach, possible landing zones (LZs), drop zones (DZs), C² facilities, and other key installations. They accomplish this through the MMS, AS, and PIO functions.

3-26. If MP units are not the designated response force, they may become the initial response force for units within their AO. When this occurs, they block, delay or, if possible, destroy enemy elements within their capability. If the attack is by a larger or more capable force, they will maintain contact and continue to develop the situation or delay until the appropriate response force appears or the battlefield commander commits the TCF.

TACTICAL COMBAT FORCE

3-27. When the MP response force encounters or engages threats beyond its ability to defeat, it immediately notifies the higher headquarters. The battlefield commander will then evaluate the situation and commit the TCF to defeat the Level III threat. The TCF is normally a combined-arms organization tailored by the corps or division G3, based on METT-TC. The TCF normally receives fire, aviation, or other support needed to fight and defeat the threat. Once the TCF is identified and before it is committed to battle, it will conduct direct coordination with the MP or other response forces regarding the exchange of reconnaissance information, battle-handoff procedures, and contingency plans for TCF operations. Once the TCF is committed, the MP unit performing as the response force becomes OPCON to the TCF commander.

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MP AS THE TCF

3-28. The MP brigade or battalion is capable of conducting TCF missions only when properly augmented. MP augmentation may be in the form of fires, small combat units,

aviation assets, or CAS. The specific type of augmentation is METT-TC dependent. Additionally, the MP C² headquarters must receive the respective liaison officers to ensure that augmentation forces are synchronized and employed according to their capabilities. The MP commander's situational awareness and battlefield visualization are key elements to TCF operations. Once designated as the TCF, the MP unit commander establishes liaison with the appropriate rear CP to obtain—

- The current rear-area IPB.
- The friendly unit disposition.
- Defense plans.
- Priorities for protection.
- The fire-support plan.

3-29. Based on the above information, the MP commander conducts his own IPB and develops a concept of operations. He then forwards it to the appropriate higher echelon for coordination and approval.

3-30. The MP's ability to employ organic MP assets as part of the TCF is limited by the following factors:

- **MP availability.** Normally, all MP assets available are committed at all times. The specific function and scope that MP units perform during the operation are determined by the Army commander's needs, the intensity of the conflict, and the availability of MP resources. The commander, with advice from the MP leader, must decide which MP operations must be scaled back, delayed, or shifted before the MP unit can be designated as part of the TCF.
- **MP dispersion.** MP units are normally displaced over a large geographical area. Technological capabilities and mobility allow them to operate over great distances. In today's battlefield, a typical MP company employment covers between 1,000 and 1,200 square kilometers and performs numerous missions in support of all five functions. The distance between elements, the reprioritization and movement of other MP units, the difficult terrain, poor roads, and bad weather may slow down the MP's commitment as a TCF.

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Chapter 4

Military Police Functions

Military police support the Army commander's mission to win the battle. They help the commander shape the battlefield so that he can conduct decisive operations to destroy enemy forces, large or small, wherever and whenever the Army is sent to war.

MAJ(P) Anthony Cruz

The MP Corps supports shaping and sustainment operations while performing its five basic functions as a flexible, economy-of-force organization. Through these functions, MP units are able to provide the commander with an array of CS operations across the full spectrum of military operations (see Table 4-1).

Table 4-1. MP Functions

	Functions				
	MMS	AS	PIO	L&O	I/R
Subtasks	Support to river-crossing and breaching operations and passage of lines	Recon operations ADC Base/air-base defense	IPB support PIAP	Law enforcement	EPW/CI handling
	Straggler and dislocated-civilian control	Response-force/TCF operations	Active and passive roles	Criminal investigations	US military prisoner handling
	Route R&S	Critical site, asset, and HRP security	Information collection and dissemination	US Customs operations	Populace and resource control
	MSR regulation enforcement	Force protection/physical security	Joint, interagency, and multinational coordination	Related L&O training	Dislocated civilians
		Antiterrorism			
NOTE: Subtasks not all-inclusive.					

OVERVIEW

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4-1. MP assets are limited. Specific functions are performed at any given time and are determined by the supported commander's need, the intensity of the conflict, and the availability of MP resources. The supported commander, through the command's PM, sets the priorities for MP operations.

4-2. The PM (based on METT-TC and the available assets) continuously evaluates the trade-off between the MP support that the commander requires and the MP support that can

be provided. To meet the priorities set by the commander's tactical plan, the PM recommends the allocation and employment of MP assets for MP combat, CS, and CSS operations.

MANEUVER AND MOBILITY SUPPORT

4-3. The MMS function involves numerous measures and actions necessary to support the commander's freedom of movement in his AOR. The MP expedite the forward and lateral movement of combat resources and ensure that commanders get forces, supplies, and equipment when and where they are needed. This is particularly important in the modern battlefield where there is a greater geographical dispersal of forces and lengthened LOC.

4-4. The MP maintain the security and viability of the strategic and tactical LOC to ensure that the commander can deploy and employ his forces. The MP support the commander and help expedite military traffic by operating traffic-control posts (TCPs), defilades, or mobile patrols; erecting route signs on MSRs or alternate supply routes (ASRs); or conducting a reconnaissance for bypassed or additional routes. The MP move all units quickly and smoothly with the least amount of interference possible.

4-5. As part of the MMS function, the MP support river-crossing operations, breaching operations, and a passage of lines. They also provide straggler control, dislocated-civilian control, route reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S), and MSR regulation enforcement.

RIVER-CROSSING OPERATIONS

4-6. US forces conduct river-crossing operations to move a large force across a river obstacle with a minimum loss of momentum. The MP play a vital role by assisting the force commander in crossing the river as quickly and efficiently as possible. The crossing is usually planned and conducted by the headquarters directing the crossing. As such, a division crossing operation is conducted by a corps. Whether a brigade or division is crossing, the division MP company may also cross to provide uninterrupted support to the division. In these instances, there is a total reliance on the corps MP to support the crossing. The same is true for breaching operations and a passage of lines.

4-7. MP support for river-crossing operations reduces the crossing time and promotes the efficient movement of vehicles. It reduces congestion, speeds the crossing, and enables the maneuver commander to continue his momentum toward his primary objective. The MP establishes staging and holding areas and TCPs to control movement to and from these areas (according to the traffic-control plan). The MP may be called on to provide security for crossing forces at the crossing sites. In most cases, the MP TCPs and engineer regulation points (ERPs) are located on both sides of the river to improve communications and coordination between the units.

4-8. MP employment for river crossing is influenced by METT-TC. The number and placement of MP assets supporting a river-crossing operation varies with the size of the crossing force, the direction of the crossing (forward or retrograde), and the degree of enemy resistance expected or encountered.

4-9. The MP operating inside the crossing areas are OPCON to the crossing-area commander for the duration of the operation. The MP operating outside of the crossing area

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are under the command of their appropriate echelon commander.

4-10. The main thrust of MP support to river-crossing operations is within the immediate river-crossing site. The MP direct units to their proper locations (such as holding areas and staging areas) and ensure that units move through the area within the time listed on the movement schedule. This is a highly critical aspect of river crossing because the number of crossing sites is limited. MP assets are placed where they can stress MMS operations on MSRs leading into the crossing area.

4-11. The MP also provide AS to allow crossing forces to cross the river without losing momentum or forces. On both near and far sides, the MP are used to recon the crossing unit's flanks and rear to enhance security (see FM 19-4).

BREACHING OPERATIONS

4-12. Breaching operations are conducted to allow forces to maneuver through obstacles. Obstacle breaching is the employment of a combination of tactics and techniques to advance an attacking force to the far side of an obstacle that may be covered by fire. It is perhaps the most difficult combat task a force can encounter. Breaching operations begin when friendly forces detect an obstacle, and they end when the battle handover has occurred between the follow-on forces and a unit conducting the breaching operation (see FM 90-13-1).

4-13. The MP support breaching operations in numerous ways. MP assets are employed based on METT-TC, the available resources, and the commander's priorities. As a minimum, MP support may include, but is not limited to—

- Establishing TCPs along routes leading to or departing from the breaching site.
- Establishing holding areas.
- Establishing TCPs at the breaching site.
- Assisting engineers with temporary route signs.
- Establishing straggler-control operations.
- Conducting AS operations.

4-14. The most critical MP support is provided at the breaching site. The MP provide the commander with a means to control traffic flow to appropriate lanes. When multiple lanes branch off of a single far-recognition marker, the MP assist in directing the formation through various lanes. They also assist in modifying the traffic flow when lanes have been closed for maintenance or expansion. The MP conduct close coordination with the crossing-force commander and the TF commander executing the breaching operation. The MP enable the commander to make last-minute changes in traffic flow, thereby giving him increased flexibility to react to the enemy situation.

PASSAGE OF LINES

4-15. A passage of lines is an operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy. The passage of lines is a high-risk military operation that requires close coordination between the passing unit, the stationary unit, and the MP providing the support.

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4-16. The MP help reduce confusion and congestion during a passage of lines. They provide security in areas surrounding passage points and passage lanes to ensure that the passing unit has priority for using routes to and through the areas. The headquarters directing the operations sets the route's priority. The MP can support a forward, rearward, or lateral passage of lines. Before the actual operation, the MP in the AO conduct an area or zone reconnaissance to become familiar with the routes to, through, and beyond the area of passage. This enables the MP to extend the commander's C² by providing directions at passage points and by guiding the units through the passing lanes. Maintaining unit integrity and reducing incidents of stragglers is vital to maintaining the passing unit's momentum in a forward passage of lines. The MP perform aggressive straggler- and dislocated-civilian-control operations to prevent possible infiltration of the enemy.

4-17. A passage of lines is usually planned and coordinated by the headquarters directing the passage. A division's passage of lines is planned and coordinated by the corps headquarters. The detailed plans are made and coordinated between the divisions involved. Close coordination between the division and corps PMs is essential. An MP unit may be the unit involved in passing through the lines of another unit. When conducting a delay of a Level II threat, the MP are likely to conduct a passage of lines with the TCF. To avoid fratricide, close coordination between the MP response-force commander and the TCF is imperative (see FM 19-4).

STRAGGLER CONTROL

4-18. Mobile patrols, TCPs, and checkpoint teams return stragglers to military control as part of their operations. Most stragglers are simply persons who become separated from their command by events in the CZ or while moving through the COMMZ. If a straggler is ill, wounded, or in shock, an MP must give him first aid and, if needed, call for medical evacuation (MEDEVAC). If a straggler is uninjured, an MP directs him to his parent unit or to a replacement unit (as command policies dictate). The MP ensure that stragglers attempting to avoid return to their units are escorted back to their command (as a minimum).

4-19. The MP set up special posts for straggler control following NBC attacks or major enemy breakthroughs that result in large numbers of lost, dazed, and confused military personnel. Mobile MP teams operate between posts, and they also direct or collect stragglers. Straggler collection points may be needed if many stragglers are present in a combat theater. If allied forces are present in the theater, each nation establishes a collection point for its own personnel. MP teams are aware of each allied location and are prepared to assist allied soldiers in returning to their respective command. The MP use available transportation assets to transfer stragglers from TCPs and checkpoints to a straggler collection point. At the collection point, they are screened and sorted for removal to a medical facility or returned to their units to reconstitute the tactical commander's combat force.

4-20. The MP report information about stragglers with whom they come in contact. This information is compiled by the MP headquarters and forwarded through appropriate channels to the higher command. Information given by stragglers that is of immediate tactical value is reported without delay.

DISLOCATED-CIVILIAN CONTROL

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4-21. The MP expediting traffic on MSRs may encounter dislocated civilians that could hinder military traffic. The MP assist and divert dislocated civilians from MSRs and other areas to I/R facilities. They may also deny the movement of civilians whose location, direction of movement, or actions may be a threat to themselves or to the combat operation. The HN government is responsible for identifying routes for the safe movement of dislocated civilians out of an AO. If needed, the MP assist the civil-affairs unit and the HN in redirecting dislocated civilians to alternate routes established by the HN government.

4-22. The US forces do not assume control of dislocated civilians unless requested to do so by the HN or unless operating in an environment with a hostile government. When the senior US commander assumes responsibility, the MP coordinate with civil affairs to set up TCPs at critical points along the route to direct dislocated civilians to secondary roadways and areas not used by military forces. As required, MWD teams may be used as a show of force or as a deterrent to assist with uncooperative personnel.

ROUTE R&S

4-23. The MP conduct hasty and deliberate route reconnaissances to obtain information on a route and nearby terrain from which the enemy can influence troop movement. A route reconnaissance focuses on continually monitoring the condition of MSRs, ASRs, and other areas. MP patrols look for restricting terrain, effects of weather on the route, damage to the route, NBC contamination, and enemy presence or absence. When enemy activity is spotted, the MP report it, maintain surveillance, and develop the situation. To gather information for proposed traffic plans, they look at the type and number of available routes; and they check load classifications, route widths, obstructions, and restrictions.

MSR REGULATION ENFORCEMENT

4-24. The MP undertake MSR regulation enforcement to keep the routes free for DSS operations. MP units support the command's MSR regulation measures as stated in the traffic-regulation plan (TRP). The TRP contains specific measures to ensure the smooth and efficient use of the road network. It assigns military route numbers and names, the direction of travel, highway regulation points, and preplanned MP TCPs. Most importantly to the MP, it gives the route's control classification. The MP ensure that classified routes are used only by authorized traffic. Vehicles traveling on roads too narrow for their passage or on roads unable to support their weight can obstruct the route.

4-25. To expedite traffic on MSRs, the MP operate special circulation control measures such as—

- Temporary route signing.
- Static posts such as TCPs, roadblocks, checkpoints, holding areas, and defilades at critical points.
- Mobile teams patrolling between static posts and monitoring traffic and road conditions.

4-26. They also gather information on friendly and enemy activities and help stranded vehicles and crews. The MP also place temporary route signs to warn of hazards or to guide drivers unfamiliar with the route. Using these measures, the MP exercise jurisdiction over the road network in the AO and coordinate with the HN (whenever possible) to expedite

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movement on MSRs.

AREA SECURITY

4-27. The MP perform the AS function to protect the force and to enhance the freedom of units to conduct their assigned missions. The MP who provide AS play a key role in supporting forces in rear-area and sustainment operations. The MP are a response force that delays and defeats enemy attempts to disrupt or demoralize military operations in the AO. The MP's mobility makes it possible for them to detect the threat as they aggressively patrol the AO, MSRs, key terrain, and critical assets. The MP's organic communications enable them to advise the appropriate headquarters, bases, base clusters, and moving units of impending enemy activities. With organic firepower, the MP are capable of engaging in decisive operations against a Level II threat and delaying (shaping) a Level III threat until commitment of the TCF.

4-28. Throughout all aspects of the AS function, the MP perform counteractions to protect the force and to prevent or defeat a Level II threat operating within the MP's AO. MP countermeasures may include implementing vulnerability assessments, developing procedures to detect terrorist actions before they occur, hardening likely targets, and conducting offensive operations to destroy the enemy. The MP use checkpoints and roadblocks to control the movement of vehicles, personnel, and materiel and to prevent illegal actions that may aid the enemy. The use of these control measures serves as a deterrence to terrorist activities, saboteurs, and other threats. However, at the same time, checkpoints and roadblocks expose the MP to these potential threats. To counter this fact, the MP may upgrade or harden vehicles and defensive positions.

4-29. The MP provide combat power to protect the C² headquarters, equipment, and services essential for mission success. The MP provide the battlefield commander with a light, mobile fighting force that can move, shoot, and communicate against any threat. Major subtasks associated with the AS function include reconnaissance operations; area damage control (ADC); base/air-base defense; response-force operations; and critical site, asset, and high-risk personnel (HRP) security.

RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS

4-30. As part of their AS mission, the MP serve as the eyes and ears of the battlefield commander by seeking out the enemy and reporting information obtained by recon patrols. The MP conduct area and zone reconnaissances, screening, surveillance, and countersurveillance to gain information to help guard against unexpected enemy attacks in the AO. The MP monitor likely avenues of approach and potential LZs and DZs. They become familiar with towns and other populated areas, ridgelines, woods, and other terrain features from which the enemy can influence movements along road networks. The MP pay close attention to areas near facilities designated critical by the commander. These areas include key MSR bridges and tunnels, depots, terminals, logistics-support bases, ammunition supply points (ASPs), communications centers/nodes, and C² headquarters. The MWD teams provide explosive detection and personnel detection/tracking capabilities that enhance reconnaissance operations (especially in urban terrain).

AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

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4-31. MP units take measures to support ADC before, during, and after hostile actions or natural and man-made disasters. The ADC actions integrate CS and CSS functions for many units. Engineers, medical personnel, and Army aviators work closely to ensure quick relief operations. The MP provide MSR regulation enforcement, refugee control, and some local security when required. As with reconnaissance operations, the MP may use MWD explosive-and personnel-detection capabilities to augment all MP missions in rear-area and sustainment operations.

BASE/AIR-BASE DEFENSE

4-32. The MP are the base and base-cluster commanders' links for detection, early warning, and employment against enemy attacks. The information gathered is dispersed throughout the rear area to help apprise the commander of enemy activities near bases. Base defense is the cornerstone of rear-area security. When the threat exceeds the base/base-cluster capability, the base/base-cluster commander requests MP assistance through the appropriate C² element.

4-33. Air-base defense requires special MP coordination with the US Air Force (USAF). The MP treat air bases like any other base or base cluster. A USAF air base may house the base-cluster commander, or it may be a cluster by itself. The MP are responsible for the air base's external defense. Its internal defense is primarily the responsibility of the Air Force's security forces. The security force provides in-depth defense for weapons, weapons systems, command centers, personnel, and other priority resources established by the base commander.

4-34. The security force is trained and equipped to detect, delay, and deny Level I and II threats. If a Level III threat is present, the security force is tasked with delaying actions; however, the HN, a sister service, or other support must be employed to defeat this threat. If the security force requires assistance to defeat a Level II threat, it may rely on MP response forces or another response force to assist in the defense. If available, the MP response force will react to the air-base defense, just as it would for any other base or base cluster within the MP's AO. However, the key to successful MP employment depends on the critical exchange of information before and during the MP employment. Good communications, an understanding of the defense plan, and liaison operations are vital in preventing responding forces from entering a situation that could result in fratricide.

RESPONSE-FORCE OPERATIONS

4-35. The MP are the base and base-cluster commanders' response force against enemy attacks in rear-area or sustainment operations. The MP gather information about the enemy while performing missions throughout the AO. This information provides commanders with enemy activity near bases. When needed, the MP provide a mobile response force to respond to bases under attack and to destroy the enemy. A base commander's defense plan is the cornerstone for protecting rear-area and sustainment operations. The base commander is responsible for defeating all Level I threats. When this threat exceeds his capabilities, he requests MP support. The MP located near bases or patrolling or conducting AS operations consolidate their forces, respond as quickly as possible, and conduct combat operations to destroy the enemy. If needed, the MP conduct a battle handover to the TCF.

4-36. MP forces performing as a response force are capable of conducting the following

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offensive operations:

- A movement to contact.
- A hasty ambush.
- A hasty attack.
- A delay.
- A call for fire.
- A repel attack against critical sites.
- A defense of critical sites.

4-37. To conduct these missions, the MP consolidate into squads or platoons to delay, defeat, or defend against the threat. See FMs 71-3 and 71-100 for more information on battle-handover operations.

CRITICAL SITE, ASSET, AND HRP SECURITY

4-38. The MP perform their AS function across the entire designated AO. When the MP provide security around a critical site or asset, they usually provide a mobile security screen, taking advantage of its weapons and communications platforms. This standoff protection detects and defeats the threat before it can move within direct-fire range of the facilities. The MP may be tasked to provide detail security to key facilities, assets, and personnel.

4-39. The MP provide security to major CPs and other facilities within the AO. Their employment maximizes mobility, lethality, and communications capabilities as a security screen. They may be required to establish local AS measures (such as checkpoints and listening/observation posts) to further protect these facilities. The MP provide internal access-control points to critical facilities, and they act as a response force. When the critical CP relocates, the MP provide in-transit security. Other types of critical site security include ASPs; deep-water ports; petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) terminals and pipelines; trains and railways; and air bases.

4-40. The MP may provide convoy security for top-priority units transporting especially critical supplies to combat forces. MP assets should be employed primarily on aggressive patrolling, route, area, and zone reconnaissance measures that would create a safe and secure environment for all types of vehicular and unit movement.

4-41. The MP and the CID provide protective services to designated key personnel by providing access control to restricted areas within CPs, providing in-transit security, or providing static security measures around the clock. The MP coordinate with the CID when close-in protection of key personnel is needed. The MP and the CID also provide training for personal-protection countermeasures. The MWD teams may be employed to enhance MP and CID detection and protection capabilities.

INTERNMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

4-42. The Army is the Department of Defense's (DOD's) executive agent for all EPW/CI operations. Additionally, the Army is DOD's executive agent for long-term confinement of US military prisoners. Within the Army and through the combatant commander, the MP are tasked with coordinating shelter, protection, accountability, and sustainment for EPWs/CIs. The I/R function addresses MP roles when dealing with EPWs/CIs, dislocated civilians, and

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US military prisoners.

4-43. The I/R function is of humane as well as tactical importance. In any conflict involving US forces, safe and humane treatment of EPWs/CIs is required by international law. Military actions on the modern battlefield will result in many EPWs/CIs. Entire units of enemy forces, separated and disorganized by the shock of intensive combat, may be captured. This can place a tremendous challenge on tactical forces and can significantly reduce the capturing unit's combat effectiveness. The MP support the battlefield commander by relieving him of the problem of handling EPWs/CIs with combat forces. The MP perform their I/R function of collecting, evacuating, and securing EPWs throughout the AO. In this process, the MP coordinate with MI to collect information that may be used in current or future operations.

4-44. Although the CS MP unit initially handles EPWs/CIs, modular MP (I/R) battalions with assigned MP guard companies and supporting MWD teams are equipped and trained to handle this mission for the long term. A properly configured modular MP (I/R) battalion can support, safeguard, account for, guard, and provide humane treatment for up to 4,000 EPWs/CIs; 8,000 dislocated civilians; or 1,500 US military prisoners.

EPW/CI HANDLING

4-45. The MP are tasked with collecting EPWs/CIs from combat units as far forward as possible. The MP operate collection points and holding areas to temporarily secure EPWs/CIs until they can be evacuated to the next higher echelon's holding area. The MP escort-guard company assigned to the MP brigade (I/R) evacuate the EPWs/CIs from the corps's holding area to the COMMZ's internment facilities. The MP safeguard and maintain accountability, protect, and provide humane treatment for all personnel under their care.

4-46. In a mature TO, MP (I/R) units process EPWs/CIs collected by MP teams and other units in the CZ. MP guard companies assigned to the MP (I/R) units guard EPWs/CIs at designated camps (see FM 19-40).

POPULACE AND RESOURCE CONTROL

4-47. Populace and resource control (PRC) denies adversaries or insurgents access to the general population and resources. The MP supports civil-affairs personnel and the tactical commander in planning and conducting PRC programs employed during all military operations. These programs may consist of curfews, movement restrictions, resettling dislocated civilians, licensing, ration control, regulation enforcement, amnesty programs, inspecting facilities, and guarding humanitarian-assistance distributions. The MP also direct dislocated civilians to resettlement camps where they are cared for while NGOs work to coordinate their relocation.

4-48. The MP's security capability, acceptability, and interface with the populace make them suitable as the primary forces of choice in these operations. The MP I/R units are specifically designed to fill this need (see FM 41-10).

US MILITARY PRISONERS CONFINEMENT

4-49. The MP detain, sustain, protect, and evacuate US military prisoners. Whenever

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possible, soldiers awaiting trial remain in their units, unless reasonable grounds exist to believe that they will not appear at the trial, the pretrial hearing, or the investigation or that they will engage in serious criminal misconduct. Under either of these two pretrial confinement instances, the commander must also reasonably believe that a less severe form of restraint (such as conditions of liberty, restriction in lieu of apprehension, or apprehension) are inadequate. When these circumstances exist and other legal requirements are met, US military personnel may be placed in pretrial confinement under the MP's direct control. Convicted military prisoners are moved as soon as possible to confinement facilities outside of the AO.

4-50. MP confinement operations parallel (but are separate from) the MP's EPW/CI operations. No member of the US armed forces may be placed in confinement in immediate association with an EPW or other foreign nationals who are not members of the US armed forces. A confinement facility is maintained within the TO only if distance or the lack of transportation requires such a facility. When military prisoners are retained in theater, temporary field detention facilities may be established in the CZ and a field confinement facility in the COMMZ (see FM 19-40 and AR 190-47).

LAW AND ORDER

4-51. The L&O function consists of those measures necessary to enforce laws, directives, and punitive regulations. The MP's L&O function extends the battlefield commander's C². The MP, in close coordination with the CID, work to suppress the chance for criminal behavior throughout the AO. By coordinating and maintaining liaison with other DOD, HN, joint, and multinational agencies, the MP at all levels coordinate actions to remove conditions that may promote crime or that have the potential to affect the combat force. Crime-prevention measures and selective enforcement measures are also performed as part of other functions. For example, the MP investigate traffic accidents and regulate traffic as part of the MMS function. The L&O function includes major areas such as law enforcement, criminal investigations, and support to US Customs operations. The primary units conducting L&O are the L&O detachments, customs teams, and CID units. Both the MWD team and the MP company (CS) also support the L&O function.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

4-52. Law-enforcement operations assist the battlefield commander in preserving his force. The MP dedicate assets to conduct law-enforcement operations based on the commander's needs. Since MP L&O and CID assets may be limited during the initial stages of any operation, the PM depends on the supported commander's development of an effective crime-prevention program and uses established investigative tools (such as inquiries and AR 15-6 investigations) to enforce rules. This will allow the PM to employ limited MP assets to perform other functions. Law-enforcement operations include responding to civil disturbances, conducting raids, investigating traffic accidents, conducting vehicle searches, supporting the commander's force-protection program, and providing support to HN and civil-enforcement agencies. Law enforcement also includes employing special-reaction teams (SRTs), marksman/observer (M/O) teams, and MWD teams.

4-53. The Army conducts counterdrug-support operations that generally fall within several DOD counterdrug-mission categories. The MP support the Army's role rather than directly participating in civil law-enforcement activities (such as searches, seizures, and arrests).

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When tasked, the MP provide training to law-enforcement agencies in common soldier skills, physical security, and tactical planning and operations. US Code (USC) Title 18, Posse Comitatus Act, Section 1385 prohibits the use of DOD assets to enforce civilian law (federal and state) except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or by an act of Congress.

4-54. In multinational operations, the MP may assist with the creation of multinational police units. Circumstances that may support the establishment of these police forces include existing or negotiated terms of international agreements or security-assistance programs, a multinational operational agreement, or appropriate military directives. The MP provide the capability to train foreign MP and/or reconstitute indigenous constabulary forces as part of stability and support operations. The MP can provide the initial mentoring to these forces and provide temporary, emergency law-enforcement capabilities until the foreign military or civilian police forces are functional (see FM 100-8).

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

4-55. The MP investigate offenses against US forces or property committed by persons subject to military law. Investigations against minor crimes (such as low-value, personal-property thefts or simple assaults) are normally investigated by the MP's L&O detachment. Investigations against major incidents involving wrongful death, serious bodily injury, and war crimes are referred to special agents of the USACIDC. The USACIDC conducts death investigations in the absence of HN agreements or in conjunction with the HN. The USACIDC special agents are authorized to investigate any alleged criminal conduct in which there is an Army interest unless prohibited by law or higher authority.

4-56. The USACIDC's investigative authority and investigative responsibility outside of the US are determined by international treaty or agreement (including status of forces agreements [SOFAs]), the policies of the HN government, the US ambassador, and AR 195-2. In the absence of such provisions, the following guidelines apply:

- On Army-controlled installations, the USACIDC has the authority to investigate alleged crimes.
- Outside of an Army-controlled installation, the USACIDC may investigate after coordinating with HN authorities.

4-57. In all environments, the USACIDC has the responsibility to investigate all felony crimes involving Army personnel, DA civilians and agencies, and companies working for the Army. The USACIDC investigates war crimes and crimes involving personal and government property affecting the Army's mission (logistics security [LOGSEC]). Other investigations (such as those based on international treaties, SOFAs, and joint investigations with the HN) may be undertaken if requested by the supported commander in support of the overall Army mission. See Chapter 9 for a complete discussion of the USACIDC.

US CUSTOMS OPERATIONS

4-58. The MP support the US Customs Service (USCS), the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), other federal agencies, joint staffs, and commanders who enforce the laws and regulations of the US concerning customs, agriculture, and immigration border clearances. Support to the USCS also includes assistance to federal agencies to eliminate the illegal

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traffic of controlled substances and other contraband through Army channels. MP support to customs operations are normally performed by specially trained MP customs teams.

Although other MP units are not trained in all facets of customs operations, they may assist MP customs teams, the USCS or the USDA, and other federal agencies in the enforcement of applicable laws and regulations. When tasked, the MP/CID supports the investigation of violations of US Codes, DOD or DA regulations, and applicable provisions of SOFAs.

4-59. The MP report violations of customs laws, regulations, inspections, and investigative results to the installation's PM, the supported commander, and affected units. During redeployment from outside the continental US (OCONUS) to CONUS installations, the MP support the USCS or USDA efforts to ensure that personnel, equipment, and materiel meet customs, immigration, and agriculture requirements as stated by all applicable laws and regulations. As with other functions, MWD teams may be employed in support of customs operations for the detection of explosives or narcotics.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

During operation Just Cause, an MP platoon temporarily assumed the customs mission at the main terminal of the Torrijos International Airport located just outside of Panama City. Their mission supported the air evacuation of foreign-national civilians and the redeployment of some of the initial-entry US forces.

4-60. The PIO function supports, enhances, and contributes to the commander's protection program, situational awareness, and battlefield visualization by portraying relevant threat information that may affect his operational and tactical environments. This threat information—whether it is police, criminal, or combat information—is gathered while conducting MP functions. The PIO function—

- Demonstrates the MP's/CID's capability to collect relevant threat information actively or passively.
- Ensures that all information collected while conducting MMS, AS, I/R, and L&O functions continues to be reported through the proper channels so that it can be analyzed by the Intelligence Officer (US Army) (S2) or the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (Intelligence) (G2) with support from the appropriate MP echelon.
- Coordinates with USACIDC elements to employ data developed by the USACIDC's programs. These programs include—
 - The Combating Terrorism Program as outlined in AR 525-13 and CIDR 195-1.
 - The Criminal Intelligence Program (CIP).
 - Personal-security vulnerability assessments (PSVAs).
 - A crime threat analysis.
 - Logistics-security threat assessments (LSTAs).

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NOTE: The MP/CID must ensure that criminal information is released according to existing controls and restraints.

- Maintains constant liaison and communication with the higher echelon S2/G2; psychological-operations (PSYOP) units; HN police and other law-enforcement agencies; joint, combined, interagency, and multinational forces; the staff judge

advocate (SJA); the CMOC; civil-affairs teams; and the force-protection officer.

4-61. The MP brigade commander, the battalion commander, and the PM are responsible for the PIO function. As such, each one must determine the best way to employ the available staff resources to monitor the execution of the PIO function within his command.

IPB PROCESS AND PIO FUNCTION

4-62. The IPB is a systematic, continuous process for analyzing the threat and environment in a specific geographic area. It is designed to support staff estimates and military decision making. Applying the IPB process helps the commander selectively apply and maximize his combat power at critical points in time and space on the battlefield by—

- Determining the threat's likely COA.
- Describing the environment the unit is operating within and the environmental effects on the unit.

4-63. The IPB process consists of the following four steps:

- **Define the battlefield environment.** The S2/G2 identifies the battlefield characteristics that will influence friendly and threat operations, establishes the limits of the area of interest (AOI), and identifies gaps in current intelligence holdings.
- **Describe the battlefield effects.** The S2/G2 evaluates the environmental effects with which both sides must contend. The S2/G2 identifies the limitations and opportunities that the environment offers on the potential operations of friendly and threat forces. This evaluation process focuses on the general capabilities of each force until COAs are developed later in the IPB process. This environmental assessment always includes an examination of terrain and weather, but it may also include discussions of characteristics of geography and infrastructure and their effects on friendly and threat operations.
- **Evaluate the threat.** The S2/G2 and his staff analyze the command's intelligence holdings to determine how the threat normally organizes for combat and conducts operations under similar circumstances. When facing a well-known threat, the S2/G2 can rely on historical databases and threat models. When operating against a new or less known threat, he may need to develop his intelligence databases and threat models concurrently.
- **Determine the threat's COA.** Given what the threat normally prefers to do and the effects of the specific environment in which he is operating, his likely objectives and the COAs available to him are determined. The S2/G2 develops enemy COA models that depict the threat's available COAs. He also prepares event templates and matrices that focus intelligence and identify which COA the enemy will execute (see FM 34-130).

4-64. Although the S2/G2 has the staff responsibility for the command's IPB, he is not the only one who conducts or needs to understand and use the IPB. Every Army commander and staff member must understand and apply the IPB process during the staff planning process. The MP on the battlefield are no exception. The MP employ the IPB process as their first step in developing and implementing the PIO function within their commands.

4-65. During the IPB process, the S2/G2 uses all available databases, intelligence

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sources/products, and related MI disciplines to analyze the threat and the environment. The PIO function supports this process by providing the S2/G2 with collected police, criminal, and combat information that can directly and significantly contribute to the success of the MI effort. In addition to the combat information, the PIO function provides additional information on possible criminal threats and COAs that may support the S2's/G2's IPB process and that can be used by the commander to upgrade the force-protection posture.

POLICE INFORMATION ASSESSMENT PROCESS

4-66. Like the S2/G2 uses the IPB process to continuously analyze the threat and the environment in a specific geographical area, MP leaders use the PIAP as a tool to continuously collect, organize, interpret, and gain access to police/criminal information in support of the IPB process. Criminal trends may have an impact on the tactical scenario, and the PIAP is a method used to consider this threat and its impact on friendly forces. MP leaders cannot use the PIAP as a substitute for the IPB process—the PIAP complements the IPB (see Appendix E).

PASSIVE MODE PIO

4-67. Every MP conducts the PIO function in a passive mode during their normal day-to-day operations and across the full spectrum of military operations. In the passive mode, PIO are not a stand-alone function; as such, they cannot be separated from other MP functions.

4-68. During the performance of MMS, AS, I/R, and L&O functions, the MP develop and exchange information with other organizations in the AO. The MP obtain information through contact with civilians, NGOs, IHOs, local and HN police, multinational police, and other security forces. If the MP receive, observe, or encounter information (police, criminal, or combat) while performing these functions, they will immediately submit a report to relay information up the chain of command. This report may be in the form of a size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment (SALUTE) report; a spot report (SPOTREP); or another appropriate report. When the higher echelon (brigade, battalion, or PM) receives this information, it is simultaneously integrated into the ongoing IPB/PIAP and forwarded to the higher echelon S2/G2 (see Figure 4-1 below).

During Operation Uphold Democracy, an MP team was conducting a TCP as part of a cordon and search operation in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. While performing the task, two civilians approached the MP team informing them of criminal activity in the neighborhood. During the interview, the MP team prepared a sketch of a house and surrounding areas. The team also obtained information describing the criminals and their weapons. Recognizing that the criminal activity was in fact the actions of a political/mercenary group named FRAP, the MP team radioed the platoon leader and forwarded the field interview to higher headquarters. Two days later, a unit from the 10th Mountain Division raided the house, capturing weapons, ammunition, and equipment.

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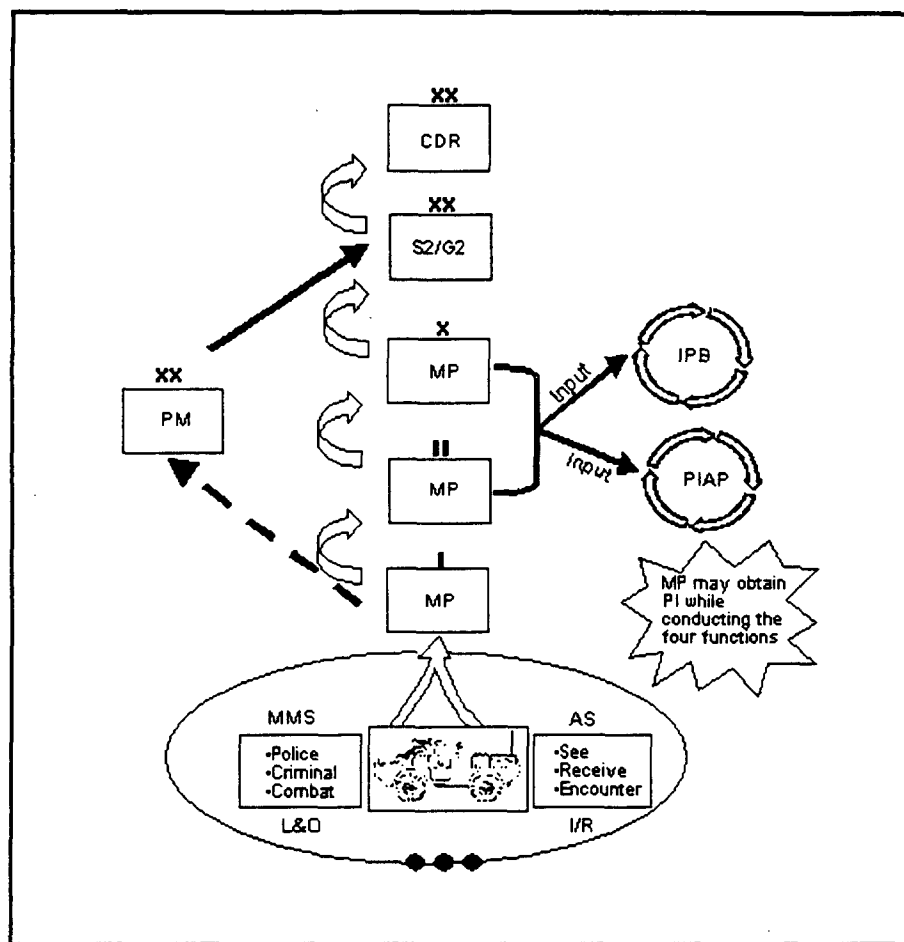


Figure 4-1. PIO—Passive Mode

4-69. If police/criminal information is obtained, the MP—

- Update the previous police/criminal estimates provided to the S2/G2.
- Identify new or potential criminal threats or trends in the AO.
- Consider recommending that the supported commander upgrade the force-protection level.
- Notify adjacent units of the potential criminal threat that may affect their forces.
- Consider reprioritizing MP support to the identified threat area.
- Share information with HN/local police and other agencies.

4-70. If combat information is obtained, the MP—

- Forward the information to the higher headquarters S2/G2.
- Forward the information to the MP chain of command, integrate it into the MP's IPB process and, if necessary, take appropriate action.
- Notify the adjacent unit of the potential threat that may affect their forces.

4-71. The preceding vignette demonstrates the MP performing the PIO function in the passive mode. The MP team received the information while conducting a TCP and submitted it through the appropriate chain of command, which resulted in an action taken. This example stresses the importance of submitting information up the chain of command

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regardless of whether it may be police, criminal, or combat information.

ACTIVE MODE PIO

4-72. The MP perform the PIO function in the active mode and across the full spectrum of military operations when directed by higher headquarters. In this mode, the MP conduct specific MMS, AS, I/R, and L&O missions with the intent to collect information actively in support of the S2's/G2's IPB process or the PIAP.

4-73. When the S2/G2 identifies a gap in the command's knowledge of the threat and the current threat situation, it may be recommended to be included as priority intelligence requirements (PIR). The S2/G2 will then develop a collection plan to assist him in filling this gap. Part of his collection strategy is to select the best collectors available to cover each intelligence requirement. After a thorough analysis (which includes availability, capability, and performance history), the collection manager identifies which collection asset can best be used in response to a given requirement, and the Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3)/G3 tasks the asset. If the S2/G2 determines that the MP is the right force to serve as collectors, the S3/G3 will go through the appropriate request channels and task the PM. The S2/G2 will then provide the PM with a specific guideline and a prioritized collection requirement (see FM 34-2).

4-74. On receipt of the mission, the PM will conduct a mission analysis to decide which specific MP function (MMS, AS, I/R, or L&O) is needed to satisfy the S2's/G2's requirement. Once the analysis is completed and the appropriate function selected, the PM will then task subordinate units with the collection mission. Once the mission is completed, the PM may receive another collection tasking or continue with previous MP tasks.

4-75. When the MP commander or the PM conducts the PIAP, he may also encounter a police/criminal information gap. This gap may become the MP commander's police/criminal information requirements (PCIR). If the gap cannot be filled with available data from the S2/G2, the CID, the HN, and other agencies, the MP commander/PM may task subordinate MP units or request CID assistance to support the collection effort. On receipt of the mission, the MP will then conduct a mission analysis and decide which specific MP function (MMS, AS, I/R, or L&O) is needed to satisfy the PM requirement. Once the mission is completed, the MP may receive another collection tasking or continue with previous MP tasks (see Figure 4-2 below).

4-76. Since any soldier on the battlefield can report police or criminal information, the MP commander or the PM must constantly coordinate and communicate with the S2/G2, PSYOP, and other agencies to obtain information that could be of MP/CID interest. This constant coordination is a key factor for ensuring that the MP/CID has visibility over the police/criminal information that is reported through non-MP channels.

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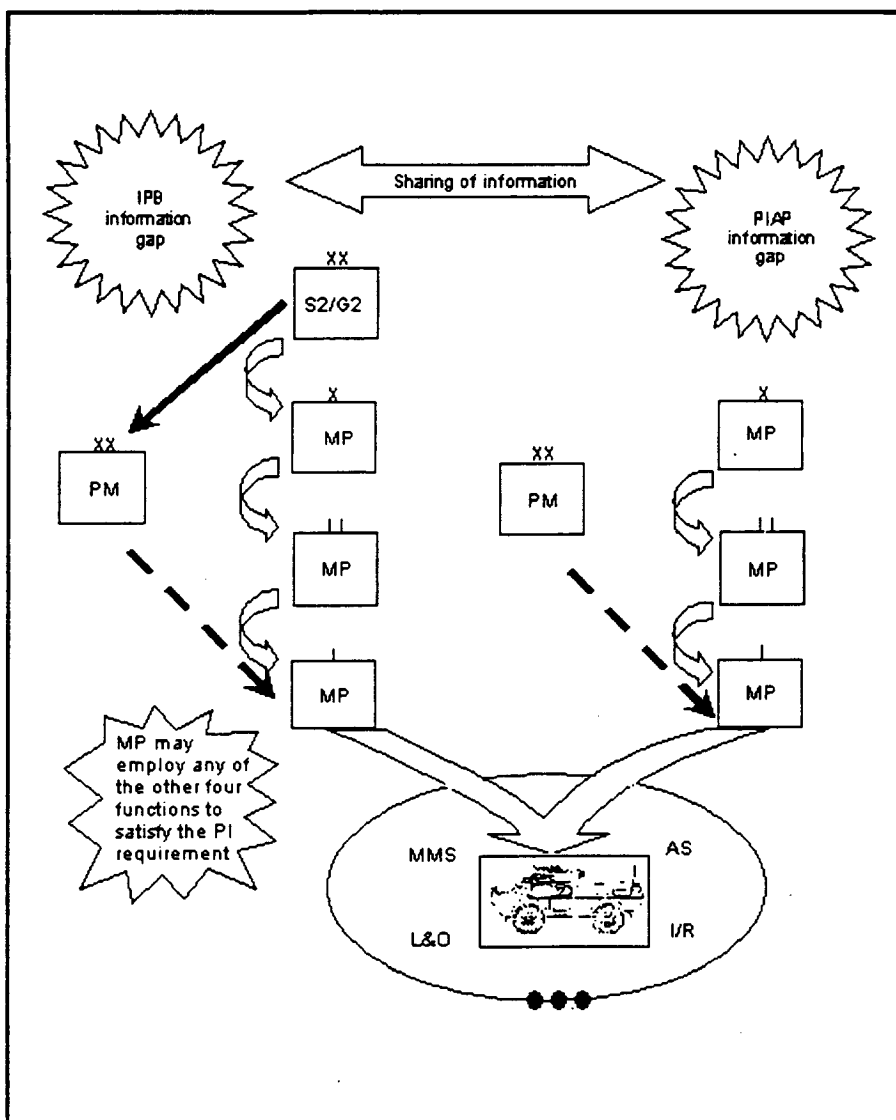


Figure 4-1. PIO—Active Mode

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Chapter 5

Military Police Support to Echelons Above Corps

MP units supporting EAC perform combat, CS, and CSS operations. Like the MP supporting corps and divisions, MP units supporting EAC units perform the five MP functions based on available assets and the supported commander's needs.

USAMPS

MP support to EAC includes support to the ASCC and the TSC. The ASCC is responsible for Army Title 10 requirements in support of a combatant commander. This support includes recruitment, organization, supply, equipment, training, servicing, mobilizing, demobilizing, administration, and maintenance functions.

OVERVIEW

5-1. The ASCC may also be responsible for significant DOD- and combatant-commander-designated Army support to other services. As the senior Army commander in the AOR, the ASCC commander tailors and designates ARFOR to accomplish operational-level tasks while conducting major land operations. The ASCC's operational responsibilities include—

- Recommending the proper employment of Army-component forces to the joint-force commander or to the subunified commander.
- Accomplishing operational missions as assigned.
- Selecting and nominating specific Army units for assignment to subordinate theater forces.
- Informing the combatant commander of the Army's CSS effects on operational capabilities.
- Providing data to the supporting operations plans (OPLANs) as requested.
- Ensuring signal interoperability.

5-2. The ASCC provides administrative and logistics (A/L) services to assigned ARFOR and to those of subordinate JFCs. When appropriate, the ASCC delegates the authority for support tasks to a single subordinate Army headquarters. In major operations, the TSC (along with other EAC support commands) would be the ASCC's lead organization for planning, coordinating, executing, or providing required support functions (see FM 100-10).

5-3. The TSC is the senior Army support organization in a theater. Its commander reports to the ASCC or ARFOR commander. The TSC normally operates at the operational level of CSS with links to the strategic and tactical levels. Unity of command is the critical element that the TSC brings to the fight. The TSC is a multifunctional organization that centralizes the command, control, and supervision of support functions at EAC as directed by the ASCC or ARFOR commander. The TSC's mission is to maximize throughput and follow-on sustainment, including all CSS functions, of ARFOR and other designated supported elements. The TSC is capable of synchronizing logistics and other support operations for the ASCC. It provides area support to EAC units in the COMMZ and sustainment support to tactical forces. This support may include supply, procurement, property disposal, maintenance, transportation, field services, health services, civil-military affairs, MP

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support, engineer support, religious support, finance support, and personnel and administrative services.

5-4. Units and commands requiring support coordinate with the TSC support-operations staff to secure their initial support, to reestablish support, or to resolve support problems. In a fully developed theater, the TSC coordinates with a corps support command (COSCOM) for support of combat forces, although direct coordination with a division support command (DISCOM) is sometimes necessary. The TSC, augmented by a rear operations center, is also responsible for security operations as directed by the ASCC/ARFOR commander (see FM 63-4).

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT

5-5. MP support to EAC units is provided through an array of multifunctional MP units. The nature of the operation, METT-TC, and the requirements of the supported commander will determine which type of MP unit is appropriate to augment, assign, attach, or place under OPCON to an EAC unit. The types of MP units that support EAC include CS, I/R, CID, and L&O teams (such as MWD or customs teams).

THE MP BRIGADE (CS)

5-6. The MP brigade (CS) provides MMS and AS to extended LOC within the COMMZ. These supply corridors include ports, inland waterways, railways, pipelines, airfields, MSRs, and MSR critical points. The MP support the users of the COMMZ's LOC by aggressively patrolling the area along the LOC. They play an important role in securing rear areas by performing combat operations against the threat. When properly augmented, the MP brigade headquarters may serve as the TSC's/ASCC's TCF headquarters. The MP provide MMS on the COMMZ MSRs leading into the corps's rear area. The MP implement the plans of HN and US staff elements to control the forward movement of combat resources along the LOC.

5-7. If resources are available, the MP brigade (CS) provides escorts to move US noncombatants (if present) from AA points to theater embarkation terminals. Until the MP brigade (I/R) arrives in theater, the CS MP units also perform EPW, confinement, and other operations normally performed by the MP I/R units.

5-8. The organization of an MP brigade (CS) supporting EAC includes the following:

- A brigade headquarters and headquarters company (HHC).
- Up to six MP battalions (each with up to six companies).
- Numerous L&O detachments and MWD teams.

5-9. Additionally, the ASCC's PM or commander may attach or direct OPCON of customs teams to the MP brigade (CS). Battalion and company organization in the MP brigade is the same as that in the corps MP brigade; however, METT-TC determines the number of battalions and companies. The MP brigade (CS) has additional MP companies to provide security for EAC-specific units/activities such as—

- A unified command.
- An ASCC and TSC headquarters.

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- LOC seaports, airfields, and railways.
- EAC ammunition storage areas.
- EAC petroleum terminals and pipelines.

5-10. While the corps MP brigade (CS) MWD teams are employed in a GS role, the MP brigade (CS) MWD teams are employed to augment seaport security and to conduct inspections of postal items to detect explosive materiel and narcotics.

5-11. The C² within the MP brigade (CS) is consistent with that in any Army brigade. The MP brigade commander works directly for the EAC commander, the battalion commander works for the brigade commander, and the company commander works for the battalion commander. However, this usual C² relationship may be altered briefly (based on METT-TC) to enhance the overall EAC combat capability for responding to a Level II threat. For example, MP units operating within an ASG's AO may be under the OPCON of the ASG's rear-area operations center (RAOC), which directly tasks MP units responding to Level II threats. The same is true for placing MP units under the OPCON of the EAC's TCF headquarters for responding to Level III threats. Any conflict in mission priorities is resolved through MP C² channels.

5-12. The MP brigade commander is both the MP brigade commander and the EAC's PM. He employs his assets according to METT-TC and the commander's concept of operations. Factors affecting his employment of MP assets include the—

- Nature of the operation (joint, combined, or multinational).
- HN's ability to provide MP-related support (such as port security).
- Custody and location of EPWs/CIs during internment operations until I/R units arrive in theater.
- Number of kilometers of the MSR in relationship to movement-control requirements.
- Number and kinds of critical facilities.
- Number of HRP requiring close-in security.
- HN's ability to control the civilian populace, refugees, and dislocated civilians.
- Supply distribution strategy.
- Risk acceptance and threat in the AO.
- Communications requirements (such as using teams as relays).

5-13. Whenever possible, the MP brigade's AO coincides with the territorial responsibility of the supported command. The MP brigade commander assigns the MP battalion's AO by the above factors as well as by METT-TC. For example, the AOR for an MP battalion may be a large population center of larger geographical areas in which CSS complexes and MSRs are located. But as employment factors and the commander's needs change, so will the MP's AOR. The MP brigade commander must move and tailor his forces to meet the current and projected mission requirements. Unlike many other EAC assets, MP units require 100 percent mobility to shift AOs frequently and rapidly. The following vignette depicts the required MP flexibility to support EAC operations:

During Operation Desert Shield/Storm, MP units were supporting and moving units throughout their AOs at such an extraordinary rate that many of them had to relocate their headquarters multiple times just to keep pace with their changing AO.

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5-14. Most EAC MP assets are employed along LOC and around areas of high troop concentration. Few EAC MP are dedicated to support fixed commitments (such as ports, air bases, and headquarters [discussed in paragraph 5-8]). When supporting fixed commitments, MP units provide a mobile security screen, and they man static positions when directed or when based on METT-TC. The MP brigade (CS) may have to plan for and actually perform the evacuation and internment of EPWs/CIs and the confinement of US military prisoners until the MP brigade (I/R) arrives.

THE MP BRIGADE (I/R)

5-15. US policy requires that all persons held in Army custody be accorded humane care and treatment from the moment of custody to their final release. The policy applies to detained or interned civilians as well as to EPWs and confined US military personnel. This policy is equally binding on all US troops (see FM 19-40).

5-16. The ASCC or the TSC supports US laws, regulations, policies, and international agreements by providing personnel, administrative, morale, internment, resettlement, and confinement services for the TO. The TSC's MP brigade (I/R) in the TO provides this support. However, since most I/R units are in the reserve components, the initial I/R operations (as mentioned above) may have to be conducted by the MP brigade (CS). Once the I/R unit arrives in the AO, it is responsible for—

- Providing firm but humane control of EPWs/CIs and dislocated civilians.
- Coordinating with HN personnel, military territorial organizations, civilian police authorities, NGOs, private volunteer organizations, and US federal agencies on matters pertaining to I/R operations.
- Performing C² operations for all I/R units.
- Controlling, employing, and releasing EPWs/CIs as set forth by the Geneva convention and other international laws and by the UN and other governmental bodies.
- Handling US military prisoners.

5-17. In a mature theater in which large numbers of EPWs are captured, the EPWs' requirements may exceed the capacity of the MP brigade (I/R). In this instance, an I/R command is established. An MP command (I/R) has two or more MP brigades (I/R) and will normally be assigned to the ASCC. When the MP command (I/R) assumes OPCON of the MP brigades (I/R) from the lower echelon, it assumes that echelon's I/R mission.

5-18. If the US decides to transfer captured EPWs/CIs to the HN or to another nation, the US must ensure that the nation is a party to the Geneva convention and is willing and able to comply with the convention. In this case, the number and type of I/R MP units required for processing and retaining EPWs/CIs before the transfer is based on agreements and on METT-TC. Additionally, the MP brigade (I/R) is assigned I/R teams that are located at the processing and transfer points and at the HN or third-country EPW camps. The MP brigade (I/R) liaison team will supervise these dispersed teams to ensure that the HN or the third country provides adequate care and security of US-captured EPWs/CIs and that accountability is maintained according to the Geneva convention.

5-19. The MP brigade (I/R) HHC is the C² element for the brigade's assets. It consists of the following elements:

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- A brigade command section.
- A company headquarters.
- An Adjutant (US Army) (S1).
- An S2.
- An S3.
- A Supply Officer (US Army) (S4).
- A Civil-Affairs Officer (US Army) (S5).
- A Communications Officer (US Army) (S6).
- Finance and accounting.
- Medical operations.
- Public affairs.
- A unit ministry team.
- An SJA.
- An inspector-general (IG) section.

5-20. Other brigade assets may include the following:

- An MP I/R BLD.
- An I/R information center.
- An MP escort-guard company.
- An MP I/R battalion headquarters.
- MP I/R (EPW/CI) detachments.
- MP I/R (confinement) detachments.
- MP guard companies.
- MWD teams.
- Processing squads, processing liaison teams, camp liaison teams, and evacuation teams (all as required to support EPW transfer or to conduct an out-of-theater evacuation).

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5-21. The MP brigade (I/R) subordinate units are employed most often in the COMMZ near CSS facilities and are placed near sea, air, and rail terminals. They receive, process, and intern EPWs/CIs; confine US military prisoners; or assist in the resettlement of refugees or dislocated civilians.

5-22. The MP brigade (I/R) escort-guard company supports the evacuation of EPWs/CIs from the CZ. The company has a company headquarters and four platoons. The escort-guard company requires sufficient mobility to transport MP personnel to the CZ and to operate mobile teams while escorting the EPWs/CIs. The MP go forward to the corps's holding area to take custody of the EPWs/CIs. They may go forward to division collecting points, if distances and resources permit. Using any means of available transportation, the MP ensure that the EPWs/CIs are quickly evacuated to MP battalions (I/R) in the COMMZ. Close coordination with the EAC and corps movement-control centers and the corps MP brigade is required to ensure that transportation assets returning to the COMMZ are employed to evacuate EPWs/CIs from the corps's holding area. Walking wounded EPWs/CIs are evacuated by the same means as other EPWs/CIs, while litter patients are evacuated through medical channels. Guarding EPWs/CIs while in the MEDEVAC channels and during their hospitalization is not an MP mission; therefore, there is not an MP force structure to support this mission. In most instances, the impact of having the MP perform this mission causes trade-offs in missions for which they are responsible.

5-23. The theater MP brigade (I/R) and out-of-theater MP brigade (I/R) subordinate units

will evacuate EPWs to internment sites within CONUS (if directed). The theater brigade structure is based on the projected capture rate over time and available out-of-theater transportation assets (frequency and capacity). The out-of-theater brigade structure is based on the total EPW/CI population, the number of internment sites, transportation nodes, and escort requirements. Theater escort-guard MP move the EPWs/CIs to the seaport and aerial port of embarkation (SPOE/APOE). The escort-guard MP assigned to the out-of-theater brigade escort the EPWs/CIs from the theater ports of embarkation (POEs) to the out-of-theater internment sites. The out-of-theater brigade is assigned an I/R evacuation detachment, which is employed at and coordinates the evacuation from the theater POEs, through the out-of-theater ports of debarkation (PODs), to the out-of-theater facilities.

THE MP BATTALION (I/R)

5-24. The MP battalion (I/R) is a modular organization and can be configured to operate internment facilities for EPWs/CIs, confine US military prisoners, or resettle dislocated civilians. When performing EPW/CI internment operations, the MP brigade (I/R) has up to 7 MP battalions (I/R); when augmented with the appropriate number of BLDs, it has up to 21 MP battalions (I/R). The ASCC, the TSC, and the MP brigade (I/R) must consider that the requirement to establish an MP battalion (I/R) internment facility is resource intensive. Therefore, MP I/R units, other supporting units, supplies, and equipment for the EPWs/CIs should arrive in theater ahead of the projected EPW/CI arrival at the internment facilities. Early arrival should be based on the time required to establish fully operational facilities (construct and man) and resupply operations before the EPWs/CIs arrive.

5-25. The MP battalion (I/R) has a command section, a company headquarters, and various staff sections. The staff sections provide the core battalion-level capabilities to conduct internment operations. The modulated design expands as the EPW/CI population increases. The battalion is assigned up to four detachments, two guard companies and, if needed, a processing squad. When fully operational, an MP battalion (I/R) operates an enclosure capable of interning 4,000 EPWs/CIs. The battalion mission centers on eight 500-man compounds. The battalion operates the compounds in close proximity to maximize its resources for the security and internment of the EPWs/CIs. This includes the resources needed to employ EPWs/CIs as a labor force according to the provisions of the Geneva convention.

5-26. Each MP detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI) operates two 500-man compounds and provides augmentation to the battalion staff sections to support 1,000 EPWs/CIs. Each guard company is capable of providing security for 2,000 EPWs/CIs. The guard company has a company headquarters and three platoons. The guard company requires sufficient mobility and communications to support routine battalion missions. While minimum mobility and communications is required to support EPW/CI internment operations, on-site guard personnel must often move considerable distances guarding labor groups performing work projects throughout the COMMZ.

5-27. The MP (EPW/CI) processing squad is capable of processing eight EPWs/CIs per hour and includes interpreters to support the processing. If processing squads are required to augment MP battalions (I/R), the operational requirements will be based on METT-TC.

MP-Battalion Resettlement Operations

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5-28. The basic organization used for EPW/CI internment is used for resettlement operations. The primary mission-focus change is from guarding EPWs/CIs to protecting and controlling dislocated civilians. As such, an MP battalion (I/R) with four detachments and two guard companies is capable of supporting 8,000 dislocated civilians. However, the MP battalion (I/R) may require augmentation to conduct L&O operations associated with the resettlement. Augmentation may include the full scope of PM functions (operations, investigations, physical security, MP-station operations, and patrols) and civil affairs.

MP-Battalion Confinement Operations

5-29. When configured with the MP detachment (I/R) (confinement), the MP battalion (I/R) is capable of confining US military prisoners. The MP detachment (I/R) (confinement) provides trained corrections and support personnel required for confinement operations. As with the EPW/CI configuration, the modular confinement structure expands as the US prisoner population increases. With three confinement detachments and three guard companies, the MP battalion (I/R) has a maximum capacity of handling 1,500 US prisoners. Generally, only one MP brigade battalion (I/R) is configured for confinement, but the actual number will depend on the number of US prisoners requiring confinement within a theater. While theater policy for confinement operations remains with the ASCC commander, it is the MP brigade (I/R) that executes the mission.

5-30. When possible, soldiers awaiting trial remain in their units unless reasonable grounds exist to believe that they will not appear at the trial, the pretrial hearing, or the investigation or that they will engage in serious criminal misconduct. Under either of these two pretrial confinement instances, the commander must also reasonably believe that a less severe form of restraint (such as conditions of liberty, restriction in lieu of apprehension, or apprehension) is inadequate. When these circumstances exist and other legal requirements are met, US military personnel may be placed in pretrial confinement under the MP's direct control. Commanders may choose to establish field confinement facilities within their AO. However, corps and division MP companies have the expertise to operate only a field detention facility for a limited period of time. These units cannot operate a confinement facility and have neither the resources nor the capability to operate such a facility on an extended basis. Therefore, all confinement is consolidated in the COMMZ whenever possible.

5-31. All assets of the MP battalion (I/R) (confinement) are employed to detain, confine, sustain, and protect US prisoners. As with the battalions conducting EPW/CI and resettlement operations, the battalion conducting confinement operations is generally located in the rear of the COMMZ, near logistics and transportation support. This allows US prisoners to be moved as quickly as possible from the corps's area to the COMMZ's confinement facility. Movements of US prisoners from the COMMZ to CONUS will be according to DA policy.

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Chapter 6

Military Police Support to Corps

Corps MP support their command by performing the MP functions critical to the success of their tactical commander's concept of operations.

USAMPS

Corps are the largest tactical units in the US Army. They are the instruments by which higher echelons conduct operations at the operational level. Higher headquarters tailor corps for the theater and the mission for which they are deployed. They contain organic combat, CS, and CSS capabilities to sustain operations for a considerable period of time. Corps are capable of operating in a joint and multinational environment, providing C² for up to five divisions and covering up to 35,000 square kilometers.

OVERVIEW

6-1. MP support to a corps is provided by an MP brigade (CS) assigned to each corps. The MP brigade provides combat, CS, and CSS throughout the corps's AO. However, subordinate MP units are not assigned to subordinate corps units. Instead, the MP brigade commander gives them an AO based on the corps commander's concept of operations. When possible, MP battalion AOs coincide with those of the CSG RAOCs.

6-2. The corps MP provide combat power within the command's rear area. They perform combat operations to counter Level II forces and to support the defeat of Level III forces. When properly augmented, the MP brigade may serve as the corps's TCF. The corps MP also provide a critical link between MP operations in the division and in the COMMZ. The corps MP support division commanders by helping the division MP conduct sustainment operations. The corps MP coordinate with the division MP for mutual support.

THE MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE (COMBAT SUPPORT)

6-3. The MP brigade (CS) supporting a corps contains a brigade headquarters, up to six MP battalions (CS), numerous L&O detachments, and MWD teams. Each MP battalion (CS) has up to six MP companies (CS). As with the EAC's MP brigade (CS), the number of battalions and companies is determined by METT-TC. The corps MP brigade (CS) has additional companies to support each division and to provide security for the corps and COSCOM headquarters and corps ammunition storage areas.

6-4. The MP brigade HHC provides C² and A/L support to the brigade. The brigade HHC consists of a company headquarters and a brigade headquarters that contains the commander's immediate staff. The staff officers supervise the brigade's major organizational elements, including the—

- S1, S2, S3, S4, and S5.
- MP long-range plans (LRP) section.
- Communications section.
- SJA.

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- IG.
- Public affairs.
- Unit ministry team (UMT).

6-5. The MP brigade (CS) command sergeant major (CSM) requires mobility and communications capabilities to execute his duties and responsibilities. The MP LRP section works with the corps G3 plans element, operating out of the corps main CP.

6-6. The MP battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD) provides C² for MP CS companies and any other assigned or attached MP elements. The battalion HHD consists of a detachment headquarters and a battalion headquarters that contains the battalion commander's staff. The staff officers supervise the major organizational elements, including the—

- S1, S2, S3, and S4.
- Communications and support sections.
- UMT.

6-7. As with the MP brigade (CS), the battalion CSM requires mobility and communications. The support section is vital to an MP battalion commander's ability to sustain his widely dispersed assigned or attached units during the performance of all five MP functions, primarily the MMS and AS functions.

6-8. The MP company (CS) provides support to an assigned AO. The company has a company headquarters, an MP operations center, a combat-medical section, and four platoons. The company headquarters provides maintenance, supply, communications, mess, and medical support to the unit. An MP operations center supports the unit's operation, conducting and planning for all five MP functions. The MP operations center includes three MP teams as the company-level response force.

6-9. The MP L&O detachments provide support to an assigned AO. The headquarters provides A/L support. The operation team plans and supervises desk operations, the traffic-accident and MP-investigation teams, and the force-protection teams. As with the EAC MP brigade (CS) detachments, requirements are based on the population supported and on METT-TC.

6-10. The number of assigned MWD teams is significantly less than those assigned to the EAC MP (CS) or (I/R) brigades. A kennel master, five explosive/patrol teams, and four narcotics/patrol teams are normally assigned to the corps MP brigade (CS). They are employed based on METT-TC.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

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6-11. The C² in a corps MP brigade (CS) is consistent with that of any Army brigade. The MP brigade commander commands the brigade and all attached personnel. Battalion commanders work for the brigade commander. The MP company commanders receive their orders and work for their respective battalion commanders and direct their platoon leaders according to mission requirements.

6-12. When corps MP assets are sent to augment the division PM or the MP company, they

are placed under the OPCON of the division PM for as long as the unit is needed in the division area. This command relationship is applicable to company-size organizations and smaller. If an MP battalion (or larger MP unit) augments the division, then the division PM will not exercise OPCON of that MP unit. The MP battalion will be placed OPCON as designated by the division commander but not under the division PM. One L&O detachment is normally attached to the supported division and placed OPCON to the division PM. However, MP leaders at each level establish an MP C² relationship based on METT-TC and the supported commander's needs.

EMPLOYMENT

6-13. Each corps MP brigade commander employs his assets according to METT-TC, the needs of the forces operating in his AO, and the priorities of the corps commander. Few MP assets in the corps area are employed to support fixed commitments. Instead, based on a broad consideration of the enemy and friendly situations, the corps MP are employed to support friendly forces engaged in combat, CS, and CSS operations. Since MP forces are dispersed throughout the corps area, the concentration of US forces, the location and vulnerability of critical sites, and the number of kilometers of the MSR to be controlled influence the designation of MP assets in the AO.

6-14. The MP brigade commander establishes his MP concept of operations based on the corps commander's concept of operations. His successful employment of MP assets depends on his foreseeing where the battle will be rather than where the battle is. Based on the rear-area IPB and PIAP, the MP brigade commander allocates and shifts resources to ensure the accomplishment of priority missions. This ensures the continuous support and forward sustainment of combat units and the safety of CSS units operating in the corps rear and sustainment areas.

6-15. To support the MP brigade commander's planning, the MP at brigade headquarters operate from several locations. Most of the staff locates in the vicinity of the corps rear CP where they can interface with the corps staff responsible for planning and executing rear operations. The control element of the brigade headquarters must be located where it can command and control its subordinate units. The brigade commander and his staff decide the best place to locate this element. The planning element of the headquarters locates near the corps main CP where it can interface with the corps commander's coordinating, special, and personal staffs. From there they monitor MP operations, integrate MP support with the corps plans cell for future operations, and learn the enemy situation through the G2's threat analysis almost immediately. The detailed information on rear-area activities and operations provided by the corps staff enhances the accuracy of the MP LRP.

6-16. The brigade S3 section provides the day-to-day planning and execution of an MP mission. The section provides a responsive CP that can relocate frequently throughout the AO. The S3 will normally provide liaison personnel to the corps rear CP, selected COSCOM units, interagencies, or other headquarters (based on mission requirements). When possible, battalion AOs coincide with the AOs of the CSG RAOCs. The MP brigade commander usually tailors battalions' AO boundaries to ensure responsive and flexible support across the corps's AO. He pays particular attention to the LOC behind the most heavily committed division and the critical bases and facilities in that area. He also ensures that the MP are available to respond quickly to combat operations throughout the entire corps rear area or during sustainment operations.

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6-17. The MP brigade commander, coordinating with his battalion commanders, locates the MP companies where they can provide combat and CS power throughout the corps's AO. He bases his decision on the—

- Number and composition of urban areas.
- Location of CS and CSS units.
- Location of critical facilities (such as the headquarters, ammunition storage areas, and airfields).
- Expected threat.
- Level and frequency of support needed by the commander.
- Current and projected tactical situation.
- MSR network, including choke points and critical bridges and tunnels.
- Number of supported divisions and requirements.

6-18. The prioritization of MP missions is especially crucial during the early stages of the deployment when it is unlikely that an MP brigade commander will have a full complement of CS companies. Augmenting the division MP company with corps MP assets may not be possible at that time. Until it is, the MP brigade commander must locate corps MP assets to help meet the needs of the division while fulfilling the needs of the corps.

6-19. Like the brigade commander, battalion commanders plan the employment of their companies and platoons using METT-TC. Certain corps needs are constant. One MP company is allocated to provide security for the COSCOM, and one MP company is allocated to provide security for the corps's main CP. One platoon from that company may be used to secure the corps tactical CP or the jump CP. One or more platoons will also help secure the corps's rear CP. The number of MP assets allocated for a corps-level EPW/CI holding area and escort is based on METT-TC. However, a minimum of one platoon is dedicated to operate the corps's EPW/CI holding area and a minimum of one platoon per division is allocated for evacuating EPWs/CIs from division collection points. Additional MP assets may be allocated to provide security for the corps's ammunition storage area and ASPs supporting the divisions. The MP battalion commander places his companies where—

- MP assets support the brigade commander's concept of operations.
- The MP can support troop concentration, bases and base clusters, road networks, and critical areas.
- The MP can aggressively patrol critical terrain and monitor LZs and DZs to detect or deny enemy interference.
- The MP can respond to Level II threats.
- The MP can support the movement of combat resources throughout the AO.
- The MP can remove EPWs/CIs from division collection points.
- The MP can influence stragglers, refugees, and dislocated civilians.

6-20. Battalion commanders may choose to place a company behind the division rear boundary. This can help to ease the coordination between the corps MP and the division MP.

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Chapter 7

Military Police Support to Division

Division MP provide essential support to the forward tactical commander. The MP provide a flexible, mobile, and lethal force ready to be employed in combat or CS operations.

USAMPS

The division is a large Army organization that trains and fights as a tactical team. Largely self-sustaining, it is capable of independent operations. The division is a unit of maneuver organized with varying numbers and types of combat, CS, and CSS units. Divisions fall mainly into two categories—heavy or light. The first category includes heavy divisions, their variants, and the Division XXI digitized heavy division. The second category includes the light infantry, airborne, and air-assault divisions. Each division can conduct operations over a wide range of environments. The success of Army operations depends on the success of its divisions.

OVERVIEW

7-1. In corps operations, divisions are normally comprised of three maneuver brigades, each with up to nine maneuver battalions, artillery battalions, aviation battalions, and supporting CS and CSS units. Divisions perform a wide range of tactical missions and are self-sustaining for limited periods of time. The corps augments divisions as the mission requires. All divisions must be able to deploy and conduct offensive, defensive, stability, and support operations. Airborne and air-assault divisions must be able to conduct forced-entry operations. Divisions may be part of a JTF or serve as the ARFOR headquarters.

7-2. MP support to a division is provided by an organic MP company that includes the PM and his staff (assigned to each division) and is augmented by the corps MP brigade. The division MP company provides support in the DRA and in the maneuver brigade rear area. It is fully mobile in order to relocate frequently under short notice. While division MP companies are capable of performing all five MP functions, they must be augmented by corps MP/CID to fully perform all five MP functions throughout the division's battle space. The division PM must receive at least one corps MP company for GS missions in the DRA, one L&O detachment for L&O missions, and one CID detachment for criminal investigations and LOGSEC. In a mature theater (or based on METT-TC), the division PM can expect two corps MP companies. In addition, the division PM may request a corps MP battalion headquarters to provide C² to corps MP units operating in the DRA or to perform missions as a TCF. Because the need for MP support exceeds division organic assets (and many times exceeds augmenting corps MP assets), careful planning of MP employment is essential.

DIVISION MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

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7-3. The organization of the division MP company is set by specific tables of organization and equipment (TOE) and is designed to support a specific type of division. Regardless of the type of division, the assets in a division MP company enable a PM and his supporting staff to supervise the performance of all five MP functions. The PM coordinates the

employment of the MP assets in the division's AO through his PM section. The division MP company contains a headquarters, a PM section, a medic section, and three to six platoons.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

7-4. The C² of the division MP company extends downward from the tactical commander to the division PM. The division PM is the division commander's special staff officer. Under normal circumstances, he works for the chief of staff. The division PM has OPCON of the division MP company and MP assets that have been provided by the corps. The division PM plans and employs all of the organic, assigned, or attached MP according to METT-TC. He anticipates the support needs of the division commander and plans the employment to meet his needs. After learning the division commander's concept of operations and estimating the situation, the division PM decides which MP functions are critical to accomplish the commander's mission. He then recommends the allocation of resources, tasks his assets, and establishes the priority of support.

7-5. When the division MP company is augmented by corps MP platoons, the platoons are placed under the direction of the division MP company commander, who assigns an AO to each platoon. When corps MP assets augmenting the division make up a company, the company is attached to the division. The company then comes under the OPCON of the PM, who assigns it an AO. The augmenting corps MP company is usually given an AO from the division rear boundary forward. However, this assignment is flexible and based on the division commander's needs as set forth by the division PM. The four platoons of that corps MP company perform all five MP functions in that AO. Additionally, the corps MP brigade (CS) L&O detachment supporting a division is attached to the division and OPCON to the division PM.

7-6. The division MP company commander directs the employment of company assets. Through his company headquarters, he provides administrative, maintenance, and logistical support to the PM section and to the company's platoons that are dispersed throughout the division's AO. These sections are mobile to support the platoons without delay despite the extended distances that may be separating them. The company commander is also mobile. He travels the extended distances from one platoon area to another when checking on the status of his soldiers and resolving the problems affecting mission accomplishment. The division HHC provides mess support. Personnel administration is handled by the company headquarters and the DISCOM. The number and kind of assets in a division MP company and the configuration of its platoons and squads are determined by the type of division to which the company is assigned (see Figure 7-1).

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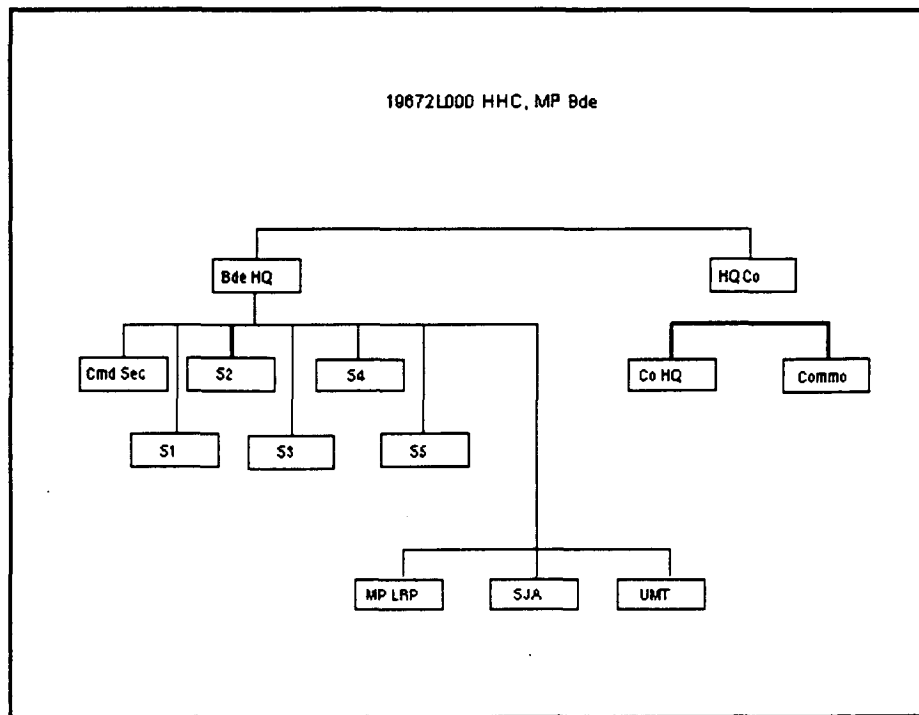


Figure 7-1. Military Police and USACIDC Organizations

NOTE: See the consolidated TOE update that is published yearly for complete details (base and objective) for all MP TOEs.

7-7. At the direction of the division commander, the division band may be available to perform its secondary mission of supporting MP operations. When the intensity of the conflict prevents the band from performing its musical mission, the division commander may direct it to augment the MP company. The band, normally employed as a unit under the direction of the bandmaster, is under the OPCON of the MP company commander while augmenting the MP. When tasked to augment MP assets, band members may be employed to augment MP security at the division main CP or to augment perimeter security at the division EPW/CI collection point. The band is released to perform its primary mission as soon as the tactical situation permits.

MILITARY POLICE EMPLOYMENT

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7-8. The employment of division MP companies differs somewhat with the type of division to which they are assigned. In heavy divisions, the division MP companies provide GS to the DRA and DS to the division's maneuver brigades. When the platoon is providing DS to a maneuver brigade, the MP platoon leader coordinates all logistical support with the supported brigade. A platoon's DS relationship is seldom interrupted. However, METT-TC may require weighing MP support to the maneuver brigade tasked as the main effort or employing all platoons in a division MP company to function as a unit (such as during division-size river-crossing operations or deliberate breaching operations). In light divisions, the MP provide only GS to the DRA or during sustainment operations. Support exceptions are addressed under MP support to airborne and air-assault divisions, discussed later in this chapter.

7-9. In the division (where flexible support of an austere force is crucial), the division PM

must have a clear understanding of situational awareness. To obtain current information for projecting MP needs in the division area, he must be mobile and be able to conduct split-cell operations. The assets available to the PM include the division MP company and at least one corps MP company. Corps augmentation is required for sustained operations and for special operations such as river crossings, dealing with dislocated civilians, and refugee internment or resettlement. The division PM coordinates with the corps PM and the MP brigade or CID commanders for—

- Evacuating and guarding EPWs/CIs from division to corps.
- Providing law-enforcement assistance to HN forces in the division's AO.
- Providing corps augmentation for the division's AO, convoy security, LOC security, AS, R&S, L&O, and other missions. These other missions may include augmentation for security of the division main CP, ASPs, and other critical facilities.
- Integrating, sharing, and exchanging police intelligence between corps and division MP elements.
- Providing CID support.

SUPPORT TO THE HEAVY DIVISION

7-10. The Army's armored and mechanized infantry divisions (normally referred to as heavy divisions) provide mobile, armor-protected firepower that is normally employed for their mobility, survivability, lethality, and psychological effect (shock) on the enemy. These divisions destroy enemy armored and mechanized forces, and they can seize land areas and secure key terrain. Because of their strategic lift requirements, heavy divisions are slow to deploy from home staging bases into an AO. They have high consumption rates of supplies and have limited use in restrictive terrain. These capabilities and limitations are key factors in planning effective and efficient MP support throughout the division's AO.

7-11. In the heavy divisions, the PM section is organized to support split-cell operations at the main and rear CPs. The PM must be mobile to ensure that he is fully aware of the current status of critical MP operations. Therefore, the deputy PM (DPM) locates in one of the PM cells and—

- Handles the section's routine operations.
- Monitors ongoing division operations and MP support.
- Helps provide long-range planning and interface with the primary division staff.
- Forwards PM taskings to the division MP company commander.

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7-12. The DPM and the operations sergeant normally set up operations at the division main CP where they can coordinate requirements with the division staff personnel. The company headquarters is initially located near the division rear CP in the division support area (DSA). Once augmentation arrives from the corps, the headquarters relocates with one of its GS platoons operating behind the brigade rear boundary. However, this location could be changed based on METT-TC, the supported commander's needs, and the company commander's idea of where he can exercise better C² for his unit.

7-13. The Army of Excellence (AOE) heavy division MP company has six platoons. Three platoons provide support to each maneuver brigade and are designated as DS. The other three platoons are designated as GS platoons. One MP platoon provides security for the division main CP; one provides security for the division's EPW central collection point; and

one performs other MP operations within the division rear.

7-14. The GS MP platoons' AOs are configured based on METT-TC and the availability of MP augmentation from the corps. The DS MP platoons' AOs coincide with the supported maneuver brigade's boundary. Each platoon headquarters locates within its brigade's support area or any other area where it can best provide and receive support. To accomplish its mission, each DS platoon requires a minimum of two squads, each with three teams. One squad operates the EPW/CI collection point. The other squads perform MMS and AS operations. All MP platoons are capable of performing all five MP functions. However, performance of these functions is prioritized based on METT-TC and the division commander's concept of operations. The division PM, the company commander, and METT-TC dictate how these platoons should be tasked-organized to accomplish the mission.

SUPPORT TO THE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION

7-15. The AOE light infantry division (LID) is one of the most rapidly and strategically deployable divisions. It fights as part of a larger force in war or conducts missions as part of a joint force in MOOTW. Its C² structure readily accepts any augmentation forces, permitting task-organizing for any situation. The augmentation required for the division is largely determined by METT-TC. The division's capabilities allow it to exploit the advantages of restricted terrain and limited visibility. It achieves mass through the combined effects of synchronized small-unit operations and fires rather than through the physical concentration of forces on the battlefield. These characteristics are key factors in planning and employing MP assets in support of the LID.

7-16. The LID MP companies are capable of performing all five MP functions. However, their performance of these functions is prioritized based on METT-TC and the division commander's concept of operations. Contrary to the heavy division MP company, the LID MP companies are much smaller. The constrained size of the LID MP companies makes corps MP augmentation crucial to the sustainment of MP operations. Additionally, the LID MP company is the only MP unit with the capability of antiaircraft support through the use of shoulder-fired air-defense weapons.

7-17. The company has three GS platoons to support the division. No platoons are provided to the maneuver brigade. One platoon is normally located in the vicinity of the division main CP so that its resources can help support CP security. Another platoon locates in the DSA and operates the division EPW/CI collection point. The last platoon has an AO configured according to METT-TC and the commander's priority of MP missions. Each GS MP platoon has a headquarters and three squads, each with two teams. The PM section is located in the vicinity of the division main CP. The exact location is based on the current operational status and on METT-TC.

SUPPORT TO THE AIRBORNE DIVISION

7-18. The AOE airborne division can rapidly deploy anywhere in the world to seize and secure vital objectives. It conducts parachute assaults to capture initial lodgments, executes large-scale tactical raids, secures intermediate staging bases (ISBs) or forward operating bases (FOBs) for ground and air operations, and rescues US nationals besieged overseas. It can also serve as a strategic or theater reserve as well as a reinforcement for forward-

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presence forces. The airborne division can assault deep into the enemy's rear area to secure terrain or to interdict enemy supply and withdrawal routes. It can seize and repair airfields to provide a FOB and airheads for follow-on air-landed forces. It is capable of all other missions assigned to LIDs. The airborne division does not have sufficient armored protection to defeat heavier armored formations at close range. Therefore, engagements with enemy armored formations require special considerations. Antitank weapons in the division compensate for, but do not completely offset, this deficit.

7-19. Airborne divisions conduct operations in two phases—assault and defense. The division accomplishes the assault phase in three stages. First, they deploy; second, they establish the airhead; and third, they extend the logistics base and build their force.

7-20. Like other division MP companies, those assigned to the airborne division are employed to support their division commander's concept of operations. The airborne MP company has four platoons, each having three squads with two teams. Normally, the company headquarters and one of the platoon headquarters colocates with the PM section. The division PM's exact location depends on METT-TC. During the assault phase, the airborne division MP company provides DS to the assault brigade. The remaining platoons provide MMS and AS in the vicinity of the division main CP.

7-21. The nature of airborne operations makes the capture of EPWs likely. Therefore, during the first stage of the assault phase, the priority of MP support is given to EPW operations. After assembling the DZ or LZ, the MP collect EPWs captured during the assault. Combat elements are relieved of EPWs as far forward as possible. In airborne operations, EPWs are held for later movement to a central collection point. During the first stage of the assault, the MP perform limited straggler and refugee control and undertake AS operations, when possible.

7-22. MP support is reevaluated after the airhead is established in the second stage of the assault. The PM takes in consideration personnel and equipment flow, roadways, and security requirements to shift MP support priorities. As the entire operation matures, MP support may expand to include all five MP functions.

SUPPORT TO THE AIR-ASSAULT DIVISION

7-23. The air-assault division executes tactical missions at operational depths to achieve strategic results. It is capable of launching brigade-size air assaults of nearly 4,000 soldiers from either an ISB or a tactical assembly area (TAA). Within 6 hours, this air-assault task force (AATF) can attack an opposing force, occupy and defend key terrain, or establish a FOB (out to 150 kilometers) from which even deeper operations can be executed. Air-assault operations are terrain independent, but they rely on suitable weather and a detailed attrition/assessment of enemy capability—particularly air-defense assets along air corridors and in the objective area. The air assault is preceded by detailed, lethal and nonlethal condition settings, culminating in a comprehensive condition check before execution.

7-24. As the corps AATF unit, the brigade combat team (BCT) task-organizes and habitually trains with both aviation lift and attack (Apache) battalions. An air-assault division MP company has four platoons, each having three squads with two teams. To facilitate operations, air-assault division MP platoons are habitually aligned with each of the three AOE BCTs; however, as with aviation assets, the MP are task-organized to support

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the main effort's BCT/AATF. When conducting these operations, two MP platoons may be tasked to provide support; one is available to posture and participate in the air assault, and the other conducts AS and MMS operations at the pickup zone (PZ). This second MP platoon may further provide MMS and accompany a ground-assault convoy (GAC) to the objective, or it may remain at the PZ to receive EPWs returning on aircraft from the objective area. The mission of conducting MMS along this vulnerable ground LOC is particularly critical if the AATF objective is a FOB from which further division operations will expand.

7-25. MP participation in the actual air assault competes for heavy lift with FA and air-defense systems, as well as with vital Class V resupply. However, the lethality and versatility of the MP bode well for their employment, and two MP platoons are available to support the brigade air assault as the division's center of gravity.

7-26. When possible, habitually aligned platoons remain with their brigades, and corps assets perform GS missions. However, when no corps assets are available and two division platoons are employed as stated above, the two remaining platoons conduct division EPW collection-point operations and other MP functions based on METT-TC. Normally, the EPW platoon and the MP company headquarters colocate in the DSA. As required (and based on METT-TC), airflow planning includes EPW/CI evacuation from the AATF/FOB collection point back to the DSA. The PM section operates from the division rear CP to facilitate I/R operations and to coordinate MMS and AS with key logistical staff. Due to potentially extreme distances on the air-assault battlefield, the DPM normally locates with the division main CP to serve as a key G3 battle-staff member and to coordinate PIO with the G2.

SUPPORT TO DIVISION XXI (HEAVY DIVISION)

7-27. Division XXI represents a significant change in the manner in which division operations are conducted. These changes are brought on by information-age capabilities; an increased integration of service components into an effective battle team; more lethal, survivable, and agile systems; and more capable soldiers and leaders. The Division XXI operates in a larger battle space and at a higher tempo than the AOE division. The division is evolutionary in design, but revolutionary in its use of information technology. It improves the Army's deployability while enhancing its ability to dominate in decisive fights. The following are characteristics of the Division XXI operational environment:

- **Multidimensional.** The division will operate in an extended battle space that goes beyond the traditional physical dimension of width, depth, and height. It includes portions of the electromagnetic spectrum; and it extends beyond the physical boundaries of the division through its communication and digital connectivity to other Army, joint, and coalition elements, even reaching back to CONUS.
- **Precise.** Precision operations go beyond a precision strike to include every aspect of military operations from deployment through combat and through redeployment or transition to other operations. Precision in decisive operations is enabled by three emerging capabilities. First, digitization provides soldiers and leaders at each echelon the information required for making decisions. Second, a full suite of strategic, operational, and tactical sensors linked to analytical teams fuses combat information into situational awareness across the battle space. Third, simulations enable Army elements to be tailored and operations to be planned, war-gamed, and rehearsed—yielding precision execution.

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- **Nonlinear.** Nonlinear operations do not seek a battle-space grid of close, deep, and rear operations. Instead, the battle space is fluid, changing as METT-TC changes through the duration of mission preparation and execution. Another dimension of this characteristic is the synchronization of near-simultaneous operations to achieve nonlinear effects across the battle space.
- **Distributed.** Division operations are distributed or executed where and when required to achieve decisive effects concentrated at a decisive point. Dispersion empowers subordinates to operate independently within the commander's intent, leading to synergistic effects that exceed the effects of a centralized headquarters.
- **Simultaneous.** The concept of decentralization operations that are multidimensional, precise, distributed, and nonlinear yields the capability to conduct simultaneous operations across the battle space. Simultaneous operations seize the initiative and present the enemy leadership with multiple crises and no effective responses. Rather than a single, concentrated attack, the division executes a series of attacks (lethal and nonlethal) as simultaneously as possible.
- **Integrated.** Division operations are fully integrated with joint, multinational, and nongovernmental partners. Integrated operations enable the Army to leverage the full suite of capabilities that the services bring to the battle space.

7-28. The Division XXI heavy division is one of total integration—not rounding up or down. Reserve-component soldiers assigned to the division are an integral part of the division mission and task accomplishment. The division cannot operate without them. The division is focused on massing effects on the enemy—enabled by a new foundation of information technology and distributed logistics. The division is built around the pattern of "conduct decisive operations," accomplished by either fires or maneuver. The design performs complementary battle-space shaping in concert with the overall corps plan. Its long-range assets are not typically held in reserve nor just employed in the close fight; they are used to best support the corps and division commanders' plans of operations.

7-29. Although the basic structure of the division has not changed—three maneuver brigades, a division artillery, and a DISCOM—the internal structure and operational construction have changed in a near revolutionary way. The C² structure and the basic organizational structure are very similar to the divisions discussed above. However, by integrating the capabilities of digital technology and by using enhanced situational awareness, it is better able to execute combat operations.

7-30. The maneuver brigades have their own scouts—a brigade reconnaissance troop (BRT); therefore, they no longer rely exclusively on the battalion scouts. The maneuver battalions are reduced to three companies with a total number of 45 combat platforms. The division artillery has three Multiple-Launch Rocket System (MLRS) batteries per battalion. The cavalry squadron is under the aviation brigade's C² but retains and performs the division's traditional cavalry mission. Figure 7-2 depicts the organizational structure of Division XXI.

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7-34. Although the division is a heavy division, MP support is somewhat different from that of an AOE heavy division. The PM (based on METT-TC) establishes operations where MP assets can best be commanded. At the same time, overall MP operations can be synchronized to support operations within the division rear and the division commander's intent can be effectively supported. To this end, the PM conducts split-cell operations within the division main CP. Normally, the PM section is distributed between the security-operations cell (SOC) and the mobility/survivability (M/S) cell. The DPM (who works out of the M/S cell) is also part of the division planning team. He ensures that MP operations are integrated into division plans according to the PM's intent. The DPM attends coordination meetings and assumes coordination responsibility with the rest of the division

staff when the PM relocates away from the division main CP.

7-35. The PM, as a staff officer, is involved with every aspect of planning and with the military decision-making process (MDMP). He uses the Force XXI Battle Command—Brigade and Below (FBCB2) C² system to understand the battlefield. He understands the mission and the commander's intent and priorities. The PM has complete situational awareness, establishes an effective staff relationship with the G3, and recommends the best way to employ MP resources.

7-36. The Division XXI heavy division MP company has five platoons. Although tasked-organized based on METT-TC and the commander's needs, three MP platoons provide DS for each maneuver brigade. The DS platoon requires a minimum of three squads (each having three teams) to accomplish the mission. The other MP platoons are normally employed forward in sector, providing AS and force protection for the division main and tactical (TAC) CPs and for other HVAs in the vicinity of the maneuver brigade rear boundary. As with the AOE heavy division, the Division XXI heavy division requires augmentation with at least one corps MP company for CS missions in the DRA and can expect two companies in a mature theater (based on METT-TC) as the main effort. In addition, the division may request an MP battalion headquarters to command and control CS MP operations in the rear or to conduct TCF operations.

7-37. While the division MP company is capable of performing all five MP functions, it must be augmented by the corps MP to fully perform all of these functions throughout a mature division's battle space. The PM prioritizes MP functions (based on the supported commander's needs), conducts a mission analysis, and requests needed corps assets through the division G3. Corps MP companies, L&O detachments, and CID assets are needed for sustainment operations. When corps MP companies and L&O detachments are attached to the division, they are placed under OPCON of the PM. The PM will then assign an AO and missions based on METT-TC.

7-38. The PM supports the division's distribution-based logistics concept by conducting aggressive R&S operations that secure the LOC. Since the main effort is to secure the LOC, traditional MMS missions (such as convoy security and escorts) are performed by exception. Through the allocation of increased MP to conduct LOC R&S operations aggressively, the division is able to detect and destroy threat forces before they interrupt operations in rear-area or sustainment operations.

7-39. Digitization gives the division the situational awareness that allows it to cover much larger distances and to move much faster. The systems that provide this digitization are generally unprotected HVAs on the battlefield, which require aggressive AS and force-protection operations.

7-40. The EPW operations are much more fluid, sometimes requiring the division GS MP to move forward and assume brigade collection points, thus allowing DS platoons to move forward with their brigades. Similarly, corps MP may be required to move forward and assume the division's central collection points as the division's rear boundary is pushed forward to shorten the LOC.

7-41. As with all AOE divisions, until corps L&O and CID detachments augment the division, L&O operations are on an exception basis. The MP collect intelligence during

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every facet of mission execution. The PM develops police intelligence in the division main CP through coordination with the SOC, the G2, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G5 (Civil Affairs) (G5), and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G6 (Communications) (G6).

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Chapter 8

Separate Brigades and Initial/Interim Brigade Combat Teams

The MP support separate brigades and IBCTs designed to provide the brigade commander with MP assets that can serve as a force multiplier and that can be employed as an economy of force. The brigade MP platoon is as lethal, flexible, and capable as any other platoon in the MP Corps.

USAMPS

The Army uses separate brigades to inject a small but powerful force where it is needed. It must be able to fight and win while operating on its own for a sustained period of time. It must be able to defend itself on a 360-degree front in war or MOOTW. While there are some variations of separate brigades, it is the heavy separate brigade that is most commonly found within the force.

OVERVIEW

8-1. The Army's IBCT is a full-spectrum, wheeled combat force. It is employed in all operational environments against all projected future threats. However, it is designed and optimized primarily for employment in small-scale contingency operations in complex and urban terrain, confronting low-end and midrange threats that may employ both conventional and asymmetric capabilities. The IBCT deploys very rapidly, executes early entry, and conducts effective combat operations immediately on arrival to prevent, contain, stabilize, or resolve a conflict through shaping and decisive operations. The IBCT participates in war (with augmentation) as a subordinate maneuver component within a division or a corps and in a variety of possible roles. The IBCT also participates (with appropriate augmentation) in stability and support operations as an initial-entry force or as a guarantor to provide security for stability forces by means of its extensive capabilities.

SUPPORT TO SEPARATE BRIGADES

8-2. MP support to separate brigades is provided by a four-squad MP platoon organic to the brigade HHC. A separate PM cell within the brigade HHC serves as the C² element for the platoon (see Figure 8-1 below). Support to the platoon and the PM section for maintenance, supply, mess, and communications is provided by the brigade HHC. Since the platoon and PM section have no organic support, the MP leadership must perform close coordination for this support. However, the MP platoon must compete with other brigade HHC assets for priority of repair for weapons, vehicles, and communications equipment.

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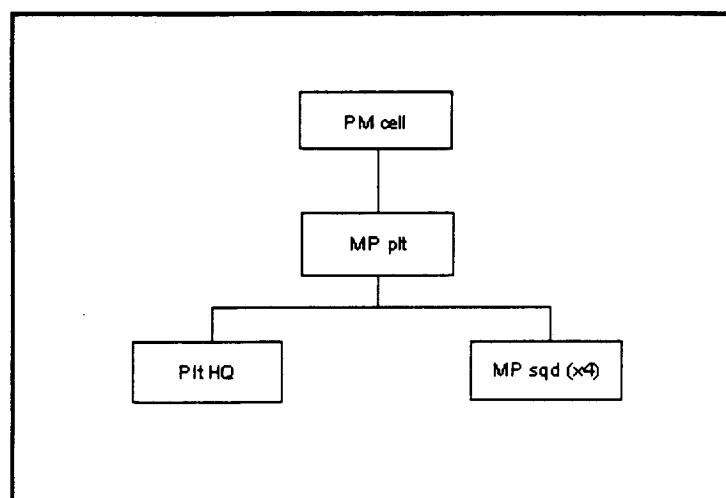


Figure 8-1. MP Support to a Separate Brigade

8-3. The C² of an MP unit supporting separate brigades also extends down from the tactical commander. The separate brigade PM has OPCON of brigade MP assets the same way the division PM has OPCON of division MP assets. This includes any MP assets that may have been provided from the corps. The PM advises the commander of a separate brigade on matters pertaining to MP operations. The platoon leader directs the execution of his platoon's mission based on the priorities set forth by the PM and the supported commander. Since the separate brigade's organic MP platoon is more robust than an MP platoon supporting a division maneuver brigade, METT-TC will determine the requirement for augmentation. However, corps L&O and CID augmentation is required.

8-4. The separate brigade's MP platoon is capable of performing all five MP functions. However, its resources are quite limited. Although the MP squads are employed according to METT-TC, the platoon supporting the separate brigade may have—

- One squad operating in the EPW collection point.
- One squad providing a mobile security screen and providing AS around the brigade's main CP.
- Two squads conducting MMS and AS throughout the brigade's rear area.

SUPPORT TO THE INITIAL/INTERIM BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM

8-5. The IBCT is a divisional brigade. It is designed to optimize its organizational effectiveness and to balance the traditional domains of lethality, mobility, and survivability with the domains required for responsiveness, deployability, sustainability, and a reduced in-theater footprint. Its two core qualities are its high mobility (strategic, operational, and tactical) and its ability to achieve decisive action through a dismounted infantry assault. The major fighting components are its motorized infantry battalions. The IBCT has a unique reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) squadron to enhance situational understanding.

8-6. To achieve a rapid deployment threshold, the brigade's design capitalizes on the widespread use of common vehicular platforms—particularly a highly mobile, medium-weight, combat/CS platform coupled with the minimization of the personnel and logistical

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footprint on theater. Encompassing a personnel strength of about 3,500 and preconfigured in ready-to-fight combined-arms packages, the entire IBCT can deploy within 96 hours of "first aircraft wheels up" and begin operations immediately upon arrival at the APOD. In essence, the APOD is the TAA. The IBCT cannot conduct forced-entry operations, but it provides the JFC with an improved capability to arrive immediately behind forced-entry forces and begin operations to shape the battle space and to execute decisive action to expedite decisions. Once committed, the IBCT can sustain operations for up to 180 days without relief.

8-7. The IBCT's organization is expandable either through augmentation or scalability (according to METT-TC) in any given contingency. The IBCT is scalable in terms of its ability to accept like-type additional forces to expand core tasks and functions already resident within the IBCT (for example, adding additional infantry or RSTA organizations). The IBCT is also capable of accepting augmentation consisting of units or elements that execute tasks or functions not resident within the IBCT (for example, adding armor, air-defense, MP, or aviation assets). In both cases, added units execute their normal mission-essential task list (METL) tasks and, therefore, will not require extensive training to deploy and operate with the IBCT. In both cases, the IBCT includes the command, control, and communications (C³) capabilities necessary to permit the rapid integration of additional enabling capabilities, particularly for operations outside the scope of small-scale contingency operations (such as stability operations, support operations, and war).

8-8. The IBCT organization excludes other unit-based capabilities often provided in a division slice. However, for each missing capability, the brigade headquarters includes staff cells capable of conducting rudimentary planning and analyses to ensure that all functional-area considerations are incorporated in route planning and preparation for operations. The first MP elements in support of the IBCT are at the brigade headquarters level.

8-9. The MP planning cell is composed of a two-person (a major [MAJ] and a sergeant first class [SFC]) planning cell located within the HHC's maneuver-support cell and under the direct staff supervision of the brigade S3. The role of the MP planning cell is significantly different from that of a traditional division PM or a separate brigade PM. The main difference is in the IBCT's lack of organic or habitual MP assets. However, the absence of organic MP assets makes the job of the MP planning cell that much more critical. The MP planning cell must—

- Understand the organization, capabilities, and limitations of the IBCT.
- Conduct effective liaison with higher headquarters PM elements.
- Become an effective planner and anticipator of MP requirements.
- Prepare MP staff estimates and employment recommendations.
- Plan for MP deployment via air, sea, rail, or land.
- Task-organize MP units effectively and efficiently.
- Assume C² of incoming MP forces or, if operating under a division or corps, relinquish C² to the division/corps PM or battalion commander (if appropriate for effective employment of MP forces).

8-10. Depending on METT-TC, the brigade may be augmented by MP elements ranging from a platoon to a battalion. In any case, the MP planning cell then becomes a staff planner and coordinator of functional matters pertaining to—

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- Force protection, physical security, and vulnerability countermeasures.
- Operations for collecting, processing, and evacuating (possibly) EPWs, CIs, and detainees.
- US military prisoner operations.
- Operations for processing and controlling dislocated civilians and refugees.
- Customs and counterdrug operations.
- Criminal investigations and CID-/MP-investigator support.
- PIO and establishing links with HN police agencies and other international/interagency law-enforcement agencies.
- MMS, AS, and L&O operations.
- Coordination of MP or CID division/echelons above division (EAD) augmentation forces, MWD teams (explosives, narcotics, and patrol), L&O detachments, and MP I/R units through the division, corps, and major Army command (MACOM) PMs.
- Training guidance to other US forces required to perform MP functions in the absence of MP forces.

8-11. Since the IBCT is a divisional brigade, the division PM and the IBCT MP planning cell play an important role in developing an optimum MP force package to support the brigade commander's concept of operations. Despite the brigade's early-entry timelines, the MP planning cell must consider and plan for MP augmentation forces as early as possible to free valuable combat resources. Small-scale contingency operations that result in numerous EPWs, civilian detainees, and refugees will hamper momentum and freedom of maneuver.

8-12. Once the initial brigade receives MP augmentation (see Figure 8-2), the MP priority of effort during the offense will focus on ensuring that routes remain unencumbered and secure for movement of ground combat, CS, and CSS forces. The MP's priority of effort during the defense will focus on conducting AS and counterreconnaissance along the LOC, C² centers, and CSS bases. The MP may conduct response-force operations or become part of the TCF.

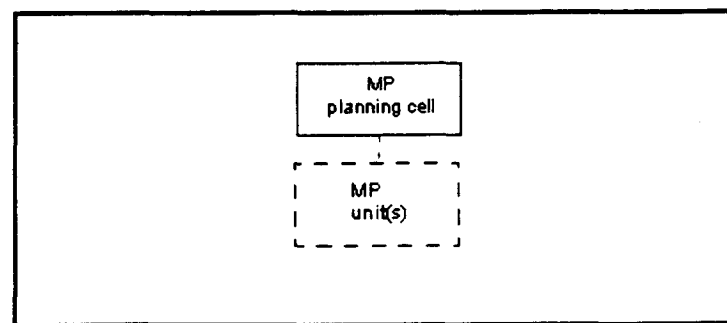


Figure 8-2. MP Support to the IBCT

8-13. Stability and support operations present some unique challenges. The IBCT may be deployed to a geographical area that is politically unstable, that lacks civil control, or that is in complete turmoil. The MP planning cell plans for and coordinates MP support according to available resources and the supported commander's needs. In this scenario (and based on METT-TC), an MP battalion TF could be required to deal with the challenges of—

- A significant number of refugees or dislocated civilians.
- AS or force-protection issuesMMS operations.
- Black-market and criminal investigations.

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- Restoration of order.
- Civil unrest.
- Intervention of private and nongovernmental organizations.

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Chapter 9

The United States Army Criminal Investigation Command

The history of the USACIDC goes back to World War I, when General John J. Pershing organized the CID in France. Today, the USACIDC is the Army's sole agent responsible for investigating felony crimes on and off the battlefield. The USACIDC provides investigative support to commanders at all echelons.

USACIDC

The USACIDC investigates offenses committed against US forces or property, or those committed by military personnel or civilians serving with US forces or where there is a military interest. The USACIDC agents investigate violations of international agreements on land warfare. They conduct special investigations at the direction of the USACIDC's commanding general (CG) or a higher authority. In general, the USACIDC's missions include—

- Investigating and deterring serious crimes.
- Conducting sensitive/serious investigations.
- Collecting, analyzing, processing, and disseminating criminal intelligence (CRIMINTEL).
- Conducting protective-service operations for designated personnel.
- Providing forensic-laboratory support.
- Maintaining Army criminal records.
- Enhancing the commander's crime-prevention and force-protection programs.
- Performing LOGSEC operations.

OVERVIEW

9-1. The USACIDC's operations help the commander maintain discipline and order by preventing or investigating crimes that reduce a unit's ability to fight. During the investigation of serious crimes, the USACIDC concentrates its efforts on investigating serious crimes such as wrongful deaths, controlled-substance offenses, theft, fraud, sex crimes, and assaults. The USACIDC also conducts sensitive and special investigations involving matters pertaining to senior Army officials and those associated with classified programs.

9-2. The USACIDC agents collect, analyze, process, and disseminate criminal intelligence/information relating to crime within or directed toward the Army. Specific information relating to modus operandi, crime techniques, investigative leads, gang violence, and terrorism is shared with the appropriate intelligence and law-enforcement agencies. Conversely, USACIDC agents solicit and receive crime-related information from the MP and from local, national, and foreign law-enforcement and intelligence agencies. Special agents identify and evaluate crime-conducive conditions and indicators of potential attacks against Army property, facilities, or personnel. They then provide reports to the appropriate commander.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

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9-3. The USACIDC is a centralized (stovepipe) MACOM whose special agents in the field report through the USACIDC's chain of command (detachment to battalion to group) to the CG, who in turn reports directly to the Army Chief of Staff and the Secretary of the Army (see Figure 9-1).

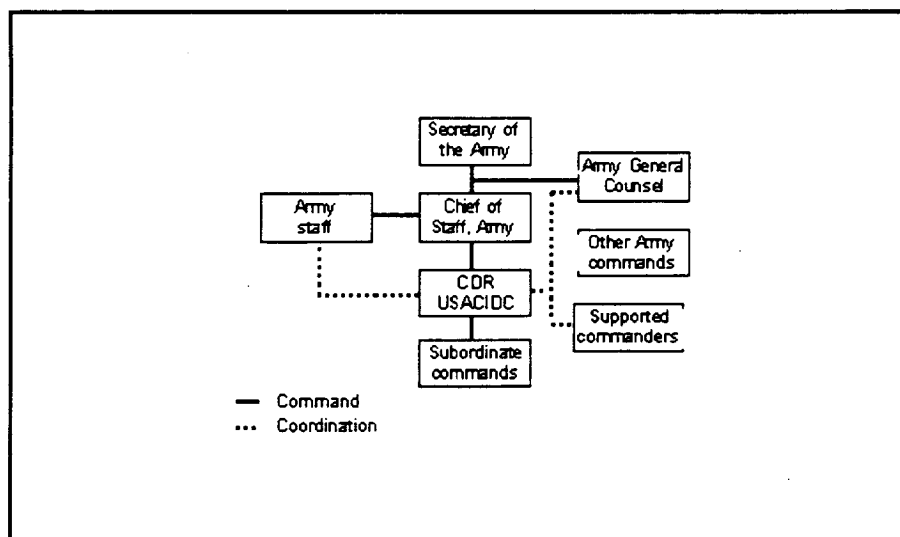


Figure 9-1. USACIDC Chain of Command

9-4. As an independent MACOM, the USACIDC's tactical units are not under the C² of supported organizations. The USACIDC's elements may be temporarily attached to a supported commander when required to accomplish a nonstandard mission. Reassignment, promotion, accreditation, and disciplinary actions are retained by the USACIDC. Attachments will be coordinated with the appropriate USACIDC headquarters planning the specific mission and approved by the CG, USACIDC. Additionally, although there is no formal staff relationship, USACIDC commanders advise their supported commanders on criminal-investigation matters. This enhances the quality, reliability of information, support, and trust between USACIDC elements and their supported commanders.

WARTIME SUPPORT

9-5. The USACIDC supports each echelon of command from the division to the ASCC. The theater USACIDC structure is comprised of a C² headquarters and mobile, modular, and tailorable investigative detachments. The USACIDC supports combatant commanders with the following functions:

- **LOGSEC.** Tracking and protecting materials and equipment from the manufacturer to the soldier on the battlefield.
- **CRIMINTEL.** Collecting, consolidating, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence associated with criminal and terrorists activities targeted at Army interests.
- **Criminal investigations.** Investigating war crimes and, in some cases, crimes against coalition forces and HN personnel.
- **Protective-service operations.** As in peacetime, protecting key personnel anywhere on the battlefield.

9-6. The USACIDC's LOGSEC function protects the Army's supply pipeline against

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criminal activities from the manufacturer, through logistics channels, all the way to the frontline soldier. It involves preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal and terrorist activities such as supply diversion, destruction, and sabotage or product substitution. The USACIDC's LOGSEC operations assess LOGSEC, identify weaknesses, and provide a prioritization of threats so that commanders can implement preventive measures to reduce the vulnerability of the logistics pipeline. Whenever possible, the USACIDC will initiate actions to recover logistical losses and return them to Army control.



9-7. The USACIDC's CRIMINTEL collection efforts focus on the identification and prevention of terrorist and nonterrorist crimes against US and allied military personnel, facilities, and other interests. Upon collecting this information, agents recommend countermeasures to combat subversive activities through coordination with MI, the PM, rear-area operations officers, and HN military and civil intelligence agencies. Additionally, when directed, the USACIDC becomes the lead US military investigative agency at theater level. When this happens, it is tasked with leading the prevention-of-terrorism effort from all services, not just the Army component.

The MI analysts, the MP, and US Army criminal investigators deployed in Kosovo formed a combined all-source information center. This center provides threat assessments to units assigned to TF Falcon. Currently, 55 percent of these assessments reference some form of criminal activity. These intelligence products provide commanders with reliable information concerning potential incidents or criminal activity. With nearly 7,000 US soldiers deployed within the region, these assessments are absolutely crucial for the force-protection planning effort.

The fusion cell within the information center developed intelligence products from national, theater, and operational sources. Due to the significant threat posed by criminal elements in the region, two CID military agents and two CID civilian analysts were attached to the fusion cell to facilitate the police-intelligence function. The CID personnel, in cooperation with MP soldiers, played a key role by linking criminal intelligence to specific groups and events. The criminal-intelligence collection effort was specifically targeted on weapons, drugs, organized crime, and the identification of smuggling routes. The identification of smuggling routes resulted in a significant increase in the number of weapons being confiscated. The timely transfer of criminal-intelligence products to tactical units enabled a rapid response to serious confrontations, increased confiscation of arms and ammunition, and improved stability in TF Falcon's AO.

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9-8. During war and MOOTW, the criminal-investigation effort includes—

- War crimes and, when directed, crimes against coalition forces and HN personnel.
- Major felony crimes committed by US personnel or EPWs/CIs and, when directed, crimes committed by foreign nationals in which there is an Army interest.
- Criminal acts by indigenous personnel, factions, and ad hoc groups.
- Special/sensitive investigations, hostage negotiations, polygraph operations, and force-protection operations.
- CRIMINTEL operations.

9-9. The USACIDC detachments provide enhanced coverage and protection for designated key and essential leaders during war and MOOTW. The protection requirement for senior JTFs and Army commanders may be significantly greater during MOOTW than during peacetime or war as the propensity of asymmetrical threats (such as criminal and terrorist groups) operating in the AO also increases.

ORGANIZATION

9-10. The USACIDC is organized with an array of multifunctional units. As with many other Army organizations, its force is in a transition process. During peacetime, the USACIDC groups provide brigade-level area support for worldwide Army operations. The group provides C², staff planning, and administrative support for USACIDC elements assigned to an AOR or deployed to a contingency operation. During war, a group provides the same capabilities in support of an ASCC and provides C² for all USACIDC units in the theater. Regardless of the operational environment, the group ensures the connectivity between all USACIDC units. It establishes and maintains links with supported units and interagency, joint, multinational, allied, and HN authorities on matters pertaining to Army and USACIDC operations. The group headquarters has a command section, a detachment headquarters, an S1, an S2, an S3, an S4, an SJA, and a communications section. It provides C² for up to six subordinate battalions. Major differences in the AOE and Force XXI groups are in an increase of support and mission personnel and the movement of all polygraph support down to battalion level.

9-11. During peacetime, the USACIDC battalions provide area support for worldwide Army operations. They provide C², staff planning, forensic-science support, CRIMINTEL, polygraph support, technical guidance and supervision of USACIDC operations, and administrative support for USACIDC elements assigned to an AOR or deployed to a contingency operation. During war, the USACIDC battalion provides the same capabilities in support of each corps and TSC. Under AOE designs, one battalion supports each corps and TSC. Under the Force XXI design, up to two battalions support each TSC. Like the groups, each USACIDC battalion ensures connectivity and establishes and maintains links with other units/agencies within its AOR. The battalion headquarters consists of a command section, a detachment headquarters, an S1, an S2, an S3, an S4, and a communications section. It provides C² to five USACIDC detachments on a sustained basis. Its span of control can accommodate up to seven detachments for a short period of time. Major differences in the new battalion are the addition of a CSM, an S6 officer, a detachment commander and support personnel, and CRIMINTEL and forensic personnel.

9-12. The USACIDC investigative team is the smallest operational investigative element.

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Each team consists of two special agents (a warrant officer and a noncommissioned officer [NCO]). METT-TC requirements dictate that these teams have the capability to operate independently from the detachment headquarters. The investigative teams are the building block for both AOE and Force XXI USACIDC detachments. Both designs provide levels of flexibility to task-organize without splitting units apart. The detachment (with its complement of teams) performs the full range of criminal-investigative functions in all operational environments, but it has limited CRIMINTEL and LOGSEC management capabilities and no forensic or polygraph capability. Each detachment includes a headquarters section and up to eight investigative teams. METT-TC requirements dictate that these teams have the capability to operate independently from the detachment headquarters. The major differences between the AOE and Force XXI detachments' design begin with replacing the heavy and light division support elements (DSEs), the corps-area support element (CASE), the TSC-area support element, (TASE), and the port-area support element (PASE) designs with a modular design consisting of a standardized headquarters element and two special-agent sections. Each section consists of four investigative teams. Personnel administration, supply, and the bulk of administrative support found in the AOE organizations have been consolidated at battalion. Additionally, the Force XXI detachment is commanded by a special-agent warrant officer.

9-13. Both the AOE and the Force XXI units retain the Army's standard dependencies upon other units for support requirements (religious, health services, finance, photographic processing, and so forth). The new USACIDC TOEs have enhanced A/L support capabilities. However, the new units still retain the AOE support requirement for food services and emergency Class III/V resupply from CS MP brigades, battalions, and companies.

THE FIELD INVESTIGATIVE UNIT

9-14. Sensitive investigations are normally conducted by the field investigative unit (FIU). The FIU is a one-of-a-kind organization within the DOD that enables the Secretary of the Army to conduct sensitive investigations requiring access to special information or programs that are highly classified. The FIU works closely with the Army IG, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and the Army General Counsel to support commanders in the special-operations and intelligence communities and in the area of classified acquisition programs. The FIU may also be assigned investigations involving senior Army personnel or those of special interest to the Army leadership.

THE COMPUTER-CRIME INVESTIGATION UNIT

9-15. The computer-crime investigative unit (CCIU) deals with intrusions involving classified networks or multijurisdictional offenses. The CCIU works closely with MI and federal law-enforcement agencies to coordinate military actions, nonmilitary-affiliated offenders, and foreign-intelligence services. In addition, it provides technical assistance to CID elements that are conducting computer-related investigations.

THE PROTECTIVE-SERVICE UNIT

9-16. The protective-service unit (PSU) provides worldwide protective services to designated personnel to protect them from assassination, kidnapping, injury, or embarrassment. The PSU plans, coordinates, and executes executive protection for—

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- The Secretary of Defense.
- The Deputy Secretary of Defense.
- The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- The Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- The Secretary of the Army.
- The Army Chief of Staff.
- The Army Vice Chief of Staff.
- Others (as directed).

9-17. During war and MOOTW, the USACIDC routinely provides protective-service support to senior Army ground commanders and, in some cases, to JTF commanders. The USACIDC agents also provide training to the MP details providing protective services to senior field commanders.



US ARMY CRIMINAL-INVESTIGATIONS LABORATORY

9-18. Forensic-laboratory support is provided by the US Army Criminal-Investigations Laboratory (USACIL) that is currently located at Fort Gillem, Georgia. The USACIL is a nationally accredited forensic laboratory that provides all three services with dedicated, highly responsive, deployable, state-of-the-art scientific and forensic investigative support. The six forensic divisions of the USACIL include the following:

- Chemistry (serology, drugs, trace, and deoxyribonucleic-acid [DNA] testing).
- Questioned documents (alterations and comparisons of handwriting, typing, and printing).
- Firearms and tool marks (weapons and obliterated numbers).
- Photography (evidence, charts and photos for court).
- Latent prints.
- Computer forensics.

9-19. The USACIL collects, receives, and examines evidence and prepares reports of findings. It also provides expert-witness testimony at court-martials.

US CRIME RECORDS CENTER

9-20. The US Crime Records Center (CRC) maintains the Army's criminal records. It maintains more than two million MP reports and USACIDC reports of investigations. These records are retained for at least 40 years before being destroyed. During their retention, the records are actively maintained and frequently researched.

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During the course of an investigative search, civilian police authorities seized 19 hand grenades. A routine search of stolen property and criminal index files failed to identify the grenades as having been stolen from a nearby military installation. However, a search of the CRC files identified a USACIDC investigation relating to the theft of a case of grenades that occurred 20 years earlier. Further investigation revealed that the lot number of the recovered grenades was identical to that of the stolen grenades. The investigative leads resulting from the CRC file search contributed to the resolution of both cases.

9-21. The CRC conducts more than 10,000 criminal-history name checks each month to identify victims and perpetrators of criminal offenses. The checks are requested not only by USACIDC agents, but also by other military and civilian law-enforcement officials. The CRC is also the Army's agent for Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act requests relating to criminal investigations and MP reports. The CRC also manages the Army's polygraph programs and their support to Army installations around the world.

EMPLOYMENT

9-22. Whenever possible, USACIDC units are colocated with the MP. This provides unified MP support across the battlefield, and it facilitates logistical support (primarily mess) provided by MP units. However, the USACIDC maintains its vertical C². Based on METT-TC, the MP group (CID) will collocate with the supported ASCC and the MP battalions (CID) supporting the corps and EAC will collocate with the MP brigade (CS). When feasible, MP detachments (CID) will collocate with MP battalions/companies and division MP companies. Figure 9-2 illustrates a typical battlefield array for AOE organizations, and Figure 9-3 illustrates a Force XXI array.

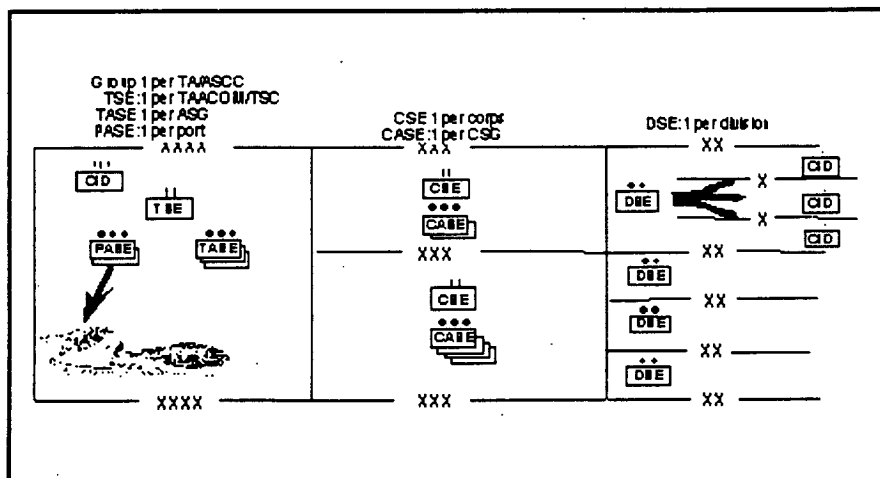


Figure 9-2. AOE Battlefield Array

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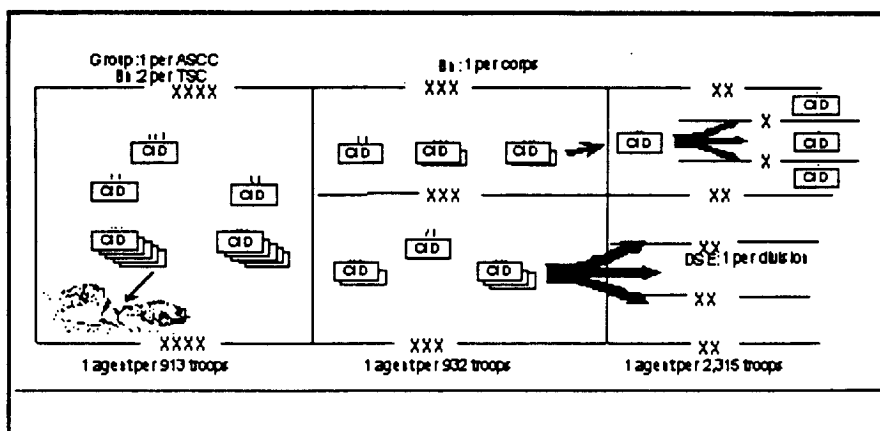


Figure 9-3. Force XXI Battlefield Array

9-23. Since USACIDC detachments are austere organizations with little organic A/L capability, they rely on the battalion for unit-level maintenance, supply, and personnel support. However, detachments must often operate independently when performing criminal investigative functions throughout the AOR. During these times of long-distance separation, detachments must seek A/L support from the supported unit.

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Chapter 10

Offensive and Defensive Operations

The whole of military activity must relate directly or indirectly to the engagement. The end for which a soldier is recruited, clothed, armed, and trained; the whole object of his sleeping, eating, drinking, and marching is simply that he should fight at the right place and the right time.

Clausewitz

Army doctrine considers the full range of operations from war to MOOTW. An operation is a military action or the carrying out of a military mission needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign. Offensive and defensive operations normally dominate military operations in war and in some smaller-scale contingencies. An offensive operation is aimed at destroying or defeating the enemy and imposing our will on him for a decisive victory. Defensive operations defeat an enemy attack, buy time, economize forces, or develop conditions favorable for a counteroffensive that regains the initiative and defeats the enemy.

OVERVIEW

10-1. The offense is the decisive form of battle. Offensive campaigns and major operations are designed to achieve operational and strategic objectives quickly and decisively at the least cost. Offensive operations combine the terrain and the force to achieve the objective. The main purpose of the offense is to defeat, destroy, or neutralize the enemy force. Offensive operations are characterized by a rapid shift in the main effort to take advantage of opportunities by momentum and simultaneous destruction of enemy defenses.

10-2. The immediate purpose of defensive operations is to defeat an attack. Military forces defend only until they can gain sufficient strength to attack. Commanders choose to defend when they need to buy time, to hold a piece of terrain, to facilitate other operations, or to erode enemy resources at a rapid rate while reinforcing friendly operations. The ARFOR conduct defensive operations as part of major operations and campaigns and in combination with offensive operations (see FM 3-0).

SUPPORT TO OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

10-3. MP support to offensive operations varies according to the type of operation being conducted. The MP functions support each echelon commander based on METT-TC. In the offense, MP priorities are often placed on MMS, I/R, and AS operations. Regardless of the offensive effort, MP leaders supporting an offensive operation must—

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- Understand the commander's intent and his concept of operations.
- Anticipate that selective elements of the offensive force may need to pause, defend, resupply, or reconstitute while other forces attack.
- Anticipate changes in the operational tempo and prepare to weight the MP effort to meet the maneuver commander's intent.
- Provide MP support within the context of linear and nonlinear operations. They must understand how both types of operations affect the security of rear areas and LOC,

- the protection of C4I, the means of sustainment, and the land force's mobility.
- Support the maneuver commander's intelligence efforts by conducting the PIO function. The MP must observe, identify, and report information.
- Assist maneuver forces to mass. The MP protect C² nodes such as the CP that orchestrates the mass efforts and resources that sustain the offensive move. The MP must deny incursions by enemy reconnaissance forces into the AO. They also maintain surveillance, provide early warning, and impede and harass the enemy with supporting and organic fires.
- Speed the commitment of follow-on forces and reserves. They must also conduct MMS operations to assist the commander in a smooth and quick shift of forces to support the main effort.
- Anticipate the pursuit and exploitation by positioning MP forces that can support continuous operations. The MP support as far forward as possible while protecting resources needed to seize the opportunity. The EPWs/CIs are collected as far forward as possible. The MP coordinate the treatment of dislocated civilians and refugees with the HN or foreign forces.
- Tailor the MP support based on the unit being supported (corps, divisions, and brigades).
- Consider the location and composition of response forces and the TCF and the strength of rear-area threats.
- Integrate a force into the offensive plan that is capable of conducting aggressive combat operations against designated targets.

During Operation Just Cause, an MP platoon received the mission to disable an armed Panamanian Defense Force (PDF) patrol boat docked near a key objective. After receiving the mission, the platoon leader maneuvered his force into position and attacked after receiving enemy fire. The platoon successfully disabled the patrol boat and captured the objective while suffering minimum casualties.

10-4. During offensive operations, MP support provided by teams, squads, and platoons provide the commander with an agile, flexible, versatile, and capable force ready to contribute to the overall mission success.

SUPPORT TO DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

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10-5. The MP support defensive operations consistent with the commander's intent and priorities. They support a defending force by assisting subordinate elements in the execution of different, yet complementary actions. For example, the MP may support the maneuver of an attacking unit by conducting MMS operations while simultaneously providing AS for a defending unit in a base cluster. The MP support reflects the maneuver commander's focus—destroying an attacking force, retaining or denying key terrain, moving away from an enemy force, or a combination of the aforementioned. However, despite the intent of the defensive operation being conducted, MP leaders must—

- Conduct MMS operations to help a force maneuver and mass. The MP must anticipate the shift from the defense to the offense and assist the forward movement of reserves.
- Conduct AS operations to deny information to enemy reconnaissance elements seeking out the exact location of the defending force. The MP are positioned where

they can control key terrain or improve the defensive capability of bases and base clusters. The MP conduct aggressive R&S to locate and deny enemy access to critical logistical facilities.

- Protect sustainment resources while supporting the lateral, forward, and rearward movement of forces.
- Consider the type and size of the AO, the LOC security, the rear threat, and the number of EPWs/CIs and dislocated civilians to determine how they may affect the movement of forces.

During Operation Desert Shield, EAC, corps, and division MP units conducted a myriad of missions to support both the XVIII Corps's (Airborne) and the VII Corps's movement to their TAA. The MP's main focus was on MMS and AS throughout the AO to ensure freedom of movement and to protect US and coalition forces against terrorists and other threats in the rear area.

10-6. The success of MP operations in the defense depends on the MP leader's situational awareness, the commander's intent, and the precise employment of MP resources when and where they are needed. In the defense, the MP perform their five functions to assist the defending commander by providing a lethal mobile force that allows him to concentrate his efforts and resources in fighting the next battle.

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Chapter 11

Stability and Support Operations

ARFOR conduct stability operations in a complex, dynamic, and often asymmetric environment. Stability operations are usually nonlinear and noncontiguous. They are often time and manpower intensive. The purpose of support operations is to meet the immediate needs of designated groups for a limited time until civil authorities can accomplish these tasks without Army assistance.

FM 3-0

The Army's mission is to prepare for war and, when deterrence fails, to achieve a quick, decisive victory. The DOD projects that many of its future missions will be stability and support operations. However, these operations are not new to the Army. The Army has participated in stability and support operations in support of national interests throughout history. The Army has protected its citizens, assisted nations abroad, and served America in a variety of other missions. The pace, frequency, and variety of stability and support operations have quickened in the last three decades. As demonstrated in Operations Provide Comfort, Restore Democracy, and JTF Los Angeles, these types of operations present a challenge to all services.

OVERVIEW

11-1. Stability operations are conducted outside of the US and its territories to promote and protect US national interests by influencing political, civil, and military environments and by disrupting specific illegal activities. Stability operations may include both developmental and coercive actions. Developmental actions enhance a HN government's willingness and ability to care for its people. Coercive actions apply carefully prescribed limited force or the threat of forces to change the AO's environment.

11-2. Support operations provide essential supplies and services to relieve suffering and to help civil authorities prepare or respond to crises. In most cases, the ARFOR's efforts are focused on overcoming conditions created by man-made or natural disasters. The ultimate goal of support operations is to meet the immediate needs of designated groups (for a limited time) until civil authorities can accomplish these tasks without Army assistance.

11-3. Stability and support operations are distinctly different from offensive and defensive operations and must be analyzed differently. For instance, the application of the rules of engagement (ROE) will be unique to the operation. The restrictions on combat operations and the use of force must be understood and obeyed at all levels. MP leaders must clearly take the initiative and ensure that the applicable guidance is implemented and followed by all subordinates.

11-4. Stability and support operations have more diverse political considerations than are usually encountered in war. There are also complexities that must be addressed in joint, combined, and interagency stability and support operations. The Army's challenge is to execute these operations successfully in a joint or combined arena without degrading its capability to wage war successfully.

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11-5. If the US is to fight and win future wars, it must develop, train, and employ its force structure in a manner that ensures success in every operation across the spectrum of military operations. Under these auspices, MP forces can provide commanders with especially valuable assets for stability and support operations. The MP have the unique capability of serving as a combat, CS, and CSS force. The domestic and international acceptability of the MP operational image frequently makes the MP the most appropriate force for stability and support operations. Additionally, the MP are flexible and capable of rapidly transitioning from one end of the spectrum to the other if the environment changes.

FORCE SUITABILITY

11-6. The MP's capabilities and their operational and supporting tasks are as integral to stability and support operations as they are to offensive and defensive operations. MP branch-/core-related skills are highly compatible with the capabilities required for stability and support operations. The MP provide a highly capable, politically acceptable force that is suitable for a variety of missions. They possess robust moving, shooting, and communicating capabilities; and they project an assist, protect, and defend image that is particularly important when tailoring a force that requires significant capabilities but a low political profile. The MP provide a flexible, but limited, economy-of-force organization. Mission requirements will always exceed available MP resources, especially in stability and support operations. For this reason, MP assets must be prioritized to deliver the greatest mission capability. The specific operations that MP units perform at a given time are determined by the echelon commander's needs, the mission requirements, and the availability of MP resources. As discussed in previous chapters, the echelon commander, through the command's PM, sets the priorities for MP operations. As in offensive and defensive operations, the PM knows that while the MP force can perform all MP functions, they may not be robust enough to perform all assigned MP missions all of the time. The PM must continuously make trade-offs between the numbers and kinds of MP missions that can be supported.

11-7. The MP's capabilities are further enhanced by their training, mind-set, and experience in dealing with people in highly stressful and confusing situations. Although capable of conducting combat operations when needed, the MP are highly practiced in de-escalation and in employing the minimum-essential force to contain potentially violent situations. This mind-set serves as the framework for MP law-enforcement training and is especially applicable in MP support for stability and support operations. Furthermore, this mind-set is exercised and reinforced daily in peacetime law-enforcement operations. This is a significant capability. MP soldiers learn and receive constant reinforcement training in controlling a situation on the spot before it escalates and cannot be controlled. The MP have a unique understanding of human nature and are adept at handling emotion-laden situations.

During operations in Kosovo, as both Serbs and Albanians attempted to create unfavorable conditions and responses by US forces, the MP kept their cool under fire in the streets of Gnjilane and Kamenica. The MP's reaction led to a quick understanding by all sides that the US Army MP were fair and just and understood the tense situations.

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11-8. The MP stress four essential training competencies—skill proficiency, human dimension and attitude, camaraderie and teamwork, and leadership. These competencies are the foundation for all MP operational performances. They equip the MP to exercise

discretion in dealing with others, to protect and assist those in need, and to accomplish the varying demands of MP missions in stability and support operations and, when needed, in war.

STABILITY AND SUPPORT

11-9. Stability and support operations are performed in support of US authorities or in support of international bodies and foreign governments when so required by US authorities. The MP have long provided the essential support for stability and support operations; however, the frequency of these operations has increased significantly in recent years. Consequently, the MP have been deployed in greater numbers with greater frequency. MP units have a substantial history of successful, simultaneous, and continuous deployments in both a lead and a support role.

SUPPORT TO DOMESTIC CIVIL AUTHORITY

11-10. The purpose of support to domestic civil authorities is to—

- Render humanitarian assistance.
- Provide disaster relief.
- Restore order.
- Combat terrorism.
- Support counterdrug operations.

11-11. Military operations supporting domestic civil authorities are governed by the provisions of the Stafford Act, the Posse Comitatus Act, and other laws and regulations. Peacetime experience in civil-military affairs equips the MP to oversee, assist, and train other units and agencies for law enforcement, sensitive security, and operations to control dislocated civilians (within the legal limits of a particular stability or support operation). For this reason, the MP are often needed after other forces have redeployed, and they stay until government order is restored. Since active-component military missions are constrained by the Posse Comitatus Act, nonfederalized national guard (NG) units are often employed to conduct these operations (particularly counterdrug operations). The NG units can operate under gubernatorial authority within state jurisdiction without Posse Comitatus restrictions. The NG MP units are the only NG units trained, skilled, and experienced in providing law enforcement. They offer civilian authorities a unique, specialized capability not available from other NG units.

SUPPORT TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF

11-12. Humanitarian assistance and disaster-relief operations provide emergency assistance to victims of natural and man-made disasters and other endemic conditions. Natural disasters include earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes. Man-made disasters include riots and civil conflicts. Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief conducted by US forces alleviate urgent nonmilitary needs of a populace until the appropriate civilian agencies can provide the needed services without military support. These types of operations include, but are not limited to—

- Conducting searches and rescues.
- Evacuating, sheltering, sustaining, and protecting dislocated civilians.

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- Making food, medical care and treatment, and other civilian-aid programs available.
- Reducing opportunities for criminal activity and restoring L&O.
- Maintaining other operations needed to ensure the well being of the affected population.
- Providing relief operations for man-made disasters. These operations are characterized by civil conflict, and they entail all of the requirements for other disasters but focus on the restoration of L&O.
- Providing force protection and security.

11-13. MP support can be an important asset in all disaster-relief operations. The MP are trained and equipped for decentralized operations. MP teams operate in highly mobile vehicles equipped with radios, which are invaluable in disaster-relief operations. Each MP platoon, company, and battalion headquarters is equipped with high-frequency radios. These capabilities allow the MP (even when widely dispersed) to maintain centralized communications; to provide L&O support; and to assist in search, rescue, and evacuation efforts. Because of their decentralized operations and communications equipment, the MP can also play a vital role in notification, ADC, and access and egress control. They can deploy with disaster-assessment teams to assist in advising and developing a disaster-assistance plan. The MP can also deploy to an affected area to—

- Assist in restoring order.
- Search for, rescue, and evacuate victims.
- Provide personnel and vehicular circulation controls.
- Provide ADC.
- Conduct detention operations.
- Provide physical and area security to protect life and property immediately following a disaster.
- Protect fire and emergency-services personnel.
- Gather, record, and report information.
- Provide force protection and security.

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11-14. MP (I/R) battalions can support civil-affairs units by establishing I/R facilities to shelter, sustain, protect, and account for disaster-relief victims. These units can also train and assist government agencies (US and foreign) or police in the operation of facilities for dislocated civilians and detainees.

11-15. The MP possess capabilities critical to relief in man-made disasters characterized by civil conflict. The MP have the essential training and skills needed for relief operations that focus on restoring civil order. Restoration of civil order demands—

- **Objectivity and neutrality.** The objective of civil-disturbance control is to restore L&O, not to impose punishment or suppress peaceful dissent. Government forces quelling civil disorders must be emotionally objective and politically neutral. MP law-enforcement training stresses objectivity and neutrality, an important attribute for forces employed in stability or support operations.
- **Minimal use of force.** The application of more than minimum force may be detrimental to mission success. The MP are particularly suited for these situations, having been trained on the technique for the use and measured application of minimum forces to accomplish mission goals.
- **Public acceptance.** Government forces must avoid actions that will alienate the populace. Any action offensive to community sensitivities must be avoided. The MP

receive training in crowd-control operations, interpersonal communications skills, and minimum use-of-force techniques—skills that are critical in gaining public acceptance.

- **Positive image.** In many disturbance operations, demonstrators and government forces compete for the approval and sympathy of the general population. The MP's assist-and-protect image provides the government with a distinct advantage in such situations.
- **Threat awareness.** Government forces must pay attention to and try to learn the organization, intentions, and activities of demonstrators. Equal attention must be paid to how the community will respond to the demonstrator's actions and the government's response. The MP interact daily with the populace, placing them in a position to develop criminal information and to determine the collective attitude of the populace.
- **Effective coordination.** Disturbance operations often involve many agencies from various levels of government. Thorough, timely, and coordinated preparation, planning, training, and execution are essential for mission success. MP civil-disturbance training (including planning and coordination measures) and their communications assets enhance coordination, particularly during mission execution.
- **Operational unity.** Multiple control forces representing different agencies with varying jurisdictional authority can pose C² problems. When unity of command cannot be achieved, operational unity must be achieved by colocating operational centers, integrating communications, and delineating organizational responsibilities. The MP are well trained in police and military operations, possessing a sound understanding of both civilian police and military measures, legal constraints, and effective coordination.

11-16. The MP operational tasks supporting man-made disasters vary according to the nature of the disaster and the operational environment. For example, in CONUS where the commitment of military forces to civil disturbances is considered a last resort and military involvement is limited by law, nonfederalized NG MP units have long been employed by civil authorities for their unique capabilities. MP forces can—

- Isolate and contain an area with barricades, roadblocks, and perimeter patrols. The MP can also assist civil-affairs units by enforcing pass and identification systems and public-utility controls.
- Provide mobile patrols to enhance the security of high-priority targets (such as buildings, utilities, and services that are critical to the community's economic and physical well being).
- Monitor, disperse, contain, or limit crowd movement through—
 - Observation points and patrols.
 - The communication of interest and intent to the crowd.
 - The channelization or diversion of the crowd.
 - Gaining the cooperation of the dissident leadership.
 - The proclamation of the illegal nature of the crowd's actions.
 - Show of force.
 - The use of crowd-control formations.
 - The apprehension of crowd members and leaders.
 - The application of minimum-force measures.

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- Establish area control to prevent looting, to protect businesses and other likely targets, and to prevent arson. The MP accomplish this mission with saturation patrolling, including vehicle and foot patrols. With augmentation, the MP can perform air and water patrols. They also enforce populace control measures (such as ordinances to prevent gathering, permits to gather, restrictions on circulation, restrictions on the interference with government and public functions and personnel, restrictions on possessing weapons, and other measures instituted by civil authorities).
- Neutralize special threats (such as snipers and bombings) that are highly dangerous to both government forces and the community. Snipers pose a particularly grave danger in disaster-relief operations. The MP can take immediate protective actions, secure an area, isolate the threat and, when authorized, use SRTs to assist civilian or HN authorities in apprehending or neutralizing the sniper. The MP are trained to perform the necessary actions when an explosive device is discovered. In such an event, they can secure and evacuate an area, organize search teams, and isolate the site.

11-17. The MP can also support in rescue and recovery operations, which may include rescuing US or foreign nationals. Such operations are also employed to locate, identify, and recover sensitive materials deemed critical to national security. The operations may be conducted in benign or hostile environments. The MP provide OPSEC, and they process and account for civilians affected by rescue and recovery operations. The MWD teams can also help search for lost or hidden personnel. In stability and support operations, the MP can perform their police functions for rescue and recovery operations while keeping the perceived military signature low.

SUPPORT TO COUNTERDRUG OPERATIONS

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11-18. Counterdrug operations are measures taken to disrupt, interdict, and destroy illicit drug activities. In a counterdrug role, the DOD may offer certain forms of support to HN counterdrug personnel, to US civilian law-enforcement agencies operating in a HN, to Department of State (DOS) counterdrug personnel, and to the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters. Without direction from the National Command Authority acting under constitutional or statutory authority, US forces engaged in counterdrug activities may not engage in direct law-enforcement activities (such as apprehension, search, seizure, and other similar activities). As discussed earlier, the Posse Comitatus Act authorizes specific DOD assistance in counterdrug activities, but US military forces usually may not participate directly in arrests, searches, seizures, and similar activities. Conversely, as discussed earlier, USC Title 32 authorizes state governors to use NG MP units with full authority to engage directly in law-enforcement activities. When authorized, US advisors may accompany counterdrug forces on operations.

11-19. MP operational contributions can include the use of force, drug identification, crime-scene protection, customs operations, surveillance of criminal activity, serious-incident reporting, and other related activities. Employing the MP for these operations ensures force suitability and avoids a mismatch in terms of unit capability and mission effectiveness.

11-20. Border-screening operations consist of three separate but related measures—mobile patrolling, the use of listening/observation posts, and airfield surveillance. These measures are part of the MP's AS and MMS functions used in tactical rear-area operations. The MP's operational effectiveness may be further increased through augmentation by a civilian law-enforcement officer who would be responsible for search, seizure, and arrest actions. Active-component units are permitted to assist in marijuana eradication in support of

domestic law-enforcement agencies (DLEAs). Marijuana-eradication operations are an application of the MP AS, mobility, and L&O functions, thus providing realistic training while supporting an operation.

11-21. As discussed in previous chapters, the MP are well suited to augment customs operations. They routinely perform customs inspections for US forces in Korea and Germany. The NG MP regularly conduct vehicle, cargo, and container searches under the supervision of US Customs agents and at US ports of entry.

11-22. The USACIDC agents can provide support to counterdrug operations. The CID units identify the sources of illegal-drug distribution systems. When directed, the MP and the CID complement interagency counterdrug efforts to stop the production, flow, and distribution of drugs and to provide planning, training, equipment, and facilities to support domestic counterdrug operations. The CID also supports CRIMINTEL programs, internal security, and site surveys at borders where Army units will deploy. In addition to the aforementioned support, the DOD General Counsel has ruled that MWD teams can be loaned to DLEAs to assist in detecting smuggled contraband.

SUPPORT IN COMBATING TERRORISM

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11-23. The Department of Justice (DOJ) is the lead federal agency for dealing with acts of terrorism within the US, its territories, and its possessions. Within the DOJ, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has the lead. The FBI can train the police of friendly nations in antiterrorism and counterterrorism operations. Usually, US military forces act in a technical-advisory but not a law-enforcement capacity in combating acts of terrorism. It is often difficult to distinguish the acts of politically motivated terrorists from violent acts of criminals or individuals in society at large. In fact, all terrorist acts are criminal; however, they also may be part of an insurgency.

11-24. The MP are key players in the defensive planning, implementation, and control of combating-terrorism operations, whether in garrison or deployed to war or MOOTW. In whatever countries US forces operate, MP units conduct antiterrorism operations daily as part of their L&O and AS functions. The MP also respond to terrorist incidents. They help secure the area and search for evidence, and they help the lead agency. The MP provide advice and assistance in developing antiterrorism and counterterrorism programs for deployed US forces and DOS agencies and for police, paramilitary, and military forces of assisted nations (when so authorized). MP training, liaison, and joint patrols help strengthen HN-police organizations, improving their effectiveness and efficiency in combating terrorism. The MP also assist HN police in performing PRC operations.

11-25. The training of police (domestic and foreign) requires DA approval, and restrictions exist on some forms of training. Legal advice and coordination are a must before training can occur. The MP and the CID provide personnel and equipment for planning, advising, equipping, and training agencies to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. The training focuses on deterring terrorist acts such as bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, taking hostages, and hijackings. Related assistance may include training and equipment for explosive detection, management of hostage situations, physical security, protection of key personnel, and defensive/evasive driving methods. For counterterrorism operations on US military installations, the MP provide highly trained, specially equipped SRTs for situations requiring the selective use of force. Additionally, CID agents are highly trained in hostage negotiation, which increases the commander's options before resorting to force.

11-26. The MP and the CID assist in counterterrorism information-gathering activities through liaison and joint patrols with HN police. These activities are part of the PIO function. The MP have extensive contacts with civilian police, who in turn have contacts with the populace. These contacts can help surface criminal information concerning terrorist plans, recruitment, and support structures sooner than military sources. The CID can provide commanders with CRIMINTEL on a daily basis. At the same time, MP antiterrorism support includes measures to reduce the vulnerability of people and property. Such measures include—

- Personal awareness.
- Personal-protection operations and techniques.
- Crime prevention.
- Physical-security programs.

11-27. The MP and CID crime-prevention programs employ proactive measures to protect people and their property and US and HN property. Crime prevention is a continuous process of planning, implementing measures, evaluating effectiveness, modifying measures, and developing further information. The primary crime-prevention tool is the crime-prevention survey. It is used to examine the physical features of various critical sites. The MP physical-security programs help identify, reduce, eliminate, or neutralize conditions favorable to criminal, terrorist, and insurgent activities. The key measures used to accomplish this are physical-security inspections and surveys.

SUPPORT TO NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS

11-28. Noncombatant evacuation operations (NEOs) relocate civilians who are endangered in a foreign nation. The NEOs are classified as benign (unopposed) or hostile (opposed). MP roles in support to NEOs differ accordingly. In a benign environment, NEOs are usually conducted with the help and full cooperation of the affected nation, with little or no opposition to evacuation. The use of force is limited to self-defense (as outlined by the ROE) and protection of the evacuees. In a hostile environment, NEOs are opposed by forces with specific intentions of preventing or destroying the operation. In this scenario, the MP will follow the ROE as established by higher headquarters.

11-29. MP operations in NEOs closely parallel EPW/CI evacuation operations. The objective of both is to safely collect, secure, protect, transport, process, and account for people, whether they are EPWs or noncombatants. However, due to the dissimilarities of these groups, the techniques employed differ.

11-30. The MP can secure selected facilities, reception and transfer points, or other locations required to collect, process, and evacuate people. They can provide route reconnaissance and mobile security teams to escort HRP, DOS personnel, evacuees, and sensitive material. If needed, MP units assist civil-affairs personnel with the movement and control of dislocated civilians. The MP may support civil affairs by setting up and operating evacuation sites, holding areas for foreign nationals denied evacuation, and reception and processing stations. This support can be provided by MP CS units for a short duration and by MP I/R units for a prolonged duration. Additionally, the MP will establish and maintain liaison with HN police to ensure a mutual understanding of jurisdiction, to coordinate efforts, and to provide criminal and tactical intelligence. In hostile environments requiring the employment of combat forces, the MP would be employed in their traditional CS role.

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SUPPORT TO SECURITY-ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS

11-31. Security-assistance operations are one of the main tools of US foreign policy. A critical concern in these operations is the HN's ability to plan and manage its own defense resources. In security-assistance operations, the US provides defense materiel, military training, and defense-related services through grants, loans, credit, or cash sales. When authorized, the MP support security assistance with military and police training through the International Military Education and Training Program (IMETP). This program provides instruction and training to foreign military and civilian personnel on a grant/aid basis. Many foreign civil law-enforcement agencies request training in the following areas:

- Basic police procedures (such as patrolling and crime-scene protection).
- Physical security.
- Corrections.
- Civil-disturbance operations.
- Customs operations.
- Traffic control.
- Use of force.

11-32. The MP possess the expertise and experience to advise, train, and assist a HN's military and police forces. The MP's participation in the IMETP includes—

- Formal and informal instruction of foreign students.
- Technical education and tactical training with applicable training aids.
- Assistance to foreign police and military elements by MP mobile training teams (MTTs).
- Providing MP units or small, modular, functionally specific teams to support security-assistance needs. These teams can train HN police in both field and institutional facilities.
- Support to nation-assistance operations.

11-33. Nation-assistance operations support a nation's effort to promote development, ideally by using its national resources. This is achieved through education and the transfer of essential skills to the HN. The goals of such operations are to—

- Promote long-term regional stability.
- Develop sound and responsive democratic institutions.
- Develop supportive infrastructures.
- Promote an environment that allows for orderly political change and economic progress.

11-34. The MP support nation-assistance operations with training and joint MP and HN-police operations. The MP know and understand police operations, military operations, and C² procedures. Consequently, the MP are ideal for training the law-enforcement personnel in both field and institutional settings. The MP's nation-assistance goals are to—

- Enhance L&O in democratic societies.
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness.
- Promote the proper usage and maintenance of equipment.
- Establish a sound training base for police.

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- Standardize procedures that enhance combined police operations.
- Promote friendship and goodwill toward the US.
- Preclude the need for US military interventions to counter acts of violence.

11-35. Combined police operations reinforce training and provide HN police with mobility, security, and communications to operate more effectively while conserving critical personnel resources. The MP provide support through training and the following:

- Law-enforcement, security, and criminal-information support to the HN police force (to include L&O operations and administration in a democratic society).
- Patrol and desk operations.
- Circulation-control operations.
- PRC and civil-disturbance operations.
- MWDs.
- Physical-security operations.
- Personnel-security operations.
- Area- and route-security operations.
- Counterdrug operations.
- Antiterrorism operations.
- Mass immigration operations.
- Customs and border operations.
- Confinement operations.
- Crime prevention.
- Community and police relations.
- C² of police operations.

11-36. When conducting nation-assistance operations, as well as other operations, the MP will often be tasked to support civil-affairs operations. Close coordination with the G5/S5 and liaison with the appropriate HN representatives have added emphasis to these types of operations. The scope of civil-affairs operations is influenced by the economic, social, psychological, and political background of the country and its people. Civil-affairs personnel will coordinate the MP's effort to restore stability, contribute to national development, and promote support for the host government. Civil-affairs personnel assist in preventing civilian interference with military operations and coordinate all other military and civil affairs (such as community relations, PRC, civil defense, and community- and area-security programs).

11-37. The MP can conduct ADC measures to assist the HN in the aftermath of a natural or man-made disaster. They help rescue and evacuate the injured for medical care, and they issue food, water, and essential supplies (See FM 41-10).

SUPPORT TO PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

11-38. Peacekeeping operations (PKOs) are military operations conducted with the consent of the belligerents in a conflict. The PKOs are intended to maintain negotiated truces and to facilitate diplomatic solutions. The US may participate in a PKO under the auspices of an international organization, in cooperation with other countries, or unilaterally. A PKO usually occurs in an ambiguous situation in which there is extreme tension and the possibility of violence. This violence may range from terrorism and sabotage to minor military conflicts involving known and unknown belligerents. MP forces may serve as an

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element of a UN peacekeeping force or as part of a multinational observer group. The overall operational control of a peacekeeping force is exercised by a multinationally staffed military peacekeeping command. However, the commander of each assigned national force retains command integrity of his unit.

11-39. The basic MP force structure and appropriate augmentation are situation dependent. The size and composition of the MP forces are determined by diplomatic negotiations. Personnel spaces are allocated based on the US contingents' respective missions. The principle of consent affects the composition and function of the peacekeeping force. Consent applies to the degree of interest the disputing countries have when contributing their forces to participate in the peacekeeping effort.

11-40. Each PKO is unique but is generally characterized by constraints in the use of force. In a PKO, force is normally limited to self-defense, the defense of others, and the protection of national security. Therefore, the soldiers in a PKO must possess the skills required for warfare, but they must also be trained so that they are equally able to act as intermediaries. In this aspect, the MP are a distinct asset. They are experienced in a case-by-case approach to the use of force. They are experienced in using discretion and in the de-escalation of potential violence. The MP training in EPW operations are especially useful in handling EPWs if the peacekeeping force supervises the exchange of prisoners of war.

11-41. The peacekeeping force employs a combination of the following techniques to control the potential for violence inherent to PKOs:

- Observation is the peacekeeping force's primary responsibility and basic requirement. It provides timely and accurate reports of any suspicious situation, incident, or occurrence.
- Information gathering is a continuous requirement. Peacekeepers must be constantly alert to what takes place around them and to any changes or inconsistencies in the behavior, attitude, and activities of military and civilian personnel.
- Surveillance and supervision operations help oversee the implementation of agreements. The operations require restraint, tact, and patience.
- Complaint investigations must be thorough and objective, and they must result in a fair assessment.
- Negotiation and mediation skills are often required of peacekeepers. If peacekeepers can resolve minor problems at the lowest level, they can prevent major issues from rising, which may prevent increased tensions or the resumption of fighting.
- Patrolling (mounted and dismounted) among the population publicizes presence. It also serves as a means of gathering information, informally enhancing supervision, and investigating complaints.

11-42. The above techniques are compatible with MP battlefield functions. Operationally, the MP conduct route and area R&S, operate mounted or dismounted patrols, operate listening/observation posts, provide humanitarian assistance, investigate possible terrorist and criminal acts and cease-fire and sanction violations, and gather information. The MP provide a flexible, wide-ranging means of information dissemination. Additionally, they provide crucial support for force protection. The MP and the CID employ active and passive measures to deter and defeat threats directed at service members, their families, DOD civilians, facilities, equipment, and very important persons (VIPs). The MP use emerging technologies in force protection to conduct security, detection, and identification operations and to warn of intruders.

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11-43. As part of a PKO, the MP conduct crowd- and riot-control operations, including the extraction of mob leaders. The MP are an ideal force for controlling antagonistic masses engaged in rioting, looting, and demonstrating. The MP understand how to make the transition from the lower end of the use-of-force spectrum to the use of lethal force, if so required or directed. Finally, the MP deploying with peacekeeping forces can provide early-on force protection, including headquarters and initial aerial port/seaport of debarkation (APOD/SPOD) security. The MP's mobility, firepower, and communications provide critical reconnaissance, information-collection, and response-force capabilities and acceptability not found in combat forces.

11-44. When conducting crowd- and riot-control operations in a PKO or peace-enforcement operation (PEO), nonlethal weapons (NLWs) are an additional means of employing force for the purpose of limiting the probability of death or serious injury to noncombatants or belligerents. However, the use of lethal force must always remain an inherent right of individuals in instances when they, their fellow soldiers, or personnel in their charge are threatened with death or serious bodily harm. The NLWs add flexibility to the control of disturbances by providing an environment where military forces can permissively engage threatening targets with limited risk of noncombatant casualties and collateral damage (see FM 90-40).

11-45. The use of lethal force (employed under the standing ROE) will never be denied. At no time will forces be deployed without the ability to defend themselves against a lethal threat nor will they forego normal training, arming, and equipping for combat. Nonlethal options are a complement to, not a replacement for lethal force. They seek to expand a proactive response across the range of military operations.

11-46. The decision to use NLWs against an adversary during a confrontation should be delegated to the lowest possible level, preferably to the platoon or squad. However, this requires that all personnel (not just leaders) have a clear understanding of the ROE and the commander's intent.

11-47. Commanders and public-affairs officers must be prepared to address media questions and concerns regarding the use and role of NLWs. They must be prepared to address the role of NLWs, and they must make it clear that the presence of NLWs in no way indicates abandoning the option to employ deadly force in appropriate circumstances.

11-48. The PEOs are in the high end of the PKO's spectrum. These operations are just short of combat and require a different operational approach. MP operations to support PEOs correspond to MP battlefield functions supporting combat forces. The PEOs often pose special operational considerations for dealing with dislocated civilians. The MP provide PRC operations and I/R, when required.

ORGANIZATIONS AND CAPABILITIES

11-49. MP units are well suited for stability and support operations given their unique capabilities and low force signature. The MP brigade, battalion, company, and I/R units may be tailored for stability and support operations based on their unique METT-TC.

MP BRIGADE TF

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11-50. In essence, the organization and capabilities of the MP organization in stability and support operations is the same as those for other operations. However, its augmentation is tailored based on METT-TC unique to stability and support operations and the commander's needs. The MP brigade has been the centerpiece of successful MP deployment during previous stability and support operations. The MP brigade provides comprehensive planning, C², and A/L support to assigned and attached subordinate units. The brigade also has the command and staff experience to coordinate and supervise HN security and law-enforcement activities.

11-51. The MP brigade headquarters provides senior MP leadership and the communications capabilities required to direct a variety of functional elements—CSS, PSYOP, public affairs, and combat-arms augmentation—in support of joint or unilateral TF operations. At authorized level of organization (ALO) 1, the MP brigade headquarters has an SJA section to coordinate the legal and jurisdictional issues inherent to stability and support operations. The brigade headquarters also has an S5 section and a liaison capability to coordinate support and assistance to HN agencies, friendly forces, other US forces, DOS personnel, and nongovernmental or private volunteer organizations.

11-52. The MP brigade TF (MPBTF), with its robust capabilities and low force signature, is well suited for the unique mission requirements and sensitivities of stability and support operations. The MPBTF can be employed as part of a combat TF in high-threat, opposed-entry operations or as the lead TF for a low-threat, unopposed-entry operation. The following are examples of previous MPBTFs and the operations in which they participated:

- **Operation Provide Comfort.** The 18th MP Brigade deployed to northern Iraq to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to the Kurds.
- **JTF Los Angeles.** The 49th MP Brigade (NG) provided civil-disturbance assistance to Los Angeles in the aftermath of the Rodney King trial.
- **Operation Hawkeye.** The 16th MP Brigade and units of the 89th MP Brigade provided security, protection, and humanitarian assistance to the population of Saint Croix in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo.
- **JTF Andrew.** The 16th MP Brigade provided humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew.
- **Operation Sea Signal.** The 89th MP Brigade deployed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to provide humanitarian assistance to Haitian migrants.
- **Operation Restore Democracy.** The 16th MP Brigade deployed to Haiti to provide humanitarian assistance.

11-53. Early deployments of the MPBTF headquarters or a mission-tailored portion of the headquarters positions a senior, effective MP C² headquarters to respond to all MP requirements. It can assist in the coordination with the media, governmental and nongovernmental agencies, and other forces, and it can coordinate civil-military aspects of the operation. The MP brigade headquarters can assimilate and employ additional forces without degrading operations. The augmentation of brigade headquarters is driven by METT-TC. With the brigade headquarters in place, subordinate or supporting units can be significantly expanded without the loss of C². In essence, little or no loss in operational momentum occurs when the C² element deploys first.

11-54. The MP LRP section of the MP brigade headquarters colocates and works with the higher headquarters' G3/Operations Directorate (J3) plans element. This allows the MP LRP

to incorporate MP operations effectively into higher-level planning, and it enables an efficient transition to field operations. Also, because in peacetime this section functions as a PM cell, it provides the PM with efficient and effective technical support during stability and support operations. As the operations approach termination or enter sustainability and fewer forces are required, the brigade headquarters can redeploy, leaving a battalion TF in charge of MP forces.

MP BATTALION TF

11-55. The MP battalion (CS) provides command, control, and support for assigned MP companies (CS). MP battalions (CS) are best employed as part of a TF—either as part of a combat TF (high threat, opposed) or a support TF (low threat, unopposed). With sufficient augmentation, the battalion can provide the logistical, administrative, personnel, and operational support needed to lead a diverse TF. During stability and support operations, an MP battalion TF may be placed under the OPCON of a brigade-size TF (MP or non-MP) or a division TF. If placed under the OPCON of a division TF, both the division PM and the MP battalion commander will synchronize their efforts to maximize the employment of available divisional and nondivisional MP assets in support of the division commander's concept of operations.

11-56. As with the MPBTF, the MP battalion's contributions to stability and support operations are not a new concept. The following are examples of previous battalion TFs and the operations in which they were involved:

- **Cuban Refugee Movement.** The 519th, 716th, 720th, and 759th MP Battalions deployed for humanitarian-assistance operations.
- **Operations Restore Hope and Continued Hope.** The 720th MP Battalion provided humanitarian assistance in Somalia.
- **Operation Sea Signal.** The 720th MP Battalion deployed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to conduct humanitarian-assistance operations for Haitian migrants. Later, the 716th and 759th MP Battalions also deployed to Guantanamo Bay to perform like functions for the Cubans.

MP COMPANY IN STABILITY AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS

11-57. The MP company is the MP Corps's primary mission performer. It executes a wide variety of missions. In these operations, MP companies—

- Provide mobility support for both vehicles and personnel.
- Provide AS, including security for critical personnel, sites, cargoes, and railways.
- Secure, safeguard, shelter, and control detainees and dislocated civilians.
- Restore order in civil disturbances and conduct PRC operations.
- Carry out limited L&O operations.
- Provide liaison, coordination, and training for all aspects of law enforcement to other agencies.
- Conduct police-intelligence collections and disseminate information to the populace, friendly forces, and other HN agencies.
- Support force protection and security.

11-58. The MP company possesses robust mobility, lethality, and communications. Each of

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the MP companies' three-man teams are equipped with either a high-mobility, multipurpose, wheeled vehicle (HMMWV), an up-armored HMMWV, or an armored security vehicle (ASV); an AN/VRC 91 radio; a Light-Vehicle Obscuration Smoke System (LVOSS); an MK-19 grenade machine gun; a squad automatic weapon (SAW); two M-16 or M-4 rifles; an M203 grenade launcher; and a 9-millimeter pistol as a side arm for each team member. In addition to conducting combat operations, the MP company commander has the capability to conduct limited L&O operations (desk and investigative operations). With a tremendous operational reach, the MP company will displace its platoons as far as possible to accomplish all of the MP functions.

MP I/R UNITS IN STABILITY AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS

11-59. The MP I/R units are specifically equipped and trained to support, safeguard, account for, and provide proper and humane treatment for EPWs/CIs, US military prisoners, or dislocated civilians. When conducting dislocated-civilian operations, the MP I/R units support and interact with civil-affairs and PSYOP units who are responsible for monitoring and handling dislocated civilians. Should more than one category of personnel have to be supported, the MP I/R units will establish separate compounds for each to preclude contact with other populations. When operation of the facility is going to be more than a short-term endeavor, the intent is to involve (as appropriate) NGOs, IHOs, HN authorities, and dislocated civilians in the administration of the facility. The tasks performed by MP I/R units for stability and support operations are basically the same as those for war, but the operations and procedures are modified according to the operational environment and the categories of people to be housed in the facility (see FM 19-40).

11-60. Criminal detainees (who are detained against their will) are subject to controls and procedures that closely parallel those used for EPWs/CIs. The primary emphasis is on guarding and preventing escape until their disposition is determined by recognized civilian judicial/law-enforcement authorities. When the operation is conducted outside of the US and its territories, criminal detainees are treated according to established legal procedures.

11-61. Dislocated civilians (who are being assisted rather than detained) are provided aid, shelter, and protection. The emphasis is on protecting them from harm by natural forces or hostile personnel. A special category of personnel arises when the MP I/R unit is required to house personnel that are dislocated civilians but who must be detained against their will. Such is the case of mass migrants who flee their countries and find themselves under US custody while formal proceeding guidance is being developed. In this case, MP I/R units must be sensitive to the situation and attempt to strike a balance between security, shelter, protection, and detention procedures.

11-62. Military detainees (who are detained against their will) are subject to controls and procedures that closely parallel those used for EPWs/CIs. In stability and support operations, US forces detain opposing-force military personnel. Without a formal declaration of war, opposing military personnel who are captured cannot be categorized as EPWs. However, they are afforded many of the EPW's rights and privileges under the Geneva convention. Such a situation occurred during Operation Just Cause when PDF personnel were detained by US forces.

11-63. In an operational environment in which hostile groups are engaged against one another, an I/R facility may be set up to protect one group from another. In this case, the facility's purpose is to shelter, sustain, account for, and protect its dislocated civilians from

the hostile group. The MP I/R units and other supporting units concentrate on providing AS to protect the facility from direct fire. Other MP or combat forces provide protections beyond the direct-fire zone. Accountability for the dislocated civilians is coordinated with the SJA and civil affairs. They focus on maintaining a record of the people in the facility and their physical conditions. In operations in which no hostile groups are engaged (such as natural disasters), the I/R facility may be set up to provide shelter, sustain, and account for personnel. There may not be a need for external security personnel.

11-64. The MP I/R C² structure for stability and support operations is based on METT-TC. The nature and complexity of the mission, the number and types of detainees, and the operational duration should be considered. At one end of the operations spectrum, an MP brigade (I/R) may be required; while at the other end, an MP battalion (I/R) may be assigned to an MP brigade (CS).

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Chapter 12

Force Protection

There is no more important responsibility than force protection. It is an inherent command responsibility and must be fully integrated into every unit's mission. A commander must continually review his unit's force-protection posture and crosswalk it with current and changing policy and threat levels. Force protection demands the personal involvement of commanders to ensure the best possible security consistent with the threat to personnel and mission-essential resources.

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Force protection consists of those actions that prevent or mitigate hostile actions against DOD personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. It coordinates and synchronizes offensive and defensive measures to enable the joint force to perform while degrading opportunities for the enemy. It includes air, space, and missile defense; NBC defense; antiterrorism; defensive-information operations; and security to operational forces and means.

OVERVIEW

12-1. The MP contribute significantly to the Army's overall force-protection effort. They are directly responsible for executing certain security-related measures (law enforcement and physical security) and for providing support to others (HRP security and antiterrorism), all of which contribute to force protection. Commanders use the Army's risk-management methodology and established security programs and capabilities within US forces to help prioritize and implement force-protection measures.

SUPPORT TO FORCE PROTECTION

12-2. MP support to force protection is accomplished under the leadership of the respective command's PM. It is accomplished mainly through an active role in physical security, HRP security, law enforcement, and antiterrorism.

PHYSICAL SECURITY

12-3. Physical security is an integral part of security of forces and means. Physical-security measures deter, detect, and defend against threats from terrorists, criminals, and unconventional forces. These measures include—

- Fencing and perimeter standoff space.
- Lighting and sensors.
- Vehicle barriers.
- Blast protection.
- Intrusion-detection systems and electronic surveillance.
- Procedural measures such as security checks, training and awareness, property accountability/inventory requirements, physical-security inspections of mission-essential or vulnerable areas (MEVAs), and physical-security surveys of installations.

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12-4. These physical-security measures are not exclusively peacetime measures. They are designed to protect US personnel and equipment regardless of the mission or the geographical location.

12-5. The MP support the commander's security of forces and means programs by—

- Controlling or monitoring installation, base, or base-cluster access or entrance points.
- Monitoring intrusion-detection systems and providing a response force.
- Conducting physical-security inspections.
- Conducting perimeter security or site surveillance.
- Recommending the placement of walls, berms, gates, or barriers around designated MEVAs, high-value areas, or perimeters.
- Supporting the commander's risk-analysis effort.
- Conducting roving patrols, checkpoints, or roadblocks.
- Performing other physical-security measures as required by the commander.

HRP SECURITY

12-6. The HRP security program provides additional security to designated individuals (and their families) whom by virtue of their rank, assignment, symbolic value, vulnerabilities, or location or a specific threat are at a greater risk than the general population. This security program is applicable across the full spectrum of military operations.

12-7. The MP support the commander's HRP security measures by—

- Conducting protective-service details for HRP (normally conducted by USACIDC special agents).
- Responding to duress alarms and intrusion-detection systems.
- Conducting a PSVA (performed by the USACIDC).
- Employing MWDs.
- Coordinating with local, state, and federal agencies as well as joint, multinational, and HN law-enforcement agencies.
- Performing other HRP security measures as required by the commander.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

12-8. The Army's law-enforcement program supports the security of forces and means through the prevention, detection, response, and investigation of crimes. The MP, the USACIDC, and DOD police play a crucial role in the law-enforcement program. They provide a visible deterrent against a broad portion of the threat spectrum, investigate crimes, and provide an initial response force to threat incidents. As with the previous programs, the law-enforcement program is applicable anywhere across the spectrum of military operations.

12-9. The MP support law-enforcement operations by—

- Providing liaison teams with local, state, and federal agencies; HN police; and joint and multinational agencies.
- Employing SRTs and hostage-negotiation teams (normally provided by the USACIDC).

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- Providing traffic enforcement, MSR regulation enforcement, and other route-control measures.
- Employing MWDs.
- Conducting MP investigations (criminal and noncriminal).
- Conducting patrolling, AS, and surveillance measures.
- Implementing applicable threat-condition (THREATCON) measures.
- Conducting and implementing other law-enforcement measures as required by the commander.

ANTITERRORISM

12-10. Terrorism is characterized as the unlawful use of violence or the threat of violence to coerce or intimidate a government or a society. Protection against a terrorist threat requires both an offensive counterterrorism capability and a defensive antiterrorism program. The primary focus of antiterrorism is on training and awareness and thorough planning. Antiterrorism is not a stand-alone program. It leverages other force-protection-related programs (such as physical security and law enforcement) to provide much of the physical defense against terrorism.

12-11. The MP support the commander's antiterrorist program by—

- Collecting CRIMINTEL (within the limits of AR 190-45).
- Responding to terrorist threats and incidents.
- Performing aggressive patrols and R&S operations.
- Detecting suspicious activities.
- Enforcing joint and cooperative agreements with the FBI, the USACIDC, MI, and other pertinent agencies (home or abroad).
- Conducting information collection and dissemination.
- Protecting critical assets, facilities, and personnel.
- Performing other antiterrorism measures as required by the commander.

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Appendix A

Metric Conversion Chart

This appendix complies with current Army directives which state that the metric system will be incorporated into all new publications. Table A-1 is a conversion chart.

Table A-1. Metric Conversion Chart

Metric to English			English to Metric		
Multiply	By	To Obtain	Multiply	By	To Obtain
Length					
Centimeters	0.0394	Inches	Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Meters	3.28	Feet	Feet	0.0305	Meters
Meters	1.094	Yards	Yards	0.9144	Meters
Kilometers	0.621	Miles (stat)	Miles (stat)	1.5609	Kilometers
Kilometers	0.540	Miles (naut)	Miles (naut)	1.853	Kilometers
Millimeters	0.039	Inches	Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Area					
Square centimeters	0.1550	Square inches	Square inches	6.45	Square centimeters
Square meters	10.76	Square feet	Square feet	0.0929	Square meters
Square meters	1.196	Square yards	Square yards	0.836	Square meters
Volume					
Cubic centimeters	0.610	Cubic inches	Cubic inches	16.39	Cubic centimeters
Cubic meters	35.3	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	0.0283	Cubic meters
Cubic meters	1.308	Cubic yards	Cubic yards	0.765	Cubic meters
Milliliters	0.0338	US liq ounces	US liq ounces	29.6	Milliliters
Liters	1.057	US liq quarts	US liq quarts	0.946	Liters
Liters	0.264	US liq gallons	US liq gallons	3.79	Liters
Weight					
Grams	0.0353	Ounces	Ounces	28.4	Grams
Kilograms	2.20	Pounds	Pounds	0.454	Kilograms
Metric tons	1.102	Short tons	Short tons	0.907	Metric tons

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Metric tons	0.984	Long tons	Long tons	1.016	Metric tons
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Appendix B

Doctrine and Training Literature

Users of this manual must understand the elements of doctrinal literature and their relationship to each other. The commonly used terms doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) are interrelated and mutually supportive; yet, each term has its own usage, level of detail, and place in the hierarchy of doctrinal publications. Because there is a close interrelationship, publications overlap in what they provide to the user. Figure B-1 illustrates the relationship of these doctrinal terms and publications.

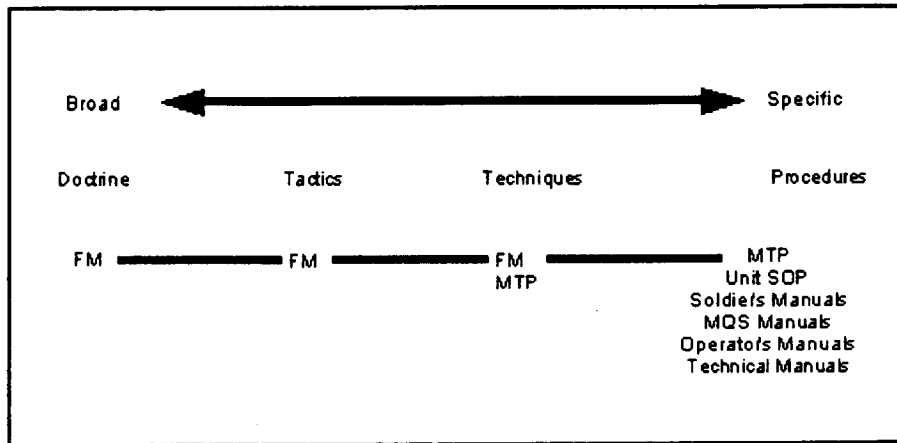


Figure B-1. Doctrinal and Training Literature

DOCTRINE

B-1. Doctrine is the body of fundamental principles by which the military guide their actions in support of national objectives. It is authoritative, but requires judgment in application. Doctrine provides the Army's fighting philosophy, establishes a common language, and structures the manner within which units plan and conduct combat operations.

B-2. Doctrine is not absolute; it is applied by the leader to meet the circumstances of the situation being faced. Doctrine provides for this flexibility with broad fundamentals and principles for conducting operations. Leaders well grounded in doctrine understand how to synchronize the elements of combat power and how to apply TTP using the assets available to accomplish the mission.

B-3. Doctrine is described in FMs. FM 3-0 defines the systems of war fighting practiced by the US Army. FMs 100-15 and 71-100 expand on this foundation. This manual describes the CS doctrine of the MP; it is the capstone manual for MP operations. It defines the role, operational requirements, functions, and C² relationships of MP units. This manual is not oriented on a specific organizational structure. Leaders at all levels apply this doctrine to their unique organizational and operational situations and use various tactics and techniques to accomplish the doctrine.

TACTICS

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B-4. Tactics describe how the leader carries out doctrine (relating to the arrangement of forces for battle). Tactics include the—

- Employment of units in combat (to accomplish a mission assigned by the commander).
- Ordered arrangement and maneuver of units in relation to each other and to the enemy in order to use their full potential (a description of how the commander should arrange his forces and maneuver to accomplish a mission).

B-5. This is the part of doctrinal literature used for training in preparation for combat. Like doctrine, tactics presented in manuals are applied with judgment by the leader. The FMs prescribe "how to fight" and the mission training plans (MTPs) describe "what to train."

TECHNIQUES

B-6. Techniques are the methods of performing any act, especially the detailed methods used by troops or commanders in performing assigned tasks. Techniques describe the basic methods of using equipment and personnel. Techniques give details on how commanders actually carry out assignments. They improve the force's efficiency by ensuring the uniformity of action or by ensuring that the actions of various individuals and elements complement those of other individuals or elements.

B-7. The FMs and MTPs provide a description of techniques using the personnel and equipment available in actual organizations. These techniques show (at a more detailed level) how to use available assets to carry out tactics.

PROCEDURES

B-8. Procedures are the lowest level of detail. They address "how to" at the task level. Procedures are a particular course or mode of action that describe how to perform a certain task. Procedures include the—

- Standing methods used by units to accomplish tasks.
- Operating procedures for weapons and equipment.
- Crew drills.
- Staff actions and coordination requirements.
- Methods of target engagement by direct- and indirect-fire weapons.

B-9. Procedures are building blocks of individual- and collective-task accomplishment that serve as the foundation of tactics and techniques. Procedures are explained in unit standing operating procedures (SOPs), MTPs, soldier's manuals, operator's manuals, technical manuals (TMs), and similar publications.

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Appendix C

Battlefield Workload Analysis

With minor adjustments in the capability block, the BWA can be used to determine MP requirements for the division. A BWA work sheet is shown in Figure C-1. A separate matrix is prepared for each EAC and corps MP brigade. Figure C-2 is a sample of a BWA matrix for a 3-division corps MP CS company

Mission/Function ¹	Capability ¹	Workload ²	Rqmt	HN ¹⁸	US Rqmt	Risk ¹⁹	Mission Rqmt
Divisions supported ³	1						
MMS	360 km MSR and ASR						
Refugees on control routes ⁴	150,000 per day						
AS—corps rural terrain ⁵	2,000 sq km						
AS—EAC rural terrain ⁵	3,000 sq km						
AS—urban terrain ⁵	800 sq km (urban)						
AS—USAF main opns base ⁵	1,000 sq km/USAF MOB						
AS—convoy escort ⁶	# tms per convoy	# convoys					
AS—ammo security ⁷	1.3 modular ammo co						
	2 modular ammo co						
AS—pipeline security ⁸	400 km						
AS—EAC pipeline co ⁸	3						
AS—trains ⁹	7						
AS—small critical sites ¹⁰	12						

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AS—major HQ security ¹¹	1						
AS—EAC port security ¹²	0.66 of port						
AS—combat operations	When required, assets are diverted from other missions.						
L&O—incident response ¹³	75,000 nondivision troops						
I/R—US prisoner detention ¹⁴	700						
I/R—EPW escort/corps ¹⁵	1,900 walking						
	2,500 by vehicle	Min: 1 plt					
	3,800 by train						
I/R—EPW holding/corps ¹⁶	2,000	Min: 1 plt					
Other assigned missions ¹⁷	Mission	Force size					
Totals ²⁰							
Battalion HHD requirement = 0.199 x number of companies ²¹							
NOTE: Workload capability = doctrinal requirement - HN offset = US requirement - acceptable risk = mission requirement							

¹Mission/capabilities are as stated in section I of TOEs 19477L000 and 19677L000. The unit capability for each mission is what the unit can accomplish when performing no other mission (for example, if it is only doing MSRs, the unit can cover 360 kilometers in a 24-hour period). Unless otherwise specified, the capabilities are the same at corps and EAC.

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²Workload is the amount (MSR or area) or number of supported units/facilities.

³Corps support to each division is covered by allocating one MP company per supported division. Any additional support requirements should be based on a detailed division PM/MP mission analysis and included under other assigned missions.

⁴Unless specifically tasked, the Army normally relies on HN support to manage refugees. Redirecting refugees from MSRs and keeping them off of MSRs is part of (as is straggler control and TCP) the mission and MSR workload. When assigned the mission, the capability is for control of refugees on

established refugee control routes that are in addition to the MSRs.

⁵Compute each square kilometer mission requirement separately. Do not compute the same terrain in more than one computation (for example, the area around the Air Force's main operating base is not included with either rural or urban square kilometers).

⁶Convoy-escort capability is not stated in the TOE and is an AS function rather than an MMS function. Determine the average number of teams per mission and the average number of simultaneous missions. Multiply the number of teams required per mission by 0.028, then multiple the result by the number of simultaneous missions to determine the total requirement. State the number of teams per convoy and the number of convoys, then convert the force size to a 3-decimal-place company equivalent. Each additional team, squad, and platoon equivalent equals 0.028, 0.083, and 0.25 respectively.

⁷Security for modular ammo companies (ASPs) supporting divisions is three platoons and is normally conducted directly behind the division (corps forward). However, METT-TC may require the ammo units to move into the DRA. In this case, corps units should be attached to the division for the duration. Security for corps storage areas (CSAs) and theater storage areas (TSAs) is one MP company per two ammo companies. Security is provided on an area-support basis in the form of screening, with limited fixed posts.

⁸The EAC petroleum terminal/pipeline operating company manages the EAC pipeline that is normally laid adjacent to MSRs. Pipeline security is inherently provided by MP operating on the MSRs. Unless the pipeline is not near the MSR, MP support is only allocated against the EAC petroleum terminal/pipeline operating company's bulk storage facilities. Security is provided on an area-support basis in the form of screening, with limited fixed posts.

⁹Train security is normally an EAC mission. This capability equates to simultaneously providing five MP teams to each of seven trains. Actual workloads and requirements are computed in the same manner as a convoy escort.

¹⁰Small critical facilities are normally defined as key MSR bridges and tunnels and communication nodes that may require additional security.

¹¹The major headquarters are corps, COSCOM, TSC, unified command and, if directed, the JTF. The ASCC depends on the MP to provide security for two CPs. The ASCC requirement is an additional three platoons to support a second CP.

¹²The requirement for one seaport is 1.5 companies.

¹³Teams provide incident response, crime-scene security, and traffic control. They also assist L&O detachment teams and CID investigators.

¹⁴For deliberate planning in support of an OPLAN, personnel to be confined will normally be held by either the unit or the EAC I/R MP battalion performing the confinement mission. This does not preclude a requirement for the echelon PM to operate a field detention facility until prisoners are released back to their units or evacuated to the EAC confinement facility.

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¹⁵The primary mode is vehicle (back-haul doctrine). Regardless of the mode, a minimum of one platoon (0.25 requirement) per supported division is allocated for EPW escort from the division central collection point (DCCP) to the corps holding area (CHA). Because the actual number of EPWs is unknown, coupled with no time/distance study for each supported division, one platoon per division provides a minimum capability for continuous evacuation within the stated doctrinal timeline (evacuate to the CHA within 12 hours of arrival at the DCCP).

¹⁶At a minimum, one platoon (0.25 requirement) is allocated to operate the CHA (provides the capability to hold 500 EPWs at any given time).

¹⁷Add any additional continuous missions assigned by the echelon commander not covered above. Examples include VIP escort/security for other than the CG and the deputy commanding general (DCG) of major headquarters, screening exposed corps flanks, and increasing teams per mission/function which decreases doctrinal capability (for example, permanent TCPs or checkpoints). Each additional team, squad, or platoon equivalent equals 0.028, 0.083, and 0.25 respectively.

¹⁸For each mission/function, any workload either fully or partially accomplished by the HN is subtracted from the doctrinal mission requirement. Enter the MP company equivalent offset and subtract from the doctrinal requirements to determine the US requirement.

¹⁹For each mission/function, if the operational/MP commander will accept mission risk, subtract the MP company equivalent to determine the mission requirement.

²⁰Add columns to determine the total doctrinal company requirement, HN offsets, US requirement, acceptable risk, and mission requirement to support the operation/AO. Round the requirement to the nearest whole number (0.4 or fewer rounds down, 0.5 or greater round up).

²¹Determine battalion HHD requirements by multiplying the company requirements by 0.199 and rounding.

Figure C-1. Sample BWA Work Sheet

Mission/Function	Capability	Workload	Rqmt	HN	US Rqmt	Risk	Mission Rqmt
Divisions supported	1	3	3.000		3.000		3.000
MMS	360 km MSR and ASR	1,050	2.917		2.917		2.917
Refugees on control routes	150,000 per day	25,000	0.167	0.1677	0.000		0.000
AS—corps rural terrain	2,000 sq km	6,500	3.250		3.250	0.500	2.750
AS—EAC rural							

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terrain	3,000 sq km						
AS—urban terrain	800 sq km (urban)	1,500	1.875		1.875	0.500	1.625
AS—USAF main opns base	1,000 sq km/USAF MOB	1,000	1.000		1.000		1.000
AS—convoy escort	5 tns per convoy	4	0.560		0.560		0.560
AS—ammo security	1.3 modular ammo co	3	2.308		2.308		2.308
	2 modular ammo co	1	0.500		0.500		0.500
AS—pipeline security	400 km						
AS—EAC pipeline co	3						
AS—trains	7						
AS—small critical sites	12	9	0.750		0.750	0.250	0.500
AS—major HQ security	1	2	2.000		2.000		2.000
AS—EAC port security	0.66 of port						
AS—combat operations	When required, assets are diverted from other missions.						
L&O—incident response	75,000 nondivision troops	45,000	0.600		0.600	0.300	0.300
I/R—US prisoner detention	700						
I/R—EPW escort/corps	1,900 walking						
	2,500 by vehicle	Min: 1 plt/div	0.750		0.750		0.750
	3,800 by train						
I/R—EPW holding/corps	2,000	Min: 1 plt/	0.250		0.250		0.250
Other assigned missions	PSD for Corps CoS	1 sqd	0.083		0.083		0.083
	Flank screen	1 plt	0.250		0.250		0.250
Totals			20	0.177	20	1.3	19

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Battalion HHD requirement = $0.199 \times \text{number of companies}$	4		4		4
NOTE: Workload capability = doctrinal requirement - HN offset = US requirement - acceptable risk = mission requirement					

Figure C-2. Sample BWA Matrix**DODDOA-006629**

Appendix D

Automated Information Systems in Support of Battle Command

As the MP Corps continues to advance into the twenty-first century, it must continue to pursue and stay in tune with the Army's initiative to acquire advanced technologies and operational concepts. This will give MP soldiers on the battlefield an information advantage that is critical for successful performance of their functions. The following information opens a window into the near future and explains some of the automation initiatives that will enhance the Army's and the MP Corps's soldiers.

ARMY INFORMATION SYSTEMS

D-1. The Global Command and Control System (GCCS) is the midterm solution and the bridge to the concepts outlined in the concept of command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence for the warrior (C4IFTW). The GCCS's core consists of the basic functions required by the war fighter to plan, execute, and manage military operations. The Army's selected C² system is the Army Battle Command System (ABCS).

D-2. The ABCS integrates the C² systems found at each echelon—from the ground-force component commander at the theater or JTF level to the individual soldier or the weapons platform. Whether ARFOR are deployed for land combat or are conducting peace operations, providing humanitarian assistance, or giving aid to civil authorities, the ABCS supports the mission by integrating the battle-space automation systems and communications that functionally link strategic and tactical headquarters. The ABCS is interoperable with joint and multinational C² systems at upper echelons across the full range of C² functionality, and it is vertically and horizontally integrated at the tactical and operational levels. The ABCS has three major components—

- The Global Command and Control System—Army (GCCS-A).
- The Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS).
- The FBCB2.

GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM—ARMY

D-3. The GCCS-A is the Army's component of the joint GCCS. It was built from application programs developed by the Army Worldwide Military Command and Control System [WMCCS] Information System (AWIS), namely the—

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- Strategic Theater Command and Control System (STCCS).
- Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System (TACCIMS).
- EAC portion of the Combat Service Support Control System (CSSCS) (CSSCS/EAC).

D-4. The GCCS-A is required in the MP LRP, S1, S3/NBC, and S4 sections within the MP brigade at EAC; in the Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel) (G1), the G3, and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (Logistics) (G4) sections within the MP command (I/R); and in

the S1, S3, and S4 sections within the MP brigade (I/R).

ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM

D-5. The ATCCS embodies the commander and his staff and the doctrine, procedures, and tools used to command and control forces on the tactical battlefield. The ATCCS's functional subsystems provide tools to support the C² process across the spectrum of low- to high-intensity conflicts worldwide; for MOOTW; and for combat, CS, and CSS functional areas at corps-and-below units. The ATCCS provides a common set of C² tools and functions for commanders that extends the ATCCS to the battalion level. The component's ATCCS's are the—

- Maneuver Control System (MCS).
- All-Source Analysis System (ASAS).
- Advanced Field-Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS).
- Air- and Missile-Defense Planning and Control System (AMDPCS).
- CSSCS.

D-6. The FFCB2 provides situational awareness and C² to the lowest tactical echelons. It facilitates a seamless flow of battle-command information and situation-awareness information across the battle space at brigade and below on Army platforms.

FORCE XXI BATTLE COMMAND—BRIGADE AND BELOW

D-7. The FFCB2 system, a battle-command information system, provides the technology to complete the ABCS information flow process from brigade to platform and across all platforms within the brigade TF. The FFCB2 enables commanders to remotely operate and maintain ABCS database connectivity (regardless of the command vehicle) and to digitally control and monitor their subordinate units' statuses and positions. Interoperable FFCB2 systems will enhance the battle commander's ability to have a detailed picture of the battlefield (situational awareness), to maximize force survivability, and to facilitate battlefield synchronization to reduce or destroy the enemy's capability to fight. The FFCB2 relies on integrating, processing, and moving information in a digital form. To support projections of future conflicts with an accompanying increase in the tempo of battle, the FFCB2 must be able to obtain information contained in databases from higher, lower, and adjacent elements without formally requesting that information through command channels. The war fighter requires the ability to pull data from all battlefield-system databases to keep current with the rapid changes caused by the dynamics of battle. The FFCB2 is required for divisional MP company commanders, PMs, platoon leaders, teams, and squads.

MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM

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D-8. The MCS is the ABCS's horizontal and vertical integrator. The MCS will enable commanders and their staffs to collect, coordinate, and act swiftly on near-real-time battlefield information. It will quickly, accurately, and automatically move tactical information on the battlefield. This allows a commander to readily access information and display current situation reports (SITREPs) that assess enemy strength and movement as well as the status of friendly forces. The MCS will then aid the battle staff in rapidly disseminating the commander's orders. It is intended to provide two major functional capabilities—maneuver functional-area control and force-level information. The MCS is the

ATCCS's functional subsystem that—

- Supports the combined-arms force commander directly by providing automated support for planning, coordinating, controlling, and using maneuver functional-area assets and tasks.
- Coordinates and synchronizes supporting arms in conducting operational planning, field operations, and training.

D-9. The MCS is required for division PM operations sections, company CPs at echelons corps and below (ECB), MP battalion commanders, S3 sections at corps, MP brigade commanders, and corps MP LRP and S3 sections.

ALL-SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM—REMOTE WORK STATION

D-10. The ASAS—remote workstation (RWS) subsystem will operate within the existing intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) battlefield operating system (BOS) and ABCS architectures to provide automation support to G2/S2 intelligence staff elements and other designated intelligence organizations from the maneuver battalion through EAC. It will operate at the security level appropriate to its echelon, mission, and functions. It assists the G2/S2 in providing IEW support to the commander and other staff elements in planning, coordinating, and conducting current and future tactical operations. It interfaces with the sensitive compartmented information (SCI) analysis and control element (ACE) subsystem to provide operational guidance and to exchange IEW information and products. It also operates as the technical control portion of the IEW C² node of the ABCS to provide current IEW and enemy-situation information to the force-level information database for access and use by ABCS users. Two RWSs are also provided to the brigade analysis control team (ACT) of the DS MI company to process data input from DS collection systems, to filter intelligence data from broadcast systems, and to pass tactically relevant enemy-situation information or situation-development data to the brigade S2's RWS. The ASAS-RWS is required in the S2 section of the CID group, the S2/S3 section of the CID battalion, the G2 section of the MP command (I/R), the S2 section of the MP battalion (I/R), and the S2 section of the MP battalion and brigade at all echelons.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM

D-11. The CSSCS will function as an integral part of the ATTCS. It is designated as an information system with the capability to rapidly collect, analyze, and disseminate logistical, medical, and personnel information to accelerate and improve decision making by CSS and force commanders. It also enables the rapid exchange of C² information with other battlefield functional areas (BFAs) through automated interfaces. The system will process unclassified through secret information. The CSSCS will be employed in all divisions, corps, EAC, separate brigades, and armored cavalry regiments. The MP require CSSCS functionality in all S1 and S4 sections in battalion or higher organizations except where the GCCS-A is required as stated above.

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TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR AUTOMATED MOVEMENT SERVER

D-12. The Transportation Coordinator Automated Movement Server (TC-AIMS II) is used by transportation agents and deploying units of each service to automate the processes of planning, organizing, coordinating, and controlling deployment and redeployment

operations worldwide during peace as well as contingencies. The TC AIMS II will link all DOD-component unit movements with the installation transportation officer/traffic-management officer (ITO/TMO). This will provide the capability to plan and execute deployments rapidly to meet CINC-required arrival and departure dates. The TC AIMS II will also provide the ITO's/TMO's day-to-day traffic management functions and the theater transportation managers with the capabilities to use theater common lift assets effectively. The TC AIMS II will also allow CSS organizations and supporting commands to sustain the force and perform effective movement control, coordination, distribution, and sustainment once in theater. This is also defined as transportation movement and support of DOD personnel and cargo during all phases of military operations in all environments (including RSOI and battlefield operations). The TC AIMS II's functionality is required at all division PM operations and S3 sections within MP battalions and brigades to facilitate MSR regulation enforcement. Additionally, MP companies, battalions, brigades, and commands require the TC AIMS II to plan, organize, coordinate, and control deployments and redeployments.

GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM—ARMY

D-13. The GCSS-A is an integrated logistical support system with accompanying hardware that will connect the service's supply, finance, transportation, maintenance, and personnel databases. Under this system, the Army will integrate 13 Legacy tactical logistics systems and will eventually interface with the service's wholesale logistics systems as well as the consolidated logistics systems of the other services and the DOD. The system is critical for modernizing automation, for reducing logistical footprints in theaters, and for expanding war fighters' capabilities. The system will also replace the Standard Army Management Information System (STAMIS). The GCSS-A is required at all MP division company CPs and MP battalion and brigade S4 sections. Additionally, it is required at all supply functions within MP detachments that support I/R missions.

MILITARY POLICE AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

D-14. In an effort to maintain an information advantage and to acquire advance technologies and operational concepts, the MP Corps has acquired the following systems:

- The Military Police Management Information System (MPMIS) and its subsystems
- The CID's automated systems and their subsystems.

MILITARY POLICE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

D-15. The MPMIS is a DA-mandated reporting system that does not interface with the ABCS. The MPMIS provides automated tools for MP records management and reporting. It reduces the administrative burden on the PM's staff. It increases the awareness of problem areas by managing crime information. The MPMIS consists of the following elements:

- **Offense Reporting Systems Windows (ORS-2W).** The ORS-2W provides automation support to track and report complaints, criminal incidents, and traffic incidents. It incorporates the CRC, the federally mandated National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the DOD-mandated Defense Incident-Based Reporting System (DIBRS), the military community (MILCOM), and the installation's data requirements. The ORS-2W's functionality is required at PM activities at all echelons

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of command within the Army.

- **Correctional Reporting System (CRS-3).** The CRS-3 provides automation support to track and report inmates and corrections staff at all Army-controlled correctional facilities.
- **Security Management System (SMS).** The SMS provides automated support to assist physical-security inspectors and force-protection officers in reporting inspections and surveys. It tracks intrusion-detection devices and MWD training and health requirements.
- **Vehicle Registration System (VRS).** The VRS provides installations with an automated means to track vehicle, weapon, and bicycle registrations.
- **Prisoner-of-War Information System (PWIS-3).** The PWIS-3 provides the automated means of tracking an EPW's status from capture through release. This system is required at all EPW management activities.

CID AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

D-16. The Headquarters (HQ) USACIDC mandates CID automated systems. Similar to the MPMIS, it does not interface with the ABCS. The system facilitates data-collection efforts within the command. The CID's automated systems consist of the—

- **Automated Criminal Investigative Reporting System (ACIRS).** The ACIRS supports management and data-collection functions at the CRC and HQ USACIDC. It supports the following:
 - Maintaining investigative data.
 - Conducting agent investigative activities.
 - Reporting investigative data.
 - Managing the investigative processes.
 - Conducting criminal-activity analyses.
- **CRIMINTEL.** Data sources for CRIMINTEL include MP reports, CRIMINTEL reports and bulletins, reports of investigation, crime-prevention surveys, case files, collection folders, raw-data folders, significant data files, and target-analysis files. The CRIMINTEL interfaces with the ACIRS, but it does not share CRIMINTEL products.

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Appendix E

Police Information Assessment Process

The PIAP differs somewhat from the tactical IPB. While the IPB allows the maneuver commander to see the effects that a variety of factors may have on his forces, the PIAP looks beyond this approach to determine how other relevant information may impact his forces. This information may be obtained from police or criminal actions or incidents encountered during the performance of MP functions.

IMPLEMENTATION

E-1. The PIAP is not a substitute for the IPB. MP leaders must continue to rely on the IPB and to use its estimates as a starting point for the PIAP. However, the PIAP is a dynamic and continuous cycle that complements the IPB (Figure E-1). The following paragraphs represent the doctrinal approach to implementing the PIAP. These steps provide the basic foundation to the process. They are not exclusive; the successful development of the PIAP will depend on the MP leader's ability to apply the process to his specific environment, METT-TC, and the commander's priorities.

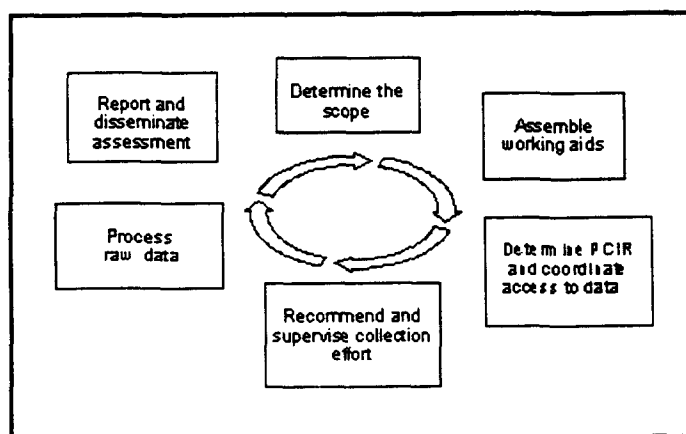


Figure E-1. The PIAP

DETERMINE THE SCOPE OF THE PIAP

E-2. While determining the scope of the PIAP might sound simple, it is one of the most crucial elements of the entire process. It entails identifying what you want to be the end result of your PIAP. To help determine the scope of the PIAP, MP leaders must perform the following subtasks:

- **Conduct a mission analysis.** A detailed mission analysis will ensure that all available resources are focused toward one goal. The more specific the mission is, the more focused and productive the effort. This involves more than just looking at the mission statement, the commander's intent, and the concept of operations. It involves translating the mission and situation into easily understood, manageable goals. The following are examples of these missions:
 - Identifying criminal threats from local national to US Army logistics operations

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- within the port of Mogadishu, Somalia.
- Determining the impact of gang violence on US forces operating in the vicinity of Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo.
- Determining how rioters' violence will affect force protection before deploying forces to Los Angeles, California.
- Determining the status of public service agencies (such as the police, the fire department, and the emergency medical services [EMS]) in Homestead, Florida, after the city was struck by Hurricane Andrew.

NOTE: As you can see from the examples, these missions are quite specific. In all likelihood, it would be necessary to establish several different PIAP missions to adequately protect Army elements operating in the MP's AOR.

- **Prioritize missions.** MP leaders must prioritize each PIAP mission since MP resources will probably be limited. The commander's intent is the key factor for determining priorities. When the commander's most important mission has been determined, MP leaders must decide how they can contribute to the overall success of that mission.
- **Determine the AO.** Generally, the AO is a geographical area (including the airspace above) usually defined by lateral, forward, and rear boundaries assigned to a commander. MP leaders must know where major units are located and how the characteristics of the location may impact ongoing operations. For example, units in direct contact with the enemy or isolated from the local population are less likely to be the target of a PIAP mission than those units adjacent to great population centers or in rest and relaxation centers.
- **Determine key terrain.** Key terrain is any locality or area that affords a marked advantage to the retaining side.
- **Determine the AOI.** An AOI is the area of concern to the commander. This includes the area of influence and the areas adjacent thereto and extending into enemy territory and to the objectives of current or planned operations. A thorough understanding of the AOI may help predict potential threat actions. For example, how far are local agitators and ringleaders willing to travel to interfere with US operations in Pristina, Kosovo? Would they go to other US compounds?
- **Determine required information products/sources.** The desired end-state product must be decided. Should it be a report? An updated SITREP? An upgrade in force-protection measures? Or a combination of products? It should also be determined who can provide the best information (the CID; MI; the local police chief; or joint, interagency, or multinational agencies).

ASSEMBLE WORKING AIDS

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E-3. During this step, MP leaders assemble the necessary graphic and nongraphic aids and information that will help them accomplish their mission. The CID and the MP may form an analysis team to track and analyze police information that might assist tactical operations or population-control operations. Working aids include, but are not limited to—

- **Maps.** Besides the standard military maps that depict the military AOs, the MP must attempt to procure indigenous maps of AOs. Detailed city and street maps will prove to be invaluable even if they are in a foreign language.
- **Language aids.** Phrase books and translation dictionaries cannot take the place of intensive language training, but they are better than nothing. These are essential even

if the MP have assigned interpreters.

- **Open-source information.** This can cover an extensive range of invaluable information, but it should be available from a variety of sources. Examples include—
 - Demographic information on the HN population.
 - Societal information on the HN.
 - The locale and disposition of HN police forces.
 - Historical crime data of the area.
 - Environmental information (terrain and weather factors).
 - Local newspaper articles.
 - Internet sources on all of the above.

NOTE: Sources for this type of information can come from intelligence estimates provided by the higher headquarters' S2/G2, other military units, or the HN.

- **OPSEC information.** This information includes the disposition of US forces (to include MP, MI, CID, and other services' investigating units) deploying or being used within the AO.
- **Other working aids.** These may include items such as computers, printers, boards, and acetate that will be necessary depending on the missions the MP are undertaking.

DETERMINE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS AND COORDINATE ACCESS TO DATA

E-4. Once the mission analysis is completed, the next step is to determine if there are information gaps. An information gap is a missing piece of information that is critical to the analysis. MP leaders must identify and prioritize the gaps using the time, the available resources, and the commander's intent. Once an information gap is identified, it becomes PCIR. Examples of PCIR are as follows:

- Where is the nearest police station, and how did they handle a certain problem?
- What is the composition of the two gangs operating in our AO, and how can they influence US operations?
- Why is river-crossing point Bravo a danger to US crossing forces? Why are local rioters disrupting only US operations on the east bank?

E-5. The next step is to determine if PCIR can be answered with data already available. To do this, the available military and nonmilitary sources must be identified. Some sources may include—

- **USACIDC.** The USACIDC is responsible for programs such as combating terrorism, CRIMINTEL, personal-security assessment, crime analysis, and LOGSEC threat assessment. Some of the information gathered by the USACIDC (although releasable under existing controls and restraints) may help with the PIAP mission. In fact, USACIDC special agents may already be working in the AO and may be available to help the MP with the collection effort.
- **MI element.** Like the USACIDC, the MI element operating in the AO may have come across a piece of information (police or criminal) that may help accomplish the PIAP mission. The MP must make daily contact with the S2/G2 and coordinate access to invaluable information. As with the USACIDC, available intelligence information may only be releasable under strict controls and restrictions imposed by

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the commander.

- **Other MP units.** Coordination with an adjacent MP unit may prove to be beneficial, especially if the other MP unit has conducted a similar PIAP mission or has conducted operations in the AOI.
- **HN law-enforcement agencies.** Local law-enforcement agencies will provide the essential populace knowledge otherwise not available to US forces. Chiefs of police, sheriffs, and other key community leaders may help MP leaders fill the information need of the PIAP mission.
- **Joint, interagency, and multinational forces.** Close and effective liaison with these elements will result in quick access to information that can produce the same benefits as the agencies listed above.

NOTE: If, after consulting with all available sources, the PCIR is not resolved, the MP leader must decide the best collection effort to solve the PCIR.

RECOMMEND AND SUPERVISE THE POLICE/CRIMINAL COLLECTION EFFORT

E-6. The collection effort is the means by which specific PCIR will be met. This implies developing a collection strategy, tasking specific collectors, and supervising the collection effort.

- **Develop a collection strategy.** After a through study of the availability, capability, and disposition of the potential collecting resources, MP leaders select which asset is better suitable to perform the mission. Are organic MP the best collectors for this mission? Or do we need to request support from USACIDC units? What unique or organic capabilities do each bring to the effort? Which MP function is the best? Do we conduct MMS, AS, or L&O operations? Part of the collection strategy includes coordinating with the S2/G2, the SJA, the CID, and other agencies before launching the collection effort. This coordination will eliminate duplication of effort, interference with an ongoing effort, or stepping out of legal limits.
- **Task or request specific collectors.** The missions that will be tasked to respective collectors must be determined. Information collectors can be tasked with more than one mission at a time. However, it is imperative that their tasks be prioritized based on mission requirements and time available. The appropriate tasking or request chain must be used to request an MP team, a platoon, or USACIDC special agents.
- **Supervise the collection effort.** The collectors must be provided with reporting guidelines. How often should they report? Should they report "no information?" Specific reporting instructions should be provided, including how, when, and where they report. A collection tasking chart should also be used (Figure E-2). As more and more collectors are being used, it becomes important to track their missions, capabilities, and success. A brief note on the reporting instructions of each collector should be included.

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PIAP Missions	Unit Tasked	Echelon Employed	POC	Collection Strategy Employed	Date Collection Started	Location	Date Collection Ended
PCIR 1							
PCIR 2							
PCIR 3							
PCIR 4							

Figure E-2. Collection Tasking Chart

PROCESS POLICE/CRIMINAL RAW DATA

E-7. This processing step converts raw data into police intelligence through analysis. The key to processing the data is to understand it. For example, as collectors report raw data it may often appear to be meaningless information. Rarely will one collector receive all of the necessary information to answer the PCIR at one time. Instead, a variety of information must be fitted together to form a coherent, even if incomplete, picture.

E-8. Every piece of data is important. This is the cardinal rule of the entire process. Until the data is analyzed for reliability and compared with other data, all reports must be treated equally. This is important to remember, for the trend will be to use data that either fits your expectations or gives the most complete picture.

E-9. A report of "no activity" can be as important as reports with information. If the collector is capable of collecting the information and is actively trying to collect, reports of "no activity" can be critical. First, if there is no indication of a change, they can be used to reprioritize PIAP missions. Second, they can be used to retask the collectors to other areas. It is important to check the mission's original intent periodically to ensure that it is still valid and merits further efforts.

E-10. To determine the reliability of the data, the MP leader must evaluate the source. Does the information come from the police chief, local youth, or other military forces? One of the best ways to determine the reliability of the information is to have more than one collector reporting on the same PCIR. If more than one collector reports the same information, it can normally be presumed to be accurate.

E-11. Information can be analyzed in a variety of ways—chronologically, geographically, by the impact on the force, by the type of activity or the *modus operandi*, or by the association of participants. The MP leader must evaluate the information after it is analyzed to determine whether the information collected answers the PCIR or whether it helps accomplish the PIAP mission. If the information does not answer these questions, he must decide whether it is necessary to task other collectors, retask the same collectors, or wait until the situation develops.

REPORT AND/OR DISSEMINATE POLICE AND CRIMINAL ASSESSMENT

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E-12. Reporting and disseminating is the most important aspect of the PIAP. Collection and analysis is valueless unless the data is communicated to commanders who can best use the information.

E-13. Reporting requirements must be established based on the unit's SOP and other established processes. MP leaders must decide if the information collected must be sent using an established priority format or if it can wait to be sent using SITREPs. Does the information collected affect the force-protection measures or does it immediately impact the tactical scenario? Do we need to alert units operating in the vicinity of AA Fox to avoid sector 2? Additionally, MP leaders must ensure that any information released follows existing constraints and regulations.

E-14. It is also advantageous to provide feedback to the collectors. Collectors often receive no feedback on their performance. Informing them as to which part of their information was vital and beneficial can often increase their productivity in future operations.

SAMPLE SCENARIO

E-15. The following example helps illustrate the implementation of all six steps of the PIAP:

E-16. While deployed in support of Operation Control Chaos, US forces assigned to TF Blue Thunder are tasked with stability and support operations in the city of Corbina. This city, although currently implementing a peace treaty, was the site of extreme civil unrest. Even though the overall situation is not as chaotic as it was before US intervention, there are some sectors that are still in turmoil. Common crimes (such as robberies, assaults, looting, and vandalism) still occur daily and there is fear that this condition may spread out of control throughout the city. The TF commander knows that in order to bring peace to the entire city, he must

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Glossary

A/L	administrative and logistics
AA	assembly area
AATF	air-assault task force
ABCS	Army Battle Command Systems
ACE	analysis and control element
ACIRS	Automated Criminal Investigative Reporting System
ACT	analysis control team
ADA	air-defense artillery
ADC	area damage control
AFATDS	Advanced Field-Artillery Tactical Data System
ALO	authorized level of organization
AMDPCS	Air- and Missile-Defense Planning and Control System
AO	area of operation
AOE	Army of Excellence
AOI	area of interest
AOR	area of responsibility
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
AR	armored
AR	Army regulation
ARFOR	Army forces
AS	area security
ASAS	All-Source Analysis System
ASCC	Army service component command

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ASG	area support group
ASP	ammunition supply point
ASR	alternate supply route
ASV	armored security vehicle
ATCCS	Army Tactical Command and Control System
attn	attention
AWIS	Army WMCCS Information System
BCT	brigade combat team
bde	brigade
BFA	battlefield functional area
BLD	brigade liaison detachment
bn	battalion
BOS	battlefield operating system
BRT	brigade reconnaissance troop
BWA	battlefield workload analysis
C²	command and control
C³	command, control, and communications
C4I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence
C4IFTW	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence for the warrior
CAS	close air support
CASE	corps area support element
CCIU	computer-crime investigative unit
cdr	commander
CG	commanding general
CHA	corps holding area

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CI	civilian internee
CID	Criminal Investigation Division
CIDR	Criminal Investigation Division Regulation
CINC	commander in chief
CIP	Criminal Intelligence Program
cmd	command
CMOC	civil-military operations center
co	company
COA	course of action
CofS	Chief of Staff
commo	communications
COMMZ	communications zone
conf	confinement
CONUS	continental US
COSCOM	corps support command
CP	command post
CRC	Crime Records Center
CRIMINTEL	criminal intelligence
CRS-3	Correctional Reporting System
CS	combat support
CSA	corps storage area
CSE	corps support element
CSG	corps support group
CSM	command sergeant major
CSS	combat service support

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CSSCS	Combat Service Support Control System
cust	customs
CZ	combat zone
DA	Department of the Army
DC	District of Columbia
DCCP	division central collection point
DCG	deputy commanding general
DIBRS	Defense Incident-Based Reporting System
DISCOM	division support command
div	division
DLEA	domestic law-enforcement agency
DMMC	division materiel management center
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DOD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOS	Department of State
DPM	deputy provost marshal
DRA	division rear area
DS	direct support
DSA	division support area
DSB	division support battalion
DSE	division support element
DSS	decisive, shaping, and sustaining
DZ	drop zone
EAC	echelons above corps

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EAD	echelons above division
ECB	echelons corps and below
★ EG	escort guard
EMS	emergency medical services
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
ERP	engineer regulation point
ES	escort
FA	field artillery
FBCB2	Force XXI battle command—brigade and below
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEBA	forward edge of the battle area
FIU	field investigative unit
FM	field manual
FOB	forward operating base
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FORSCOM	US Army Forces Command
FSB	forward support battalion
FSC	forward support company
G1	Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel)
G2	Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (Intelligence)
G3	Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans)
G4	Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (Logistics)
G5	Assistant Chief of Staff, G5 (Civil Affairs)
G6	Assistant Chief of Staff, G6 (Communications)
GAC	ground-assault convoy

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GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCCS-A	Global Command and Control System—Army
GD	guard
GO	government organizations
GS	general support
HHB	headquarters and headquarters battery
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HHD	headquarters and headquarters detachment
HMMWV	high-mobility, multipurpose, wheeled vehicle
HN	host nation
HQ	headquarters
HRP	high-risk personnel
HVA	high-value asset
I/R	internment and resettlement
IBCT	initial/interim brigade combat team
IC	information center
IEW	intelligence and electronic warfare
IG	inspector general
IHO	international humanitarian organization
IMETP	International Military Education and Training Program
IO	international organization
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
★ IRIC	internment/resettlement information center
ISB	intermediate staging base
ITO	installation transportation officer

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J3	Operations Directorate
JFC	joint force command
JOA	joint operations area
JP	joint publication
JRA	joint rear area
JSOA	joint special operations area
JTF	joint task force
km	kilometer(s)
L&O	law and order
LID	light infantry division
liq	liquid
LOC	lines of communication
LOGSEC	logistics security
LRP	long-range plan
LSTA	logistics-security threat assessment
LVOSS	Light Vehicle Obscuration Smoke System
LZ	landing zone
M/O	marksman/observer
M/S	mobility/survivability
MACOM	major Army command
MAJ	major
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MCS	Maneuver Control System
MDMP	military decision-making process
mech	mechanized

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MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
METL	mission-essential task list
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations
MEVA	mission-essential or vulnerable area
MFPU	major fraud procurement unit
MI	military intelligence
MILCOM	military community
MKT	mobile kitchen trailer
MLRS	Multiple-Launch Rocket System
MMS	maneuver and mobility support
MOB	main operating base
MOOTW	military operations other than war
MP	military police
MPBTF	military police brigade task force
MPMIS	Military Police Management Information System
MQS	military qualification standards
MSR	main supply route
MTOE	modified table of organization and equipment
MTP	mission training plan
MTT	mobile training team
MWD	military working dog
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
naut	nautical
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCO	noncommissioned officer

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NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
NG	national guard
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NIBRS	National Incident-Based Reporting System
NLT	not later than
OCONUS	outside the continental US
OPCON	operational control
OPLAN	operation plan
opns	operations
OPSEC	operations security
ORS-2W	Offense Reporting Systems Windows
PASE	port area support element
PCIR	police/criminal information requirements
PDF	Panamanian Defense Force
PEO	peace-enforcement operation
PIAP	police information assessment process
PIO	police intelligence operations
PIR	priority intelligence requirements
PKO	peacekeeping operation
plt	platoon
PM	provost marshal
POC	point of contact
POD	port of debarkation
POE	port of embarkation
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants

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PRC	populace and resource control
PSB	
PSD	protective security detail
PSU	protective-service unit
PSVA	personal-security vulnerability assessment
PSYOP	psychological operations
PWIS-3	Prisoner-of-War Information System
PZ	pickup zone
R&S	reconnaissance and surveillance
RAOC	rear-area operations center
RC	reserve component
ROC	rear operations center
ROE	rules of engagement
rqmt	requirement
RSOI	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RSTA	reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition
RWS	remote work station
S1	Adjutant (US Army)
S2	Intelligence Officer (US Army)
S3	Operations and Training Officer (US Army)
S4	Supply Officer (US Army)
S5	Civil-Affairs Officer (US Army)
S6	Communications Officer (US Army)
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
SAW	squad automatic weapon

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SCI	sensitive compartmented information
sec	section
SEP	separate
SFC	sergeant first class
SITREP	situation report
SJA	staff judge advocate
SMS	Security Management System
SOC	security operations cell
SOF	special-operations forces
SOFA	status of forces agreement
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOP	standing operating procedures
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
SPOTREP	spot report
spt	support
sq	square
sqd	squad
SRT	special-reaction team
STAMIS	Standard Army Management Information System
stat	statute
STCCS	Strategic Theater Command and Control System
TA	theater Army
TAA	tactical assembly area
TAACOM	Theater Army Area Command

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TAC	tactical
TACCIMS	Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System
★ TAI	traffic accident investigation
TASE	TSC area support element
TC-AIMS	Transportation Coordinator Automated Movement Server
TCF	tactical combat force
TCP	traffic-control post
TF	task force
THREATCON	threat condition
TM	technical manual
TMO	traffic-management officer
tms	teams
TO	theater of operations
TOE	tables of organization and equipment
TRADOC	US Army Training and Doctrine Command
TRP	traffic-regulation plan
TSA	theater storage area
TSC	theater support command
TSE	tactical support element
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
UMT	unit ministry team
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USACIDC	US Army Criminal Investigation Command
USACIL	US Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory

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USAF	US Air Force
USAMPS	US Army Military Police School
USC	US Code
USCS	US Customs Service
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
VIP	very important person
VRS	Vehicle Registration System
WMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System

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FM 3-19.1 (FM 19-1)
22 MARCH 2001

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

ERIC K. SHINSEKI
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


JOEL B. HUDSON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
0103705

DISTRIBUTION: Active Army, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve: To be distributed in accordance with the initial distribution number 111046, requirements for FM 3-19.1.

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Army Regulation 190-40

Military Police

Serious Incident Report

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
30 November 1993**

Unclassified

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 190-40
Serious Incident Report

This revision--

- o Requires expeditious notification to HQDA of serious incidents (para 1-4).
- o Provides for two categories of serious incidents with different time requirements for each category (para 2-1).
- o Eliminates requirement to report Category 3 incidents to HQDA (para 2-1).
- o Updates categories of reportable offenses (para 2-1).
- o Implements applicable portions of Department of Defense Directive 5100.76-M, Sep 92 (para 2-1).
- o Specifies serious incidents which are not reportable (paras 2-2 and 2-3).
- o Identifies submission time requirements and identifies the three types of serious incident reports (paras 3-2 and 3-3).
- o Provides message addresses and facsimile numbers for major Army commands (para 3-2).
- o Outlines procedure for transferring reporting responsibility (para 3-4).
- o Identifies required information addressees for certain types of incidents (para 3-5).

Effective 30 December 1993

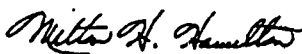
Military Police

Serious Incident Report

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GORDON R. SULLIVAN
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



MILTON H. HAMILTON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This UPDATE printing publishes a revision of this publication. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This revision establishes responsibilities and updates policies and procedures for submitting serious incident reports. It includes a format for reportable incidents. It

also includes reporting requirements of Department of Defense Directive 5100.76-M, September 1992.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS). The DCSOPS has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The DCSOPS may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief under their supervision within the proponent agency who holds the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation is subject to the requirements of AR 11-2. It contains internal control provisions but does not contain checklists for conducting internal control reviews. These checklists are being developed and will be published at a later date.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this

regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA (DAMO-ODL), WASH DC 20310-0440.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded.

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAMO-ODL), Washington, DC. 20310-0440.

Distribution. Distribution of this regulation is made in accordance with the requirements of DA Form 12-09-E, block number 2128, intended for command level C for the Active Army, A for the Army National Guard, and D for the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

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*This regulation supersedes AR 190-40, 1 September 1981, and AR 190-10, 24 June 1987.

AR 190-40 • 30 November 1993

Unclassified

DODDOA-006658

RESERVED

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

a. This regulation prescribes responsibilities and updates policy and procedures for reporting serious incidents within the Department of the Army (DA).

b. The Serious Incident Report (SIR) system—

(1) Provides early notice to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), that a serious incident has occurred or may have occurred.

(2) Provides the chain of command with timely information to respond to queries from Congress, Department of Defense (DOD), news media, and others.

(3) Meets law enforcement reporting requirements for selected criminal incidents.

(4) Is not designed to be used for statistical comparison of commands.

(5) Is not intended to include reporting of all criminal acts.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. Army staff agencies listed below have the following responsibilities:

(1) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) will develop Army policy on reporting serious incidents and will maintain the official record of serious incident reports submitted to HQDA.

(2) All HQDA staff principals will review SIRs for information and implement actions as required.

b. Commanders of major Army commands (MACOMS) will—

(1) Supervise serious incident reporting within their commands.

(2) Establish additional reporting categories as prescribed in paragraph 3-2, if desired.

(3) Implement a reporting system within their commands to notify the MACOM headquarters of every serious incident and ensure that the MACOM headquarters submits the SIR to HQDA (overseas MACOMs only).

c. Continental United States (CONUS) installation commanders will—

(1) Report serious incidents to HQDA as prescribed by this regulation.

(2) Report incidents occurring off the installation in the geographic areas for Provost Marshal activities prescribed by AR 5-9.

d. All Active Army, Army National Guard (ARNG), or United States Army Reserve (USAR) unit, agency, or activity commanders, to include commanders of Army elements of unified or combined commands, will—

(1) Expeditiously notify the CONUS installation commander having geographic reporting responsibility or the overseas MACOM commander, as appropriate, of serious incidents.

(2) Provide follow up information for supplementary reporting, as necessary.

e. CONUS installation commanders may transfer reporting responsibility to another CONUS installation commander by mutual agreement, subject to MACOM approval. Transfer procedures are described in paragraph 3-4.

Chapter 2 Reportable Incidents

2-1. Policy

a. Incidents listed in appendix B and appendix C are reportable to HQDA as Category 1 and 2 serious incidents respectively. The lists are not all inclusive. Commanders should report any incident that might concern HQDA as a serious incident, regardless of whether it is specifically listed in these appendices. In determining whether an incident is of concern to HQDA, the following factors should be considered: severity of the incident, potential for adverse publicity, potential consequences of the incident, whether or not the incident is reportable under other reporting systems, and effect of the incident on readiness or the perception of readiness. In cases of doubt, report the incident.

b. Submission of an SIR will not be delayed due to incomplete information. All pertinent information known at the time of SIR submission will be included. Additional required information will be provided in a subsequent add-on report.

c. Incidents listed in appendices B and C occurring on Army installations and facilities are clearly reportable. Such incidents occurring off the installation may be reportable based on the degree of Army interest and involvement. Any incident where a soldier (or a command sponsored family member or DA civilian employee outside the United States) is the subject or victim of a serious incident is reportable no matter where it occurs. Incidents where a family member or DA civilian employee is the subject or victim of a similar incident off post in the United States is not reportable, absent other connections to the Army.

d. On occasion, HQDA may direct reporting of incidents or crimes that are not normally reportable. In these instances, MACOM and installation commanders will be notified by message of specific requirements and time periods for reporting.

2-2. Major command directed reporting criteria

MACOM commanders may, by approved supplementation to this regulation, establish additional reporting criteria to be known as "Category 3." Means and format for reporting will be as prescribed by the MACOM with the requirement that numbering sequences for Category 3 reports will be separate from those used for reports to HQDA.

2-3. Incidents not reportable by Serious Incident Report

The events or incidents listed below are not normally reportable by SIR but may be reported through other channels.

a. Those operational events reported according to Joint Chiefs of Staff Publication 6.

b. Aircraft accidents and related mishaps (AR 385-40), unless they meet other SIR criteria.

c. Nuclear weapons incidents (NUCFLASH, BROKEN ARROW, BENT SPEAR, AND DULL SWORD) (AR 385-40).

d. Nuclear reactor mishaps (FADED GIANT) (AR 385-40).

e. Chemical agent accidents or incidents (AR 385-40).

f. Incidents involving foreign students (AR 500-50).

g. Requests from civil authorities for military support of civil disturbances or counter-terrorist operations (AR 500-50).

h. Incidents involving subversion and espionage directed against the U.S. Army and deliberate security violations (AR 381-12).

i. Incidents covered under Executive Order 12333, United States Intelligence Activities, as implemented by DOD 5240.1-R and AR 381-10.

Chapter 3 Reporting Procedures

3-1. Special handling of reports

a. Reports submitted according to this regulation are law enforcement reports (see AR 25-55). They will be assigned a proper security classification according to AR 380-5 or marked For Official

Use Only (FOUO) according to AR 25-55. Reports or any information from them will be released according to AR 25-55 and AR 190-45. These two regulations implemented the 1974 Amendment to the Freedom of Information Act (section 552, title 5, United States Code).

b. The Privacy Act of 1974 (section 552a, title 5, United States Code) applies to SIRs. (See AR 340-21.) Dissemination and use of SIRs will be restricted to persons who need the reports to perform their official duties.

c. Information reported to the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) pursuant to this regulation will be that which becomes available in the regular course of authorized activities and within established policies prescribed in AR 380-13 and AR 381-10. Efforts will not be made to elicit, seek, evaluate, or further investigate such information, except when directed by HQDA.

3-2. Time requirements and means of reporting

a. *Category 1 Serious Incident.* Category 1 serious incidents will be reported by telephone to the Army Operations Center immediately upon discovery or notification at the installation level. The telephonic report will be in the format at figure 3-4. It will be followed by a written report, electronic message, to DAMO-ODL within 12 hours of discovery or notification. Facsimile may be used as a supplemental transmission.

b. *Category 2 Serious Incidents.* Category 2 Serious Incidents will be reported by electronic message to DAMO-ODL within 24 hours of discovery or notification at the installation level. Facsimile may be used to supplement the transmission. See figure 3-7 for message addresses and facsimile numbers.

3-3. Types of serious incident reports and reporting formats

There are three types of SIRs:

- a. SIR, original submission (figs 3-1 and 3-4).
- b. "Add-on" submitted to provide information not available at the time of the original report or when more pertinent information, such as results of autopsy, identification of subject, and so forth, is developed, or in response to a request for more information from HQDA (figs 3-2 and 3-5).

c. "Correction" submitted at any time to correct an error in a previous report (figs 3-3 and 3-6).

3-4. Reporting incidents when reporting responsibility is transferred

When reporting responsibility is transferred between commands—

a. The first report submitted after an agreed transfer will contain the name and SIR number of the original submission and a statement added to the "Remarks" paragraph that reporting responsibility was transferred.

b. The command and parent MACOM accepting SIR transfer will provide the relinquishing command an information copy of all future reports on the incident.

3-5. Required information addressees on serious incident reports

Commanders will ensure that information addressees are included on Serious Incident Reports as follows:

a. For all SIRs, the reporting command's MACOM, the Commander, U.S. Army Military Police Support Agency (USAMPSA), and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Command (USACIDC).

b. If the incident involves personnel or equipment of another unit, installation, or MACOM, that unit or installation and its respective MACOM will be information addressees.

c. If the incident involves ARNG personnel, facilities, or equipment, the respective State Adjutant General and the National Guard Bureau will be information addressees.

d. If the incident involves USAR personnel, facilities, or equipment, the Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Command, will be an information addressee.

e. If the incident involves Military Police personnel as the subject of a criminal offense or other misconduct, the Commandant, U.S. Army Military Police School, will be an information addressee.

f. If the incident involves threats to the President of the United States, other high Government officials, or anyone under the protection of the USSS, the USSS and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) will be information addressees.

g. If the incident involves child abuse or the injury or death of a child in an Army organizational setting or Army sponsored activity (app. C, paras 1s and t) the Commander, U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center, will be an information addressee.

Format and instructions for preparing a serious incident report

This format is used with every method of reporting. Do not omit paragraphs or subparagraphs. If information is not known at the time of reporting, enter "unknown" where appropriate.

Subject: The SIR number. This number will always be a six-digit number. The first two digits will contain the last two digits of the calendar year in which the report is being prepared. The last four digits, beginning with 0001, are the sequential number for reports submitted to HQDA in that calendar year.

Paragraph:

1. *Category:* Indicate Category 1 or 2.
2. *Type of incident.* Indicate type of offense or incident, such as "suicide, murder, or undetermined death." If multiple offenses are involved, list in order of the most serious first. Do not add terms such as "suspected" or "alleged" or attempt to couch the incident in favorable terms.
3. *Date and time.* Enter date-time group when the incident occurred using local time. If exact time is unknown, enter "unknown" followed by a window of date-time groups in which the incident might have occurred.
4. *Location.* Enter specific type of structure, facility, or area and exact address or location where the incident occurred; for example, on-post, off-post, troop barracks, hospital ward, arms room, building number, open field, quarters address.
5. *Other information.*

Figure 3-1. Format and instructions for preparing a serious incident report—Continued

a. *Racial*. Indicate by stating "yes" or "no" whether not the incident was motivated in whole or in part by race. If racial, explain circumstances fully in paragraph 8, Remarks. If race or ethnic factors are suspected, but not confirmed, report "yes."

b. *Trainee involvement*. Indicate by stating "yes" or "no" whether or not incident involved a trainee, or a student in the Army School System, as the victim. For such victim, indicate whether Active Army, ARNG, or USAR. Also, for ARNG or USAR victim, indicate initial active duty for training, annual training, or active duty for training status. Explain circumstances fully in paragraph 8, Remarks, if necessary.

6. *Personnel involved*. List data pertaining to subject and victim. If no identified subject and victim exist, state "none." Do not list "U.S. Government" as victim.

a. *Subject*: (1) Name: (last, first, middle).

(a) *Rank or grade*: For military, enter proper abbreviation of rank; for civilian employees, enter category and grade, that is, "WG6," "GS11," or "GM14"; for other civilians, including family members, enter "civilian."

(b) *Social Security Number*: Self-explanatory. For those who do not have an SSN, for example, foreign nationals, state "none."

(c) *Race*: Use appropriate terms from AR 680-29, in other words, "white," "black," "American Indian," and so forth.

(d) *Sex*: Self-explanatory.

(e) *Age*: Self-explanatory.

(f) *Position*: If military, enter duty assignment; if civilian employee, enter job title; if family member, enter relationship to sponsor, that is "family member-spouse." For other civilians, enter occupation.

(g) *Security clearance*: Enter "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential," or "none," as appropriate.

(h) *Unit and station of assignment*: If military, enter the unit designation and address; if civilian employee, enter the organization name and address; if family member, enter the rank and name of followed by the home address; if other civilian, enter the home address.

(i) *Duty status*: If military, enter "on duty," "leave" or "absent without leave (AWOL)," as appropriate; for civilian employees, enter "on duty," "off duty," as appropriate. For other civilians, to include family members, enter "NA" (not applicable).

List additional subjects in consecutive paragraphs, such as, a(2), a(3), and so forth, and repeat all data elements in a(1)(a) through (i), above.

b. *Victim*:

(1) Name: (last, first, middle).

(a) Rank or grade.

(b) Social Security Number.

(c) Race.

(d) Sex.

(e) Age.

(f) Position.

(g) Security clearance.

(h) Unit and Station of Assignment.

(i) Duty status.

List additional victims in consecutive paragraphs, such as, b(2), b(3), and so forth and repeat all data elements in b(1)(a) through (i), above. (Note: Identifying data is needed for subjects and victims only. Other persons related to the report such as witnesses or complainants can be included in paragraph 7 with brief descriptive data, such as, "LTC Tom Smith, CDR, 1-66TH INF BN, discovered. . .")

7. *Summary of incident*. Provide a brief, narrative summary of the incident. Tell the who, what, where, why, and how that is basic to law enforcement reporting. Include such information as estimated dollar loss, medical condition of victims, or disposition of offenders. Avoid jargon and trivial data that is not needed at HQDA level, such as, license numbers and colors of vehicles, or Military Police patrol designations. Do not include descriptions of subjects and victims provided in paragraph 6.

8. *Remarks*. Provide any additional information that helps explain the incident or comment on any impacts on the installation or actions taken because of the incident. Provide the corresponding military police report number and, if appropriate, the USACIDC report of investigation (ROI) number.

9. *Publicity*. Note the extent and type of news media coverage anticipated, that is, "National television coverage has occurred." or "Local print media inquiries have been received." This determination is best made by the Command public affairs office.

10. *Commander reporting*. Enter rank and full name of reporting commander.

11. *Point of contact*. Enter rank, name, and defense switched network (DSN) telephone number of person to call for additional information.

12. *Downgrading instruction*. Provide downgrading instructions for classified report or removal date of FOUO markings, as appropriate.

Figure 3-1. Format and instructions for preparing a serious incident report

Format for add-on serious incident report

Figure 3-2. Format for add-on serious incident report—Continued

Subject: Use the same number as the original SIR, followed by "add-on."

Paragraph:

1. *Type of incident.* Repeat type of incident indicated on original SIR.
2. *Date and time.* Repeat date-time group of incident shown in original SIR.
3. *Additional information.* Provide information that supplements or adds to that provided in the original SIR or answers questions posed by higher headquarters. Repeat information only where necessary for clarity.
4. *Commander reporting.* Enter rank and full name of installation commander reporting.
5. *Point of contact.* Enter rank, name, and DSN telephone number of person to call for additional information.
6. *Downgrading of classified material.* Provide downgrading instructions for classified reports or the removal date of FOUO protective markings, as appropriate.

Figure 3-2. Format for add-on serious incident report

Format for preparing a correction of a serious incident report

Subject: Use the same number as the original SIR followed by the word "correction."

Paragraph:

1. *Type of incident.* Repeat type of incident shown in original SIR.
2. *Date and time.* Repeat date-time group of incident shown in original SIR.
3. *Correction.* Identify the erroneous data and give the correct information. If a correction is made to the SIR number, all reports following the correction report, if any, will refer to the SIR by the correct number.
4. *Commander reporting.* Self-explanatory.
5. *Point of contact.* Enter the rank, name, and DSN telephone number of person to call for additional information.
6. *Downgrading of classified material.* Provide downgrading instructions for classified reports or the removal date of FOUO protective markings, as appropriate.

Figure 3-3. Format for correction to serious incident report

From: CDRUSATC Ft Jackson SC//AHCP-PM//
TO: DA WASH DC//DAMO-ODL
Info: CDRUSAMPSA ALEXANDRIA VA//MOMP-O//
CDRUSACIDC WASH DC//CIOP-SA//
CDRTRADOC Ft Monroe VA//ATPL//

Subj: SIR number 920002

1. Category 2.
2. Type of incident: murder
3. Date/time of incident: 212000 Feb 92 (est)
4. Location: subject's off-post residence, 2508 Lisbon Lane, Columbia, SC 12334.
5. Other information:
 - a. Racial: no

Figure 3-4. Sample serious incident report—Continued

b. Trainee involvement: no

6. Personnel involved:

a. Subject

- (1) Name: Barkey, James Paul
- (a) Pay grade: CW2
- (b) SSN: 123-45-6789
- (c) Race: white
- (d) Sex: male
- (e) Age: 38
- (f) Position: maintenance officer
- (g) Security clearance: secret
- (h) Unit and station of assignment: HHC, USAG, Ft Jackson SC
- (i) Duty status: leave
- (2) Name: Jensen, Joyce
- (a) Pay grade: NAF 6
- (b) SSN: 733-45-8888
- (c) Race: other
- (d) Sex: female
- (e) Age: unknown
- (f) Position: cocktail waitress
- (g) Security clearance: none
- (h) Unit and station of assignment: Ft Jackson Officers' Club, DPCA, Ft Jackson, SC
- (i) Duty status: off-duty

b. Victim

- (1) Name: Barkey, Mary Ann
- (a) Pay grade: civilian
- (b) SSN: 023-45-6780
- (c) Race: American Indian
- (d) Sex: female
- (e) Age: 33
- (f) Position: family member-spouse
- (g) Security clearance: none
- (h) Unit and station of assignment: CW2 James P. Barkey, 2508 Lisbon Lane, Columbia, SC 12334
- (i) Duty status: NA

7. Summary of incident: CW2 Barkey and Jensen were seen by a neighbor entering CW2 Barkey's residence at approximately 1945 hrs (est), 21 Feb 92. After hearing yelling followed by gunshots, the neighbor called police. Police arrived at approximately 2015 hrs (est), and found M. Barkey on the kitchen floor dead of apparent gunshots. CW2 Barkey and Jensen remain at large.

8. Remarks: Ft Jackson military police attempted to locate subject on-post at the request of local police. Military police report number is 00287-92-MPC053. CID ROI number is 0123-92-CID032-01234.

9. Publicity: Local print and electronic media coverage anticipated.

10. Commander reporting: MG A. Smith, commanding, Ft Jackson, SC.

11. Point of contact: MSG Johnson, Ft Jackson PMO, DSN 821-2234.

12. Downgrading instructions: The FOUO protective markings may be removed on (date).

Figure 3-4. Sample serious incident report

From: CDRUSATC Ft Jackson SC//AHCP-PM//
To: DA WASH DC//DAMO-ODL//
Info: CDRUSAMPSA ALEXANDRIA VA//MOMP-O//

Figure 3-5. Sample add-on serious incident report—Continued

CDRUSACIDC WASH DC//CIOP-SO//

CDR TRADOC Ft Monroe VA//ATPL//

Subj: SIR number 920002 add-on

1. Type of incident: murder
2. Date/time of incident: 212000 Feb 92 est
3. Additional information: CW2 Barkery and Jensen were arrested by civilian police at Jensen's residence at 1600 hrs (est), 21 Feb 92. A .38 caliber revolver, believed to be the murder weapon, was recovered from CW2 Barkey's vehicle. CW2 Barkey and Jensen remain in the Columbia county jail pending arraignment on 23 Feb 92. The preliminary results of the autopsy of M. Barkey indicate that she died of a gunshot to the front of her head, the manner of death was determined as murder.
4. Commander reporting: MG A. Smith, commanding, Ft Jackson, SC.
5. Point of contact: MSG Johnson, Ft Jackson PMO, DSN 821-2234.
6. Downgrading instructions: FOUO protective markings may be removed on (date).

Figure 3-5. Sample add-on serious incident report

From: CDR Ft Jackson SC//AHCP-PM//

TO: DA WASH DC//DAMO-ODL//

Info: CDRUSAMPSA ALEXANDRIA VA//MOMP-O//

CDRUSACIDC WASH DC//CIOP-SA//

CDRTRADOC Ft Monroe VA//ATPL//

Subj: SIR number 920002—correction

1. Type of incident: murder
2. Date/time of incident: 212000 Feb 92 est
3. Correction: The SIR number is incorrect. The correct number for this and two previous reports is 920003.
4. Commander reporting: MG A. Smith, commanding, Ft Jackson, SC.
5. Point of contact: MSG Johnson, Ft Jackson PMO, DSN 821-2234.
6. Downgrading instructions: FOUO protective markings may be removed on (date).

Figure 3-6. Sample correction of serious incident report

Message addresses and facsimile numbers

Commonly used information addresses on SIRs are listed below.

HQDA (DAMO-ODL-O): MSG: DA WASHINGTON DC//DAMO-ODL//

FACSIMILE (FAX): (703) 693-6580 DSN: 223-6580

USAMPSA

MSG: CDRUSAMPSA ALEXANDRIA VA//MOMP-O//

Figure 3-7. Message addresses and facsimile numbers—Continued

FAX: (703) 756-1081

USAREUR:

MSG: CINCUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE//AEAPM//
FAX: 011-49-6217-306140 DSN: 8- 314-380-6140

FORSCOM:

MSG: CINCFOR FT MCPHERSON GA//FCPM-FP//
FAX: (404) 752-2269 DSN: 572-2269

USARPAC:

MSG: CDRUSARPAC FT SHAFTER HI//APPM//
FAX: (808) 438-9313 DSN: 438-9313

EUSA:

MSG: CDRUSAEIGHT SEOUL KOR//PMJ//
FAX: 011-822-7918 DSN: 738-6290

TRADOC:

MSG: CDRTRADOC FT MONROE VA//ATBO-JP//
FAX: (804) 727-3504 DSN: 680-3504

USARSO:

MSG: CDRUSARSO FT CLAYTON//SOPM//
FAX: 011-50-787-6548 DSN: 287-6548

AMC:

MSG: CDRAMC ALEXANDRIA VA//AMCPE-S//
FAX: (703) 274-9185 DSN: 284-9185

USAISC:

MSG: CDRUSAISC FT HUACHUCA AZ//ASIS-S//
FAX: (602) 538-8787 DSN: 879-8787

MTMC:

MSG: CDRMTMC FALLS CHURCH VA//MTSS//
FAX: (703) 756-0547 DSN: 289-0547

USAHSC:

MSG: CDRUSAHSC FT SAM HOUSTON TX//HSPM//
FAX: (512) 221-6055 DSN: 289-7825

USACIDC:

MSG: CDRUSACIDC FALLS CHURCH VA//CIOP-ZA//
FAX: (703) 756-7825

DIA: MSG: DIA WASHINGTON DC//OS-1//JSO//

USSS: MSG: U.S. SECRET SERVICE WASHINGTON DC

NGB: MSG: CNGB WASHINGTON DC//NGBZA//

USAR: MSG: CDRUSARC FT MCPHERSON GA//AFRC-CG//

USAMPS: MSG: COMDT MPSCH FT MCCLELLAN AL//ATZN-MP-E//

U.S. ARMY COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER: MSG: CDRUSACFSC ALEXANDRIA VA//CFSC-FSC//

Figure 3-7. Message addresses and facsimile numbers

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 5-9
Intraservice Support Installation Area Coordination. (Cited in para 1-4c(2).)

AR 25-55
The Department of the Army Freedom of Information Act Program. (Cited in para 3-1a.)

AR 340-21
The Army Privacy Program. (Cited in para 3-1b.)

AR 380-5
Department of the Army Information Security Program. (Cited in para 3-1a.)

AR 380-13
Acquisition and Storage of Information Concerning Nonaffiliated Persons and Organizations. (Cited in para 3-1c.)

AR 381-10
U.S. Army Intelligence Activities. (Cited in paras 2-3i and 3-1c.)

AR 381-12
Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the U.S. Army. (Cited in para 2-3h.)

AR 385-40
Accident Reporting and Records. (Cited in para 2-3b through e.)

AR 500-50
Civil Disturbances. (Cited in para 2-3f and g.)

AR 710-2
Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level (Cited in app. C.).

Section II Related Publications

AR 40-2
Army Medical Treatment Facilities: General Administration

AR 40-61
Medical Logistics Policies and Procedures

AR 105-32
Authorized Addresses for Electronically Transmitted Messages

AR 190-11
Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives

AR 190-45
Law Enforcement Reporting

DA PAM 25-11
Authorized Addresses for Electrically Transmitted Messages

DOD Directive 5240.1-R
Procedures Governing the Activities of DOD Intelligence Components that Affect United States Persons

JCS Publication 6
Operational Status Reports (OPREP)

Section III
Prescribed Forms
This section contains no entries.

Section IV
Referenced Forms
This section contains no entries.

Appendix B Category 1 Reportable Serious Incidents

B-1. Actual or alleged incidents involving the following:

- a. On- and off-post riots, serious disturbances, or demonstrations targeted against the Army or involving Army personnel.
- b. War crimes, including mistreatment of enemy prisoners of war, violations of the Geneva Conventions, and atrocities.
- c. Requests by members of the U.S. Army for political asylum in foreign countries or indications of defection.
- d. Terrorist activities, sabotage, and incidents, initiated or sponsored by known terrorists, dissident groups, or criminal elements, that occur on an installation, or involve military personnel or property off an installation.
- e. Bomb or explosive incidents resulting in death, injury of military personnel, or damage to military property.
- f. Incidents involving material damage that seriously degrade unit operational or training readiness.
- g. Threats against Government weapons and ammunition.
- h. Information on threats, plans, or attempts to harm or kidnap, or other information bearing on the personal security of the President of the U.S., Vice President of the U.S., or other persons being protected by the USSS.

B-2. Any other incident the commander determines to be of immediate concern to HQDA based on the nature, gravity, potential for adverse publicity, or potential consequences of the incident.

Appendix C Category 2 Reportable Serious Incidents

C-1. Actual or alleged incidents involving the following:

- a. Theft, suspected theft, wrongful appropriation, or willful destruction of Government property or appropriated funds valued at more than \$50,000.
- b. Theft, suspected theft, negligence, conflict of interest involving Government nonappropriated funds or property valued at more than \$50,000.
- c. Racially or ethnically motivated criminal acts.
- d. Loss, theft, wrongful disposition, willful destruction, or mismanagement of the following:
 - (1) Evidence.
 - (2) Sensitive items, other than arms and ammunition, identified by Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC) 1-6, 8, Q, R, or Y (see AR 710-2).
 - (3) Controlled Cryptographic Items identified by CIIC 9.
 - (4) Night vision devices.
 - (5) Drugs identified in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 as Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V Controlled Substances. Schedule II — V drugs are U.S. Government controlled medical substances and are identified as R and Q controlled medical items in the Federal Supply Catalog. Schedule I drugs, as identified in the Act, are only used by DOD for research, and are not available through the supply system.
- e. Wrongful possession, manufacture or distribution of controlled substances, to include narcotics, drugs, or marijuana in the quantities listed below:
 - (1) Cocaine, 40 grams or more.
 - (2) Marijuana, 600 grams or more.

- (3) Hashish, 350 grams or more.
- (4) Heroin, 30 grams or more.
- (5) Amphetamines or barbiturates, 30 grams or more.
- (6) LSD, 750 dose units or more.
- (7) PCP, 30 grams or more.
- (8) For narcotics and dangerous drugs not listed, use quantities for like substances listed above.

f. Significant violations of Army standards of conduct, to include bribery, conflict of interest, graft, or acceptance of gratuities by soldiers or DA or nonappropriated fund (NAF) employees.

g. Incidents involving prisoners or detainees of Army confinement or correctional facilities to include escape from confinement or custody, disturbances which require the use of force, wounding or serious injury to a prisoner, and all prisoner deaths.

h. Theft, loss, suspected theft, unaccounted or recovered arms, ammunition, and explosives (AA&E) in the following quantities:

- (1) Any missile, rocket, or mine.
- (2) Any machine gun or automatic fire weapon.
- (3) Any fragmentation, concussion, or high explosive grenade, or other type of simulator or device containing explosive materials, including artillery or ground burst simulators.
- (4) Any explosives, to include demolition explosives (such as detonation cord, blocks of explosives (C-4), and so forth).
- (5) Five or more semi-automatic or manually operated firearms.
- (6) Five or more rounds of ammunition greater than .50 caliber.
- (7) 5,000 or more rounds of .50 caliber or smaller ammunition.

i. Actual or attempted break-ins of arms rooms or storage areas for AA&E.

j. Armed robbery or attempted armed robbery of AA&E.

k. Any evidence of trafficking of AA&E, such as bartering for narcotics or any other thing of value, to include taking AA&E across international borders, regardless of the quantity of AA&E involved.

l. Aggravated arson.

m. Deaths, to include homicides, suicides, and deaths resulting from traffic accidents, training accidents, fires, or other incidents. Deaths from natural causes occurring in medical facilities need not be reported. If the manner of death is unknown, the incident should be reported as "undetermined manner of death." The manner of death should be reported by add-on SIR as soon as determined.

n. Kidnapping.

o. Major fires or natural disasters involving death, serious injury, property damage in excess of \$100,000, or damage that seriously degrades unit operational or training capabilities.

p. Group breaches of discipline involving 10 or more persons who collectively act to defy authority.

q. Training and troop movement accidents resulting in serious injury or death.

r. Maltreatment of soldiers or DA civilians to include assaults, abuse, or exploitation, where the offender has a trainer, supervisor, or cadre-trainee relationship with the victim, regardless of whether they are members of the same organization. Instances of consensual sex are not reportable unless other considerations such as sexual harassment or adverse publicity are involved.

s. Violations of Army policy as it pertains to monitoring and recording of conversations (AR 105-23, AR 190-30, AR 190-53, AR 525-1, and AR 530-2), or acquisition and storage of information (AR 380-13).

t. Child abuse. Actual or alleged incidents of child abuse which take place within an Army organizational setting or facility (such as, child development center, youth activities center, medical treatment facility, gymnasium, and so forth) or an Army sponsored or sanctioned activity (such as, quarters-based family child care home, youth sports or recreation activities, field trips, and so forth). This paragraph does not apply to incidents of child abuse occurring within the family unit.

u. Serious child injury or death, not resulting from child abuse, while the child is in the Army's care at a non-medical facility (in other words, child development center, quarters-based family child care home, youth activities center, and so forth) or within an Army sponsored or sanctioned activity. This paragraph does not apply to

sports injuries related to, or potentially inherent in, a youth activity or event.

v. Incidents involving firearms that cause injury or death.

C-2. Any other incident that the commander determines to be of concern to HQDA based on the nature, gravity, potential for adverse publicity, or potential consequences of the incident.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AA&E

arms, ammunition, and explosives

ARNG

Army National Guard

AWOL

absent without leave

CONUS

Continental United States

DA

Department of the Army

DIA

Defense Intelligence Agency

DOD

Department of Defense

DSN

defense switched network

FAX

facsimile

FOUO

for official use only

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

MACOM

major Army command

NAF

non-appropriated fund

ROI

report of investigation

SIR

serious incident report

USACIDC

United States Army Criminal Investigation Command

USAMPSA

U.S. Army Military Police Support Agency

USAR

United States Army Reserve

Section II Terms

Category 1 Serious Incident

A serious incident that is of immediate concern to HQDA. Incidents that must be reported to HQDA as Category 1 serious incidents are listed in appendix B.

Category 2 Serious Incident

A serious incident that is of concern to HQDA. Incidents that must be reported to

HQDA as Category 2 serious incidents are listed in appendix C.

Category 3 Serious Incident

An incident that is of concern to the MACOM (see para 3-2), any incident that must be reported to the MACOM as a Category 3 SIR according to an approved MACOM supplement to this regulation. Establishment of Category 3 Serious Incidents is not required nor reportable to HQDA.

Serious incident

Any actual or alleged incident, accident, misconduct, or act, primarily criminal in nature, that, because of its nature, gravity, potential for adverse publicity, or potential consequences warrants timely notice to HQDA.

Serious Incident Report

A formal notification to HQDA of a serious incident as prescribed by this regulation.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This publication uses the following abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms not contained in AR 310-50.

CIIC

controlled inventory item

USSS

United States Secret Service

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Army Regulation 190-45

Military Police

Law Enforcement Reporting

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
20 October 2000**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 190-45

Law Enforcement Reporting

This regulation has been completely revised. Changes have been made to all chapters and appendixes. Major changes include:

- o Establishing revised procedures for processing Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts requests for information (Ch 3)
- o Offense Reporting and mandatory use of the Offense Reporting System-2 (Ch 4)
- o Submission of criminal history to the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) (para 4-10)
- o Army Quarterly Trends and Analysis Report (Ch 5)
- o Victim and Witness Assistance Procedures (Ch 6)

Effective 20 November 2000

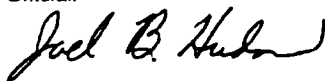
Military Police

Law Enforcement Reporting

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

ERIC K. SHINSEKI
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOEL B. HUDSON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication publishes a revision. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation establishes policies and procedures for offense reporting within the Army, Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice. It implements Department of Defense Directive 7730.47 for law enforcement purposes and Department of Defense Instruction 1030.2 for law enforcement

purposes. The regulation mandates the use of the Offense Reporting System-2, implements reporting requirements for Victim Witness Assistance programs mandated by Federal law and the Department of Defense, and submitting fingerprint cards to the Criminal Justice Information Systems, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army and U.S. Army Reserve, Department of the Army civilian police and security guard activities, and contracted or contractor security force operations and activities. It also applies to the Army National Guard of the United States when federalized under title 10, United States Code. This regulation is required during mobilization.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. Proponents may delegate the

approval authority, in writing, to a division chief in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management and control provisions, but does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of local and command forms are prohibited without prior approval of HQDA (DAMO-ODL), WASH DC 20310-0440.

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAMO-ODL), WASH DC 20310-0440.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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RESERVED

Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation—

- a. Prescribes policies, procedures and responsibilities on the preparation, reporting, use, retention, and disposition of DA Form 3975 (Military Police Reports) (MPR) and documents related to law enforcement activities, DA Form 3975-1 (Military Police Report-Additional Offenses), DA Form 3975-2 (Military Police Report-Additional Subjects), DA Form 3975-3 (Additional Victims), DA Form 3975-4 (Military Police Report-Additional Persons Related to Report), and DA Form 3975-5 (Military Police Report-Additional Property).
- b. Implements crime reporting requirements of the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act (Sec 534 note of title 28, United States Code), the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Sec 922 note of title 18 United States Code), and the Victim Rights and Restitution Act (Sec 10601 et seq. title 42 United States Code).
- c. Prescribes policies and procedures for submitting criminal history data (fingerprint cards) to the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
- d. Mandates the use of the Offense Reporting System 2 (ORS-2) as the automated reporting system to standardize law enforcement reporting throughout the Army providing commanders, Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA), and the Department of Defense (DOD) a record of MPRs and services.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

- a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) is responsible for—
 - (1) Establishing policy on the preparation, use, and disposition of military police records and forms.
 - (2) Overall reporting of crime within the Army, and the development of Army-wide crime statistics.
 - (3) Establishment and management of the ORS-2 system as the automated military police reporting system within the Army to include the Crime Records Data Repository (CRDR) within the system. This includes procedures for entering records, retention of records, dissemination of records and use of such records by Department of the Army (DA), DOD agencies, and Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.
 - (4) Coordinating law enforcement reporting to the CJIS, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Justice (DOJ).
- b. Commanders of major Army commands (MACOMs) will ensure that subordinate installation commanders—
 - (1) Utilize the ORS-2 system to meet reporting requirements prescribed in this regulation.
 - (2) Comply with all referenced provisions of Federal law in this regulation.
 - (3) Submit required criminal history data to the U. S. Army Crime Records Center (USACRC) for transmittal to CJIS.
- c. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command will ensure that ORS-2 technical training for functional users is incorporated into the instructional programs of service schools.
- d. The Director U.S. Army Crime Records Center is responsible for—
 - (1) Receiving MPRs prepared per this regulation and related Army law enforcement regulations, policies, and procedures.
 - (2) Maintaining records that support entries made in the CJIS, FBI This includes the criminal history file of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
 - (3) Responding to requests for information received from local, state Federal, and international law enforcement agencies.
 - (4) Responding to requests for military police reports submitted under the Freedom of Information or Privacy Acts.
 - (5) Processing amendment requests under the Privacy Act in coordination with installation provost marshals.
- e. Installation provost marshals will comply with crime records and reporting requirements of this regulation and ensure that documents and forms are accurately completed and forwarded as prescribed in this regulation. They also respond to routine requests for information received from local, state, Federal, international law enforcement agencies, and Privacy and Freedom of Information Act requests for information.
- f. The systems administrator, appointed in writing by the installation provost marshal, is responsible for maintaining

the ORS-2 system. The custodian of military police records will ensure that all reporting requirements are met on schedule.

g. The victim witness coordinator who is appointed in writing by the installation provost marshal is responsible for the law enforcement notification requirements to all identified victims and witnesses of crime.

Chapter 2

Records Administration

2-1. General

a. Military police records and files created under provisions of this regulation will be maintained and disposed of in accordance with instructions and standards prescribed by Army Regulations (AR) AR 25-400-2, AR 25-55, AR 340-21, and AR 340-21-1, and other applicable HQDA directives.

b. Each provost marshal will appoint in writing two staff members, one primary and one alternate, to account for and safeguard all records containing personal information protected by law. Action will be taken to ensure that protected personal information is used and stored only where facilities and conditions will preclude unauthorized or unintentional disclosure.

c. Personal information includes information that is intimate or private to an individual, as distinguished from that which concerns a person's official function or public life. Examples include the social security number (SSN) medical history, home address, and home telephone number.

d. Access to areas in which military police records are prepared, processed and stored will be restricted to those personnel whose duties require their presence or to other personnel on official business. Military police records containing personal information will be stored in a locked room or locked filing cabinet when not under the personal control of authorized personnel. Alternate storage systems providing equal or greater protection may be used in accordance with AR 25-55.

e. Areas in which remote computer terminals or authorized personal computers used for government business and activities are used, stored, process, or retrieve military police records will be restricted to personnel on official business. When processing military police information, computer video display monitors will be positioned so that protected information cannot be viewed by unauthorized persons. Computer output from automated military police systems will be controlled as specified in d above.

f. Output from any locally prepared data or automated systems containing personal information subject to the Privacy Act will be controlled per AR 340-21. All locally created or MACOM unique automated systems of records containing law enforcement information must be reported to and approved by HQDA (DAMO-ODL) prior to use. The request must clearly document why the ORS-2 system cannot meet the requirements or objectives of the organization. After review and approval by HQDA, the installation and MACOM will complete and process the systems notice for publication in the Federal Register per AR 340-21 and the Privacy Act.

g. Security of automated systems is governed by AR 380-19. Provost marshals using automated systems will appoint, in writing, an Automated Data Processing System Security Officer (ADPSSO) who will ensure implementation of automation security requirements within the organization. Similarly, the ADPSSO will appoint a Terminal Area Security Officer (TASO) for each computer terminal or group of contiguous terminals. Passwords used to control systems access will be generated, issued, and controlled by the ADPSSO.

h. Supervisors at all levels will ensure that personnel whose duties involve preparation, processing, filing, and release of military police records are knowledgeable of and comply with policies and procedures contained in this regulation, AR 25-55, AR 340-21, and other applicable HQDA directives. Particular attention will be directed to provisions of the release of information and protection of privacy.

i. Military police records identifying juveniles as offenders will be clearly marked as juvenile records and will be kept secure from unauthorized access by individuals. Juvenile records may be stored with adult records but clearly designated as juvenile records even after the individual becomes of legal age. In distributing information on juveniles, provost marshals will ensure that only individuals with a clear reason to know the identity of a juvenile are provided the identifying information on the juvenile. For example, a community commander is authorized to receive pertinent information on juveniles. When a MPR identifying juvenile offenders must be provided to multiple commanders or supervisors, the provost marshal must sanitize each report to withhold juvenile information not pertaining to that commander's area of responsibility.

j. Military police records, forwarded to USACRC will be processed, stored and maintained in accordance with policy established by the Director, USACRC.

2-2. Safeguarding official information

a. Military police records are unclassified except when they contain national security information as defined in AR 380-5.

b. When military police records containing personal information transmitted outside the military police station to other departments and agencies within DOD, such records will be marked "For Official Use Only." Records marked "For Official Use Only" will be transmitted as prescribed by AR 25-55. Use of an expanded marking is required for certain records transmitted outside DOD per AR 25-55.

c. Military police records may also be released to Federal, state, local or foreign law enforcement agencies as prescribed by AR 340-21. Expanded markings will be applied to these records.

2-3. Special requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974.

- a. Certain personal information is protected under the Privacy Act and AR 340-21.
- b. Individuals requested to furnish personal information must normally be advised of the purpose for which the information is routinely used.
- c. Army law enforcement personnel performing official duties often require an individual's SSN for identification purposes. Personal information may be obtained from identification documents without violating an individual's privacy and without providing a Privacy Act Statement. This personal information can be used to complete military police reports and records. The following procedures may be used to obtain SSNs:
 - (1) Active Army, U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), Army National Guard (ARNG and retired military personnel are required to produce their DD Form 2A (Act), DD Form 2 (Act), DD Form 2 (Res), or DD Form 2 (Ret) (U.S. Armed Forces of the United States General Convention Identification Card), as appropriate.
 - (2) Family members of sponsors may be requested to produce their DD Form 1173 (Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card). Information contained thereon (for example, the sponsor's SSN) may be used to verify and complete applicable sections of MPRs and related forms.
 - (3) DOD civilian personnel may be requested to produce their appropriate service identification. DA Form 1602 (Civilian Identification) may be requested from DA civilian employees. If unable to produce such identification, DOD civilians may be requested to provide other verifying documentation.
 - (4) Non-DOD civilians, including family members and those whose status is unknown, will be advised of the provisions of the Privacy Act Statement when requested to disclose their SSN.
- d. Requests for new systems of military police records, changes to existing systems, and continuation systems, not addressed in existing public notices will be processed as prescribed in AR 340-21, after approval is granted by HQDA (DAMO-ODL).

2-4. Acquisition and storage of information on non-DOD affiliated persons and organizations

- a. Information on persons and organizations not affiliated with DOD may be acquired, reported, and processed. Situations justifying acquisition of this information include, but are not limited to—
 - (1) Theft, destruction, or sabotage of weapons, ammunition, equipment facilities, or records belonging to DOD units or installations.
 - (2) Possible compromise of classified defense information by unauthorized disclosure or espionage.
 - (3) Subversion of loyalty, discipline, or morale of DA military or civilian personnel by actively encouraging violation of laws, disobedience of lawful orders and regulations, or disruption of military activities.
 - (4) Protection of Army installations and activities from potential threat.
 - (5) Information received from the FBI, state, local, or international law enforcement agencies which directly pertain to the law enforcement mission and activity of the installation provost marshal office, MACOM provost marshal office, or that has a clearly identifiable military purpose and connection. A determination that specific information may not be collected, retained or disseminated by intelligence activities does not indicate that the information is automatically eligible for collection, retention, or dissemination under the provisions of this regulation. The above policies are not intended and will not be used to circumvent any federal law that restricts gathering, retaining or dissemination of information on private individuals or organizations.
- b. Retention and disposition of information on non-DOD affiliated individuals and organizations are subject to the provisions of AR 380-13 and AR 25-400-2.

2-5. Administration of expelled or barred persons file

- a. When action is completed by an installation commander to bar an individual from the installation under section 1382, title 18 United States Code (USC) the installation provost marshal will be provided—
 - (1) A copy of the letter or order barring the individual.
 - (2) Reasons for the bar.
 - (3) Effective date of the bar and period covered.
- b. The provost marshal will maintain a list of barred or expelled persons. When the bar or expulsion action is predicated on information contained in military police investigative records, the bar or expulsion document will reference the appropriate military police record or MPR. When a MPR results in the issuance of a bar letter the provost marshal will forward a copy of the bar letter to Director, USACRC to be filed with the original MPR.

2-6. Administration of local criminal intelligence

- a. The purpose of gathering criminal intelligence is to identify individuals or groups of individuals in an effort to anticipate, prevent, or monitor possible criminal activity. If criminal intelligence is developed to the point where it factually establishes a criminal offense, an investigation by the military police, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) or other investigative agency will be initiated.
- b. Criminal intelligence information on file will be reviewed and purged at least annually by the agency or activity creating the records. The review of intelligence filed on non-DOD affiliated persons will be recorded on DA Form

4312-R (Retention Control Sheet) per AR 380-13. Files will be reviewed on any request for dissemination of information, and a determination will be made concerning the release of such files. Provost marshals or their designated representative will make the determination. This requirement does not constitute authority to destroy criminal intelligence and subsequently deny its existence. When no longer needed, criminal intelligence evaluated as being fragmentary, unsubstantiated, or irrelevant will be destroyed per AR 25-400-2.

c. Criminal intelligence will be actively exchanged between DOD law enforcement agencies, military police, USACIDC, local, state, federal, and international law enforcement agencies.

d. If a written extract from local criminal intelligence files is provided to an authorized investigative agency, the following will be included on the transmittal documents: "THIS DOCUMENT IS PROVIDED FOR INFORMATION AND USE. COPIES OF THIS DOCUMENT, ENCLOSURES THERETO, AND INFORMATION THEREFROM, WILL NOT BE FURTHER RELEASED WITHOUT THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE INSTALLATION PROVOST MARSHAL."

e. Local criminal intelligence files may be exempt from certain disclosure requirements by AR 25-55 and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

2-7. Name checks

a. Information contained in military police records may be released under the provisions of AR 340-21 to authorized personnel with a valid need to know. Examples include childcare providers, access control, unique or special duty assignments, and security clearance procedures. Any information released must be restricted to that necessary and relevant to the requester's official purpose. Provost marshals will establish written procedures to ensure that release is accomplished in accordance with AR 340-21.

b. Checks will be accomplished by a review of the ORS-2. Information will be disseminated according to chapter 3 of this regulation.

c. In response to a request for local files or name checks, provost marshals will release only founded offenses with final disposition. Offenses determined to be unfounded will not be released. These limitations do not apply to requests submitted by law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes.

d. The CRDR is a database, which will contain all military police reports filed worldwide. Authorized users of ORS-2 can conduct name checks for criminal justice purposes. To conduct a name check, users must have at least 2 of the following 3 data elements:

- (1) Name
- (2) Date of birth
- (3) Social security number

e. A successful query of the CRDR would return the following information:

- (1) Full name
- (2) Date of Birth
- (3) Social security number
- (4) Rank (if military)
- (5) Military Police Report Number
- (6) Installation
- (7) Offense Code and Description
- (8) Whether the individual is a subject, victim, or a person related to the report disposition

f. Name checks will include the CRDR established in ORS-2 and the USACRC. All of the policies and procedures for such checks will conform to the provisions of this regulation. Any exceptions to this policy must be coordinated with HQDA (DAMO-ODL) before any name checks are conducted. The following are examples of using the CRDR feature of ORS 2:

- (1) Individuals named as the subjects of serious incident reports.
- (2) Individuals named as subjects of investigations who must be reported to the USACRC.
- (3) Employment as childcare providers.
- (4) Local checks of the ORS-2 as part of placing an individual in the ORS-2 system.
- (5) Name checks for individuals employed in law enforcement positions.

g. Provost marshals will ensure that an audit trail is established and maintained for all information released from military police records.

h. Procedures for conduct of name checks with the USACRC are addressed in AR 195-2. The following information is required for USACRC name checks (when only the name is available, USACRC should be contacted telephonically for assistance):

- (1) Full name, date of birth, SSN, and former service number of the individual concerned.

(2) The specific statute, directive, or regulation on which the request is based, when requested for other than criminal investigative purposes.

i. Third party checks (first party asks second party to obtain information from third party on behalf of first party) will not be conducted.

Chapter 3

Release of Information

3-1. General

a. The policy of HQDA is to conduct activities in an open manner and provide the public as much accurate and timely information as possible. Accordingly, law enforcement information will be released to the degree permitted by law and Army regulations.

b. Any release of military police records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, whether to persons within or outside the Army, must be in accordance with the FOIA and Privacy Act.

c. Requests by individuals for access to military police records about themselves will be processed in compliance with AR 25-55 and the Privacy Act.

d. Military police records in the temporary possession of another organization remain the property of the originating law enforcement agency. The following procedures apply to any organization authorized temporary use of military police records:

(1) Any request from an individual seeking access to military police records will be immediately referred to the originating law enforcement agency for processing.

(2) When the temporary purpose of the using organization has been satisfied, the military police records will be destroyed or returned to the originating law enforcement agency.

(3) A using organization may maintain information from military police records in their system of records, if approval is obtained from the originating law enforcement agency. This information may include reference to a military police record (for example, MPR number or date of offense), a summary of information contained in the record, or the entire military police record. When a user includes a military police record in its system of records, the originating law enforcement agency may delete portions from that record to protect special investigative techniques, maintain confidentiality, preclude compromise of an investigation, and protect other law enforcement interests.

3-2. Guidelines for disclosure within DOD

a. Criminal record information contained in military police documents will not be disseminated unless there is a clearly demonstrated need. A demonstrated need exists when the record is necessary to accomplish a function that is within the responsibility of the requesting activity or individual, is prescribed by statute, DOD directive, regulation, or instruction, or by Army regulation.

(1) Criminal record information may be disclosed to commanders or staff agencies to assist in executing criminal justice functions. Only that information reasonably required will be released. Such disclosure must clearly relate to a law enforcement function.

(2) Criminal record information related to subjects of criminal justice disposition will be released when required for security clearance procedures.

(3) Criminal record information may be released to an activity when matters of national security are involved.

(4) When an individual informs an activity of criminal record information pertaining to themselves, the receiving activity may seek verification of this information through the responsible law enforcement agency or may forward the request to that organization. The individual must be advised by the receiving agency of the action being pursued. Law enforcement agencies will respond to such requests in the same manner as FOIA and Privacy Act cases.

b. Nothing in this regulation will be construed to limit the dissemination of information between military police, the USACIDC, and other law enforcement agencies within the Army and DOD.

3-3. Release of information

a. Release of information from Army records to agencies outside DOD will be governed by AR 25-55, AR 340-21, AR 600-37, and this regulation. Procedures for release of certain other records and information is contained in AR 20-1, AR 27-20, AR 27-40, AR 40-66, AR 195-2, AR 360-5, and AR 600-85. Installation drug and alcohol offices may be provided an extract of DA Form 3997 (Military Police Desk Blotter) for offenses indicating excessive use of alcohol (for example, drunk driving or disorderly conduct) or drugs.

b. Installation provost marshals are the release authorities for military police records under their control. They may release criminal record information to other activities as prescribed in AR 25-55 and AR 340-21, and this regulation.

c. Authority to deny access to criminal records information rests with the initial denial authority (IDA) for the FOIA and the access and amendment refusal authority (AARA) for Privacy Acts cases, as addressed in AR 25-55 and AR 340-21.

3-4. Release of information under the Freedom of Information Act

a. The release and denial authorities for all FOIA cases concerning military police records include provost marshals and the Commander, USACIDC. Authority to act on behalf of the Commander, USACIDC is delegated to the Director, USACRC, as the designee.

b. FOIA requests from members of the press will be coordinated with the installation public affairs officer prior to

release of records under the control the installation provost marshal. When the record is on file at the USACRC the request must be forwarded to the Director, USACRC.

c. Requests will be processed as prescribed in AR 25-55 and as follows:

(1) Requested reports will be reviewed by the provost marshal to determine if any portion is exempt from release. If exempt, the provost marshal will determine if a legitimate government purpose exists for denying the requests.

(2) Statutory and policy questions will be coordinated with the local staff judge advocate.

(3) Coordination will be completed with the local USACIDC activity to ensure that the release will not interfere with a criminal investigation in progress or affect final disposition of an investigation.

(4) If it is determined that a portion of the report, or the report in its entirety will not be released, the request to include a copy of the MPR or other military police records will be forwarded to the Director, USACRC, ATTN: CICR-FP, 6010 6th Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5585. The requestor will be informed that their request has been sent to the Director, USACRC, and provided the mailing address for the USACRC. When forwarding FOIA requests, the outside of the envelope will be clearly marked "FOIA REQUEST."

(5) A partial release of information by a provost marshal is permissible when partial information is acceptable to the requester. (An example would be the deletion of a third party's social security number, home address, and telephone number, as mandated by law). If the requester agrees to the omission of exempt information, such cases do not constitute a denial. If the requester insists on the entire report, a copy of the report and the request for release will be forwarded to the Director, USACRC. There is no requirement to coordinate such referrals at the installation level. The request will simply be forwarded to the Director, USACRC for action.

(6) Requests for military police records that have been forwarded to USACRC and are no longer on file at the installation provost marshal office will be forwarded to the Director, USACRC for processing.

(7) Requests concerning USACIDC reports of investigation or USACIDC files will be referred to the Director, USACRC. In each instance, the requestor will be informed of the referral and provided the Director, USACRC address.

(8) Requests concerning records that are under the supervision of a HQDA activity, or other Army or DOD agency, will be referred to the appropriate agency for response.

3-5. Release of Information under the Privacy Act of 1974

a. Military police records may be released according to provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, as implemented by AR 340-21 and this regulation.

b. The release and denial authorities for all Privacy Act cases concerning military police records are provided in paragraph 3-3 of this regulation.

c. Requests, pursuant to the Privacy Act for access to a record from the subject of that record, will be processed as prescribed in AR 340-21. If the record or any portion is to be denied, both the Privacy Act and the FOIA must be considered.

3-6. Amendment of records

a. *Policy.* An amendment of records is appropriate when such records are established as being inaccurate, irrelevant, untimely, or incomplete. Amendment procedures are not intended to permit challenging an event that actually occurred. For example, a request to remove an individual's name as the subject of a MPR would be proper providing credible evidence was presented to substantiate that a criminal offense was not committed or did not occur as reported. Expungement of a subject's name from a record because the commander took no action or the prosecutor elected not to prosecute will not be approved. In compliance with DOD policy, an individual will still remain entered in the Defense Central Clearance Index (DCII) to track all reports of investigation.

b. *Procedures.*

(1) Installation provost marshals will review amendment requests. Upon receipt of a request for an amendment of a military police record that is five or less years old, the installation provost marshal will gather all available records at their location. A decision to grant or deny the request will be made by the provost marshal on behalf of the Commanding General, USACIDC. This is based on the policy that the Commanding General, USACIDC is the initial denial authority for amendment requests and through this paragraph delegates final action on amendment requests to the installation provost marshal. If the decision is made to amend a MPR, a supplemental DA Form 3975 will be prepared. The supplemental DA Form 3975 will change information on the original DA Form 3975 and will be mailed to the Director, USACRC with the amendment request from the requestor as an enclosure. The Director, USACRC will file the supplemental DA Form 3975 with the original MPR.

(2) Requests to amend military police documents that are older than five years will be coordinated through the Director, USACRC. The installation provost marshal will provide the Director, USACRC a copy of an individual's request to amend a military police record on file at the USACRC. If the Director, USACRC receives an amendment request, the correspondence with any documentation on file at the USACRC will be sent to the originating provost marshal office. The installation provost marshal will review the request and either approve or deny the request. A copy of the provost marshal's decision must be sent to the Director, USACRC to be filed in the USACRC record. If an

amendment request is granted, copies of the supplemental DA Form 3975 will be provided to each organization, activity, or individual who received a copy of the original DA Form 3975.

(3) If the provost marshal office no longer exists, the request will be staffed with the major Army commander that had oversight responsibility for the provost marshal office at the time the DA Form 3975 was originated.

3-7. Accounting for military police record disclosure

- a. AR 340-21 prescribes accounting policies and procedures concerning the disclosure of military police records.
- b. Local procedures will be developed to ensure that disclosure data requirements by AR 340-21 are available on request.

3-8. Release of law enforcement information furnished by foreign governments or international organizations

a. Information furnished by foreign governments or international organizations is subject to disclosure, unless exempted by AR 25-55, AR 340-21, or existing statutes or executive orders.

b. Information may be received from a foreign source under an express pledge of confidentiality as described in AR 25-55 and AR 340-21 (or under an implied pledge of confidentiality given prior to 27 September 1975).

(1) Foreign sources will be advised of the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, the FOIA, and the general and specific law enforcement exemptions available, as outlined in AR 340-21 and AR 25-55.

(2) Information received under an express promise of confidentiality will be annotated in the MPR or other applicable record.

(3) Information obtained under terms of confidentiality must clearly aid in furthering a criminal investigation.

c. Denial recommendations concerning information obtained under a pledge of confidentiality, like other denial recommendations, will be forwarded by the records custodian to the appropriate IDA or AARA per AR 25-55 or AR 340-21.

d. Release of U.S. information (classified military information or controlled unclassified information) to foreign governments is accomplished per AR 380-10.

Chapter 4 Offense Reporting

4-1. General

a. This chapter establishes policy for reporting founded criminal offenses by Army installation and major Army command provost marshal offices.

b. This chapter prescribes reporting procedures, which require the use of the ORS-2 and a systems administrator to ensure that the system is properly functioning. Reporting requirements include—

- (1) The Army Quarterly Trends and Analysis Report (Ch 5) within the DA.
- (2) Reporting individual offenders to the USACRC, NCIC, CJIS, and the DOD.
- (3) Reporting criminal statistics required by Federal law.
- (4) Crime reports to the DOD.

c. A provost marshal office initiating a DA Form 3975 or other military police investigation has reporting responsibility explained throughout this chapter and this regulation in general.

d. In the event the provost marshal office determines that their office does not have investigative responsibility or authority, the MPR will be terminated and the case cleared by exceptional clearance. A case cleared by exceptional clearance is closed by the provost marshal when no additional investigative activity will be performed or the case is referred to another agency. If a case is transferred to the provost marshal from another law enforcement investigation agency the provost marshal office will have all reporting responsibility using the ORS-2 system.

4-2. Military Police Report

a. *General Use.* DA form 3975 is a multipurpose form used to—

- (1) Record all information or complaints received or observed by military police.
- (2) Serve as a record of all military police and military police investigator activity.
- (3) Document entries made into the ORS-2 system and other automated systems.
- (4) Report information concerning investigations conducted by civilian law enforcement agencies related to matters of concern to the U.S. Army.
- (5) Advise commanders and supervisors of offenses and incidents involving personnel or property associated with their command or functional responsibility.
- (6) Report information developed by commanders investigating incidents or conducting inspections that result in the disclosure of evidence that a criminal offense has been committed.

b. *Special use.* The DA Form 3975 will be used to—

- (1) Transmit completed DA Form 3946 (Military Police Traffic Accident Report). This will include statements, sketches, or photographs that are sent to a commander or other authorized official.
- (2) Transmit the DD Form 1805 (U.S. District Court Violation Notice) when required by local installation or U.S. Magistrate Court policy. The DA Form 3975 is used to advise commanders or supervisors that military, civilian, or contract personnel have been cited on a DD Form 1805 for violations requiring mandatory court appearance or violations normally answered by mail.
- (3) Match individual subjects with individual victims or witnesses, and founded criminal offenses. This is a federal statutory requirement.
- (4) Victim/witness liaison activity.

c. *Distribution.* The DA Form 3975 will be prepared in three copies, signed, and distributed as follows—

(1) Original to USACRC. Further information, arising or developed at a later time, will be forwarded to USACRC using a supplemental DA Form 3975. Reports submitted to USACRC will include a good, legible copy of all statements, photographs, sketches, laboratory reports, and other information that substantiates the offense or facilitates the understanding of the report. The USACRC control number must be recorded on every DA Form 3975 sent to the USACRC. A report will not be delayed for adjudication or commander's action beyond 45 days.

(2) One copy retained in the provost marshal's files.

(3) One copy forwarded through the field grade commander to the immediate commander.

d. *Changing reports for unfounded offenses.* If an offense is determined to be unfounded, after the case has been forwarded to USACRC, the following actions will be completed:

(1) A supplemental DA Form 3975, using the same MPR number and USACRC control number will be submitted stating the facts of the subsequent investigation and that the case is unfounded.

(2) A copy of the supplemental DA Form 3975 will be provided to those agencies or activities that received a copy of the completed DA Form 3975 at the time of submission to USACRC and to the commander for action.

4-3. Identifying criminal incidents and subjects of investigation

a. An incident will not be reported as a founded offense unless adequately substantiated by police investigation. A person or entity will be reported as the subject of an offense on DA Form 3975 when credible information exists that

the person or entity may have committed a criminal offense or are otherwise made the object of a criminal investigation. The decision to title a person is an operational rather than a legal determination. The act of titling and indexing does not, in and of itself, connote any degree of guilt or innocence; but rather, ensures that information in a report of investigation can be retrieved at some future time for law enforcement and security purposes. Judicial or adverse administrative actions will not be based solely on the listing of an individual or legal entity as a subject on DA Form 3975.

b. A known subject will be reported to the USACRC when the offense is punishable by six months or more confinement. The ORS-2 will be used to track all other known subjects in the CRDR. A subject can be a person, corporation, or other legal entity, or organization about which credible information exists that would cause a reasonable person to suspect that the person, corporation, other legal entity or organization may have committed a criminal offense, or otherwise make them the object of a criminal investigation.

c. When investigative activity identifies a subject, all facts of the case must be considered. When a person, corporation, or other legal entity is entered in the subject block of the DA Form 3975, their identity is recorded in DA automated systems and the DCII. Once entered into the DCII, the record can only be removed in cases of mistaken identity. This policy is consistent with DOD reporting requirements. The Director, USACRC enters individuals from DA Form 3975 into the DCII.

4-4. Offense codes

a. The offense code describes, as nearly as possible, the complaint or offense by using an alphanumeric code. Table 4-1 lists the offense codes that are authorized for use within the Army. This list will be amended from time to time based on new reporting requirements mandated by legislation or administrative procedures. MACOM commanders and installation provost marshals will be notified by special letters of instruction issued in numerical order from HQDA (DAMO-ODL) when additions or deletions are made to list. The ORS-2 will be used for all reporting requirements.

b. MACOMs and installations may establish local offense codes in category 2 (major Army command and installation codes) for any offense not otherwise reportable. Locally established offense codes will not duplicate, or be used as a substitute for any offense for which a code is contained for other reportable incidents. Category 2 incidents are not reported to the Director, USACRC or the DOJ. If an offense occurs meeting the reporting description contained in Table 4-1, that offense code takes precedence over the local offense code. Local offense codes may be included, but explained, in the narrative of the report filed with the USACRC. Use the most descriptive offense code to report offenses.

c. Whenever local policy requires the provost marshal to list the subject's previous offenses on DA Form 3975, entries will reflect a summary of disposition for each offense, if known.

4-5. Military Police Codes (MPC)

a. MPCs identify individual provost marshal offices. The Director, USACRC will assign MPCs to provost marshal offices.

b. Requests for assignment of a MPC will be included in the planning phase of military operations, exercises, or missions when law enforcement operations are anticipated. The request for a MPC will be submitted as soon as circumstances permit, without jeopardizing the military operation to HQDA (DAMO-ODL). Consistent with security precautions, MACOMs will immediately inform HQDA (DAMO-ODL) when assigned or attached military police units are notified for mobilization, relocation, activation, or inactivation.

c. When a military police unit is alerted for deployment to a location not in an existing provost marshal's operational area, the receiving MACOM or Commander-in-Chief will request assignment of an MPC number from HQDA (DAMO-ODL) providing the area of operations does not have an existing MPC number. The receiving MACOM or Commander-in-Chief is further responsible for establishing an operational ORS-2 system for the deployment.

4-6. USACRC control numbers

a. Case numbers to support reporting requirements will be issued by the Director, USACRC to HQDA (DAMO-ODL) prior to the beginning of a new calendar year. HQDA (DAMO-ODL) will release block numbers to each MACOM for assignment to their installation provost marshals. To ensure accuracy in reporting criminal incidents, USACRC control numbers will be used only one time and in sequence. Every MPR sent to the USACRC will have a USACRC control number reported. Violation of this policy could result in significant difficulties in tracing reports that require corrective action.

b. Each MACOM will report the USACRC control numbers they have assigned to their installations by 15 January of each year. If during the calendar year the MACOM reassigns control numbers from one installation to another,

HQDA (DAMO-ODL) will be notified. The Director USACRC will receive an information copy of such notification from the MACOM provost marshal office.

c. USACRC control numbers will be assigned along with the new MPC.

d. When the deploying unit will be located in an area where there is an existing provost marshal activity, the deploying unit will use the MPC number and USACRC control numbers of the host provost marshal.

4-7. Reserve Component, U. S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard Personnel

a. When on Federal status under title 10 USC, Reserve and National Guard personnel will be reported as active duty. When not in a federal status they will be reported as civilians.

b. The DA Form 3975 and DA Form 4833 will be forwarded to the individual's continental U.S. Army Commander, state adjutant, or 7th Army Reserve Command, as appropriate. The forwarding correspondence will reflect this regulation as the authority to request disposition of the individual.

4-8. DA Form 4833 (Commander's Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action)

a. *Use.* DA Form 4833 is used with DA Form 3975 to—

(1) Record actions taken against identified offenders.

(2) Report the disposition of offenses investigated by civilian law enforcement agencies.

b. *Preparation by the provost marshal.* The installation provost marshal initiates this critical document and is responsible for its distribution and establishing a suspense system to ensure timely response by commanders. Disposition reports are part of the reporting requirements within DA, DOD, and DOJ.

c. *Completion by the unit commander.* The unit commander will complete the DA Form 4833 within 45 days of receipt.

(1) Appropriate blocks will be checked and blanks annotated to indicate the following:

(a) Action taken (for example, judicial, nonjudicial, or administrative). In the event the commander takes action against the soldier for an offense other than the one listed on the DA Form 3975, the revised charge or offense will be specified in the REMARKS section of the DA Form 4833.

(b) Sentence, punishment, or administrative action imposed.

(c) Should the commander take no action, the DA Form 4833 must be annotated to reflect that fact.

(2) If the commander cannot complete the DA Form 4833 within 45 days, a written memorandum is required to explain the circumstances. The delay will have an impact on other reporting requirements (i.e., submitting fingerprint cards to the FBI).

d. *Procedures when subjects are reassigned.* When the subject of an offense is reassigned, the provost marshal will forward the DA Form 3975, DA Form 4833, and all pertinent attachments to the gaining installation provost marshal who must ensure that the new commander completes the document. Copies of the documents may be made and retained by the processing provost marshal office before returning the documents to the losing installation provost marshal for completion of automated entries and required reports.

e. *Report on subjects assigned to other commands.* When the DA Form 3975 involves a subject who is assigned to another command, the initiating provost marshal will forward the original and two copies of DA Form 4833 to the provost marshal of the installation where the soldier is permanently assigned. The procedures in d above will be followed for soldiers assigned to other commands.

f. *Offenses not reportable to USACRC.* When the offense is not within a category reportable to USACRC, the original DA Form 4833 is retained by the provost marshal. Otherwise, the original is sent to the Director, USACRC for filing with the MPR.

g. *Civilian court proceedings.* If a soldier is tried in a civilian court, and the provost marshal has initiated a MPR, the provost marshal must track the civilian trial and report the disposition on DA Form 4833 as appropriate. That portion of the signature block of DA Form 4833 that contains the word "Commanding" will be deleted and the word "Reporting" substituted. The provost marshal or other designated person will sign DA Form 4833 before forwarding it to the commander concerned.

h. *Dissemination to other agencies.* A copy of the completed DA Form 4833 reflecting offender disposition will also be provided to those agencies or offices that originally received a copy of DA Form 3975. The evidence custodian will

also be informed of the disposition of the case. Action may then be initiated for final disposition of evidence retained for the case now completed.

i. *Review of offender disposition by the provost marshal.* On receipt of DA Form 4833 reflecting no action taken, the provost marshal will review the MPR. The review will include, but is not limited to the following—

- (1) Determination of the adequacy of supporting documentation.
- (2) Whether or not coordination with the supporting Staff Judge Advocate should have been sought prior to dispatch of the report to the commander for action.
- (3) Identification of functions that warrant additional training of military police or security personnel (for example, search and seizure, evidence handling, or rights warning).

j. *Offender disposition summary reports.* Provost marshals will provide the supported commander (normally, the general courts-martial convening authority or other persons designated by such authority) summary data of offender disposition as required or appropriate. Offender disposition summary data will reflect identified offenders on whom final disposition has been reported. These data will be provided in the format and at the frequency specified by the supported commander.

4-9. Updating the ORS-2 and CRDR

a. Installation provost marshals will establish standard operating procedures to ensure that every founded offense is reported into the ORS-2. Timely and accurate reporting is critical. If a case remains open, changes will be made as appropriate. This includes reporting additional witnesses and all aspects of the criminal report.

b. On the first duty day of the month, the systems administrator will electronically package MPRs entered during the previous month and upload the information into the CRDR. The electronic information will then be sent to HQDA (DAMO-ODL) who will process the information for release to authorized agencies. All installations must report this data not later than the 5th of the month. These timelines must be met to ensure compliance with reporting requirements above DA level.

4-10. Submission of Criminal History Data to the CJIS

a. *General.* This paragraph establishes procedures for submitting criminal history data (fingerprint cards) to CJIS when the provost marshal has completed a criminal inquiry or investigation. The policy only applies to members of the Armed Forces and will be followed when a military member has been read charges and the commander initiates proceedings for—

(1) Field Grade Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice. Initiation refers to a commander completing action to impose non-judicial punishment. Final disposition shall be action on appeal by the next superior authority, expiration of the time limit to file an appeal, or the date the military member indicates that an appeal will not be submitted.

(2) *A special or general courts-martial.* Initiation refers to the referral of court-martial charges to a specified court by the convening authority or receipt by the commander of an accused soldier's request for discharge in lieu of court-martial. Final disposition of military judicial proceedings shall be action by the convening authority on the findings and sentence, or final approval of a discharge in lieu of court-martial. The procedures in this chapter meet administrative and technical requirements for submitting fingerprint cards and criminal history information to CJIS. No variances are authorized.

(3) In instances where final action is taken by a magistrate, the provost marshal will complete the DA Form 4833.

(4) Provost marshal offices will submit fingerprint cards on subjects apprehended as a result of Drug Suppression Team investigations and operations unless the USACIDC is completing the investigative activity for a felony offense. In those cases, the USACIDC will complete the fingerprint report process.

b. *Procedures.* The following procedures must be followed when submitting criminal history data to CJIS.

(1) Standard FBI fingerprint cards will be used to submit criminal history data to CJIS. FBI Form FD 249, (Suspect Fingerprint Card) will be used when a military member is a suspect or placed under apprehension for an offense listed in Table 4-2. Two FD 249s will be completed. One will be retained in the provost marshal file. The second will be sent to the Director, USACRC and processed with the MPR as prescribed in this chapter. A third set of prints will also be taken on the FBI Department of Justice (DOJ) Form R-84 (Final Disposition Report). The R-84 requires completion of the disposition portion and entering of the offenses on which the commander took action. Installation provost marshals are authorized to requisition the fingerprint cards by writing to FBI, J. Edgar Hoover Building, Personnel Division, Printing Unit, Room 1B973, 925 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20535-0001.

(2) Fingerprint cards will be submitted with the MPR to the Director, USACRC, ATTN: CICR-CR, 6010 6th Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5585. The Director, CRC will forward the fingerprint card to CJIS. The USACRC is used as the central repository for criminal history information in the Army. They also respond to inquiries from CJIS, local, state and other federal law enforcement agencies.

(3) Submission of the MPR with the FD 249 to USACRC will normally occur upon a commander's initiation of judicial or nonjudicial proceedings against a military member. If final disposition of the proceeding is anticipated within 60 days of command initiation of judicial or nonjudicial proceedings, the FD 249 may be held and final disposition recorded on FD 249. Provost marshals and commanders must make every effort to comply with the 60 days

reporting requirement to ensure that the FD Form 249 is used as the primary document to submit criminal history to CJIS. Approval of a discharge in lieu of court-martial will be recorded as a final disposition showing the nature and character of the discharge in clear English (i.e., resignation in lieu of court-martial; other than honorable discharge).

(4) If the commander provides the DA Form 4833 after the 60th day, a letter of transmittal will be prepared by the provost marshal forwarding the FBI (DOJ) R-84 with the DA Form 4833 to the USACRC within 5 days after disposition. Submission of fingerprint cards shall not be delayed pending appellate actions. Dispositions that are exculpatory (e.g., dismissal of charges, acquittal), shall also be filed.

(5) The procedures for submitting fingerprint cards will remain in effect until automated systems are in place for submission of fingerprints electronically.

4-11. Procedures for reporting Absence without Leave (AWOL) and Desertion Offenses

a. AWOL reporting procedures.

(1) The commander will notify the installation provost marshal in writing within 24 hours after a soldier has been reported AWOL.

(2) The provost marshal will initiate an information blotter entry.

(3) If the AWOL soldier surrenders to the parent unit or returns to military control at another installation, the provisions of AR 630-10 will be followed.

(4) On receipt of written notification of the AWOL soldier's return, the provost marshal will initiate a reference information blotter entry indicating the soldier's return to military control and will prepare an initial DA Form 3975, reflecting the total period of unauthorized absence, and the DA Form 4833. Both of these documents will be forwarded through the field grade commander to the unit commander.

(5) The unit commander will report action taken on the DA Form 4833 no later than the assigned suspense date or provide a written memorandum to the provost marshal explaining the delay.

(6) An original DD Form 460 (Provisional Pass) is issued to the soldier to facilitate their return to the parent unit. DD Form 460 will not be required if the provost marshal elects to return the soldier through a different means.

(7) DA Form 3975 and 4833 with a copy of DD Form 460 will be sent to the parent installation provost marshal. The parent installation provost marshal will initiate an information blotter entry reflecting the AWOL soldier's return to military control. A DA Form 3975 and 4833 with an appropriate suspense will be sent through the field grade commander to the unit commander. On return of the completed DA Form 4833 from the unit commander, the original and one copy will be sent to the apprehending provost marshal. The parent installation provost marshal may retain a copy of DA Form 3975 and DA Form 4833.

b. Desertion reporting procedures.

(1) The unit commander must comply with the provisions of AR 630-10 when reporting a soldier as a deserter.

(2) On receipt of the DD Form 553 (Deserter/Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces), the provost marshal will—

(a) Initiate a reference information blotter entry reflecting the soldier's desertion status. (This would be an information blotter entry if the soldier has not been previously reported as AWOL).

(b) Complete portions of DD Form 553 concerning the soldier's driver's license and vehicle identification. In the remarks section, add other information known about the soldier such as confirmed or suspected drug abuse; of violent acts; history of escapes; attempted escapes from custody; suicidal tendencies; suspicion of involvement in crimes of violence (for which a charge sheet has been prepared and forwarded); history of unauthorized absences; and any other information useful in the apprehension process or essential to protect the deserter or apprehending authorities.

(c) A USACRC control number will be assigned to the case and be included in the remarks section of the DD Form 553.

(d) The DD Form 553 must be returned to the unit commander within 24 hours.

(e) If the deserter surrenders to or is apprehended by the parent installation provost marshal, the provost marshal will telephonically verify the deserter's status with the U.S. Army Deserter Information Point (USADIP). A reference blotter entry will be completed changing the soldier's status from desertion to return to military control.

(f) A DD Form 616 (Report of Return of Absentee) will be completed. The USACRC control number assigned to the DD Form 553 will be included in the remarks section of the DD Form 616.

(g) DA Forms 3975, 2804 (Crime Records Data), and 4833 will be initiated. The USACRC control number will be recorded on all three forms.

(h) The original DA Form 3975 and other pertinent documents will be sent to the Director, USACRC. The DA Form 4833 must include the commander's action taken, to include the Commander, Personnel Control Facility, or other commander who takes action based on the desertion charge.

Table 4-1
Offense Code List

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
2	MACOM AND INSTALLATION UNIQUE OFFENSE	
2A-2J	RESERVED FOR MACOM USE.	
2K-2Z	RESERVED FOR INSTALLATION USE.	
5	CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON	
5A	ADULTERY, UNLAWFUL FORNICATION AND UNLAWFUL COHABITATION	
5A1	ADULTERY	134
5A2	UNLAWFUL FORNICATION	134
5A3	UNLAWFUL COHABITATION	134
5A4	FRATERNIZATION	134
5A5	PANDERING	134
5A6	PROSTITUTION	134
5B	BIGAMY	
5B1	BIGAMY INVOLVING MULTIPLE HUSBANDS	134
5B2	BIGAMY INVOLVING MULTIPLE WIVES	134
5C	ASSAULTS (OTHER THAN SEXUAL)	
5C1	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	
5C1A	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT USING HANDGUN	128
5C1A1	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT USING CROSSBOW PISTOL	128
5C1B	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT USING A SHOULDER WEAPON	128
5C1C	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY CUTTING OR STABBING	128
5C1D	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT USING CLUB OR BLUDGEON	128
5C1E	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT USING GLASS BOTTLES, ETC.	128
5C1F	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT USING METAL TOOLS, FIRE IRONS, ETC.	128
5C1G	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT USING CHAINS	128
5C1H	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT USING BRASS KNUCKLES, BLACKJACKS, ETC.	128
5C1J	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY KICKING	128
5C1K	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A BOXER'S FIST	128
5C1L	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (MULTIPLE INDIVIDUALS STRIKING VICTIM)	128
5C1M	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY USE OF EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	128
5C1N	OTHER AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM	128
5C1P	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A VEHICLE	128
5C2	SIMPLE ASSAULT	
5C2A	SIMPLE ASSAULT BY THREATS	128
5C2B	SIMPLE ASSAULT CONSUMMATED WITH A BATTERY	128
5C3	SPECIAL ASSAULTS	
5C3A	SIMPLE ASSAULT: ON COMMISSIONED OFFICER	128
5C3B	SIMPLE ASSAULT: ON WARRANT OFFICER	128
5C3D	SIMPLE ASSAULT: ON OTHER NCO/PO	128
5C3E	SIMPLE ASSAULT: ON MILITARY OR CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCER	128
5C4	MILITARY ASSAULTS	
5C4A	MILITARY ASSAULT: ON OFFICER EXECUTING DUTY	90
5C4B	MILITARY ASSAULT: IN TIME OF WAR	90
5C4C	MILITARY ASSAULT: ON WARRANT OFFICER	91
5C4D	MILITARY ASSAULT: ON SUPERIOR NCO/PO	91

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
5C4E	MILITARY ASSAULT: ON OTHER NCO/PO	91
5C5	MATING	124
5D1	CHILD NEGLECT	134
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5H1E	MURDER BY HANGING	118
5H1F	MURDER BY POISONING	118
5H1G	MURDER BY GRENADES	118
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5H1J	MURDER INVOLVING NARCOTICS OR DANGEROUS DRUGS	118
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5H2E	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER BY HANGING	119
5H2F	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER BY POISONING	119
5H2G	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER BY GRENADES	119
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5H3H	INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER BY EXPLOSIVES (EXCLUDING GRENADES)	119
5H3J	INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER BY NARCOTICS OR DANGEROUS DRUGS	119
5H3K	INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER INVOLVING ARSON	119
5H3L	INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER BY DROWNING	119
5H3M	INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER BY SUFFOCATION OR ASPHYXIATION	119
5H3N	INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER BY TRAFFIC	119
5H3P	INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER BY OTHER MEANS	119
5H3Q	ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO MANSLAUGHTER	134
5H4	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	
5H4A	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY SHOOTING	134
5H4B	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY CUTTING OR STABBING	134
5H4C	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY POISONING	134
5H4D	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY GRENADES	134
5H4E	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY EXPLOSIVES (EXCLUDING GRENADES)	134
5H4F	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY NARCOTICS OR DANGEROUS DRUGS	134
5H4G	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE INVOLVING ARSON	134
5H4H	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE INVOLVING DROWNING	134
5H4J	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE BY SUFFOCATION OR ASPHYXIATION	134
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5J3A	IMPERSONATING A CIVILIAN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR	134
5J3B	IMPERSONATING A MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR	134
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5J4A	UNAUTHORIZED WEAR OF MIL UNIFORM, ETC. TO IMPERSONATE A SOLDIER	134
5J4B	UNAUTHORIZED WEAR OF MIL UNIFORM, ETC. TO COMMIT FRAUD	134
5J4C	UNAUTHORIZED WEAR OF MIL UNIFORM, ETC. FOR CONFIDENCE GAMES	134
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5J4E	UNAUTHORIZED WEAR OF MIL UNIFORM, ETC. FELONY (OTHER THAN 5J4A-5J4D)	134
5J4F	UNAUTHORIZED WEARING OF UNAUTHORIZED INSIGNIA	139
5K	KIDNAPPING	
5K1	KIDNAPPING (RANSOM)	134
5K2	KIDNAPPING (HOSTAGE)	134
5K3	KIDNAPPING (OTHER)	134
5L	CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE VIOLATIONS (21 USC 841)	
5L1	OPIATES	
5L1A	SMUGGLING OF OPIATES	112
5L1B	DISTRIBUTION OF OPIATES	112
5L1C	POSSESSION OF OPIATES	112
5L1D	USE OF OPIATES	112
5L1D1	USE OF OPIATES DETERMINED BY URINALYSIS TEST	112
5L1D2	USE OF OPIATES DETERMINED BY OTHER THAN URINALYSIS TEST	112
5L1E	GROWING OR MANUFACTURING OPIATES	112
5L1F	MANUFACTURE WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE OPIATES	112
5L1G	INTRODUCTION OF OPIATES	112
5L1H	INTRODUCTION WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE OPIATES	112
5L2	MARIHUANA	
5L2A	SMUGGLING OF MARIHUANA	112
5L2B	DISTRIBUTION OF MARIHUANA	112
5L2C	POSSESSION OF MARIHUANA	112
5L2D	USE OF MARIHUANA	
5L2D1	USE OF MARIHUANA DETERMINED BY URINALYSIS TEST	112
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5L2E	GROWING OR MANUFACTURING OF MARIHUANA	112
5L2F	POSSESSION OF MARIHUANA WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE	112
5L2G	INTRODUCTION OF MARIHUANA	112
5L2H	INTRODUCTION WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE MARIHUANA	112
5L3	DANGEROUS DRUGS (AMPHETAMINES/BARBITURATES/PCP/ETC.)	
5L3A	SMUGGLING OF DANGEROUS DRUGS	112
5L3B	DISTRIBUTION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS	112
5L3C	POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS	112
5L3D	USE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS	
5L3D1	USE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS DETERMINED BY URINALYSIS TEST	112
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5L4B	DISTRIBUTION OF HALLUCINOGENS	112
5L4C	POSSESSION OF HALLUCINOGENS	112
5L4D	USE OF HALLUCINOGENS	
5L4D1	USE OF HALLUCINOGENS DETERMINED BY URINALYSIS TEST	112
5L4D2	USE OF HALLUCINOGENS DETERMINED BY OTHER THAN URINALYSIS TEST	112
5L4E	GROWING & MANUFACTURING OF HALLUCINOGENS	112
5L4F	MANUFACTURE WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE HALLUCINOGENS	112
5L4G	INTRODUCTION OF HALLUCINOGENS	112
5L4H	INTRODUCTION WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE HALLUCINOGENS	112
5L5	OTHER (SCHEDULE IV OR V)	
5L5A	SMUGGLING OF OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	112
5L5B	DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	112
5L5C	POSSESSION OF OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	112
5L5D	USE OF OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	
5L5D1	USE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE DETERMINED BY URINALYSIS TEST	112
5L5D2	USE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE BY OTHER THAN URINALYSIS TEST	112
5L5E	GROWING/MANUFACTURING OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	112
5L5F	MANUFACTURE WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	112
5L5G	INTRODUCTION OF OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	112
5L5H	INTRODUCTION WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	112
5L6	COCAINE	
5L6A	SMUGGLING OF COCAINE	112
5L6B	DISTRIBUTION OF COCAINE	112
5L6C	POSSESSION OF COCAINE	112
5L6D	USE OF COCAINE	
5L6D1	USE OF COCAINE DETERMINED BY URINALYSIS TEST	112
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5L6G	INTRODUCTION OF COCAINE	112
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5M1	PERJURY	131
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5M1C	PERJURY: SUBORNATION OF	134
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5M3E4	FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING COST AND PRICE DATA	107
5M3E5	FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS	107
5M3E6	FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING DEFECTIVE MATERIALS	107
5M3E7	FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT/RELEASE OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION	107
5M3F	FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO AN AAFES ACTIVITY	107
5M3G	FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO A NAF INSTRUMENTALITY	107
5M3H	FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY	107
5M3J	FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT INVOLVING WORKER'S COMPENSATION CLAIMS	107
5M3K	FALSE OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING CHAMPUS CLAIMS	107
5M4	FALSE CLAIMS 18 USC	
5M4A	FALSE CLAIM NOT SUBMITTED TO FINANCE, PERSONNEL, COMMISSARY, PROCUREMENT, AAFES, PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY OR NAF INSTRUMENTALITY	107
5M4B	FALSE CLAIM SUBMITTED TO A FINANCE ACTIVITY	107
5M4C	FALSE CLAIM SUBMITTED TO A PERSONNEL ACTIVITY	107
5M4D	FALSE CLAIM SUBMITTED TO A COMMISSARY ACTIVITY	107
5M4E	FALSE CLAIM SUBMITTED TO A PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY	
5M4E1	FALSE CLAIM REGARDING PROGRESS PAYMENTS	107
5M4E2	FALSE CLAIM REGARDING FAST PAY PROCEDURES	107
5M4E3	FALSE CLAIM REGARDING COST AND PRICE DATA	107
5M4F	FALSE CLAIM SUBMITTED TO AN AAFES ACTIVITY	107
5M4G	FALSE CLAIM SUBMITTED TO AN NAF INSTRUMENTALITY	107
5M4H	FALSE CLAIM SUBMITTED TO A PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY	107
5M4J	FALSE CLAIM REGARDING WORKER'S COMPENSATION	
5N	ROBBERY	
5N1	ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT ROBBERY/ATTEMPTED ROBBERY	134
5N2	ROBBERY OF AN INDIVIDUAL	
5N2A2	ROBBERY BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL WITH A HANDGUN	122
5N2B1	ROBBERY BY AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A SHOULDER WEAPON	122
5N2B2	ROBBERY BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL WITH A SHOULDER WEAPON	122
5N2C1	ROBBERY BY AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A KNIFE	122
5N2C2	ROBBERY BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL USING KNIFE(S)	122
5N2D1	ROBBERY BY AN INDIVIDUAL USING STRONG-ARM METHODS	122
5N2D2	ROBBERY BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL USING STRONG-ARM METHODS	122
5N2E1	ROBBERY BY AN INDIVIDUAL USING OTHER METHODS	122
5N2E2	ROBBERY BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL USING OTHER METHODS	122
5N3	ROBBERY OF A BUSINESS (BANK, STORE, ETC.)	
5N3A1	ROBBERY OF A BUSINESS BY AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A HANDGUN	122
5N3A2	ROBBERY OF A BUSINESS BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL WITH A HANDGUN	122
5N3B1	ROBBERY OF A BUSINESS BY AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A SHOULDER WEAPON	122

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ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
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5N3C1	ROBBERY OF A BUSINESS BY AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A KNIFE	122
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5N3D1	ROBBERY OF A BUSINESS BY AN INDIVIDUAL USING STRONG-ARM METHODS	122
5N3D2	ROBBERY OF A BUSINESS BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL USING STRONG-ARM METHODS	122
5N3E1	ROBBERY OF A BUSINESS BY AN INDIVIDUAL USING OTHER METHODS	122
5N3E2	ROBBERY OF A BUSINESS BY MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUAL USING OTHER METHODS	122
5P	SUICIDE	
5P1	SUICIDE (ATTEMPTED)	
5P2	SUICIDE (SUCCESSFUL)	
5P2A	SUICIDE OF A MINOR FAMILY MEMBER (UNDER 18)	
5P2A1	SUICIDE OF A MINOR FAMILY MEMBER BY SHOOTING	
5P2A2	SUICIDE OF A MINOR FAMILY MEMBER BY HANGING	
5P2A3	SUICIDE OF A MINOR FAMILY MEMBER BY DROWNING	
5P2A4	SUICIDE OF A MINOR FAMILY MEMBER BY POISONING (INCLUDING CARBON MONOXIDE AND DRUGS)	
5P2A5	SUICIDE OF A MINOR FAMILY MEMBER BY CUTTING, STABBING, OR MUTILATION	
5P2A6	SUICIDE OF A MINOR FAMILY MEMBER BY OTHER MEANS	
5P2B	SUICIDE OF AN ADULT FAMILY MEMBER (18 AND OVER)	
5P2B1	SUICIDE OF AN ADULT FAMILY MEMBER BY SHOOTING	
5P2B2	SUICIDE OF AN ADULT FAMILY MEMBER BY HANGING	
5P2B3	SUICIDE OF AN ADULT FAMILY MEMBER BY DROWNING	
5P2B4	SUICIDE OF AN ADULT FAMILY MEMBER BY POISONING (INCLUDING CARBON MONOXIDE AND DRUGS)	
5P2B5	SUICIDE OF AN ADULT FAMILY MEMBER BY CUTTING, STABBING, OR MUTILATION	
5P2B6	SUICIDE OF AN ADULT FAMILY MEMBER BY OTHER MEANS	
5P2C	SUICIDE OF AN ENLISTED SOLDIER	
5P2C1	SUICIDE OF AN ENLISTED SOLDIER BY SHOOTING	
5P2C2	SUICIDE OF AN ENLISTED SOLDIER BY HANGING	
5P2C3	SUICIDE OF AN ENLISTED SOLDIER BY DROWNING	
5P2C4	SUICIDE OF AN ENLISTED SOLDIER BY POISONING (INCLUDING CARBON MONOXIDE AND DRUGS)	
5P2C5	SUICIDE OF AN ENLISTED SOLDIER BY CUTTING, STABBING, OR MUTILATION	
5P2C6	SUICIDE OF AN ENLISTED SOLDIER BY OTHER MEANS	
5P2D	SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER	
5P2D1	SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER BY SHOOTING	
5P2D2	SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER BY HANGING	
5P2D3	SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER BY DROWNING	
5P2D4	SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER BY POISONING (INCLUDING CARBON MONOXIDE AND DRUGS)	
5P2D5	SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER BY CUTTING, STABBING, OR MUTILATION	
5P2D6	SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER BY OTHER MEANS	

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Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
5P2E	SUICIDE OF OTHER PERSONNEL	
5P2E1	SUICIDE OF OTHER PERSONNEL BY SHOOTING	
5P2E2	SUICIDE OF OTHER PERSONNEL BY HANGING	
5P2E3	SUICIDE OF OTHER PERSONNEL BY DROWNING	
5P2E4	SUICIDE OF OTHER PERSONNEL BY POISONING (INCLUDING CARBON MONOXIDE AND DRUGS)	
5P2E5	SUICIDE OF OTHER PERSONNEL BY CUTTING, STABBING, OR MUTILATION	
5P2E6	SUICIDE OF OTHER PERSONNEL BY OTHER MEANS	
5P3	SUICIDE (GESTURE)	
5Q	TRAFFIC	
5Q1	TRAFFIC FATALITY	
5Q2	DRUNKEN DRIVING	111
5Q3	FLEEING THE SCENE OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT	134
5Q4	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT-INJURY/DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	
5Q4A	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RESULTING IN PERSONAL INJURY	134
5Q4B	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RESULTING IN DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	
5Q4B1	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT WITH DAMAGE TO GOVT PROPERTY	134
5Q4B2	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT WITH DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY	134
5Q5	TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, OTHER	
5Q5A	CARELESS OR RECKLESS DRIVING	111
5Q6	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT WITHOUT INJURY/DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	134
5Q9	ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENSES	134
5R	WEAPONS VIOLATIONS	
5R1	CONCEALED WEAPONS	
5R1A	CARRYING A CONCEALED PISTOL/REVOLVER	134
5R1B	CARRYING CONCEALED KNIFE, RAZOR, CUTTING INSTRUMENT	134
5R1C	CARRYING A CONCEALED BLACKJACK	134
5R1D	CARRYING A CONCEALED SHOTGUN	134
5R1E	CARRYING A CONCEALED RIFLE	134
5R1F	CARRYING A CONCEALED SUBMACHINE GUN	134
5R2	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF WEAPONS	
5R2A	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A PISTOL/REVOLVER	134
5R2B	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF KNIFE, RAZOR, CUTTING INSTRUMENT	134
5R2C	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A BLACKJACK	134
5R2D	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A SHOTGUN	134
5R2E	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A RIFLE	134
5R2F	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A SUBMACHINE GUN	134
5R2G	WRONGFUL POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	134
5R3	OTHER WEAPON MATTERS	134
5R4	DISCHARGE FIREARM	
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5Y1C1	DRINK LIQUOR WITH PRISONER	134
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5Y2B4	FAIL TO OBEY GENERAL ORDER: PARAPHERNALIA	92
5Y2B5	FAIL TO OBEY GENERAL ORDER: SECURITY	92
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5Y2B8	FAIL TO OBEY GENERAL ORDER: TRAFFIC	92
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5Y2C	FAIL TO OBEY OTHER ORDER	92
5Y2D	DERELICT DUTIES	
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5Y2E	CRUELTY OF SUBORDINATES	93
5Y2F	DUELING	114
5Y2G	CONDUCT UNBECOMING OFFICER	
5Y2G1	CONDUCT UNBECOMING OFFICER: COPY/CHEAT	133
5Y2G2	CONDUCT UNBECOMING OFFICER: DRUNK/DISORDERLY	133
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5Y2K1	MISBEHAVE: SENTINEL DURING TIME OF WAR	113
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5Y2K3	MISBEHAVE: SENTINEL OTHER PLACES	113
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5Y2L	MUTINY	
5Y2L1	SOLICIT: MUTINY	82
5Y2L2	MUTINY: BY VIOLENCE OR DISTURBANCE	94
5Y2L3	MUTINY: BY REFUSING TO OBEY ORDERS OR PERFORM DUTY	94
5Y2L4	MUTINY: BY FAILURE TO PREVENT OR SUPPRESS	94
5Y2L5	MUTINY: BY FAILURE TO REPORT	94
5Y2M	SEDITION	
5Y2M1	SOLICIT: SEDITION	82
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ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
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5Y2M4	SEDITION: FAILURE TO REPORT	94
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5Y2N1	MISCONDUCT BEFORE ENEMY: RUN AWAY	99
5Y2N2	MISCONDUCT BEFORE ENEMY: SHAMEFUL ABANDON/SURRENDER/DELIVER	99
5Y2N3	MISCONDUCT BEFORE ENEMY: ENDANGER COMMAND/UNIT/PLACE/SHIP	99
5Y2N4	MISCONDUCT BEFORE ENEMY: CAST AWAY ARMS OR AMMUNITION	99
5Y2N5	MISCONDUCT BEFORE ENEMY: COWARDLY CONDUCT	99
5Y2N6	MISCONDUCT BEFORE ENEMY: QUIT PLACE OF DUTY TO PLUNDER/PILLAGE	99
5Y2N7	MISCONDUCT BEFORE ENEMY: CAUSE FALSE ALARM	99
5Y2N8	MISCONDUCT BEFORE ENEMY: WILLFUL FAILURE TO ENCOUNTER ENEMY	99
5Y2N9	MISCONDUCT BEFORE ENEMY: FAIL TO AFFORD RELIEF OR ASSISTANCE	99
5Y2O	OTHER OFFENSE BEFORE ENEMY	
5Y2O1	COMPEL SURRENDER	100
5Y2O2	STRIKE FLAG BEFORE ENEMY	100
5Y2O3	DISCLOSE PAROLE/COUNTERSIGN TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSON	101
5Y2O4	GIVE PAROLE/COUNTERSIGN DIFFERENT FROM AUTHORIZED	101
5Y2O5	FORCING SAFEGUARD	102
5Y2P	SPYING/ESPIONAGE/AIDING ENEMY	
5Y2P1	SPYING	106
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5Y2P3	DISLOYAL STATEMENT	134
5Y2P4	AIDING THE ENEMY	104
5Y2P5	HARBORING OR PROTECTING ENEMY	104
5Y2P6	GIVING INTELLIGENCE TO ENEMY	104
5Y2P7	COMMUNICATING WITH ENEMY	104
5Y2P8	MISCONDUCT AS POW: FOR FAVORABLE TREATMENT	105
5Y2P9	MISCONDUCT AS POW: MALTREAT PRISONER	105
5Y2Q	LOOTING, PILLAGING	103
5Y3	RIOT	116
5Y4	BREACH OF PEACE	116
5Y5	PROVOKING SPEECH/GESTURES	117
5Z	CRIMINAL TERRORISM/TERRORISM ACTS	
5Z1	CRIMINAL TERRORISM TARGETED AGAINST PERSON	
5Z1A	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST PERSONS	
5Z1A1	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST PERSONS BY MAIL	134
5Z1A2	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST PERSONS BY TELEPHONE	134
5Z1A3	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST PERSONS IN PERSON	134
5Z1A4	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST PERSONS BY COMBINATION OF THREATS IN PERSON	134
5Z1A5	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST PERSONS THROUGH INTERMEDIARY	134
5Z1B	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVING EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	
5Z1B1	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVING TNT OR DYNAMITE	134
5Z1B2	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVING GASOLINE, FLAMMABLES, ETC.	134
5Z1B3	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST PERSONS INVOLVING OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	134

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521B5	CRIMINAL TERRORISM-DEVICE DISCOVERED AFTER DETONATION	134
522	TERRORIST THREATS TARGETED AGAINST EQUIPMENT	
522A	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST EQUIPMENT	
522A1	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST EQUIPMENT BY MAIL	134
522A2	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST EQUIPMENT BY TELEPHONE	134
522A3	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST EQUIPMENT IN PERSON	134
522A4	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST EQUIPMENT BY COMBINATION OF THREATS IN PERSON	134
522A5	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST EQUIPMENT THROUGH INTERMEDIARY	134
522B	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST EQUIPMENT INVOLVING EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	
522B1	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST EQUIPMENT INVOLVING TNT OR DYNAMITE	134
522B2	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST EQUIPMENT INVOLVING GASOLINE, FLAMMABLES, ETC.	134
522B3	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST EQUIPMENT INVOLVING OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	134
522B4	CRIMINAL TERRORISM-DEVICE DISCOVERED BEFORE DETONATION	134
522B5	CRIMINAL TERRORISM-DEVICE DISCOVERED AFTER DETONATION	134
523	CRIMINAL TERRORISM TARGETED AGAINST FACILITIES	
523A	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST FACILITIES	
523A1	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST FACILITIES BY MAIL	134
523A2	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST FACILITIES BY TELEPHONE	134
523A3	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST FACILITIES IN PERSON	134
523A4	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST FACILITIES BY COMBINATION OF THREATS IN PERSON	134
523A5	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST FACILITIES THROUGH INTERMEDIARY	134
523B	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST FACILITIES INVOLVING EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	
523B1	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST FACILITIES INVOLVING TNT OR DYNAMITE	134
523B2	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST FACILITIES INVOLVING GASOLINE, FLAMMABLES, ETC.	134
523B3	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST FACILITIES INVOLVING OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	134
523B4	CRIMINAL TERRORISM-DEVICE DISCOVERED BEFORE DETONATION	134
523B5	CRIMINAL TERRORISM-DEVICE DISCOVERED AFTER DETONATION	134
524	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS, PERSONS, OR EQUIPMENT)	
524A	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS	
524A1	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS BY MAIL	134
524A2	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS BY TELEPHONE	134
524A3	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS IN PERSON	134
524A4	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS BY COMBINATION OF THREATS IN PERSON	134
524A5	TERRORIST THREATS AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS THROUGH INTERMEDIARY	134
524B	CRIME TERRORISM AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS INVOLVING EXPLOSIVE	
524B1	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS INVOLVING TNT OR DYNAMITE	134
524B2	CRIMINAL TERRORISM AGAINST MULTIPLE TARGETS INVOLVING GASOLINE, FLAMMABLES, ETC.	134

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ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
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5Z4B4	CRIMINAL TERRORISM-DEVICE DISCOVERED BEFORE DETONATION	134
5Z4B5	CRIMINAL TERRORISM-DEVICE DISCOVERED AFTER DETONATION	134
6	SEX CRIMES	
6A	CHILD MOLESTATION	
6A1	INDECENT ASSAULT ON A CHILD	134
6A2	INDECENT ACTS UPON A CHILD	134
6A3	ENTICING A CHILD TO COMMIT A LEWD ACT	134
6A4	EXHIBITIONISM OR LEWD GESTURES TOWARD A MINOR	134
6C	INDECENT ACTS (NOT INVOLVING SODOMY)	
6C1	INDECENT ASSAULT (NOT INVOLVING SODOMY)	134
6C2	INDECENT ACTS BETWEEN TWO OR MORE MALES (NOT INVOLVING SODOMY)	134
6C3	INDECENT ACTS BETWEEN TWO OR MORE FEMALES (NOT INVOLVING SODOMY)	134
6C4	INDECENT ACTS BETWEEN MALES & FEMALES (NOT INVOLVING SODOMY)	134
6C5	INDECENT ACTS BETWEEN ADULTS & MINORS (NOT INVOLVING SODOMY)	134
6D	PORNOGRAPHY	
6D1	PRODUCTION/PUBLICATION OF PORNOGRAPHY	
6D1A	PRODUCTION OR PUBLICATION OF PORNOGRAPHIC ART	134
6D1B	PRODUCTION OR PUBLICATION OF PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE	134
6D1C	PRODUCTION OR PUBLICATION OF PORNOGRAPHIC MOVIES	134
6D1D	PRODUCTION OR PUBLICATION OF PORNOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHS	134
6D2	SMUGGLING/ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHY	
6D2A	SMUGGLING/ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHIC ART	134
6D2B	SMUGGLING/ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE	134
6D2C	SMUGGLING/ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHIC MOVIES	134
6D2D	SMUGGLING/ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHS	134
6D3	TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHY (OTHER THAN SMUGGLING)	
6D3A	ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHIC ART (OTHER THAN SMUGGLING)	134
6D3B	ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE (OTHER THAN SMUGGLING)	134
6D3C	ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHIC MOVIES (OTHER THAN SMUGGLING)	134
6D3D	ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF PORNOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHS (OTHER THAN SMUGGLING)	134
6D4	INTRODUCTION OF PORNOGRAPHY INTO MAIL CHANNELS	
6D4A	INTRODUCTION OF PORNOGRAPHIC ART INTO MAIL CHANNELS	134
6D4B	INTRODUCTION OF PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE INTO MAIL CHANNELS	134
6D4C	INTRODUCTION OF PORNOGRAPHIC MOVIES INTO MAIL CHANNELS	134
6D4D	INTRODUCTION OF PORNOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHS INTO MAIL CHANNELS	134
6D5	ILLEGAL SALE OF PORNOGRAPHY	
6D5A	ILLEGAL SALE OF PORNOGRAPHIC ART	134
6D5B	ILLEGAL SALE OF PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE	134
6D5C	ILLEGAL SALE OF PORNOGRAPHIC MOVIES	134
6D5D	ILLEGAL SALE OF PORNOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHS	134
6D6	ILLEGAL EXHIBITION OF PORNOGRAPHY	
6D6A	ILLEGAL EXHIBITION OF PORNOGRAPHIC ART	134
6D6B	ILLEGAL EXHIBITION OF PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE	134

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ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
6D6C	ILLEGAL EXHIBITION OF PORNOGRAPHIC MOVIES	134
6D6D	ILLEGAL EXHIBITION OF PORNOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHS	134
6D7	ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PORNOGRAPHY	
6D7A	ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PORNOGRAPHIC ART	134
6D7B	ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE	134
6D7C	ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PORNOGRAPHIC MOVIES	134
6D7D	ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PORNOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHS	134
6E	RAPE & CARNAL KNOWLEDGE	
6E1	RAPE	
6E1A	ASSAULT: WITH INTENT TO RAPE	134
6E1A1	ATTEMPTED RAPE BY FORCE	120
6E1A2	ATTEMPTED RAPE BY FORCE USING A WEAPON	120
6E1A3	GROUP RAPE OF AN ADULT	120
6E1B	RAPE OF A CHILD	
6E1B1	RAPE OF A CHILD BY FORCE	120
6E1B2	RAPE OF A CHILD USING A WEAPON	120
6E1B3	GROUP RAPE OF A CHILD	120
6E1C	RAPE OF A FAMILY MEMBER WIFE	
6E1C1	RAPE OF A FAMILY MEMBER WIFE BY FORCE	120
6E1C2	RAPE OF A FAMILY MEMBER WIFE USING A WEAPON	120
6E1C3	GROUP RAPE OF A FAMILY MEMBER WIFE	120
6E1D	RAPE OF A FOREIGN NATIONAL	
6E1D1	RAPE OF A FOREIGN NATIONAL BY FORCE	120
6E1D2	RAPE OF A FOREIGN NATIONAL USING A WEAPON	120
6E1D3	GROUP RAPE OF A FOREIGN NATIONAL	120
6E1E	RAPE OF AN ENLISTED WOMAN	
6E1E1	RAPE OF AN ENLISTED WOMAN BY FORCE	120
6E1E2	RAPE OF AN ENLISTED WOMAN USING A WEAPON	120
6E1E3	GROUP RAPE OF AN ENLISTED WOMAN	120
6E1F	RAPE OF A FEMALE OFFICER	
6E1F1	RAPE OF A FEMALE OFFICER BY FORCE	120
6E1F2	RAPE OF A FEMALE OFFICER USING A WEAPON	120
6E1F3	GROUP RAPE OF A FEMALE OFFICER	120
6E1G	RAPE OF A FEMALE (OTHER)	
6E1G1	RAPE BY FORCE (OTHER)	120
6E1G2	RAPE BY FORCE USING A WEAPON (OTHER)	120
6E1G3	GROUP RAPE BY FORCE (OTHER)	120
6E2	CARNAL KNOWLEDGE	120
6F	SODOMY	
6F1	ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ATTEMPT/COMMIT SODOMY	134
6F1A	SODOMY: HETEROSEXUAL	134
6F1B	SODOMY: HOMOSEXUAL	134
6F2	SODOMY/ACTIVE PARTICIPANT, FELLATIO	
6F2A	SODOMY/ACTIVE PARTICIPANT, FELLATIO: HETEROSEXUAL	125
6F2B	SODOMY/ACTIVE PARTICIPANT, FELLATIO: HOMOSEXUAL	125
6F3	SODOMY/PASSIVE PARTICIPANT, FELLATIO	

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ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
6F3A	SODOMY/PASSIVE PARTICIPANT, FELLATIO: HETEROSEXUAL	125
6F3B	SODOMY/PASSIVE PARTICIPANT, FELLATIO: HOMOSEXUAL	125
6F4	SODOMY/ACTIVE PARTICIPANT, ANAL	
6F4A	SODOMY/ACTIVE PARTICIPANT, ANAL: HETEROSEXUAL	125
6F4B	SODOMY/ACTIVE PARTICIPANT, ANAL: HOMOSEXUAL	125
6F5	SODOMY/PASSIVE PARTICIPANT, ANAL	
6F5A	SODOMY/PASSIVE PARTICIPANT, ANAL: HETEROSEXUAL	125
6F5B	SODOMY/PASSIVE PARTICIPANT, ANAL: HOMOSEXUAL	125
6F6	SODOMY/ACTIVE PARTICIPANT, CUNNILINGUS	
6F6A	SODOMY/ACTIVE PARTICIPANT, CUNNILINGUS: HETEROSEXUAL	125
6F6B	SODOMY/ACTIVE PARTICIPANT, CUNNILINGUS: HOMOSEXUAL	125
6F7	SODOMY/PASSIVE PARTICIPANT, CUNNILINGUS	
6F7A	SODOMY/PASSIVE PARTICIPANT, CUNNILINGUS: HETEROSEXUAL	125
6F7B	SODOMY/PASSIVE PARTICIPANT, CUNNILINGUS: HOMOSEXUAL	125
6F8	SODOMY, OTHER	125
6G	BESTIALITY	134
6H	EXHIBITIONISM	
6H1	INDECENT EXPOSURE	134
6J	INCEST	
6J1	INCEST BY NATURAL PARENT	120
6J2	INCEST BY NATURAL BROTHER	120
6J3	INCEST BY NATURAL SISTER	120
6K	OBSCENE COMMUNICATION	
6K1	TRANSMITTING OBSCENE TELEPHONE CALLS	
6K1A	OBSCENE TELEPHONE CALLS TO OFF-POST NUMBERS	134
6K1B	OBSCENE TELEPHONE CALLS TO ON-POST QUARTERS	134
6K1C	OBSCENE TELEPHONE CALLS TO OTHER ON-POST TELEPHONE	134
6K2	OBSCENE VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS	134
6K3	INDECENT LANGUAGE TO CHILD UNDER 16	134
6K4	INDECENT LANGUAGE: ALL OTHER	134
6L	TRANSVESTITISM	134
6M	VOYEURISM	134
6N	CRIMINAL ABORTION	
6N1	CRIMINAL ABORTION BY A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES	134
6N2	CRIMINAL ABORTION UPON FEMALE MEMBER OF ARMED FORCES	134
6N3	CRIMINAL ABORTION UPON ARMED FORCES FAMILY MEMBER	134
6X	OTHER SEX OFFENSES	
6X1	CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT OTHER SEX OFFENSES	134
6X2	SOLICITATION TO COMMIT A SEX OFFENSE	134
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7C2J	HOUSEBREAKING OF A NAF ACTIVITIES (NOT EXCHANGE)	130
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7D1N	COUNTERFEITING PROPERTY DISPOSAL DOCUMENTS	132
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7D2C	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT DOCUMENTS	134
7D2D	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT FOREIGN CURRENCY	134
7D2E	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES	134
7D2F	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT INSTALLATION/SECURITY PASSES/BADGES	134
7D2G	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT RATION DOCUMENTS (EXCEPT POL)	134
7D2H	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT TRANSPORTATION CONTROL MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS	134
7D2J	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT POL ITEM RATION DOCUMENTS	134
7D2K	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT PAY & ALLOWANCES DOCUMENTS	134
7D2L	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT COMMISSARY DOCUMENTS	134
7D2M	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS	134
7D2N	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT PROPERTY DISPOSAL DOCUMENTS	134
7D2P	TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT NAF DOCUMENTS (NOT RATION CARDS)	134
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7D3A	PASSING COUNTERFEIT U.S. GOVT BONDS	134
7D3B	PASSING COUNTERFEIT U.S. CURRENCY	134
7D3C	PASSING COUNTERFEIT DOCUMENTS	134
7D3D	PASSING COUNTERFEIT FOREIGN CURRENCY	134
7D3E	PASSING COUNTERFEIT MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES	134
7D3F	PASSING COUNTERFEIT INSTALLATION/SECURITY PASSES/BADGES	134
7D3G	PASSING COUNTERFEIT RATION DOCUMENTS (NOT POL ITEMS)	134
7D3H	PASSING COUNTERFEIT TRANSPORTATION CONTROL MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS	134
7D3J	PASSING COUNTERFEIT POL ITEM RATION DOCUMENTS	134
7D3K	PASSING COUNTERFEIT PAY & ALLOWANCES DOCUMENTS	134
7D3L	PASSING COUNTERFEIT COMMISSARY DOCUMENTS	134
7D3M	PASSING COUNTERFEIT PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS	134
7D3N	PASSING COUNTERFEIT PROPERTY DISPOSAL DOCUMENTS	134
7D3P	PASSING COUNTERFEIT NAF DOCUMENTS (NOT RATION CARDS)	134
7D4	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT INSTRUMENTS	
7D4A	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT U.S. GOVT BONDS	134
7D4B	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT FOREIGN CURRENCY	134
7D4C	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT DOCUMENTS	134
7D4D	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT FOREIGN CURRENCY	134
7D4E	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES	134
7D4F	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT INSTALLATION/SECURITY PASSES/BADGES	134
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7D4H	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT TRANSPORTATION CONTROL MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS	134
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7D4N	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT PROPERTY DISPOSAL DOCUMENTS	134
7D4P	POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT NAF DOCUMENTS (NOT RATION CARDS)	134
7D5	USE COUNTERFEIT INSTRUMENTS WITH INTENT TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	
7D5A	USE OF COUNTERFEIT U.S. GOVT BONDS	134
7D5B	USE OF COUNTERFEIT U.S. CURRENCY TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	134
7D5C	USE OF COUNTERFEIT DOCUMENTS TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7D5D	USE OF COUNTERFEIT FOREIGN CURRENCY TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	134
7D5E	USE OF COUNTERFEIT MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	134
7D5F	USE OF COUNTERFEIT INSTALLATION/SECURITY PASSES/BADGES TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7D5G	USE OF COUNTERFEIT RATION DOCUMENT (EXCEPT POL ITEMS) TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7D5H	USE OF COUNTERFEIT TRANSPORTATION CONTROL MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7D5J	USE OF COUNTERFEIT POL ITEM RATION DOCUMENTS TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7D5K	USE OF COUNTERFEIT PAY & ALLOWANCE DOCUMENTS TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7D5L	USE OF COUNTERFEIT COMMISSARY DOCUMENTS TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7D5M	USE OF COUNTERFEIT PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7D5N	USE OF COUNTERFEIT PROPERTY DISPOSAL DOCUMENTS TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7D5P	USE OF COUNTERFEIT NAF DOCUMENTS (EXCEPT RATION CARDS) TO DECEIVE OR DEFRAUD	123
7E	SMUGGLING (OTHER THAN NARCOTICS)	
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7E1A	SMUGGLING AMMUNITION/WEAPONS INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
7E1B	SMUGGLING CURRENCY INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
7E1C	SMUGGLING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
7E1D	SMUGGLING GOVT WEAPONS INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
7E1E	SMUGGLING HOSPITAL/MEDICAL SUPPLIES INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
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7E1G	SMUGGLING MILITARY PROPERTY INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
7E1H	SMUGGLING NAF MERCHANDISE INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
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7E1K	SMUGGLING COMMISSARY ITEMS INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
7E1L	SMUGGLING PROCUREMENT ITEMS INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
7E1M	SMUGGLING PROPERTY DISPOSAL ITEMS INTO THE UNITED STATES	134
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7E2A	SMUGGLING AMMUNITION/WEAPONS INTO EUROPE	134
7E2B	SMUGGLING CURRENCY INTO EUROPE	134
7E2C	SMUGGLING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO EUROPE	134
7E2D	SMUGGLING GOVT WEAPONS INTO EUROPE	134
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7E2J	SMUGGLING WAR TROPHIES INTO EUROPE	134
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7E2L	SMUGGLING PROCUREMENT ITEMS INTO EUROPE	134
7E2M	SMUGGLING PROPERTY DISPOSAL ITEMS INTO EUROPE	134
7E3	SMUGGLING INTO CANADA & ALASKA	
7E3A	SMUGGLING AMMUNITION/WEAPONS INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3B	SMUGGLING CURRENCY INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3C	SMUGGLING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3D	SMUGGLING GOVT WEAPONS INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3E	SMUGGLING HOSPITAL/MEDICAL SUPPLIES INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3F	SMUGGLING LIQUOR INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3G	SMUGGLING MILITARY PROPERTY INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3H	SMUGGLING NAF MERCHANDISE INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3J	SMUGGLING WAR TROPHIES INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3K	SMUGGLING COMMISSARY ITEMS INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3L	SMUGGLING PROCUREMENT ITEMS INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E3M	SMUGGLING PROPERTY DISPOSAL ITEMS INTO CANADA OR ALASKA	134
7E4	SMUGGLING INTO VIETNAM	
7E4A	SMUGGLING AMMUNITION/WEAPONS INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4B	SMUGGLING CURRENCY INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4C	SMUGGLING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4D	SMUGGLING GOVT WEAPONS INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4E	SMUGGLING HOSPITAL/MEDICAL SUPPLIES INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4F	SMUGGLING LIQUOR INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4G	SMUGGLING MILITARY PROPERTY INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4H	SMUGGLING NAF MERCHANDISE INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4J	SMUGGLING WAR TROPHIES INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4K	SMUGGLING COMMISSARY ITEMS INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4L	SMUGGLING PROCUREMENT ITEMS INTO VIETNAM	134
7E4M	SMUGGLING PROPERTY DISPOSAL ITEMS INTO VIETNAM	134
7E5	SMUGGLING INTO KOREA	
7E5A	SMUGGLING AMMUNITION/WEAPONS INTO KOREA	134
7E5B	SMUGGLING CURRENCY INTO KOREA	134
7E5C	SMUGGLING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO KOREA	134
7E5D	SMUGGLING GOVT WEAPONS INTO KOREA	134
7E5E	SMUGGLING HOSPITAL/MEDICAL SUPPLIES INTO KOREA	134
7E5F	SMUGGLING LIQUOR INTO KOREA	134
7E5G	SMUGGLING MILITARY PROPERTY INTO KOREA	134
7E5H	SMUGGLING NAF MERCHANDISE INTO KOREA	134
7E5J	SMUGGLING WAR TROPHIES INTO KOREA	134
7E5K	SMUGGLING COMMISSARY ITEMS INTO KOREA	134
7E5L	SMUGGLING PROCUREMENT ITEMS INTO KOREA	134
7E5M	SMUGGLING PROPERTY DISPOSAL ITEMS INTO KOREA	134
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7E6C	SMUGGLING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO THAILAND	134
7E6D	SMUGGLING GOVT WEAPONS INTO THAILAND	134
7E6E	SMUGGLING HOSPITAL/MEDICAL SUPPLIES INTO THAILAND	134
7E6F	SMUGGLING LIQUOR INTO THAILAND	134
7E6G	SMUGGLING MILITARY PROPERTY INTO THAILAND	134
7E6H	SMUGGLING NAF MERCHANDISE INTO THAILAND	134
7E6J	SMUGGLING WAR TROPHIES INTO THAILAND	134
7E6K	SMUGGLING COMMISSARY ITEMS INTO THAILAND	134
7E6L	SMUGGLING PROCUREMENT ITEMS INTO THAILAND	134
7E6M	SMUGGLING PROPERTY DISPOSAL ITEMS INTO THAILAND	134
7E7	SMUGGLING INTO PACIFIC (NOT VIETNAM, KOREA, THAILAND)	
7E7A	SMUGGLING AMMUNITION/WEAPONS INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7B	SMUGGLING CURRENCY INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7C	SMUGGLING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7D	SMUGGLING GOVT WEAPONS INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7E	SMUGGLING HOSPITAL, MEDICAL SUPPLIES INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7F	SMUGGLING LIQUOR INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7G	SMUGGLING MILITARY PROPERTY INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7H	SMUGGLING NAF MERCHANDISE INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7J	SMUGGLING WAR TROPHIES INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7K	SMUGGLING COMMISSARY ITEMS INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7L	SMUGGLING PROCUREMENT ITEMS INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E7M	SMUGGLING PROPERTY DISPOSAL ITEMS INTO PACIFIC THEATER	134
7E8	SMUGGLING INTO SOUTH AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	
7E8A	SMUGGLING AMMUNITION/WEAPONS INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8B	SMUGGLING CURRENCY INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8C	SMUGGLING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8D	SMUGGLING GOVT WEAPONS INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8E	SMUGGLING HOSPITAL/MEDICAL SUPPLIES INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8F	SMUGGLING LIQUOR INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8G	SMUGGLING MILITARY PROPERTY INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8H	SMUGGLING NAF MERCHANDISE INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8J	SMUGGLING WAR TROPHIES INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8K	SMUGGLING COMMISSARY ITEMS INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8L	SMUGGLING PROCUREMENT ITEMS INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E8M	SMUGGLING PROPERTY DISPOSAL ITEMS INTO SOUTH AMERICA	134
7E9	SMUGGLING INTO OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
7E9A	SMUGGLING AMMUNITION/WEAPONS INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9B	SMUGGLING CURRENCY INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9C	SMUGGLING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9D	SMUGGLING GOVT WEAPONS INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9E	SMUGGLING HOSPITAL/MEDICAL SUPPLIES INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9F	SMUGGLING LIQUOR INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9G	SMUGGLING MILITARY PROPERTY INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9H	SMUGGLING NAF MERCHANDISE INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9J	SMUGGLING WAR TROPHIES INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134

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7E9K	SMUGGLING COMMISSARY ITEMS INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9L	SMUGGLING PROCUREMENT ITEMS INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7E9M	SMUGGLING PROPERTY DISPOSAL ITEMS INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	134
7F	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY	
7F1	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY, (NOT FUNDS OR WEAPONS)	
7F1A	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (NOT POL, FUNDS, WEAPONS, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, PROCUREMENT, OR COMMISSARY PROPERTY)	
7F1A1	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 AND OVER/NOT POL, FUNDS, WEAPONS, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, PROCUREMENT, OR COMMISSARY PROPERTY)	121
7F1A2	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/NOT POL, FUNDS, WEAPONS, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, PROCUREMENT, OR COMMISSARY PROPERTY)	121
7F1B	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (PROPERTY DISPOSAL)	
7F1B1	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (PROPERTY DISPOSAL/\$100 OR OVER)	121
7F1B2	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (PROPERTY DISPOSAL/LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F1C	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (PROCUREMENT)	
7F1C1	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (PROCUREMENT)/\$100 OR OVER)	121
7F1C2	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (PROCUREMENT/LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F1D	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (POL ITEMS)	
7F1D1	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (POL ITEMS)/\$100 OR OVER)	121
7F1D2	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (POL ITEMS/LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F1E	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (COMMISSARY ITEMS)	
7F1E1	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (COMMISSARY ITEMS/\$100 OR OVER)	121
7F1E2	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY (COMMISSARY ITEMS/LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F1F	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY INVOLVING THEFT OF COMPUTER TIME (USE ONLY WHEN OPERATIONAL TIME OF A COMPUTER IS STOLEN)	121
7F1G	LARCENY OF GOVT PROPERTY INVOLVING THEFT OF COMPUTER TIME (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER OFFENSE CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7F2	LARCENY OF GOVT FUNDS	
7F2A	LARCENY OF GOVT FUNDS (OTHER THAN CHECK/NOT POL, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, PROCUREMENT, OR COMMISSARY FUNDS)	
7F2A1	LARCENY OF GOVT FUNDS (\$100 AND OVER/NOT POL, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, PROCUREMENT, OR COMMISSARY FUNDS)	121
7F2A2	LARCENY OF GOVT FUNDS (UNDER \$100/NOT POL, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, PROCUREMENT, OR COMMISSARY FUNDS)	121
7F2B	LARCENY OF GOVT FUNDS (CHECK/NOT POL, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, PROCUREMENT, OR COMMISSARY FUNDS)	
7F2B1	LARCENY OF GOVT FUNDS (\$100 AND OVER/CHECK/NOT POL, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, PROCUREMENT, OR COMMISSARY FUNDS)	121
7F2B2	LARCENY OF GOVT FUNDS (UNDER \$100/CHECK/NOT POL, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, PROCUREMENT, OR COMMISSARY FUNDS)	121
7F2C	LARCENY OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL FUNDS	
7F2C1	LARCENY OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL FUNDS (\$100 OR OVER/OTHER THAN CHECK)	121
7F2C2	LARCENY OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL FUNDS (LESS THAN \$100/OTHER THAN CHECK)	121
7F2C3	LARCENY OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL CHECK (\$100 OR OVER/CHECK)	121
7F2C4	LARCENY OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL CHECK (LESS THAN \$100/CHECK)	121
7F2D	LARCENY OF GOVT PROCUREMENT FUNDS	

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ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
7F2D1	LARCENY OF GOVT PROCUREMENT FUNDS (\$100 OR OVER/OTHER THAN CHECK)	121
7F2D2	LARCENY OF GOVT PROCUREMENT FUNDS (LESS THAN \$100/OTHER THAN CHECK)	121
7F2D3	LARCENY OF GOVT PROCUREMENT FUNDS (\$100 OR OVER/CHECK)	121
7F2D4	LARCENY OF GOVT PROCUREMENT FUNDS (LESS THAN \$100/CHECK)	121
7F2E	LARCENY OF GOVT POL FUNDS	
7F2E1	LARCENY OF GOVT POL FUNDS (\$100 OR OVER/OTHER THAN CHECK)	121
7F2E2	LARCENY OF GOVT POL FUNDS (LESS THAN \$100/OTHER THAN CHECK)	121
7F2E3	LARCENY OF GOVT POL FUNDS (\$100 OR OVER/CHECK)	121
7F2E4	LARCENY OF GOVT POL FUNDS (LESS THAN \$100/CHECK)	121
7F2F	LARCENY OF GOVT COMMISSARY FUNDS	
7F2F1	LARCENY OF GOVT COMMISSARY FUNDS (\$100 OR OVER/OTHER THAN CHECK)	121
7F2F2	LARCENY OF GOVT COMMISSARY FUNDS (LESS THAN \$100/OTHER THAN CHECK)	121
7F2F3	LARCENY OF GOVT COMMISSARY FUNDS (\$100 OR OVER/CHECK)	121
7F2F4	LARCENY OF GOVT COMMISSARY FUNDS (LESS THAN \$100/CHECK)	121
7F2G	LARCENY OF GOVT FUNDS INVOLVING USE OF A COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER OFFENSE CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7F3	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY	
7F3A	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (NOT PROCUREMENT, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, POL, OR COMMISSARY PROPERTY)	
7F3A1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/(NOT PROCUREMENT, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, POL, OR COMMISSARY PROPERTY)	121
7F3A2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/(NOT PROCUREMENT, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, POL, OR COMMISSARY PROPERTY)	121
7F3B	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY (PROPERTY DISPOSAL)	
7F3B1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/PROPERTY DISPOSAL)	121
7F3B2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/PROPERTY DISPOSAL)	121
7F3C	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (PROCUREMENT)	
7F3C1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/PROCUREMENT)	121
7F3C2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/PROCUREMENT)	121
7F3D	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT VEHICLE	
7F3D1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT VEHICLE (\$100 OR OVER)	121
7F3D2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT VEHICLE (LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F3E	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (POL ITEMS)	
7F3E1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/POL ITEMS)	121
7F3E2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/POL ITEMS)	121
7F3F1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/COMMISSARY)	121
7F3F2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/COMMISSARY)	121
7F3G	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT PROPERTY USING A COMPUTER	121
7F3H	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT	
7F3H1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (ON-POST)	121

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
7F3H2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (OFF-POST)	121
7F3H3	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (FIXED WING)	121
7F3H4	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (ROTARY)	121
7F3H5	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (COMPONENTS)	121
7F3J	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT	
7F3J1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (ON-POST)	121
7F3J2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (OFF-POST)	121
7F3J3	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (FIXED WING)	121
7F3J4	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (ROTARY)	121
7F3J5	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (COMPONENTS)	121
7F3K	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT	
7F3K1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (ON-POST)	121
7F3K2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (OFF-POST)	121
7F3K3	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (FIXED WING)	121
7F3K4	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (ROTARY)	121
7F3K5	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (COMPONENTS)	121
7F3L	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLES	
7F3L1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLES (ON-POST)	121
7F3L2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLES (OFF-POST)	121
7F3L3	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLES (TACTICAL WHEELED)	121
7F3L4	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLES (TACTICAL TRACK)	121
7F3L5	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLES (COMPONENTS)	121
7F3L6	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLES (GSA/COMMERCIAL/RENTAL)	121
7F3M	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLES	
7F3M1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLES (ON-POST)	121
7F3M2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLES (OFF-POST)	121
7F3M3	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLES (TACTICAL WHEELED)	121
7F3M4	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLES (TACTICAL TRACK)	121
7F3M5	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLES (COMPONENTS)	121
7F3M6	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLES (GSA/COMMERCIAL/RENTAL)	121
7F3N	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLES	
7F3N1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLES (ON-POST)	121

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
7F3N2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLES (OFF-POST)	121
7F3N3	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLES (TACTICAL WHEELED)	121
7F3N4	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLES (TACTICAL TRACK)	121
7F3N5	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLES (COMPONENTS)	121
7F3N6	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLES (GSA/COMMERCIAL/RENTAL)	121
7F4	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY	
7F4A	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (NOT PROCUREMENT, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, POL, COMMISSARY PROPERTY, OR MOTOR VEHICLE)	
7F4A1	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/NOT PROCUREMENT, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, POL, COMMISSARY PROPERTY, OR MOTOR VEHICLE)	108
7F4A2	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/NOT PROCUREMENT, PROPERTY DISPOSAL, POL, COMMISSARY PROPERTY, OR MOTOR VEHICLE)	108
7F4B	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (PROPERTY DISPOSAL)	
7F4B1	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/PROPERTY DISPOSAL)	108
7F4B2	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/PROPERTY DISPOSAL)	108
7F4C	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (PROCUREMENT)	
7F4C1	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/PROCUREMENT)	108
7F4C2	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/PROCUREMENT)	108
7F4D	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (POL ITEMS)	
7F4D1	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/ POL ITEMS)	108
7F4D2	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/POL ITEMS)	108
7F4E	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (COMMISSARY PROPERTY)	
7F4E1	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (\$100 OR OVER/ COMMISSARY PROPERTY)	108
7F4E2	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/COMMISSARY PROPERTY)	108
7F4F	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT VEHICLE	
7F4F1	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT VEHICLE, \$100 OR OVER	108
7F4F2	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT VEHICLE, LESS THAN \$100	108
7F4G	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF GOVT PROPERTY USING A COMPUTER	108
7F5	LARCENY OF NAF PROPERTY	
7F5A	LARCENY OF NAF PROPERTY OTHER THAN POL & NOT AAFES	
7F5A1	LARCENY OF NAF PROPERTY, \$100 & OVER	108
7F5A2	LARCENY OF NAF PROPERTY, LESS THAN \$100	108
7F5B	LARCENY OF AAFES PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL)	
7F5B1	LARCENY OF AAFES PROPERTY, \$100 & OVER	108
7F5B2	LARCENY OF AAFES PROPERTY, LESS THAN \$100	108
7F5C	LARCENY OF NAF PROPERTY, POL ITEMS	
7F5C1	LARCENY OF NAF PROPERTY, POL, \$100 & OVER	108
7F5C2	LARCENY OF NAF PROPERTY, POL, LESS THAN \$100	108

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
7F5D	LARCENY OF NAF PROPERTY, INVOLVING USE OF A COMPUTER	108
7F5E	LARCENY OF NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS	
7F5E1	LARCENY OF NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS, \$100 & OVER	121
7F5E2	LARCENY OF NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS, LESS THAN \$100	121
7F5E3	LARCENY OF NAF BY CHECK, \$100 & OVER	121
7F5E4	LARCENY OF NAF BY CHECK, LESS THAN \$100	121
7F5E5	LARCENY OF AAFES FUNDS, \$100 & OVER	121
7F5E6	LARCENY OF AAFES FUNDS, LESS THAN \$100	121
7F5E7	LARCENY OF AAFES FUNDS BY CHECK, \$100 & OVER	121
7F5E8	LARCENY OF AAFES FUNDS BY CHECK, LESS THAN \$100	121
7F5F	LARCENY OF NAF PROPERTY INVOLVING USE OF COMPUTER	121
7F6	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF NAF PROPERTY	
7F6A	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF NAF PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/OTHER THAN AAFES)	
7F6A1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF NAF PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/\$100 OR OVER/OTHER THAN AAFES)	121
7F6A2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF NAF PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/LESS THAN \$100/OTHER THAN AAFES)	121
7F6B	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF AAFES PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS)	
7F6B1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF AAFES PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/\$100 OR OVER)	121
7F6B2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF AAFES PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F6C	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF NAF PROPERTY (POL ITEMS)	
7F6C1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF NAF PROPERTY (POL ITEMS/\$100 & OVER)	121
7F6C2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF NAF PROPERTY (POL ITEMS/LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F6D	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF NAF PROPERTY INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7F7	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY	
7F7A	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/OTHER THAN AAFES)	
7F7A1	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/\$100 OR OVER/OTHER THAN AAFES)	108
7F7A2	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/LESS THAN \$100/OTHER THAN AAFES)	108
7F7B	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/AAFES)	
7F7B1	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/\$100 OR MORE/AAFES)	108
7F7B2	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY (NOT INCLUDING POL ITEMS/LESS THAN \$100/AAFES)	108
7F7C	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY (POL ITEMS)	
7F7C1	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY (POL ITEMS/LESS THAN \$100)	108
7F7C2	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY (POL ITEMS/\$100 & OVER)	108
7F7D	WRONGFUL DISPOSITION OF NAF PROPERTY INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	108

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
7F8	LARCENY OF GOVT WEAPONS/MUNITIONS	
7F8A	LARCENY OF GOVT WEAPONS	
7F8A1	LARCENY OF GOVT WEAPONS (\$100 & OVER)	121
7F8A2	LARCENY OF GOVT WEAPONS (LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F8A3	LARCENY OF GOVT WEAPONS INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7F8B	LARCENY OF GOVT MUNITIONS	
7F8B1	LARCENY OF GOVT MUNITIONS (\$100 & OVER)	121
7F8B2	LARCENY OF GOVT MUNITIONS (LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F8B3	LARCENY OF GOVT MUNITIONS INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7F8C	LARCENY OF GOVT WEAPONS/MUNITIONS PARTS	
7F8C1	LARCENY OF GOVT WEAPONS/MUNITIONS PARTS (\$100 & OVER)	121
7F8C2	LARCENY OF GOVT WEAPONS/MUNITIONS PARTS (LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F8C3	LARCENY OF GOVT WEAPONS/MUNITIONS PARTS INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7F9	LARCENY OF GOVT MOTOR VEHICLES	
7F9A	LARCENY OF GOVT MOTOR VEHICLES (\$100 & OVER)	121
7F9B	LARCENY OF GOVT MOTOR VEHICLES (LESS THAN \$100)	121
7F9C	LARCENY OF GOVT MOTOR VEHICLES INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7F9D	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT	
7F9D1	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (ON-POST)	121
7F9D2	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (OFF-POST)	121
7F9D3	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (FIXED WING)	121
7F9D4	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (ROTARY)	121
7F9D5	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) AIRCRAFT (COMPONENTS)	121
7F9E	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT	
7F9E1	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (ON-POST)	121
7F9E2	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (OFF-POST)	121
7F9E3	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (FIXED WING)	121
7F9E4	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (ROTARY)	121
7F9E5	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) AIRCRAFT (COMPONENTS)	121
7F9F	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT	
7F9F1	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (ON-POST)	121
7F9F2	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (OFF-POST)	121
7F9F3	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (FIXED WING)	121
7F9F4	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (ROTARY)	121
7F9F5	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) AIRCRAFT (COMPONENTS)	121
7F9G	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLE	
7F9G1	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLE (ON-POST)	121
7F9G2	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLE (OFF-POST)	121
7F9G3	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLE (TACTICAL WHEELED)	121
7F9G4	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLE (TACTICAL TRACKED)	121
7F9G5	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLE (COMPONENTS)	121
7F9G6	LARCENY OF GOVT (ACTIVE ARMY) VEHICLE (GSA/COMMERCIAL/RENTAL)	121

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
7F9H	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLE	
7F9H1	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLE (ON-POST)	121
7F9H2	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLE (OFF-POST)	121
7F9H3	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLE (TACTICAL WHEELED)	121
7F9H4	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLE (TACTICAL TRACKED)	121
7F9H5	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLE (COMPONENTS)	121
7F9H6	LARCENY OF GOVT (NATIONAL GUARD) VEHICLE (GSA/COMMERCIAL/RENTAL)	121
7F9J	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLE	
7F9J1	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLE (ON-POST)	121
7F9J2	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLE (OFF-POST)	121
7F9J3	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLE (TACTICAL WHEELED)	121
7F9J4	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLE (TACTICAL TRACKED)	121
7F9J5	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLE (COMPONENTS)	121
7F9J6	LARCENY OF GOVT (ARMY RESERVE) VEHICLE (GSA/COMMERCIAL/RENTAL)	121
7G	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY/FUNDS	
7G1	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY	
7G1A	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (NOT POL ITEMS, OR FUNDS, OR AUTOMOBILE, OR FROM TROOP BILLETS)	
7G1A1	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (\$100 & OVER/NOT POL ITEMS, OR FUNDS, OR AUTOMOBILE, OR FROM TROOP BILLETS)	121
7G1A2	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/NOT POL ITEMS, OR FUNDS, OR AUTOMOBILE, OR FROM TROOP BILLETS)	121
7G1B	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (FROM TROOP BILLETS/NOT FUNDS OR AUTOMOBILE)	
7G1B1	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (\$100 AND OVER/FROM TROOP BILLETS/NOT FUNDS OR AUTOMOBILE)	121
7G1B2	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/FROM TROOP BILLETS/NOT FUNDS OR AUTOMOBILE)	121
7G1C	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (POL ITEMS)	
7G1C1	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (\$100 OR MORE/POL ITEMS)	121
7G1C2	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/POL ITEMS)	121
7G1D	LARCENY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7G2	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS	
7G2A	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS (NOT CHECKS OR FROM TROOP BILLETS)	
7G2A1	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS (\$100 & OVER/NOT CHECKS OR FROM BILLETS)	121
7G2A2	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS (LESS THAN \$100//NOT CHECKS OR FROM BILLETS)	121
7G2B	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS (FROM TROOP BILLETS/NOT CHECKS)	
7G2B1	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS (\$100 & OVER/FROM TROOP BILLETS/NOT CHECKS)	121
7G2B2	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS (LESS THAN \$100/FROM TROOP BILLETS/NOT CHECKS)	121
7G2C	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7G3	LARCENY OF PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE	
7G3A	LARCENY OF PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE, TRUCK, VAN, BOAT, OR AIRCRAFT (\$100 & OVER)	121

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
7G3B	LARCENY OF PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE, TRUCK, VAN, BOAT, OR AIRCRAFT (LESS THAN \$100)	121
7G3C	LARCENY OF MOTORCYCLE, MOTOR SCOOTER, MOPED (\$100 & OVER)	121
7G3D	LARCENY OF MOTORCYCLE, MOTOR SCOOTER, MOPED (LESS THAN \$100)	121
7G3E	LARCENY OF PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7G4	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS BY MEANS OF CHECK/MAKING AND UTTERING A WORTHLESS CHECK	
7G4A	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS BY MEANS OF CHECK/MAKING AND UTTERING A WORTHLESS CHECK (\$100 & OVER)	121
7G4B	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS BY MEANS OF CHECK/MAKING AND UTTERING A WORTHLESS CHECK (LESS THAN \$100)	121
7G4C	LARCENY OF PRIVATE FUNDS INVOLVING THE USE OF COMPUTER (USE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE TO OTHER CODES IN THIS CATEGORY)	121
7G5	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY	
7G5A	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (NOT POL ITEMS AND NOT FROM TROOP BILLETS)	
7G5A1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (\$100 & OVER/NOT POL ITEMS AND NOT FROM TROOP BILLETS)	121
7G5A2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100/NOT POL ITEMS AND NOT FROM TROOP BILLETS)	121
7G5B	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (FROM TROOP BILLETS)	
7G5B1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (\$100 & OVER FROM TROOP BILLETS)	121
7G5B2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (LESS THAN \$100 FROM TROOP BILLETS)	121
7G5C	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (POL ITEMS)	
7G5C1	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (POL ITEMS/\$100 & OVER)	121
7G5C2	WRONGFUL APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (POL ITEMS/LESS THAN \$100)	121
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Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AA&E

arms, ammunition, and explosives

ARNG

Army National Guard

AWOL

absent without leave

CONUS

Continental United States

DA

Department of the Army

DIA

Defense Intelligence Agency

DOD

Department of Defense

DSN

defense switched network

FAX

facsimile

FOUO

for official use only

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

MACOM

major Army command

NAF

non-appropriated fund

ROI

report of investigation

SIR

serious incident report

USACIDC

United States Army Criminal Investigation
Command

USAMPSA

U.S. Army Military Police Support Agency

USAR

United States Army Reserve

Section II Terms

Category 1 Serious Incident

A serious incident that is of immediate concern to HQDA. Incidents that must be reported to HQDA as Category 1 serious incidents are listed in appendix B.

Category 2 Serious Incident

A serious incident that is of concern to HQDA. Incidents that must be reported to

HQDA as Category 2 serious incidents are listed in appendix C.

Category 3 Serious Incident

An incident that is of concern to the MACOM (see para 3-2), any incident that must be reported to the MACOM as a Category 3 SIR according to an approved MACOM supplement to this regulation. Establishment of Category 3 Serious Incidents is not required nor reportable to HQDA.

Serious incident

Any actual or alleged incident, accident, misconduct, or act, primarily criminal in nature, that, because of its nature, gravity, potential for adverse publicity, or potential consequences warrants timely notice to HQDA.

Serious Incident Report

A formal notification to HQDA of a serious incident as prescribed by this regulation.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This publication uses the following abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms not contained in AR 310-50.

CIIC

controlled inventory item

USSS

United States Secret Service

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8L5E	WIRE FRAUD INVOLVING A NAF INSTRUMENTALITY WHICH INVOLVES THE USAGE OF DEFECTIVE MATERIALS	132
8L5F	WIRE FRAUD INVOLVING A NAF INSTRUMENTALITY WHICH INVOLVES THE RELEASE OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION	132
8L6	WIRE FRAUD INVOLVING A PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY	
8L6A	WIRE FRAUD INVOLVING A PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY WHICH INVOLVES A REQUEST FOR CONTRACT PROGRESS PAYMENTS	132
8L6B	WIRE FRAUD INVOLVING A PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY WHICH INVOLVES REQUESTS FOR PROPOSAL OR INVITATION FOR BID INFORMATION	132
8L6C	WIRE FRAUD INVOLVING A PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY WHICH INVOLVES DISCLOSURE OF COST AND PRICE DATA	132
8L6D	WIRE FRAUD INVOLVING A PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY WHICH INVOLVES CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS	132
8L6E	WIRE FRAUD INVOLVING A PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY WHICH INVOLVES THE USAGE OF DEFECTIVE MATERIALS	132
8L6F	WIRE FRAUD INVOLVING A PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY WHICH INVOLVES THE RELEASE OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION	132
8L7	MAIL FRAUD	
8M	PROCUREMENT FRAUD	
8M1	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION	
8M1A	PROCUREMENT FRAUD: PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION INVOLVING CIVIL WORKS	132

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
	PROJECTS	
8M1B	PROCUREMENT FRAUD: PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION INVOLVING MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	132
8M1C	PROCUREMENT FRAUD: PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION INVOLVING MAINTENANCE	132
8M1D	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF AVIATION COMPONENTS	
8M1D1	PROCUREMENT FRAUD: PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION INVOLVING TACTICAL AVIATION COMPONENTS	132
8M1D2	PROCUREMENT FRAUD: PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION INVOLVING NON-TACTICAL AVIATION COMPONENTS	132
8M1E	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION IN VEHICLES	
8M1E1	PROCUREMENT FRAUD: PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION INVOLVING TACTICAL VEHICLES	132
8M1E2	PROCUREMENT FRAUD: PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION INVOLVING NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES	132
8M1E3	PROCUREMENT FRAUD: PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION INVOLVING ARMORED VEHICLES	132
8M1F	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION IN A MISSILE SYSTEM	132
8M1G	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF BIOLOGICAL AGENTS	132
8M1H	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF CHEMICAL AGENTS	132
8M1J	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	132
8M1K	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS	132
8M1L	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF ARMAMENTS	
8M1L1	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF ARMAMENTS (LARGE BORE)	132
8M1L2	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF ARMAMENTS (SMALL BORE)	132
8M1M	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS	132
8M1N	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF MUNITIONS	
8M1N1	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF CONVENTIONAL EXPLOSIVES	132
8M1N2	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF SMALL ARMS MUNITIONS	132
8M1N3	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF NUCLEAR MUNITIONS	132
8M1N4	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF BIOLOGICAL MUNITIONS	132
8M1N5	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF CHEMICAL MUNITIONS	132
8M2	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING DEFECTIVE MATERIALS	132
8M3	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING DEFECTIVE COST AND PRICE DATA	132
8M4	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING COST MISCHARGING	132
8M5	PROCUREMENT FRAUD INVOLVING LABOR MISCHARGING	132
8M6	USED AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE FOR THE ABOVE OFFENSES IF THEY WERE COMMITTED BY A PRIME CONTRACTOR	132

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
8M7	USED AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE FOR THE ABOVE OFFENSES IF THEY WERE COMMITTED BY A SUBCONTRACTOR	132
8M8	USED AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE FOR THE ABOVE OFFENSES IF THEY OCCUR AT A CONTRACTOR PLANT REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE (PRO)	132
8P	COMPUTER FRAUDS INVOLVING A FEDERAL INTEREST COMPUTER	
8P1	OBTAINING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION FROM A FEDERAL INTEREST COMPUTER	134
8P2	OBTAINING FINANCIAL OR CREDIT INFORMATION FROM A FEDERAL INTEREST COMPUTER	134
8P3	UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS THAT INTERFERES WITH OR AFFECTS THE OPERATION OF A FEDERAL INTEREST COMPUTER	134
8P4	ACCESSING A COMPUTER WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD A FEDERAL INTEREST COMPUTER	134
8P5	ALTERING, DAMAGING OR DESTRUCTION OF INFORMATION CAUSING A LOSS OF \$1000 OR MORE FROM A FEDERAL INTEREST COMPUTER	134
8P6	ALTERING, DAMAGING OR DESTRUCTION OF MEDICAL INFORMATION IN A FEDERAL INTEREST COMPUTER	134
8P7	TRAFFICKING PASSWORDS AND OTHER ACCESS CODES FROM FEDERAL INTEREST COMPUTER	134
8P8	ATTEMPTED COMPUTER FRAUD: USED AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CODE FOR THE ABOVE OFFENSES	134
8Q	RESTRICTIONS ON-POST GOVT EMPLOYMENT	
8Q1	RECEIVING UNAUTHORIZED COMPENSATION IN CONNECTION WITH GOVT MATTERS	134
8Q2	GOVT EMPLOYEE ACTING AS AN AGENT FOR A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL OR OTHER ENTITY	134
8Q3	POST EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS ON FORMER OFFICERS AND EMPLOYERS	134
8Q4	UNAUTHORIZED RECEIPT OF DUAL COMPENSATION	134
8Q5	NEGOTIATING FOR EMPLOYMENT	134
8Q6	ACTS AFFECTING A PERSONAL FINANCIAL INTEREST	134
8Q7	RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT FOR CERTAIN RETIRED MILITARY OFFICERS	134
8Q8	VIOLATION OF THE HARBORD AMENDMENT	134
8Q9	VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY ACT	134
8R	WORKER'S COMPENSATION FRAUD	
8R1	FALSE STATEMENT TO OBTAIN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION	134
8R2	RECEIVING FEDERAL EMPLOYEE'S COMPENSATION AFTER MARRIAGE	134
8R3	FALSE OR WITHHELD REPORT REGARDING FEDERAL EMPLOYEE'S COMPENSATION	134
8R4	FRAUDULENT RECEIPT OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION PAYMENTS	134
8S	MAKING, DRAWING, OR UTTERING A CHECK WITH INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	123
8T	FALSE PRETENSE	134
8U	BURNING WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD	134
8X	OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	
8X1	OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES INVOLVING USE OF A COMPUTER (SUPPLEMENTAL CODE)	134
8X2	CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	134
8X3	SOLICITATION TO COMMIT OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	134
8X4	ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT TO OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	077
8X5	ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT TO OTHER FRAUD OFFENSES	078
8X6	OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	134

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
9	SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	
9A	CRIME SURVEY	
9A1	CRIME ANALYSIS (CRIME TRENDS AT AN INSTALLATION)	
9A1A	CRIME ANALYSIS - CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	
9A1B	CRIME ANALYSIS - CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	
9A1C	CRIME ANALYSIS - GENERAL (COMBINATION OF CATEGORIES)	
9A1D	CRIME ANALYSIS - OTHER	
9A1E	DRUG ASSESSMENTS	
9A2	CPS-LOGISTICAL (DPDO, AMMUNITION PLANTS, ETC.)	
9A3	CPS-INSTALLATION SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (CLUBS, ETC)	
9A4	PERSONNEL SECURITY ASSESSMENTS	
9B	INDUSTRIAL SURVEY	
9C	CIVIL LITIGATION	
9C1	FALSE CLAIMS ACT (31 USC 3729)	
9C2	PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL REMEDIES ACT (31 USC 3801)	
9D	MILITARY WORKING DOGS	
9D1	NARCOTICS/CONTRABAND DETECTOR DOG	
9D1A	DRUG DETECTION DOGS - MARIJUANA	
9D1B	DRUG DETECTION DOGS - HASHISH	
9D2	EXPLOSIVES DETECTOR DOG	
9D3	PATROL DOG	
9E	PHYSICAL SECURITY SURVEY	
9F	PROTECTIVE SERVICES	
9G	SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATIONS	
9G1	POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION	
9G2	CRIME LABORATORY ANALYSIS	
9G2A	CHEMISTRY	
9G2B	FINGERPRINTS	
9G2C	FIREARMS	
9G2D	DOCUMENTS	
9G2E	PHOTOGRAPHY	
9G2F	OTHER	
9G3	INVESTIGATIVE HYPNOSIS	
9H	CRIMINAL INFORMATION	
9J	WAR CRIMES	
9K	VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE INVESTIGATIONS	
9K1	VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE INVEST I/PRIME CONTRACTOR	
9K2	VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE INVEST I/SUBCONTRACTOR	
9L	QUI TAM INVESTIGATION	
9L1	Q.T. INVESTIGATION INVOLVING A PRIME CONTRACTOR	
9L2	QUI TAM INVESTIGATION INVOLVING A SUBCONTRACTOR	
9M	TOP 100 DEFENSE CONTRACTOR INVESTIGATIONS	
9M1	PROCUREMENT: CONTRACT AWARDED TO A TOP 100 CONTRACTOR	
9M2	CONTRACT AWARDED TO A SUBSIDIARY OF A TOP 100	
9P	MISSING PERSONS	
9P1	MILITARY/SPONSOR	

Table 4-1
Offense Code List—Continued

ARMY OFFENSE ARTICLE CODE	OFFENSE NAME	UCMJ
9P1A	OFFICER	
9P2B	ENLISTED	
9P2	FAMILY MEMBER	
9P2A	SPOUSE	
9P2B	SON/STEP-SON	
9P2C	DAUGHTER/STEP-DAUGHTER	
9P2D	OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	
9P3	OTHER	
9R	REVERSE DRUG OPERATION	
9T	UNIT & INDIVIDUAL TRAINING	
9T1	UNIT TRAINING ACTIVITY	
9T2	INDIVIDUAL TRAINING	
9T3	BASIC TRAINING	
9W	ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE	

Table 4-2
Offenses Requiring Submission of Criminal History Data

<u>UCMJ ARTICLE</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
78	Accessory after the fact (Offenses listed in this table)
80	Attempts (Offenses listed in this table)
81	Conspiracy (Offenses listed in this)
82	Solicitation
85	Desertion
91	Striking or assaulting, warrant noncommissioned, or petty officer
94	Mutiny or sedition
95	Resistance, breach of arrest and escape
106	Spies
106a	Espionage
107	False Official Statements
108	Military property of the United States, loss, damage, destruction, or wrongful disposition
109	Willfully destroying, damaging private property
111	Drunk driving
116	Riot
112a	Wrongful use, possession etc., of controlled substance
118	Murder
119	Manslaughter
120	Rape and carnal knowledge
121	Larceny and wrongful appropriation
122	Robbery
123	Forgery
123a	Bad checks (in an amount over 100 dollars)
124	Maiming
125	Sodomy
126	Arson
127	Extortion
128	Assault
129	Burglary
130	Housebreaking
131	Perjury
132	Frauds Against the United States
134	Assault, Indecent Assault with intent to commit murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape robbery, sodomy, arson, burglary or housebreaking

Table 4-2
Offenses Requiring Submission of Criminal History Data—Continued

<u>UCMJ ARTICLE</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
134	Assaulting a federal Officer in the performance of duties, Bribery and graft, Burning with intent to defraud. False pretenses, Obtaining services under (value more than \$100 False swearing, Firearm discharge, willfully, under such circumstances as to endanger human life, Fleeing the scene of an accident Homicide, negligent, Indecent acts or Liberties with a child, False personation with Intent to defraud, Indecent exposure. Indecent language (communicating to any child under the age of 16), Indecent acts with another, Kidnapping, Mail (taking, opening, secreting, destroying, or stealing), Mails: depositing or Causing to be deposited obscene matters in)
134	Misprision of serious offense, Obstructing justice; Pandering and prostitution, Perjury; subordination of; Public record: altering, concealing, removing, mutilating, obliterating or destroying, Seizure: destruction, removal or disposal of property to prevent; Soliciting another to commit an offense (pertaining to crimes listed) Stolen property; knowingly receiving, buying or concealing (value more than \$100); Testify: wrongful refusal; Threat or hoax: bomb Threat: communicating; Weapon: concealed, carrying

ANY OFFENSE UNDER THE FEDERAL ASSIMILATIVE CRIME ACT (18 USC 13), CHARGED IN VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 134 WHICH HAS A MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT OF ONE YEAR OR MORE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING DA FORM 3975

1. A DA Form 3975 must be completed for every founded criminal incident. A founded incident, even without a known subject, must be reported using the DA Form 3975 into the ORS-2. The Word unknown will be entered if there is an unidentified subject.

2. If additional space is needed, DA Form 3975-1 will be used to report additional offenses. DA Form 3975-2 will be used to report additional subjects. DA Form 3975-3 will be used to report additional victims. DA Form 3975-4 will be used to report additional persons related to the MPR. DA Form 3975-5 will be used to report additional property. MPRs with unknown subjects will also be reported into ORS-2W. The word "UNKNOWN" will be entered for each subject.

3. DA Form 3975 General Information.

Military Police Report Number. The first set of numbers is the sequence number of the report. For example, 0001. The second set is the year, 0001-97 and the third set is the military police code (MPC) number assigned to the reporting provost marshal office. The completed incident number will appear as 0001-97-MPC032.

Date Block. Enter the date (YYYY/MM/DD) the report is signed.

ORI Number. Do not use the NCIC ORI number assigned to the provost marshal office. Identify the civilian city or county closest to the installation. Enter the first seven characters of the NCIC ORI for that city or county. The last two characters for every MPR will be DM. For example, a criminal incident occurring on Fort Hood will use the first seven characters of the NCIC ORI assigned to the sheriff or police department that conducts law enforcement investigations in Killeen, TX. The letters DM will be added at the end to identify the MPR as a federal report completed by the provost marshal office. ORI numbers can be obtained from the state control terminal agency, a query on the NCIC terminal, or calling the local law enforcement agency.

USACRC Control Number. Reports that are prepared for local provost marshal use are assigned local numbers. Local reports are not sent to the USACRC. Reports that must be sent to USACRC and reported to NIBRS must have a CRC Number. The first group is the year, 97-XXXXXX-XXXX-XX, followed by the installation military police code (i.e., 97-MPC002), and the USACRC case number. USACRC numbers will only be used once and are assigned to installation

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975

provost marshals by their MACOM. The report number will now read 97-MPC002-4000C. The final number will include the most serious offense code that was investigated and found to have occurred.

THRU: Enter the address of the intermediate commander.

TO: Enter the address for the commander of the soldier(s) or civilian supervisor identified as the subject of the MPR.

FROM: Enter the address of the provost marshal office completing the MPR.

Section I Administrative

1. **Report Type.** Multiple blocks may be checked. The information block is used to document provost marshal activity that does not get reported to a commander or the USACRC. It is retained only within the provost marshal office. The traffic report block is checked for motor vehicle incidents or to forward traffic accident reports to commanders. The military offense block is checked for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and is only used for military subjects in the MPR. The criminal block is checked to identify criminal incidents under the Uniform Code of Military Justice or crimes falling within the Assimilated Crimes Act. The complaint box is checked to identify the MPR as documenting that a complaint on some criminal action was received.

2. **Status.** The Initial report block is checked to document that the MPR requires additional follow-up action. The Supplemental block is checked if the MPR has been closed and additional information must be added to the MPR. The Commander's Action block is checked to forward the MPR to the commander for action and report back to the provost marshal office on the action taken.

3. **Evaluation.** Mark the appropriate selection when completing the MPR. There may be circumstances when an unfounded case will be processed once it is started.

4a. **Complaint date.** Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day (DD) the complaint was received in the provost marshal office.

4b. **Complaint time.** Enter time complaint was received in the provost marshal office (24hr).

4c. **Complaint received by.** Check the block showing how the individual making the complaint contacted the provost marshal office.

5a. **Clearance reason.** Check a block when circumstances establish that further investigation will not take place.

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

-
- 5b. Exceptional clearance date.** Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day (DD), the MPR is cleared.
- 6a. MP Action.** Check the block for the section within the provost marshal office or another agency that will receive the MPR for some type of action. Use the "other" block to enter agencies and offices not listed (i.e., mental hygiene).
- 6b. Date Referred.** Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day (DD) the MPR is referred to another agency.
- 7. Involvement.** Check the appropriate block if law enforcement involvement was required for a situation listed. This is both an administrative and Federal statute requirement to help identify gang activity, hate crime, bias, domestic violence, and extremist activity.
- Section II Offense**
- 1a. Offense number.** Enter a one (1) to report the most serious offense first. Use DA Form 3975--1 to report additional offenses going from the most serious to the least serious
- 1b. Subject number. Involvement.** NIBRS requires the matching of subjects to offenses. Use the appropriate subject number from block 1a on Section III. Use DA Form 3975-2 to report additional subjects
- 1c. Victim number. Involvement.** NIBRS requires the matching of victims to offenses. Use the appropriate victim number from block 1a on Section IV. Use DA Form 3975-3 to report additional victims
- 1d. NIBRS Location Code.** Use the table at the bottom of page 1 DA Form 3975, NIBRS Location Codes, to complete this block of information.
- e. Attempted/Completed.** Place a mark in the appropriate box for the offense. If two offenses were committed and one was completed and the other only attempted than a separate offense form must be used for each offense.
- 1f. Offense Data Same for All Offense Codes.** This block is used if there is more than one offense code used in the MPR. Place a check mark for yes if all of the related information to the offense is the same for all of the offense codes. Example: Two soldiers are apprehended for larceny and destruction of government property. All of the NIBRS data is the same for both offenses, with both offenses occurring at the same location. Both offense codes can be placed in block 1g, with the most serious code placed at the top of the block.
- 1g. Offense Code(s).** Enter the offense code(s) starting with the most serious. Multiple offense codes will only be

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

listed here if all of the related offense data is the same for all offenses. Example: A shop lifting occurred at the PX and during the chase of the subject one of the MPs was assaulted three blocks away by the subject using a chain. The aggravated assault code would be written in block 1g and the shop lifting code would be listed on the offense continuation sheet (DA Form 3975-1). The continuation sheet is used because the location of the two offenses are different, a weapon was used in only one of the offenses, and aggravated assault/homicide circumstances are involved in only one of the offenses.

1h. Offense Description(s). Enter the best description of the criminal offense that took place. For example, simple assault. This description can be obtained from the offense code table in AR 190-45. See Table 4-1 for a list of offense codes.

1i. Offense Location Address. Enter the location where each offense listed in block 1g occurred. Be specific using street addresses, room numbers, and so forth.

2a. Begin Date. Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and date (DD) each offense began.

2b. Begin Time. Enter the approximate time each offense began. Use the 24 hour clock (i.e., 1800, 1730, and 0800).

2c. End Date. Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and date (DD) each offense in 1a above was completed.

2d. End Time. Enter the approximate time each offense was completed. Use the 24 hour clock (i.e., 1800, 1730, 0800).

3. Type Criminal Activity. Check up to three blocks in this section that describes the type activity the subject(s) was involved with. Use only for counterfeiting; forgery; stolen property; drug/narcotic violations; drug equipment; gambling equipment; pornography/obscene material, and weapon violations

4. Offense Statutory Basis. Check the appropriate box to identify the criminal code that was violated. All military offenses (AWOL, Desertion, Fail to Obey Lawful General Order, etc.,) are checked as UCMJ violations. If state, local, or Assimilated Crimes Action violations are reported checked the state, local, or federal block. When there is a death and there is no criminal offense, mark the noncriminal block. Use the foreign block for any criminal offense that is referred to authorities of the foreign host government.

5. Offender Used. Check up to three for each offense to identify if an offender is suspected of using drugs or alcohol before the criminal incident. Check the computer

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

block only if a computer or computer equipment was used to commit the criminal act.

6. **Type Weapon/Force used.** Check up to three for each offense to identify the type weapon, if any, that was used by the subject and whether it was fully automatic.

7. **For Burglary and Housebreaking Only.** Enter the number of buildings that were entered and check the block to identify whether force was used to gain entry.

8. **Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances.** These blocks are checked only when investigation shows that an assault or homicide occurred. Reporting of the time for each offense is a requirement for the FBI. Check up to two for each aggravated assault/homicide victim. Traffic fatalities, accidental deaths, or deaths of victims due to their negligence are not reported as negligent manslaughter.

9. **Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances.** Only check one block. This section is used in the event that the subject attempts to evade apprehension, there is an assault by the subject against law enforcement personnel, the subject assaults non-law enforcement individuals, or the subject is killed by law enforcement personnel.

10. **Bias motivation.** Check the block "yes" only if the criminal incident occurred as a result of a bias items listed in Section IV part 5.

Section III Subject

1a. **Subject Number.** Enter the number of the subject starting with one for the first subject. Use DA Form 3975-2 for additional subjects beyond the first one.

1b. **Name.** Enter the subject's last, first, and full middle name. If the subject only has a middle initial, record the middle initial followed by the letters in parenthesis (IO). If the subject has no middle name or initial, enter the letters NMN. The suffix Jr., Sr., or I, II, III will also be entered.

1c. **Social Security Number/Foreign National Number/Alien Registration Number.** Enter the subject's social security number. If the subject is a foreign national, enter a unique number from official government identification according to local policy. If no government identification is available, enter the subject's last name followed by the date of birth in DOD format without spaces (i.e., kramer620416).

1d. **Protected Identity.** Place a check mark if the subject falls within protected identity. Protected identity includes victims of rape, and juvenile offenders. This

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

block relates to how a subject's information will appear on the blotter.

1e. Category. Check only one block to show the status of the individual at the time of the offense. Check the Service for military subjects if the individual is a member of an Armed Service. Check civil service, contractor, or other government employee when the subject is a civilian employed by the U.S. Government in some capacity. If the individual is retired from the military, check the retired military block if that is their only connection to the military.

1f. Date of birth (DOB). Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day of birth (DD) for the subject.

1g. Place of birth (POB). Enter subject's city, state and country of birth.

1h. Grade. Enter the grade for military (i.e., SSG) and civilian subjects (GS 12, WB 07). For contractors enter the abbreviation CONT. For family members enter the letters F/W

(wife), F/H (husband), F/S (son), and F/D (daughter). For

1i. Home telephone. Enter the subject's home telephone number to include the area code.

1j. Work telephone. Enter the subject's duty or place of business telephone number in this block.

1k. Nickname/Alias. Enter up to three nicknames and alias used by the subject. If none, leave blank.

1l. Citizenship. Check the appropriate block for U.S. and so forth. If subject is a resident of a foreign country enter the full name of the country. If the subject is a naturalized U.S. citizen do not enter a foreign country.

1m. Component. Check the appropriate block to report the military component in which the subject serves.

1n. Driver's License Number. Enter the subject's driver's license number.

1o. License. Check the appropriate issuing authority (Foreign, International, State, or other (fill in)). The other block will be completed for military license or a category not listed.

2a. Organization, Unit Identifier Code, (UIC), and Address.

Enter the subject's organization or unit UIC code. A list of all UICs for units assigned to the installation should be kept at the MP desk. Include complete military address for the unit. Leave blank if the subject has no affiliation with the government.

2b. Installation/city. Enter the installation/city where

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

military and civilian subjects are assigned or employed.

2c. State/Country. Enter the authorized abbreviation for the state and country where military and civilian subjects are assigned or employed.

2d. ZIP/APO. Enter the zip code or APO where military and civilian subjects are assigned or employed.

2e. Unit telephone. Enter the unit telephone number if different from work number entered in Section III, Subject Block 1j. Unit orderly room or unit commander's phone number is preferable. Leave blank if the individual has no connection to the military.

3a. Residence Address. Use the physical address of the room, house number, building number and street name. Do not enter post box addresses unless absolutely necessary.

3b. Installation/City. Enter the installation or city for the residence address from block 3a.

3c. State/country. Enter the authorized abbreviation for the state or country where military and civilian subjects reside.

3d. ZIP/APO. Enter the zip code or APO for the residence address listed in block 3a. Omit APO if the individual has no connection to the military.

4a. Hair color. Check the appropriate block for hair color of the subject. If there is an unusual color use the "other" block to report the color.

4b. Eye color. Self-explanatory.

4c. Complexion. Check the appropriate block to report skin complexion.

4d. Age Range. For unidentified subjects, estimate the age range, i.e., 25-30 and so forth.

4e. Height. Enter the subject's height in feet and inches. For unknown subjects enter an estimate.

4f. Weight. Enter the subject's weight in pounds. For unknown subjects enter estimated weight range.

5. Juvenile. Check this block if a subject is less than 18 years of age, who is not a military member, spouse of a military member, or otherwise having been declared to have reached their majority at the time of the offense.

6. Sex. Self-explanatory.

7. Race. Check the appropriate race block. Hispanic individuals will be marked as white, black, or unknown, with a subsequent selection of Hispanic in block 8

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

ethnicity. These race codes are mandated by the Department of Justice for uniform crime reports.

8. **Ethnicity.** Check the appropriate block.

9. **Identifying marks and location.** Write out a description

of any scars, marks, tattoos and their location on the subject's body.

10. **How dressed.** Write out a description of the clothing the subject was wearing at the time of the offense.

11. **Offender Disposition.** Write whether the offender was released to their commander, parent/guardian, or another law enforcement agency.

12. **Security Clearance.** Check the appropriate block.

Check the other block and write the type of clearance if not

listed. Enter the word unknown in the other block if it can

not be determined whether the individual has a security clearance.

13. **Marital status.** Check the appropriate block.

14. **Subject armed with.** Check up to two types for weapons the subject was armed with. If the subject was armed with more than two weapons, check the block for the weapon that was most lethal, (i.e., select rifles before handguns, and automatic and semi-automatic before manual. Circle (F) for fully automatic, (M) for manual, (S) for semi-automatic, or U for unknown.

15a. **Subject involvement.** Place a check mark in the primary role the subject played in the activity that resulted in their becoming a subject of the criminal activity.

15b. **Apprehension type.** Check the block that describes the law enforcement agency that apprehended the subject or "surrender" if the subject reported to the provost marshal office or his commander.

15c. **Apprehension date.** Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM),

and date (DD) the subject was apprehended.

15d. **Apprehending provost marshal office.** Enter the MPC for the apprehending provost marshal office. For civilian agencies, enter their ORI, if known.

15e. **Detention type.** Check the block that describes the type facility where the individual was first confined. Check non-uniformed block when the offender is detained by a civilian law enforcement agency. Check the uniformed block when the offender is a member of the Armed Services

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

and is ordered detained in a detention cell or pretrial confinement.

15f. How dressed. Write a description of the clothing the subject was wearing at the time of apprehension.

15g. Disposition of person under 18 years. Check the "handled internally" block when the juvenile is released to the custody of their parents/guardians. Check the referred to other agency when the juvenile is released to civilian authorities/agency. Write the organization that took custody of the juvenile (i.e., civilian law enforcement agency, and hospital). For soldiers enter that they were returned to their unit.

15h. FBI Form FD 249 Submitted. This block is checked when

a suspect has been identified and charges have been preferred under the UCMJ.

15i. FBI Form R-84 Submitted. This block is checked ONLY when a

FBI Form FD 249 has been previously submitted.

16a. Alcohol Involvement. This block is checked if there is reasonable suspicion that the subject consumed alcohol prior to or during the commission of the offense.

16b. Blood Alcohol Count (BAC). Place the BAC that resulted from testing.

16c. Illness/Injury. Describe any illness or injury the subject suffered due to the use of alcohol.

16d. Alcohol/Drug Involvement Remarks. Describe any particular information concerning the use of alcohol or drugs by the subject.

17a. Chemical Test Type. Self explanatory

17b. Drug Involvement. This block is checked if there is reasonable suspicion that the subject used or consumed drugs prior to or during the commission of the offense.

17c. Chemical Test Results. Enter the name of drug test and the amount of chemicals found in the specimen.

17d. Drug Detection by the other Law Enforcement Means. Place a check mark in the appropriate.

Section IV-Victim

1a. Victim Number. Enter the number of the victim starting with one for the first victim. Use DA Form 3975-3 for additional victims beyond the first one.

1b. Name. Enter the victim's last, first and full middle name. If the victim only has a middle initial, record the middle initial followed by the letters in parenthesis (IO). If the victim has no middle name or initial, enter the

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

letters NMN. The suffix Jr., Sr., or I, II, III will also be entered.

1c. Social Security Number/Foreign National Number/Alien Registration Number. Enter the victim's social security number. If the victim is a foreign national, enter a unique number from official government identification according to local policy. If no government identification is available, enter the victim's last name followed by the date of birth in DOD format without spaces (i.e., kramer620416).

1d. Protected Identity. Place a check mark if the victim's identity is protected.

1e. Category. Check only one block to show the status of the individual at the time of the offense. Check the Service for military subjects if the individual is a member of an Armed Service. Check civil service, contractor, or other government employee when the individual is a civilian employed by the U.S. Government in some capacity. If the individual is retired from the military, check the retired military block if that is their only connection to the military.

1f. Date of birth (DOB). Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day of birth (DD) for the victim.

1g. Place of birth (POB). Enter victim's city, state and country of birth.

1h. Grade. Enter the grade for military and civilian victims.

1i. Home telephone. Enter the victim's home telephone number to include the area code.

1j. Work telephone. Enter the victim's duty or place of business telephone number in this block.

1k. Nickname/Alias. Enter up to three nicknames and alias used by the victim. If none, leave blank.

1l. Citizenship. Check the appropriate block for U.S. and so forth. If victim is a resident of a foreign country enter the full name of the country. If the victim is a naturalized U.S. citizen do not enter a foreign country.

1m. Component. Check the appropriate block to report the military component in which the victim serves.

1n. Driver's License Number. Enter the victim's driver's license number.

1o. License. Check the appropriate issuing authority (Foreign, International, State, or other (fill in)). The other block will be completed for military license or a category not listed.

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

2a. Organization, Unit Identifier Code, (UIC), and Address.

Enter the victim's organization or unit UIC code. Include complete military address for the unit. Leave blank if the subject has no affiliation with the government.

2b. Installation/city. Enter the installation/city where military and civilian victims are assigned or employed.

2c. State/Country. Enter the authorized abbreviation for the state and country where military and civilian victims are assigned or employed.

2d. ZIP/APO. Enter the zip code or APO where military and civilian victims are assigned or employed. Leave APO blank if the victim has no civilian connection.

2e. Unit telephone. Enter the unit telephone number if different from work number entered in Section III, Victim Block 1j. Unit orderly room or unit commander's phone number is preferable. Leave blank if the individual has no connection to the military.

3a. Residence Address. Use the physical address of the room, house number, building number and street name. Do not enter post box addresses unless absolutely necessary.

3b. Installation/City. Enter the installation or city for the residence address from block 3a.

3c. State/Country. Enter the authorized abbreviation for the state or country where military and civilian victims reside.

3d. ZIP/APO. Enter the zip code or APO for the residence address listed in block 3a. Omit APO if the individual has no connection to the military.

4a. Type of victim. Check the box that describes the victim.

4b. Sex. Check the block for the appropriate sex of the victim. This block is only marked for human victims and marked unknown when the sex of the victim can not be determined.

4c. Age. Enter the appropriate age range when the age of the victim can not be determined.

4d. Race. Check the appropriate race block. Hispanic individuals will be mark as white, black, or unknown, with a subsequent selection of Hispanic in block 8 ethnicity. These race codes are mandated by the Department of Justice for uniform crime reports.

4e. Ethnicity. This block is only marked for human victims.

5. Bias motivation. Check the appropriate block if the victim was targeted for one of the anti reasons listed.

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

6. Relationship of victim to offender. Check blocks that best describe any connection between the victim and the offender. Multiple blocks can be checked. Enter the subject number to the left of the appropriate block describing the relationship to the victim if there is more than one subject.

7. Victim Involvement. Victims may play a criminal role in activity that resulted in their becoming a victim of the criminal activity. Check the "accessory" block to show that the victim assisted in the criminal activity. Check the "conspiracy" block if the victim took part in planning the crime(s). Check the "principal" when the victim was directly involved in the criminal activity. Check the "solicit" block when the victim asked other individuals to assist in the criminal activity.

8. Injury type. Check up to 5 categories to describe the injuries sustained by the victim based upon initial observation by law enforcement personnel. A major injury is identified by injuries that require hospitalization for 24 hours or more as part of a medical treatment regiment. A minor injury is checked when an individual is treated and released. The blocks provide types of common injuries.

9a. Victim/Witness rights notification. Check the appropriate block to identify if the individual was notified of their rights under the victim/witness rights protection program.

9b. Victim declined 2701 (Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime). If DD Form 2701 was not issued, check whether the victim declined receipt or none was required to be provided.

Section V Persons Related to Report

1a. Persons Related To Report Number. Enter the number of the person related to the report starting with one for the first person. Use DA Form 3975-4 for additional persons beyond the first one.

1b. Status. Check the appropriate block that describes the person related to the report (i.e., witness). If civilian law enforcement or military police personnel are involved, only items 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, and 2a below need to be completed.

1c. Name. Enter the individual's last, first and full middle name. If the individual only has a middle initial, record the middle initial followed by the letters in parenthesis (IO). If the individual has no middle name or initial, enter the letters NMN. The suffix Jr., Sr., or I, II, III will also be entered.

1d. Social Security Number/Foreign National Number. Enter

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

the individual's social security number. If the individual is a foreign national, enter a unique number from official government identification according to local policy. If no government identification is available, enter the individual's last name followed by the date of birth in DOD format without spaces (i.e., kramer620416).

1e. Citizenship. Check the appropriate block for U.S. and so forth. If the individual is a resident of a foreign country enter the full name of the country. If the individual is a naturalized U.S. citizen do not enter a foreign country.

1f. Category. Check only one block to show the status of the individual at the time of the offense. Check the Service for military subjects, if the individual is a member of an Armed Service. Check civil service, contractor, or other government employee when the individual is a civilian employed by the U.S. Government in some capacity. If the individual is retired from the military, check the retired military block if that is their only connection to the military.

1g. Date of birth (DOB). Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day of birth (DD) for the individual.

1h. Place of birth (POB). Enter individual's city, state and country of birth.

1i. Grade. Enter the grade for military and civilian individuals.

1j. Home telephone. Enter the individual's home telephone number to include the area code.

1k. Work telephone. Enter the individual's duty or place of business telephone number in this block.

1l. Nickname/Alias. Enter up to three nicknames and alias used by the individual. If none, leave blank.

1m. Component. Check the appropriate block to report the military component in which the individual serves.

1n. Driver's License Number. Enter the individual's driver's license number.

1o. License. Check the appropriate issuing authority (Foreign, International, State, or other (fill in)). The other block will be completed for military license or a category not listed.

2a. Organization, Unit Identifier Code, (UIC), and Address.

Enter the individual's organization or unit. Include complete military address for the unit. Leave blank if the individual has no affiliation with the government.

2b. Installation/city. Enter the installation/city where military and civilian individuals are assigned or employed.

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

2c. State/Country. Enter the authorized abbreviation for the state and country where military and civilian individuals are assigned or employed.

2d. ZIP/APO. Enter the zip code or APO where military and civilian individuals are assigned or employed. Leave APO blank if the individual has no civilian connection.

2e. Unit telephone. Enter the unit telephone number if different from work number entered in Section III, Persons Related to Report, Block 1k. Unit orderly room or unit commander's phone number is preferable. Leave blank if the individual has no connection to the military.

3a. Residence Address. List the complete mailing address. Use the physical address of the room, house number, building number and street name. Do not enter post box addresses unless absolutely necessary.

3b. Installation/City. Enter the installation or city for the residence address from block 3a.

3c. State country. Enter the authorized abbreviation for the state or country where military and civilian individuals reside.

3d. ZIP/APO. Enter the zip code or APO for the residence address listed in block 3a. Omit APO if the individual has no connection to the military.

4a. Victim/Witness rights notification. Check the appropriate block to identify if the individual was notified of their rights under the victim/witness rights protection program.

4b. Victim/Witness declined 2701. If DD Form 2701 was not issued, check whether the individual declined receipt or none was required to be provided.

5. Number of Victims and Witnesses Notified with DD Form 2701. Enter the total number of victims and witnesses notified with DD Form 2701 who were involved in the MPR.

Section VI Property

General Instructions. Enter a separate property information segment for each type of property. Example No. 1: Three items of property are stolen during a larceny (a bike, a tennis racket, and a VCR) and subsequently two are recovered. Three property information segments would be filled out. Two on page 4 of the DA Form 3975 and one on DA Form 3975-5, property continuation form. Example No. 2: A shoplifter is apprehended trying to steal 7 music CD's found in her purse. Only one property information segment has to be filled out.

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

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- 1a. **Item NO.** Enter sequential numbers for each property segment completed starting with one.
- 1b. **Code.** Enter in the correct property description code from the property Description Code Table on page 4 of DA Form 3975.
- 1c. **Quantity.** Enter a numerical value for the quantity of property being listed.
- 1d. **Value.** Enter the approximate or actual dollar value if available for each item. Use whole dollars. The value entered for each property description should be the total value of the property loss for all of the victims in the incident. If the value is unknown, enter one dollar (\$1.00). If more than ten types of property are involved, the values of the ten most valuable properties are to be entered. When drugs or narcotics are involved in other types of crime, their value is to be entered.
- 1e. **Description.** Enter a written description of the property. Include the make, model, color, and identifying marks. Be as descriptive as possible.
- 1f. **Serial Number.** Enter the serial number for each item.
- 1g. **Date Recovered.** Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day (DD) the property was recovered.
- 1h. **Date Returned.** Enter the year (YYYY), month (MM), and day (DD) the property was returned.
- 1i. **Security.** Check the appropriate block to describe safekeeping of the property at the time it was stolen.
- 1j. **Property Ownership.** Check the box that describes the owner of the property.
- 1k. **Property loss type.** Check all types that apply to the property.

SECTION VII Narrative

Complete a written description on the events and people that resulted in the MPR being prepared. The narrative must answer the questions who, when, where, how and why concerning the criminal events and the individuals involved (subject, victim, witness, other persons) as well as property.

Figure 4-1. General Instructions for Completing DA Form 3975—Continued

Chapter 5

Army Quarterly Trends and Analysis Report

5-1. General

a. This chapter prescribes policies and procedures for the coordination and standardization of crime statistics reporting with the DA and use of DA Form 2819 (Quarterly Trends and Analysis Report). Crime statistical reports and trends provided to HQDA and other agencies and those related to special interests inquiries, the media, and the public must reflect uniformity in terminology, methods of presentation, and statistical portrayal to preclude misinterpretation of information.

b. Any report containing Army-wide aggregate crime data or statistics addressed to the Secretary of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Army, or Vice Chief of Staff of the Army will be coordinated and cleared with HQDA (DAMO-ODL). Correspondence and reports will be coordinated with HQDA (DAMO-ODL) prior to release to any agency, activity, or individual.

c. HQDA staff agencies and MACOMs authorized by regulation or statute to conduct independent investigations, audits, analyses, or inquiries need not coordinate reported information with HQDA (DAMO-ODL) unless the information contains crime data for the Army as a whole. For example, reports submitted by USACIDC containing only USACIDC investigative data need not be coordinated with HQDA (DAMO-ODL).

d. DA Form 2819 is only available from the ORS-2.

5-2. Crime Rate Reporting

a. The USACRC is the Army's collection point and analytic center for all Army aggregate crime data. Requests for Army-wide crime data reports will be forwarded through HQDA (DAMO-ODL) to the Director, USACRC. Replies will be routed back through HQDA (DAMO-ODL) where they will be coordinated, as appropriate, prior to release. Requests for USACIDC, MACOM, or subordinate command specific crime data reports can be made directly to the specific command. Replies need not be coordinated with HQDA.

b. Requests for Army aggregate crime reports are limited to data collected and accessible through the Automated Crime Investigative Reporting System III (ACIRS III), CID Office Management Information System (CIDOMIS), and ORS-2.

c. Routine collection of MACOM crime data, for use in Army-wide database, will be limited to that data collected by the above systems. MACOMs may determine internal data collection requirements.

d. All provost marshal crime data will be recorded and forwarded by installations through MACOMS using the ORS-2 system.

e. In support of the Secretary Of the Army and the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief, DAMO-ODL, will determine the requirements for routine publication of Army aggregate crime statistics.

f. Normally, raw data will not be released without analysis on routine or non-routine requests. Comparison of MACOM crime data is generally not reported and should be avoided. General categories of CONUS or OCONUS are appropriate.

g. The DA Form 2819 is a "Snapshot" report used to indicate trends of in-discipline in the Army. It is understood that changes will occur during the processing of a case, from initial report, through the subsequent investigation and its final adjudication. The report does not attempt to provide real time information on crime rates. Revised reports will not be submitted to modify previously reported data that has changed except as provided in the General section of the Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819, (sub-paragraph h.) Figure 5-1.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING DA FORM 2819

General

- a. An offense will be reported during the period in which the complaint was received or police action was initiated. To avoid duplicate reporting, entries will be made by the reporting agency that initially received the complaint or initiated law enforcement action, i.e. a soldier goes AWOL from Fort Sill. Fort Sill reports the AWOL on their DA Form 2819. The absentee surrenders at Fort Lewis. Fort Lewis does not report the absentee on their DA 2819, as they did not initially receive the complaint or initiate the law enforcement action.
- b. The ORS-2 system will be used to meet reporting requirements on the DA Form 2819.
- c. A violation of Federal, State, or local law will be reported as a violation of the most closely related offense in table 4-1.
- d. All "attempts" (except murder) listed in Sections B, C, and D, will be counted as if they had been completed. Attempted murder will be counted as aggravated assault.
- e. In some instances, more than one reportable offense may occur as part of the same incident. Each individual offense will be reported. The most serious offense will be counted and recorded in Section B through Section E. An offense against a person (such as robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, rape, sodomy, indecent assault, carnal knowledge, or kidnapping) not counted in Section B, because it was not the most serious offense committed, must be reported in Section H-Remarks.
- f. Counting multiple offenders. All offenders will be counted for founded offenses.
- g. Counting single subjects committing multiple offenses. For each founded offense enter subject data the same number of time. An entry will be made in Section H-Remarks when a single subject is identified to have committed more than one crime. Example, one soldier is identified as the subject in five rapes. Five rapes are entered in the founded offense column, five subjects reported in the Army subject column, and an entry is made in Section-H.
- h. Preparing and submitting revised reports. Because the 2819 is a "Snapshot" report, revisions will not be submitted, UNLESS they are required by higher headquarters to rectify a significant administrative error. An error that changes the reported Rate Per Thousand (RPT) by greater than 5% more or less than the original RPT will require a higher headquarters determination on whether or not a revised report will be necessary. Each level, (Installation, MACOM, and HQDA) will perform the 5% check before forwarding a revised report to the next higher level. A brief explanation of the error will be submitted with the revised report. Revised reports will be submitted as soon as possible, following the discovery of the error and should include all sections of the 2819.
- i. Specific instructions are shown by Section and Cell location on the DA Form 2819. The word cell is used to identify a particular heading for a report topic.

Section A

- Cell: G1: The period of the report is the first day of the Fiscal Year quarter through the last day of that quarter. Reports will be prepared as of the last day of the quarter and forwarded to HQDA (DAMO-ODL) not later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period, i.e. The report for 2nd Qtr (Jan- Mar) of 2000 is due at HQDA (DAMO-ODL) NLT 30 April, 2000.
- Cell: P3: This section is mandatory for Installations and MACOMs. Installations

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819

should consult with their Directorate of Personnel and Community Affairs (DPCA) for this information. The population figures from each of the three months in the reporting period for each category are added together and then divided by three to get their respective numbers.

Cell: E4: (U.S. Army, active and 10 USC Federal status, population for month 1 + month 2 + month 3) divided by 3

Cell: Q4: (Family Member population for month 1 + month 2 + month 3) divided by 3.

Cell: Z4: (Population of other U.S. Military Service, Title 10, personnel, for month 1 + month 2 + month 3) divided by 3.

Cell: G5: (DAC population for month 1 + month 2 + month 3) divided by 3

Cell: Q5: (Other population [persons who work or reside on the installation, who are not reported elsewhere] for month 1 + month 2 + month 3) divided by 3.

Cell: Z5: Total of all Populations (a, b, c, d, & e).

Section B

Cell: P6: Founded offenses in this category which have victims that are family members of the subject should additionally be reported in Section H-Remarks.

Cell: J8: Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: T8: Self Explanatory

Cell: Y8: Enter the number of subjects which remain unknown for founded offenses. If multiple subjects are believed to have been involved in a crime but have not been identified, enter the total number of subjects believed to have been involved in the crime. Example, three men committing an armed robbery were seen by witnesses. None of the subjects have been identified. Three should be entered in the "Unknown Subjects" column.

Cell: B9: Enter in the On Post line information concerning offenses reported to have occurred on an Army installation. Enter in the Off Post line incidents reported to provost marshals that occurred off post in which the subject is a member of the U.S. Army. Off post incidents of crimes against persons where the victim is a member of the U.S. Army and the subject is other than a member of the U.S. Army or unknown will not be reported.

Cell: C9: Enter the total complaints (founded and unfounded offenses) recorded on DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report).

Cell: D9: Of the total complaints received, enter the number of offenses that are adequately substantiated by police as a violation of the UCMJ, the U.S. code, State and local codes, foreign law, international law or treaty, or punitive regulation. Determination that an offense is "founded" is a law enforcement decision that offense occurred supported by corroborating evidence and is not dependent on final adjudication.

Cell: E9: Data in this column, is based on entries in Section d. Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army. (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: G9: Race group Asian and Pacific Islander.

Cell: I9: Race group Black.

Cell: K9: Race group American Indian / Alaskan Native.

Cell: M9: Race group Unknown.

Cell: O9: Race group White.

Cell: P9: Total of all identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects (Derived from columns F1 through F4).

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

Cell: R9: Army Family Member: Anyone who qualifies for dependency benefits by Army Regulations. Army Family Members who are also employed as DA Civilians will be reported as "Army FM" as long as dependency status is valid.

Cell: T9: Department of the Army Civilian Employees.

Cell: V9: Members of other U.S. military services. Members of other U.S. military service Reserve Component's (RC) are only counted in this column if they are in 10 USC Federal duty status. If other component RC personnel are NOT in 10 USC Federal duty status they are counted as civilian.

Cell: X9: All other identified subjects not fitting another category.

Cell: Z9: Enter the number of subjects who were impaired or under the influence of alcohol at the time of the commission of the reported offense. This column does not apply to victims. Determination of alcohol involvement will be based on statements of witnesses, police observations, field sobriety tests, breathalyzer examinations or tests of bodily fluids.

Cell: AA9: Enter the number of subjects who were impaired or under the influence of drugs at the time of the commission of the reported offense. This column does not apply to victims. Determination of drug involvement will be based on statements of witnesses, police observations, field sobriety tests, breathalyzer examinations or tests of bodily fluids.

Cell: AB9: Report the number subjects which used firearms in the commission of the offense. Only one report of firearm/other weapon involvement should be noted for each subject. Example, five subjects involved in a robbery, two armed with weapons other than firearms, two armed with pistols and one unarmed would be reflected as two involving firearms and two involving other than firearms. When both firearms and other than firearms are used by the subject in the commission of an offense, it will be reported as firearm involvement.

Cell: AC9: Report the number of incidents in which ONLY weapons OTHER than firearms were used by a subject in the commission of the offense. Only one report of firearm / other weapon involvement should be noted for each subject per incident. Example, five subjects are involved in a robbery, two armed with weapons other than firearms (clubs), one armed with a gun and a knife, and two unarmed, would be reflected as one subject involving firearms and two involving other than firearms. When both firearms and other than firearms are used by a subject in an offense, it will be reported as firearm involvement.

Cell: AD9: Formula for this is: number of identified Army subjects (A) multiplied by 1000, divided by Average Army Strength (S). $A \times 1000 / S = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$

Cell: AE9: Formula for this is: number of all identified subjects (a) multiplied by 1000, divided by Average Total Population (t). $a \times 1000 / t = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$

Cell: A*1: Offense codes: All 5H1 series offenses on Post.

Cell: A12: Offense codes: All 5H1 series offenses off Post.

Cell: A15: Offense Codes: All 5N offenses on Post.

Cell: A16: Offense Codes: All 5N offenses off Post.

Cell: A19: Offense Codes: All 5C1 and 5H7 offenses on Post.

Cell: A20: Offense Codes: All 5C1 and 5H7 offenses off Post.

Cell: A23: Offense Codes: All 5C2 and 5D offenses on Post.

Cell: A24: Offense Codes: All 5C2 and 5D offenses off Post.

Cell: A27: Offense Codes: All 6E1 offense codes on Post.

Cell: A28: Offense Codes: All 6E1 offense codes off Post.

Cell: A31: Offense Codes: All 6F offense codes on Post.

Cell: A32: Offense Codes: All 6F offense codes off Post.

Cell: A35: Offense Codes: All 6A - 6A1 and 6C1 offense codes on Post.

Cell: A36: Offense Codes: All 6A - 6A1 and 6C1 offense codes off Post.

Cell: A39: Offense Code: All 6E2 offense codes on Post.

Cell: A40: Offense Code: All 6E2 offense codes off Post.

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

Cell: A43: Offense Code: All 5K offense codes on Post.
 Cell: A44: Offense Code: All 5K offense codes off Post.
 Cell: A47: Enter all other on Post crimes against persons or sex crimes not reported above. Offense codes: 5A, 5B, 5C3-5C5, 5E-5G2, 5H2-5H6, 5H8-5J4, 5M1-5M2, 5R-5V, 5X-5Z, 6A2-6A4, 6C2-6D, and 6G-6X.
 Cell: A48: Enter all other off Post crimes against persons or sex crimes not reported above. Offense codes: 5A, 5B, 5C3-5C5, 5E-5G2, 5H2-5H6, 5H8-5J4, 5M1-5M2, 5R-5V, 5X-5Z, 6A2-6A4, 6C2-6D, and 6G-6X.

Section C

Cell: J3: Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).
 Cell: V3: Enter all identified offenders who are not members of the U.S. Army.
 Cell: AA3: Enter the number of subjects which remain unknown for founded offenses. If multiple subjects are believed to have been involved in a crime but have not been identified, enter the total number of subjects believed to have been involved in the crime. Example, three men committing an armed robbery were seen by witnesses. None of the subjects have been identified. Three should be entered in the "Unknown Subjects" column.
 Cell: AC3: The number of "Founded Offenses" (column b) should equal the total of numbers in the "Detected By" columns.
 Cell: B4: Enter in the On Post line information concerning offenses reported to have occurred on an Army installation. Enter in the Off Post line incidents reported to the military police that occurred off post in which the subject is a member of the U.S. Army.
 Cell: C4: Enter the total complaints (founded and unfounded offenses) recorded on DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report).
 Cell: D4: Of the total complaints received, enter the number of offenses that are adequately substantiated by police as a violation of the UCMJ, the U.S. code, State and local codes, foreign law, international law or treaty, or punitive regulation. Determination that an offense is "founded" is a law enforcement decision that an offense occurred supported by corroborating evidence and is not dependent on final adjudication.
 Cell: E4: Data in this column is based on entries in Section d. Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).
 Cell: G4: Race group Asian and Pacific Islander
 Cell: I4: Race group Black
 Cell: K4: Race group American Indian / Alaskan Native.
 Cell: M4: Race group Unknown.
 Cell: O4: Race group White.
 Cell: R4: Total of all identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects (Derived from columns f1 through f4).
 Cell: T4: Army Family Member: Anyone who qualifies for dependency benefits by Army Regulations. Army Family Members who are also employed as DA Civilians will be reported as "Army FM" as long as dependency status is valid.
 Cell: V4: Department of the Army Civilian Employees.
 Cell: X4: Members of other U.S. military services. Members of other branches RC are only counted in this column if they are in 10 USC Federal duty status. If other component RC personnel are NOT in 10 USC Federal duty status they are counted as civilian.
 Cell: Z4: All other identified subjects not fitting another category.

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

Cell: AB4: Enter in this column the number of subjects that were discovered through the urinalysis program, this includes probable cause tests.

Cell: AC4: Enter the number of subjects that were discovered as a result of law enforcement efforts. This category includes offenses discovered through any means other than urinalysis.

Cell: AD4: Formula for this is: number of identified Army subjects (A) multiplied by 1000, divided by the Average Army Strength (S) from Section-A.
 $A \times 1000 / S = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$.

Cell: AE4: Formula for this is: number of all identified subjects (a) multiplied by 1000, divided by the Average Total Population (t) from Section-A.
 $a \times 1000 / t = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$.

Cell: A6: Offense Codes: 5L2C and 5L2D on Post.

Cell: A7: Offense Codes: 5L2C and 5L2D off Post.

Cell: A10: Offense Codes: 5L6C and 5L6D on Post.

Cell: A11: Offense Codes: 5L6C and 5L6D off Post.

Cell: A14: Offense Codes: 5L1C and 5L1D on Post.

Cell: A15: Offense Codes: 5L1C and 5L1D off Post.

Cell: A18: Offense Codes: 5L5C and 5L5D on Post.

Cell: A19: Offense Codes: 5L5C and 5L5D off Post.

Cell: A22: Offense Codes: 5L3C, 5L3D, 5L4C, and 5L4D on Post.

Cell: A23: Offense Codes: 5L3C, 5L3D, 5L4C, and 5L4D off Post.

Cell: A30: Offense Codes: 5L2B on Post.

Cell: A31: Offense Codes: 5L2B off Post.

Cell: A34: Offense Codes: 5L6B on Post.

Cell: A35: Offense Codes: 5L6B off Post.

Cell: A38: Offense Codes: 5L1B on Post.

Cell: A39: Offense Codes: 5L1B off Post.

Cell: A42: Offense Codes: 5L5B on Post.

Cell: A43: Offense Codes: 5L5B off Post.

Cell: A46: Offense Codes: 5L3B and 5L4B on Post.

Cell: A47: Offense Codes: 5L3B and 5L4B off Post.

Cell: A50: Enter the number of on Post incidents of all other drug offenses, offense code 5L, not reported elsewhere in Section-C. Offense codes: 5L1A, 5L1E- 5L2A, 5L2E - 5L3A, 5L3E - 5L4A, 5L4E -5L5A, 5L5E - 5L6A, 5L6E - 5L6H.

Cell: A51: Enter the number of off Post incidents of all other drug offenses, offense code 5L, not reported elsewhere in Section-C. Offense codes: 5L1A, 5L1E- 5L2A, 5L2E - 5L3A, 5L3E - 5L4A, 5L4E -5L5A, 5L5E - 5L6A, 5L6E - 5L6H.

Section D

Cell: J3: Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: P3: Total of all identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects (Derived from columns f1 through f4).

Cell: Y3: Enter the number of subjects which remain unknown for founded offenses. If multiple subjects are believed to have been involved in a crime but have not been identified, enter the total number of subjects believed to have been involved in the crime. Example, three men were seen by witnesses as they committed an armed robbery. None of the subjects have been identified. Three should be entered in the "Unknown Subjects" column.

Cell: B4: Enter in the On Post line information concerning offenses reported to have occurred on an Army installation. Enter in the Off Post line incidents reported to military police that occurred off post in which the subject is a member of the U.S. Army AND incidents in which the U.S. Army is a victim of a crime against property. Subject data will not be entered for those off

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

post offenses reported in which the U.S. Army is the victim (unless the subject is a member of the U.S. Army).

Cell: C4: Enter the total complaints (founded and unfounded offenses) recorded on DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report).

Cell: D4: Of the total complaints received, enter the number of offenses that are adequately substantiated by police as a violation of the UCMJ, the U.S. code, State and local codes, foreign law, international law or treaty, or punitive regulation. Determination that an offense is "founded" is a law enforcement decision that offense occurred supported by corroborating evidence and is not dependent on final adjudication.

Cell: E4: Data in this column is based on entries in Section d. Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army. (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: G4: Race group Asian and Pacific Islander.

Cell: I4: Race group Black.

Cell: K4: Race group American Indian / Alaskan Native.

Cell: M4: Race group Unknown.

Cell: O4: Race group White.

Cell: P4: Total of all identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects Derived from columns f1 through f4

Cell: R4: Army Family Member: Anyone who qualifies for dependency benefits by Army Regulations. Army Family Members who are also employed as DA Civilians will be reported as "Army FM" as long as dependency status is valid.

Cell: T4: Department of the Army Civilian Employees.

Cell: V4: Members of other U.S. military services. Members of other branches RC are only counted in this column if they are in 10 USC Federal duty status. If other component RC personnel are NOT in 10 USC Federal duty status they are counted as civilian.

Cell: X4: All other identified subjects not fitting another category.

Cell: Z4: Enter the dollar value of property and money that was reported as a loss in the founded offenses entered on the intersecting line.

Cell: AA4: Enter the dollar value of recovered property and money for founded offenses entered on the intersecting line.

Cell: AB4: Formula for this is: number of identified Army subjects (A) multiplied by 1000, divided by the Average Army Strength (S) from Section-A.
 $A \times 1000 / S = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$.

Cell: AC4: Formula for this is: number of all identified subjects (a) multiplied by 1000, divided by the Average Total Population (t) from Section-A.
 $a \times 1000 / t = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$.

Cell: A6: Offense Codes: All Offense codes 7C1 and 7C2 on Post.

Cell: A7: Offense Codes: All Offense codes 7C1 and 7C2 off Post.

Cell: A10: Offense Codes: Offense codes 7F9A - 7F9C, 7F9G1 - 7F9G3, 7F9G6 - 7F9H3, 7F9H6 - 7F9J3, 7F9J6, 7G3A, 7G3E that occur on Post.

Cell: A11: Offense Codes: Offense codes 7F9A - 7F9C, 7F9G1 - 7F9G3, 7F9G6 - 7F9H3, 7F9H6 - 7F9J3, 7F9J6, 7G3A, 7G3E that occur off Post.

Cell: A14: Offense Codes: All offense codes 7A1 and 7A2 that occur on Post.

Cell: A15: Offense Codes: All offense codes 7A1 and 7A2 that occur off Post.

Cell: A18: Enter all incidents where larceny of government or non-appropriated funds or property equals or exceeds \$100.00 of loss that occur on Post. Offense Codes: 7F1A1, 7F1B1, 7F1C1, 7F1D1, 7F1E1, 7F2A1, 7F2B1, 7F2C1, 7F2C3, 7F2D1, 7F2D3, 7F2E1, 7F2E3, 7F2F1, 7F2F3, 7F5A1, 7F5B1, 7F5C1, 7F5E1, 7F5E5, 7F5E7, 7F8A1, 7F8B1, 7F8C1. Depending on the dollar value the following crimes may also be reported here: 7F9D5, 7F9E5, 7F9F5, 7F9G5, 7F9H5, 7F9J5

Cell: A19: Enter all incidents where larceny of government or non-appropriated funds or property equals or exceeds \$100.00 of loss that occur off Post.

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

Offense Codes: 7F1A1, 7F1B1, 7F1C1, 7F1D1, 7F1E1, 7F2A1, 7F2B1, 7F2C1, 7F2C3, 7F2D1, 7F2D3, 7F2E1, 7F2E3, 7F2F1, 7F2F3, 7F5A1, 7F5B1, 7F5C1, 7F5E1, 7F5E5, 7F5E7, 7F8A1, 7F8B1, 7F8C1. Depending on the dollar value the following crimes may also be reported here: 7F9D5, 7F9E5, 7F9F5, 7F9G5, 7F9H5, 7F9J5

Cell: A22: Enter all incidents where larceny of government or non-appropriated funds property or moneys is less than \$100.00 of loss that occur on Post.

Offense Codes: 7F1A2, 7F1B2, 7F1C2, 7F1D2, 7F1E2, 7F2A2, 7F2B2, 7F2C2, 7F2C4, 7F2D2, 7F2D4, 7F2E2, 7F2E4, 7F2F2, 7F2F4, 7F5A2, 7F5B2, 7F5C2, 7F5E2, 7F5E4, 7F5E6, 7F5E8, 7F8A2, 7F8B2, 7F8C2, 7F9B. Depending on dollar value offenses 7F9D5, 7F9E5, 7F9F5, 7F9G5, 7F9H5, and 7F9J5 may be reported here.

Cell: A23: Enter all incidents where larceny of government or non-appropriated funds property or moneys is less than \$100.00 of loss that occur off Post.

Offense Codes: 7F1A2, 7F1B2, 7F1C2, 7F1D2, 7F1E2, 7F2A2, 7F2B2, 7F2C2, 7F2C4, 7F2D2, 7F2D4, 7F2E2, 7F2E4, 7F2F2, 7F2F4, 7F5A2, 7F5B2, 7F5C2, 7F5E2, 7F5E4, 7F5E6, 7F5E8, 7F8A2, 7F8B2, 7F8C2, 7F9B. Depending on dollar value offenses 7F9D5, 7F9E5, 7F9F5, 7F9G5, 7F9H5, and 7F9J5 may be reported here.

Cell: A26: Enter all incidents of larceny of private property where the value of the property or monetary loss equals or exceeds \$100.00 that occur on Post. Offense Codes: 7G1A1, 7G1B1, 7G1C1, 7G2A1, 7G2B1, 7G4A, 7G5A1, 7G5B1, 7G5C1, 7G7A1, and 7G7B1.

Cell: A27: Enter all incidents of larceny of private property where the value of the property or monetary loss equals or exceeds \$100.00 that occur off Post. Offense Codes: 7G1A1, 7G1B1, 7G1C1, 7G2A1, 7G2B1, 7G4A, 7G5A1, 7G5B1, 7G5C1, 7G7A1, and 7G7B1.

Cell: A30: Enter all incidents of larceny of private property where the value of the property or monetary loss is less than \$100.00 that occur on Post. Offense Codes: 7G1A2, 7G1B2, 7G1C2, 7G2A2, 7G2B2, 7G3B, 7G3C, 7G3D, and 7G4B.

Cell: A31: Enter all incidents of larceny of private property where the value of the property or monetary loss is less than \$100.00 that occur off Post. Offense Codes: 7G1A2, 7G1B2, 7G1C2, 7G2A2, 7G2B2, 7G3B, 7G3C, 7G3D, and 7G4B.

Cell: A34: Offense Codes: All 7J Offense Codes that occur on Post.

Cell: A35: Offense Codes: All 7J Offense Codes that occur off Post.

Cell: A38: Enter all other on Post property crimes not reported elsewhere on the DA 2819 here. Offense codes: 7B, 7D - 7E, 7F1F, 7F3 - 7F4G, 7F6 - 7F7, 7F9D1 - 7F9D4, 7F9E1 - 7F9E4, 7F9F1 - 7F9F4, 7F9G4, 7F9H4, 7F9J4, 7G5 - 7H, 7K - 7X.

Cell: A39: Enter all other off Post property crimes not reported elsewhere on the DA 2819 here. Offense codes: 7B, 7D - 7E, 7F1F, 7F3 - 7F4G, 7F6 - 7F7, 7F9D1 - 7F9D4, 7F9E1 - 7F9E4, 7F9F1 - 7F9F4, 7F9G4, 7F9H4, 7F9J4, 7G5-7H, 7K - 7X.

Section E

Cell: K3: Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: P3: Total of all identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects (Derived from columns f1 through f4).

Cell: U3: Total of all identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects.

Cell: Y3: Enter the number of subjects which remain unknown for founded offenses. If multiple subjects are believed to have been involved in a crime but have not been identified, enter the total number of subjects believed to have been involved in the crime. Example, three men committing an armed

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

robbery were seen by witnesses. None of the subjects have been identified.
 Three should be entered in the "Unknown Subjects" column.

Cell: B4: Enter in the On Post line information concerning offenses reported to have occurred on an Army installation. Enter in the Off Post line incidents reported to military police that occurred off post in which the subject is a member of the U.S. Army AND incidents in which the U.S. Army is a victim of a crime against property. Subject data will not be entered for those off post offenses reported in which the U.S. Army is the victim (unless the subject is a member of the U.S. Army).

Cell: C4: Enter the total complaints (founded and unfounded offenses) recorded on DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report).

Cell: D4: Of the total complaints received, enter the number of offenses that are adequately substantiated by police as a violation of the UCMJ, the U.S. code, State and local codes, foreign law, international law or treaty, or punitive regulation. Determination that an offense is "founded" is : law enforcement decision that offense occurred supported by corroborating evidence and is not dependent on final adjudication.

Cell: E4: Data in this column is based on entries in Section d. Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army. (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: G4: Race Group Asian / Pacific Islander.

Cell: I4: Race Group Black.

Cell: K4: Race Group American Indian / Alaskan Native.

Cell: M4: Race Group Unknown.

Cell: O4: Race Group White.

Cell: R4: Army Family Member: Anyone who qualifies for dependency benefits by Army Regulations. Army Family Members who are also employed as DA Civilians will be reported as "Army FM" as long as dependency status is valid.

Cell: T4: Department of the Army Civilian Employees.

Cell: V4: Members of other U.S. military services. Members of other branches RC are only counted in this column if they are in 10 USC Federal duty status. If other component RC personnel are NOT in 10 USC Federal duty status they are counted as civilian.

Cell: X4: All other identified subjects not fitting another category.

Cell: Z4: Enter the dollar value of loss as reported for founded offenses on the intersecting line.

Cell: AA4: Enter the dollar value recovered as reported for founded offenses on the intersecting line.

Cell: AB4: Formula for this is: number of identified Army Subjects (A) multiplied by 1000, divided by the Average Army Strength (S) from Section-A.
 $A \times 1000 / S = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$.

Cell: AC4: Formula for this is: number of all identified (a) multiplied by 1000, divided by the Average Total Population (t) from Section-A.
 $a \times 1000 / t = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$.

Cell: A6: Offense Codes: All offense codes 8B that occurred on Post.

Cell: A7: Offense Codes: All offense codes 8B that occurred off Post.

Cell: A10: Offense Codes: All offense codes 8A3, 8G1, 8K3, 8L3, and 8M that occurred on Post.

Cell: A11: Offense Codes: All offense codes 8A3, 8G1, 8K3, 8L3, and 8M that occurred off Post.

Cell: A14: Offense Codes: All offense codes 5M4 that occurred on Post.

Cell: A15: Offense Codes: All offense codes 5M4 that occurred off Post.

Cell: A18: Offense Codes: All offense codes 5M3 that occurred on Post.

Cell: A19: Offense Codes: All offense codes 5M3 that occurred off Post.

Cell: A22: Enter all other on Post incidents of economic or fraud crimes,

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

not reported elsewhere on the 2819, here. Offense codes: 8A1, 8A2, 8A4-8A7, 8C-8F, 8G2, 8H, 8J, 8K1, 8K2, 8K4-8L2, 8L4-8L7, 8P-8X.
Cell: A23: Enter all other off Post incidents of economic or fraud crimes, not reported elsewhere on the 2819, here. Offense codes: 8A1, 8A2, 8A4-8A7, 8C-8F, 8G2, 8H, 8J, 8K1, 8K2, 8K4-8L2, 8L4-8L7, 8P-8X.

Section F & G

Cell: J3: Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army. (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: P3: Total of all identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects (Derived from columns f1 through f4).

Cell: T3: Identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects.

Cell: Y3: Enter the number of subjects which remain unknown for founded offenses. If multiple subjects are believed to have been involved in a crime but have not been identified, enter the total number of subjects believed to have been involved in the crime. Example, three men committing an armed robbery were seen by witnesses. None of the subjects have been identified. Three should be entered in the "Unknown Subjects" column.

Cell: B4: Enter in the On Post line information concerning offenses reported to have occurred on an Army installation. Enter in the Off Post line incidents that occurred off post in which the subject is a member of the U.S. Army.

Cell: C4: Enter the total number of complaints, (both founded and unfounded offenses) reported on DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report).

Cell: D4: Of the total complaints received, enter the number that are adequately substantiated by police investigation as a violation of the UCMJ, the U.S. code, State and Local codes, foreign law, international law or treaty, or punitive regulation. Determination that an offense is "founded" is a law enforcement decision that an offense occurred supported by corroborating evidence and is not dependent on final adjudication.

Cell: E4: Data in this column is computed based on entries in Section d.

Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army. (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: G4: Race group Asian / Pacific Islander.

Cell: I4: Race group Black.

Cell: K4: Race group American Indian / Alaskan Native.

Cell: M4: Race group Unknown.

Cell: O4: Race group White.

Cell: Q4: Army Family Member: Anyone qualifying for dependency benefits by Army regulations. Army family members who are also employed as DA Civilians (DAC) will be reported as "ARMY FM" as long as dependency status is in effect.

Cell: S4: DA Civilian: employees.

Cell: U4: Members of other U.S. military services. Members of other branches RC are only counted in this column if they are in 10 USC Federal Duty Status. If other component RC personnel ARE NOT in 10 USC Federal Duty Status they are counted as civilian.

Cell: W4: All other personnel

Cell: Z4: Formula for this is: number of identified Army subjects (A) multiplied by 1000, divided by Average Army Strength (S) from Section-A.

$A \times 1000 / S = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$

Cell: AA4: Formula for this is: number of all identified subjects (a) multiplied by 1000, divided by Average Total Population (t) from Section-A. $a \times 1000 / t = \text{Rate Per Thousand}$

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

Cell: A6: Enter incidents of suicide attempts or gestures (not successful) occurring on post. (Offense Code 5P1 and 5P3)

Cell: A7: Enter incidents of suicide attempts or gestures (not successful) by U.S. Army subjects that occur off post. (Offense Code 5P1 and 5P3)

Cell: A8: Enter incidents of suicide (successful) occurring on post. Offense Codes: 5P2.

Cell: A9: Enter incidents of suicide (successful) occurring off post. Offense Codes: 5P2C - 5P2D

Cell: A12: Enter incidents of AWOL: Offense code: 5W2. Do not enter incidents that were initiated at a different installation, i.e. a soldier goes AWOL from installation One and subsequently surrenders to installation Two. Only installation One would report him. If the subjects status is changed to Deserter during the same quarter he will be reported for the Desertion, not the AWOL.

Cell: A13: Enter incidents of desertion. Offense code: 5W1. Do not enter incidents that were initiated at a different installation, i.e. a soldier goes AWOL from installation One and is subsequently declared a deserter. He surrenders to installation Two. Only installation One would report him. If the above occurred in the same reporting period only the Desertion would be reported.

Cell: A14: Data for this row is the sum of AWOL and Deserter offenses for that column.

Cell: J17: Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army. (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: PI 7: Total of all identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects (Derived from columns f1 through f4).

Cell: T17: Identified subjects/offenders other than U.S. Army Personnel and Unknown Subjects.

Cell: Y17: Enter the number of subjects which remain unknown for founded offenses. If multiple subjects are believed to have been involved in a crime but have not been identified, enter the total number of subjects believed to have been involved in the crime. Example, three men committing an armed robbery were seen by witnesses. None of the subjects have been identified. Three should be entered in the "Unknown Subjects" column.

Cell: B18: Enter in the "On Post" line information concerning offenses reported to have occurred on an Army installation. Enter in the "Off Post" line incidents that occurred off post in which the subject is a member of the U.S. Army.

Cell: C18: Enter the total number of complaints, (both founded and unfounded offenses) reported on DA Form 3975 (Military Police Report).

Cell: D18: Of the total complaints received, enter the number that are adequately substantiated by police investigation as a violation of the UCMJ, the U.S. code, State and Local codes, foreign law, international law or treaty, or punitive regulation. Determination that an offense is "founded" is a law enforcement decision that an offense occurred supported by corroborating evidence and is not dependent on final adjudication.

Cell: E18: Data in this column is based on entries in Section d: Enter all identified offenders who are members of the U.S. Army (Throughout this instruction, the U.S. Army includes USAR and ARNGUS in a 10 USC Federal duty status. Members of the RC not in 10 USC Federal duty status will be reported as civilians).

Cell: G18: Race Group Asian / Pacific Islander.

Cell: I18: Race Group Black.

Cell: K18: Race Group American Indian / Alaskan Native.

Cell: M18: Race Group Unknown.

Cell: O18: Race group White.

Cell: Q18: Army Family Member: Anyone qualifying for dependency benefits

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

by Army regulations. Army family members who are also employed as DA Civilians (DAC) will be reported as "ARMY FM" as long as dependency status is in effect.

Cell: S18: DA Civilian: employees.

Cell: U18: Members of other U.S. military services. Members of other branches RC are only counted in this column if they are in 10 USC Federal Duty Status.

If other component RC personnel ARE NOT in 10 USC Federal Duty Status they are counted as civilian.

Cell: W18: All other personnel.

Cell: Z18: Formula for this is: number of identified Army subjects (A) multiplied by 1000, divided by Average Army Strength (S) from Section-A. $A \times 1000 / S$ = Rate Per Thousand

Cell: AA18: Formula for this is: number of all identified subjects (a) multiplied by 1000, divided by Average Total Population (t) from Section-A. $a \times 1000 / t$ = Rate Per Thousand

Cell: A20: Offense code 5Q2 that occur on Post.

Cell: A21: Offense code 5Q2 committed by U.S. Army personnel that occur off Post.

Section H

Cell: K1: When necessary to clarify an entry on the DA Form 2819, the clarifying information, properly referenced by line will be included in this section.

As a minimum, the following must be included in the remarks section:

(1) Identify crimes against persons where the victim was a family member of the subject.

(2) Identify crimes where multiple offenses of crimes against persons occurred in a singular incident or when a crime against person was committed, but was the lesser offense committed in the incident. This applies only for the following crimes against persons: Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Rape, Sodomy, Indecent Assault, Carnal Knowledge, and Kidnapping. Example: A Rape was committed in conjunction with a Murder. The Murder would be reported in Section B, and the rape would be reported in Section H as "Ref Section B, Murder. One incident of Rape occurred in conjunction with a Murder.

(3) Identify those offenses where a single subject committed multiple offenses. See also (2) above.

(4) A mandatory comment, stating whether ANY crimes were Gang, Hate, or Extremist acts. Any crime believed to be Gang, Hate, or Extremist related, will be referenced by type and number. Negative reports are required.

Cell: A2: A mandatory comment, stating whether any crimes were Gang related. Gang related crimes will be referenced by type and number. Determination that a crime is gang related is based on a Provost Marshal's subjective assessment. Gang acts of crime are committed against the public at large as well as other gangs by a group, usually having in common one or more of the following traits: geographic area of residence, race, or ethnic background. They have a defined hierarchy that controls the general activities of its members. The crimes they commit are far ranging, but usually relate to drugs, "Turf", or power.

Cell: A3: A mandatory comment, stating whether any crimes were Hate related. Any crimes believed to be Hate related will be referenced by type and number. Determination that a crime was Hate related is based on a Provost Marshal's subjective assessment. Hate crimes are crimes directed against persons typically because of their Race, Ethnic Background, Sexual Orientation, or Religious Beliefs.

Cell: A4: A mandatory comment, stating whether any crimes were Extremist acts. Any crime believed to be Extremist related will be referenced by type and number. Determination that a crime is an Extremist related crime or act is based on a Provost Marshal's subjective assessment. Extremist crimes are crimes committed against the Government, Civil Administration, or persons due to their position in Government or Civil Administration.

Figure 5-1. Instructions for Completing DA Form 2819—Continued

Chapter 6

Victim and Witness Assistance Procedures

6-1. General

a. This chapter implements procedures to provide assistance to victims and witnesses of crimes that take place on Army installations and activities. The procedures in this chapter apply to—

- (1) Every victim and witness.
- (2) Violations of the UCMJ or the Assimilative Crimes Act reported to or investigated by military police.
- (3) Foreign nationals employed or visiting on an Army installation OCONUS.

b. Provost marshal personnel should refer to AR 27-10, Chapter 18, for additional policy guidance on the Army Victim/Witness Program.

6-2. Procedures

a. As required by Federal law, Army personnel involved in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes must ensure that victims and witnesses rights are protected. Victims rights include—

- (1) The right to be treated with fairness, dignity, and a respect for privacy.
- (2) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused offender.
- (3) The right to be notified of court proceedings.
- (4) The right to be present at all public court proceedings related to the offense, unless the court determines that testimony by the victim would be materially affected if the victim heard other testimony at trial, or for other good cause.
- (5) The right to confer with the attorney for the Government in the case.
- (6) The right to restitution, if appropriate.
- (7) The right to information regarding conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender from custody.

b. In keeping with the requirements listed above, provost marshals must ensure that—

- (1) All law enforcement personnel are provided copies of DD Form 2701 (Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime).
- (2) A victim witness coordinator is appointed in writing.
- (3) Statistics are collected and reported into the ORS-2 and the CRDR.
- (4) Coordination with the installation staff judge advocate victim witness coordinator occurs to ensure that individuals are properly referred for information on restitution, administrative, and judicial proceedings.

6-3. Notification

a. In addition to providing crime victims and witnesses a DD Form 2701, law enforcement personnel must ensure that individuals are notified about—

- (1) Available military and civilian emergency medical care.
- (2) Social services, when necessary.
- (3) Procedures to contact the staff judge advocate office for additional assistance.

b. Investigating law enforcement personnel, such as military police investigators—

- (1) Must ensure that victims and witnesses have been offered a DD Form 2701. If not, investigating personnel will give the individual a copy.
- (2) In coordination with the provost marshal victim witness coordinator, provide status on investigation of the crime to the extent that releasing such information does not jeopardize the investigation.
- (3) Will, if requested, inform all victims and witnesses of the apprehension of a suspected offender.

6-4. Statistical reporting requirements

a. DOD policies on victim witness assistance require reporting of statistics on the number of individuals who are notified of their rights. The DA Form 3975 provides for the collection of statistical information.

b. The ORS-2 system supports automated reporting of statistics. HQDA (DAMO-ODL) as the program manager may require periodic reports to meet unique requests for information. Provost marshals must ensure that data requests can be processed quickly and accurately.

c. It is possible that a victim or witness may initially decline a DD Form 2701. As the case progresses, the individual may request information. If a case is still open in the provost marshal office, the provost marshal victim

witness coordinator shall provide the DA Form 2701 to the individual and update the records. Once the case is referred to the staff judge advocate or law enforcement activity ceases, the ORS-2 will not be updated.

Chapter 7

Related Military Police Forms

7-1. General

a. General. This chapter establishes policies and procedures for the use of related military police forms. Other forms are referenced in this chapter to assist in meeting law enforcement requirements.

b. It also provides special instructions and distribution for each related form and prescribes accountability standards for DD Form 1408 (Armed Forces Traffic Jacket) and DD Form 1805.

7-2. Provisional Pass

a. General. DD Form 460 will be used by the provost marshal to permit members of the Armed Forces to travel to assigned units under the following conditions:

(1) A person is apprehended for a violation not serious enough to warrant further custody, but the person is delayed to the extent that reporting to the assigned station within the time limit of existing orders is not possible.

(2) An absentee is returned to military control, and an escort is not considered necessary in returning the soldier to the unit of assignment.

(3) A soldier's leave papers have been lost or destroyed.

(4) A soldier is about to exceed the limits of an authorized leave or travel order.

b. Special instructions.

(1) The form is self explanatory. Signature authorities may be prescribed by local policy.

(2) Refer to AR 190-9 and AR 630-10 for guidance on use of DD Form 460 in the AWOL and Deserter Apprehension program.

c. Distribution.

(1) The original copy is provided to the individual.

(2) The first copy (green) is attached to the file copy of the DA Form 3975.

(3) The second copy (yellow) is attached to the action or information DA Form 3975, which is forwarded to the commander concerned.

7-3. Deserter/Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces

a. General. DD Form 553 is used to—

(1) Provide the unit commander a means of reporting cases of desertion to the U.S. Army Deserter Information Point (USADIP) and to the local provost marshal.

(2) Provide USADIP a means of requesting deserter apprehension assistance from Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities.

b. Special instructions. The provisions of AR 630-10 and AR 190-9 must be reviewed and applied to each desertion case. AR 630-10 contains personnel management procedures that must be followed and AR 190-9 provides policy guidance on law enforcement procedures.

c. Distribution.

(1) Unit commanders will provide the original and one copy of DD Form 553 to the local provost marshal.

(2) Installation provost marshals will comply with AR 630-10 and 190-9.

(3) Until the deserter is returned to military control, USADIP will maintain the active file.

7-4. Report of Return of Absentee

a. General. DD Form 616 issued to advise USAIP, provost marshal, and civil authorities of the return to military control of persons previously reported as deserters and to cancel DD Form 553 entered into the NCIC.

b. Special instructions. When a deserter is returned to military control, the provost marshal will complete the DD Form 616 per paragraph 4-11 of this regulation and the provisions of AR 190-9.

c. Distribution.

(1) The provost marshal receiving custody of a deserter will forward one copy of the DD form 616 to USADIP and retain one copy in the inactive deserter file.

(2) Provost marshals of other installations who received DD Form 553 from USADIP will retain a copy of DD Form 616 with the DD Form 553 in the inactive deserter file.

7-5. Receipt for Prisoner or Detained Person

a. General. DD Form 629 (Receipt for Prisoner or Detained Person) is used to transfer custody of prisoners or apprehended persons who cannot be released on their own recognizance.

b. Special instructions. For law enforcement purposes the form is self explanatory. For corrections, see AR 190-47.

c. Distribution.

(1) The original is attached to the file copy of DA Form 3975.

(2) A second copy is provided to the individual receiving custody.

7-6. Armed Forces Traffic Ticket.

a. General. DD Form 1408 is used to report minor traffic violations not reported on DD Form 1805 or DA Form 3975.

b. Special instructions.

(1) A Privacy Act Statement may be required to obtain an individual's SSN. Chapter 2 of this regulation provides additional guidance.

(2) The front side will be prepared by the issuing law enforcement official.

(3) The rear of the yellow and pink copy is also prepared by the issuing law enforcement official.

(4) The issuing provost marshal will complete the rear of the white copy, to include the date, name, organization, and "to" and "from" blocks, and will assign a suspense date.

(5) The receiving commander will complete the remainder of the rear of the white copy, and return the form to the provost marshal.

(6) DD Form 1408 may be used as a warning notice. The warning block will be checked, and the reason for the warning will be cited in the remarks section.

c. Distribution.

(1) The original (white copy) will be forwarded through local distribution to the commander concerned.

(2) The second copy (yellow) will be filed by the issuing provost marshal until the original is returned.

(3) The third copy (pink) will be presented to the violator.

7-7. U.S. District Court Violation Notice

a. General. DD Form 1805 is an accountable form prepared by law enforcement personnel to report minor offenses to include violations of State traffic laws applicable to military reservations. This form is used only in conjunction with a magistrate court system. When used to cite military and DOD affiliated personnel for violations that are normally processed by mail, the appropriate commander should be informed. An information DA Form 3975, denoting in the appropriate blocks the date, time, place, and type of violation may be used to transmit a copy of the DD Form 1805 to the commander or supervisor. The amount of money subject to forfeiture should also be included. Local policy will determine which offenses are reported to the district court or magistrate.

b. Special instructions.

(1) A Privacy Act Statement may be required to obtain an individual's SSN. Chapter 2 of this regulation provides additional guidance.

(2) Local policy will determine which offenses are reported to the district court or magistrate. Installation provost marshals must maintain liaison with their local U.S. Magistrate to determine accountability of the form and the referral of charges. The U.S. Magistrate inputs data from the DD Form 1805 into the Central Violations Bureau. The provisions of chapter 4 of this regulation provide guidance on reporting offenses that may involve the use of the DD Form 1805.

c. Distribution. Distribution of the form will comply with Chapter 4 of this regulation and the instructions printed on the form.

7-8. Alcoholic Influence Report

a. General. DD Form 1920 (Alcoholic Influence Report) is used to record the condition and behavior of individuals apprehended for offenses in which alcoholic influence is a factor.

b. Special instructions. This form will be prepared for all offenses in which alcohol is considered to have been a factor.

c. Distribution. DD Form 1920 will be an enclosure to the DA Form 3975.

7-9. Crime Records Data Reference Card

- a. General.* DA Form 2804 is used to provide identifying information on subjects of military police reports to USACRC.
- b. Special instructions.* One completed form will be submitted for each offender.
- c.* The original is forwarded with the DA Form 3975 to the USACRC.
- d.* If a supplement DA Form 3975 is prepared, a DA Form 2804 will be completed and submitted to the Director, USACRC. This is especially important when a report is changed from founded to unfounded.
- e. Distribution*
 - (1) The original is forwarded with the DA Form 3975 to the USACRC.
 - (2) The copy is filed with the corresponding DA Form 3975 by the initiating provost marshal.

7-10. Sworn Statement

- a.* DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement) is used to record written statements of all persons related to military police reports.
- b.* DA Form 3881 (Rights Warning Procedure/Waiver Certificate) (see para 7-11) must be prepared before a sworn statement is taken from a subject or suspect.
- c. Distribution.* One copy of the statement will be attached to each copy of the related DA Form 3975.

7-11. Rights Warning Procedure/Waiver Certificate

- a. General.* DA Form 3881 is used to provide a standardized, legally sufficient, narrative rights warning for suspects or subjects.
- b. Special instructions.* This form must accompany a DA Form 2823 when the individual is a subject or suspect in a military police report.
- c. Distribution.* The DA Form 3881 must accompany each copy of the DA Form 2823. If a subject declines to be questioned, resulting in no DA Form 2823 being prepared, a copy of the DA Form 3881 will accompany each copy of the DA Form 3975.

7-12. Vehicle Registration/Driver Record

- a. General.* DA Form 3626 (Vehicle Registration/Driver Record) is used to—
 - (1) Provide privately owned vehicle registration information for installations with a vehicle registration program.
 - (2) Record traffic violation data on persons operating motor vehicles on Army installations.
- b. Special instructions.* See AR 190-5 for complete instructions and administration of the traffic point system.
- c. Distribution.* See AR 190-5.

7-13. Military Police Log

- a. General.* DA Form 3945 (Military Police Radio Log) is used to record official military police radio transmissions not recorded by electronic means.
- b. Special instructions.* This form is generally used as a 24-hour record of military police radio traffic reflecting patrol dispatches and calls for service.
- c. Distribution.* No copies are required. The original is filed chronologically in the provost marshal's office.

7-14. Military Police Traffic Accident Report

- a. General.* DA Form 3946 is used to record details of motor vehicle traffic accidents.
- b. Special instructions.*
 - (1) A Privacy Act Statement may be required (See chap 2).
 - (2) General instructions for completion of the form are included with the form.
- c. Distribution.*
 - (1) DA Form 3975 is the transmittal document.
 - (2) The original DA Form 3946 is forwarded to the applicable commander.
 - (3) A copy is retained in the provost marshal's files.
 - (4) When appropriate, the original will be attached to the original DA Form 3975 and sent to USARCC. In such cases, the first copy will be retained by the provost marshal, and a reproduced copy will be sent to the commander.
 - (5) A copy will be provided to the installation safety office on accidents reported or investigated by military police which resulted in a fatality, personal injury, or estimated damage to Government property or privately owned vehicle in excess of \$1,000.

7-15. Military Police Desk Blotter

- a. General.* DA Form 3997 is available for use when military police reporting is conducted using a manual system. The form provides a chronological record of military police activities developed from reports, complaints, information

incidents, and related events. ORS-2 provides a chronological record output suitable for electronic transmission or print on plain paper when needed. This is the only authorized form used to record military police activities.

b. Special instructions.

(1) Entries will not include the names of juvenile subjects, their parents, guardians, or sponsors. Entries will not list the name of any victim of sensitive incidents (for example rape). Use of restricted entry is authorized to protect information related to on-going police investigations, when publication could adversely impact the investigation or endanger the lives of law enforcement personnel or informants. The responsibility to provide timely and accurate information to commanders, the chain of command, and the HQDA will be considered when entering names of subjects. When legitimate law enforcement requirements are met, the term "Protected Identify" will be entered where the name, SSN, and address are normally listed.

(2) The term "Restricted Entry" will replace the entire blotter entry for cases in which information concerning the matter should be controlled. Examples of restricted cases include all types of sex related offenses and other cases deemed appropriate by local policy.

(3) The first page of the complete blotter and all extracts will include the following statement: "This blotter (or blotter extract) is a daily chronological record of police activity developed from reports, complaints, incidents, or information received and actions resulting therefrom. Entries contained in the blotter may not be completely accurate and are not adjudication's attesting to the guilt or innocence of any person." Blotters will be stamped "For Official Use Only." Separate blotter pages or attachments containing protected identity entries will be filed with juvenile records.

(4) The first page of the complete blotter and all extracts will include the following statement: "This blotter (or blotter extract) is a daily chronological record of police activity developed from reports, complaints, incidents, or information received and actions resulting therefrom. Entries contained in the blotter may not be completely accurate and are not adjudication's attesting to the guilt or innocence of any person." Blotters will be stamped "For Official Use Only." Separate blotter pages or attachments containing protected identity entries will be filed with juvenile records.

c. Distribution. A complete blotter will generally be provided to the senior supported commander, SJA, and USACIDC. Installation information security managers may be authorized by the commander to review the entire blotter for the purpose of submitting derogatory information reports to the Central Clearance Facility. Distribution should be limited to commanders or civilian supervisors of personnel who are the subjects or victims of a crime or accident. Supported commanders may also direct distribution of extracts to staff activities with responsibility for direct support to personnel involved in specified categories of crime or incidents. Examples would be distribution of traffic accident information to the safety officer; distribution of domestic violence reports to the Social Work Services Counselor; or alcohol related crimes to the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Program Coordinator.

7-15. Military Police Desk Reference

a. General. DA Form 3998 (Military Police Desk Reference) is used to establish and maintain an alphabetical index of persons identified in MPRs as subjects, victims, witnesses, or complainants. This form is not required for automated systems

b. Special instructions.

(1) Forms will be destroyed 5 years after the date of the last entry.

(2) The form will be prepared for military police personnel only when they are the subject or victim in an offense.

c. Distribution. None.

7-16. Evidence/Property Tag

a. General. DA Form 4002 (Evidence/Property Tag) is used to identify property seized as evidence or held for safekeeping.

b. Special instructions. This form should remain attached to the property until final disposition has been determined. The form should then be destroyed.

c. Distribution. None.

7-17. Evidence/Property Custody Document

a. General. DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document) is used to maintain a chain of custody on

seized, impounded, or retained property passed from one individual to another. This form is also used to record found property recovered by the military police.

b. Special instructions.

(1) See AR 195-5 for further guidance.

(2) The original will remain in the provost marshal's evidence room or lost and found files until final disposition of the related case.

c. Distribution.

(1) The original and first copy will remain attached to the property.

(2) The second copy will be attached to the related MPR.

(3) The third copy to the person releasing the property.

(4) The original will be filed with the DA Form 3975 when property not processed through the evidence or lost and found property room is released.

7-18. Accountability of DD Forms 1408 and 1805

DD Forms 1408 and 1805 are accountable forms. Provost marshals will establish an accounting system to control these forms. An audit trail will be maintained from issue, to use, and eventual filing. All forms must be accounted for, included voided forms. Local policy will determine procedures for voiding forms and investigating missing forms.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 25-55

The Department of the Army Freedom of Information Act Program (cited in paras 2-1, 2-2,3-3, and 3-8)

AR 25-400-2

The Modern Army Record Keeping System (cited in paras 2-1, 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6)

AR 190-9

Absentee Deserter Apprehension Program and Surrender of Military Personnel to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies (cited in para 7-3)

AR 195-2

The Army Criminal Investigation Program (cited in paras 2-7 and 3-3)

AR 340-21

The Army Privacy Program (cited in paras 2-1, 2-3, 2-7, 3-3, 3-5, 3-7, and 3-8)

AR 360-5

Public Information (cited in para 3-3)

AR 380-5

Department of the Army Information Security Program (cited in para 2-2)

AR 380-10

Technology Transfer, Disclosure of Information and Contacts with Foreign Representatives (cited in para 3-8)

AR 380-13

Acquisition and Storage of Information Concerning Nonaffiliated Persons and Organizations (cited in para 2-6)

AR 380-19

Information Systems Security (cited in para 2-1)

AR 600-37

Unfavorable Information (cited in para 3-3)

AR 630-10

Absence Without Leave, Desertion, and Administration of Personnel Involved in Civilian Court Proceedings (cited in para 7-3)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not need to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 20-1

Inspector General Activities and Procedures

AR 27-10

Military Justice

AR 27-20

Claims

AR 27-40

Litigation

AR 40-66

Medical Records and Quality Assurance Administration

Section III

Prescribed Forms

Except where otherwise indicated below, the following forms are available for Army users on the Army Electronic Library (AEL), CD-ROM (EM001) and the USAPA web site (www.usapa.army.mil).

DA Form 2819

Quarterly Trends and Analysis Report (prescribed in para 5-1)

DA Form 2823

Sworn Statement (prescribed in para 7-10 and 7-11)

DA Form 3945

Military Police Radio Log (prescribed in para 7-13)

DA Form 3946

Military Police Traffic Accident Report (prescribed in para 4-2, 7-14)

DA Form 3975

Military Police Report (prescribed in para 3-6, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-11, 6-4, 7-6, and 7-8)

DA Form 3975-1

Military Police Report-Additional Offenses (prescribed in para 1-1)

DA Form 3975-2

Military Police Report-Additional Subjects (prescribed in para 1-1)

DA Form 3975-3

Military Police Report-Additional Victims (prescribed in para 1-1)

DA Form 3975-4

Military Police Report-Additional Persons Related to Report (prescribed in para 1-1)

DA Form 3975-5

Military Police Report-Additional Property (prescribed in para 1-1a)

DA Form 3997

Military Police Desk Blotter (prescribed in para 3-3)

DA Form 3998

Military Police Desk Reference (Available through normal forms supply channels)(prescribed in para 7-15)

DA Form 4833

Commander's Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action (prescribed in paras 4-7 and 4-8)

DD Form 460 (Available through normal forms supply channels)

Provisional Pass (prescribed in para 4-11 and 7-2)

DD Form 629 (Available through normal forms supply channels)

Receipt for Prisoner or Detained Person (prescribed in para 7-5)

DD Form 2701

Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Available through normal forms supply channels)(prescribed in para 6-3 and 6-4)

FBI Form FD 249

Suspect Fingerprint Card (Obtain directly from FBI)(prescribed in para 4-10)

FBI (DOJ) Form R-84

Final Disposition Report (Obtain directly from FBI)(prescribed in para 4-10)

Section IV

Referenced Forms

DA Form 1602

Civilian Identification (Available through normal forms supply channels)

DA Form 2804

Crime Records Data Reference

DA Form 3626

Vehicle Registration/Driver Record

DA Form 3881

Rights Warning Procedure/Waiver Certificate

DA Form 4002

Evidence/Property Tag

DA Form 4137

Evidence/Property Custody Document (Available through normal forms supply channels)

DA Form 4312-R

Retention Control Sheet (See AR 380-13)

DD Form 2A or DD Form 2 (ACT)

Armed Forces of the United States Geneva Convention Identification Card

DD Form 2A (RES) or DD Form 2 (RES)

Armed Forces of the United States Geneva Convention Identification (Reserve)

DD Form 2 (RET)

United States Uniformed Services Identification Card (Retired)

DD Form 553

Deserter/Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces

DD Form 616

Report of Return of Absentee

DD Form 1173

Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card

DD Form 1408

Armed Forces Traffic Ticket (Available through normal forms supply channels)

DD Form 1805

United States District Court Violation Notice (Available through normal forms supply channels)

DD Form 1920

Alcoholic Influence Report

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

ADPSSO

automatic data processing systems security officer

AARA

access and amendment refusal authority

ACIRS

Army Criminal Investigation Command Reporting System

AWOL

Absent without official leave

CJIS

Criminal Justice Information Systems

CRDR

Crime Records Data Repository

DA

Department of the Army

DCII

Defense Central Investigations Index

DCSOPS

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DOD

Department of Defense

FBI

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FOIA

Freedom of Information Act

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

MACOM

major Army command

MPC

Military Police Code

MPR

Military Police Report

NCIC

National Crime Information Center

NIBRS

National Incident Based Reporting System

ORS-2

Offense Reporting System

RACS

Registration Access Control System

SSN

Social Security Number

TASO

Terminal Area Security Officer

USACRC

U.S. Army Crime Records Center

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

ARNG

Army National Guard

Section II**Terms****Adult Offender**

A criminal offender who has attained the age of 18, or who, although under the age of 18, was a member of the military at the time of the offense. This will include juveniles who are prosecuted as adult offenders.

Antibias

A crime against an individual or organization based upon race, ethnic background, religious or sexual orientation. (See also hate crime).

Army interest

Incidents or offenses of interest to the Army because Army personnel are involved, the Army is a victim of the offense, or other substantive ties to the Army or Department of Defense exist.

Barred or expelled person

A person against whom administrative action has been imposed by the installation commander to preclude future entry or continued presence on the installation.

Blotter extract

A single or series of entries removed from the chronological form of the full military police blotter, and reflecting the relevant information required by the specific recipient of the extract

Criminal intelligence

information compiled in an effort to anticipate, prevent, or monitor possible or potential criminal activity directed at or affecting the U.S. Army, or Army personnel.

Criminal investigation

an investigation of a criminal incident, offense, or allegation conducted by law enforcement personnel

Criminal justice

Pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws, including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime, or to identify, apprehend, and prosecute criminal offenders.

Criminal offense

Any act or omission defined and prohibited as a criminal act by the UCMJ, the U.S. Code, State and local codes, foreign law, or international law or treaty. For juveniles, this term refers to acts which, if committed by an adult, would be subject to criminal penalties.

Dangerous drugs

Nonnarcotic drugs that are habit forming or have a potential for abuse because of their stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Attorney General of the United States.

Disclosure

The furnishing of information about an individual, by any means, to an organization, Government agency, or to an individual who is not the subject of the record, the subject's designated agent, or legal guardian.

Family member

An individual who qualifies for dependency benefits under certain conditions as established by pertinent Army regulations.

Founded offense

An offense adequately substantiated by police investigation as a violation of the UCMJ, the U.S. code, State and local codes, foreign law, international law or treaty, regulation, or other competent policy. Determination that an offense is founded is a law enforcement decision based on probable cause supported by corroborating evidence and is not dependent on final adjudication.

Gang

A group of individuals whose acts of crime are committed against the public at large as well as other groups. A gang usually has in common one or more of the following traits: geographic area of residence, race, or ethnic background. They have a defined hierarchy that controls the general activities of its members.

Hate crime

Crimes directed against persons, places of worship, organizations (and their establishments where individuals gather), because of their race, ethnic background, religious, or sexual orientation.

Informant

A person who agrees to confidentially collect or provide recurring information of law enforcement value to police agencies.

Initiating provost marshal

The provost marshal who first records a complaint, initiates police actions, and subsequently initiates a military police report on a criminal offense or incident.

Investigative jurisdiction

Jurisdiction with responsibility to investigate criminal offenses based on geographical boundaries or the category of the offense.

Juvenile

A subject of an incident who is under the age of 18, who was not a military member, spouse of a military member, or otherwise having been declared to have reached their majority at the time of an offense

Law enforcement activity

An activity engaged in the enforcement of criminal laws to prevent, control and reduce crime and apprehend criminals.

Military offense

Any offense unique to the military. Examples are AWOL, desertion, and uniform violations.

Military police

Any type of Department of Defense, U.S. Army, contracted, or contractor police or security forces responsible for performing law enforcement or security on Army installations.

Multiple offenses

Two or more offenses occurring within the same reported incident (for example, murder, rape, and robbery of a single victim).

Name check

Procedure to determine the existence of prior civilian or military criminal records on an individual

Offender (same as subject)

Person identified and reported by law enforcement officials as the person who committed an offense. Determination that a person committed an offense is based on probable cause supported by corroborating evidence.

Offender disposition

The result of actions taken by commanders, supervisors, and military or civil courts to dispose of founded offenses. These actions may be judicial, nonjudicial, or administrative.

Originating law enforcement agency

Military or civilian law enforcement activity where a criminal incident was originally reported or investigated

Personnel information

Information about an individual that is intimate or private to the individual, as distinguished from information concerning the person's official functions or public life.

Pledge of confidentiality

Promise not to disclose to an unauthorized person or agency information provided by an individual in confidence.

Protected identity

A term used in preparation of DA Form 3997, to replace the name and personal data of certain individuals. This term is often used in sensitive cases such as rape or incest.

Provost marshal

The senior officer, military or civilian directly responsible for law enforcement and security, regardless of the individual's position or title (for example, security officer, security director, and security manager). This individual must occupy a position that involves the administration of criminal justice.

Records custodian

Person charged with responsibility for proper processing, storage, safekeeping, and disposition of records containing personal information relevant to criminal investigations.

Restricted entry

A term used in preparation of DA Form 3997 to replace a blotter entry for which dissemination of any information concerning the incident is controlled or restricted.

Subject (same as offender)

Person identified and reported by law enforcement officials as the person who committed an offense. Determination that a person committed an offense is based on probable cause supported by corroborating evidence.

Unfounded offense

A criminal complaint in which a determination is made that a criminal offense was not committed or did not occur. This determination is based on police action not on court-martial findings, civil court verdicts, or command decisions.

Victim

A person who has suffered direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime. When a victim is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the term includes a spouse, legal guardian, parent, child, sibling, another family member, or another person designated by the court or the component responsible official or designee

Witness

A person who has information or evidence about a crime, and provides that knowledge to a DOD component about an offense in the investigative jurisdiction of a DOD component. When the witness is a minor, the term includes a family member or legal guardian.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

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