

THE PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN OF THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS



# MILITARY POLICE

Performing  
the Law and Order Mission  
at Home and Abroad



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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This medium is approved for the official dissemination of material designed to keep individuals within the Army knowledgeable of current and emerging developments within their areas of expertise for the purpose of enhancing professional development.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army  
Chief of Staff

Official:



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# MILITARY POLICE

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# Chief, Military Police Corps Regiment, and Commandant, U.S. Army Military Police School

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## *Brigadier General David D. Phillips*

As we near the end of our first decade of conflict following the terrorist attacks of 9/11, the Military Police Corps Regiment remains at the tip of the spear. Since the first days following the attacks, military police have deployed worldwide to protect American interests, facilities, and personnel—from the Maryland National Guard response at the Pentagon as the smoke was still rising over Washington, D.C., to the 720th Military Police Battalion participation in Operation Bright Star in Egypt, to the 503d Military Police Battalion support to the National Capital Region. These are but a few of the many military police units that reacted and secured our airports, bases, and overseas facilities. We'll never know what incidents we may have prevented or what attacks we may have thwarted, but we certainly made a difference.



Since 9/11, significant numbers of military police forces have been continually deployed worldwide. It's time for us to reflect on the past ten years, as our Nation changed and reacted to those who would attempt to hurl us back into the Dark Ages; but more importantly, it's time to look toward the next decade. How will we train, deploy, and fight our military police forces against a changing enemy and continually transforming threat? The answer is evident: We'll use our experience, evolving doctrine, leadership, values, and the intangible assets that make us such a versatile force—such as the pride and esprit de corps associated with being military police, to name just two.

The members of our Regiment (active duty, reserve, retired, and postenlistment) have a couple of things that few members of other branches possess—pride in forever belonging and a spirit of being something special. We will always be Soldiers; but years from now, when our children ask, “Mom, Dad, what did you do when you were in the Army?”, we will say, “I was an MP.”

I am an MP. I will always be an MP. We need say no more.

**Assist, Protect, Defend!**

### **Military Police Code of Ethics**

**I am** a Soldier in the United States Army.

**I am** of the troops and for the troops.

**I hold allegiance** to my country and devotion to duty above all else.

**I proudly recognize** my obligation to perform my duty with integrity, loyalty, and honesty.

**I will assist and protect** my fellow Soldiers in a manner that is fair, courteous, and impartial.

**I will promote**, by personal example, the highest standards of soldiering, stressing performance and professionalism.

**I will strive** to merit the respect of others, seeking no favor because of position; but instead, the satisfaction of a mission accomplished and a job well done.

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# Regimental Command Sergeant Major

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## *Command Sergeant Major Charles R. Kirkland*

### **The Changing Landscape of Sergeant Major Management: The Leader Development Gap and a Proposed Fix**

Another year has arrived, and we are leaning forward to ensure that we are prepared and ready to support the mission of the Army with the most professional and capable military police force possible. We are very proud of your efforts and accomplishments throughout the past year, and we are extremely excited about the future. Our leaders, Soldiers, family members, and civilians across the Regiment continue to amaze us every day; and we are committed to ensuring that you are equipped, trained, and professionally developed in a manner that leads to mission success. In this issue, I want to highlight an emerging change in our Army and explain how it impacts our Regiment. By the time this issue is published, the Army will have gone through its first iteration of command selection and slating of our fiscal year 2012 battalion and brigade command sergeants major position requirements. Let's take a look.

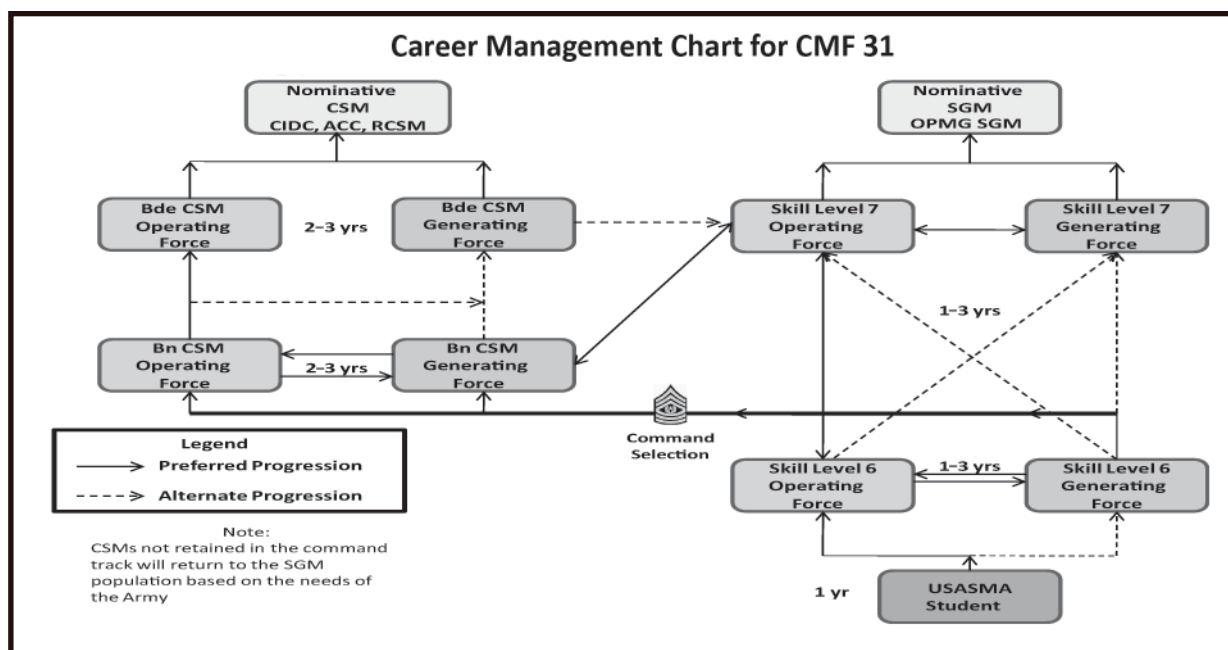


With the command slating of our battalion and brigade command sergeants major and implementation of tier level assignments, the landscape has changed. As with all change, the associated uncertainty tends to conjure negativity. Those of us who grew up under the old sergeant major management practices have a tendency to be skeptical because, after all, the old system worked for us—right? Well, change is not always bad; inside this emerging initiative, there is good. We must embrace the fact that the initiative is moving forward; and we must educate ourselves, our leaders, and our subordinates.

First, let's explore the basics of the recent changes. Under the new policy, battalion and brigade command sergeants major are selected by category (operations, strategic support, recruiting and training, and installation) to fill projected vacancies on an annual basis. This change was implemented to provide opportunities for all sergeants major and command sergeants major, regardless of military occupational specialty (MOS) or organization—especially those within life cycle organizations who would not otherwise have a chance to break the cycle and advance. This new process levels the playing field and gives everyone an opportunity to influence their future by allowing them to compete by category, by position, or not at all. It also provides the opportunity to compete for branch-immaterial positions that, in the past, were routinely reserved for certain MOSs. For example, following the implementation of command slating, the number of battalion command sergeant major opportunities available within Career Management Field (CMF) 31 (all MOSs) increased from 28 to 55; and the number of brigade command sergeant major opportunities increased from 12 to 51. Our branch elected to keep the MOSs “pure,” hard-coding our 31B, D, and E positions accordingly; therefore, the notable increases are in branch-immaterial positions that provide opportunities in other areas of the Army or in areas that are geographically appealing to our families. Branches will have an annual opportunity to adjust the coding of positions; but since command slating will not be in full operation until 2012, significant changes are not expected until it is feasible to conduct a true analysis.

The significant challenge created by this new process is the need for command sergeants major to move back to sergeant major positions within our branch. The new dynamic for the management of this population drives the need for direct branch input to support “tier level” positioning.

Figure 1, page 4, illustrates potential advancement through this process, from graduation from the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy (USASMA) through nominative-level command sergeant major. Sergeants major and command sergeants major may choose to move in and out of command sergeant major positions—or compete to remain in them. In our particular CMF, command sergeants major may serve in battalion to nominative command sergeant major positions in the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) (commonly referred to as “CID”) or U.S. Army Corrections Command (ACC), or as the Regimental command sergeant major here at the U.S. Army Military Police School. Those who choose to remain in sergeant major tracks have the opportunity to advance from Tier 1, entry level sergeant major positions to our only nominative-level sergeant major position at the Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG). The bottom line is that, regardless of the track chosen, opportunities are available for the “best qualified,” as selected by the board.

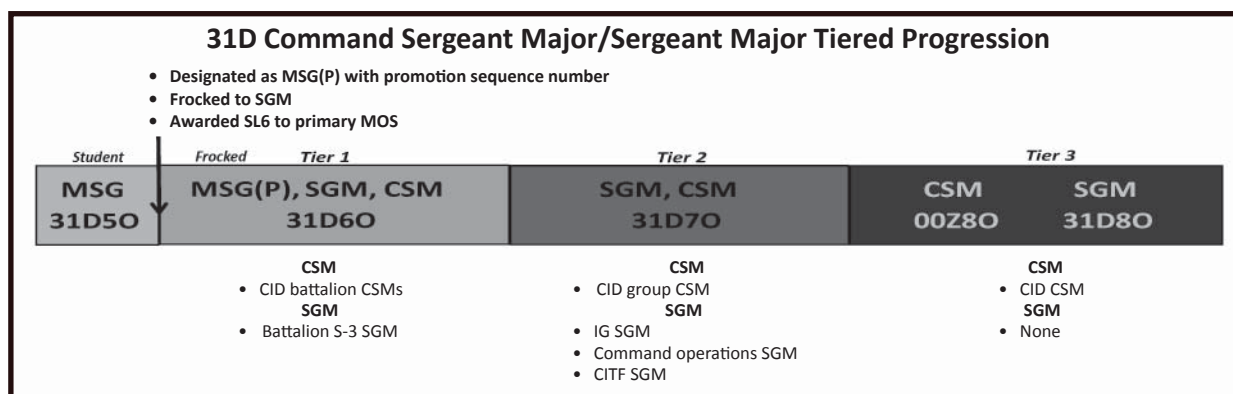


### Figure 1

Tier level assignments are designed to foster the professional development of sergeants major by assigning recent USASMA graduates to entry level positions and advancing more seasoned and experienced sergeants major into positions at higher echelons of the Army. For command sergeants major, Tier 1 represents the battalion level, Tier 2 the brigade level, and Tier 3 the nominative level.

Figure 2 illustrates the tiered progression of command sergeants major and sergeants major, using the 31D MOS as an example. It is important to note that Skill Levels 6, 7, and 8 have been added and that battalion and brigade command sergeants major retain their MOSs and skill levels in conjunction with their respective tier levels; they no longer convert to 00Z—which, under this program, is exclusive to nominative-level command sergeants major. In this example, the command operations sergeant major is a 31D70. If he previously held the position of battalion command sergeant major, he would also hold the additional skill identifier of 8A. And if he previously served as a group command sergeant major, he would hold the additional skill identifier of 8B. From the perspective of a proponent looking at the health of the CMF, we are addressing the gap that is created by our sergeants major who elect not to compete for command sergeant major positions or revert back to sergeants major following a command sergeant major assignment.

For the most part, this process mirrors the successful process of officer command selections and slating. And in an effort to reduce redundancy, our centralized promotion boards are now using the same system used by officer selection boards. However, direct branch input is an important aspect of the officer management practice that we have failed to adopt for use under our new system of assigning sergeants major based on tier levels. It is through the logical assignment to key developmental positions that officers become prepared for service at the highest levels of our branch and our Army, and military police officers are involved in these assignment decisions through the rank of colonel. However, the



### Figure 2

enlisted population is managed from within the CMF only through the rank of master sergeant. When a master sergeant becomes promotable, the sergeants major branch takes over the decision making. This creates a developmental gap that does not exist with the officer population (see Figure 3). If we are to prepare our most senior enlisted Soldiers for service at the highest levels, we cannot continue to simply assign “the next available” to a vacant position. Rather, direct branch involvement in the assignments process is imperative. The personal attention of a senior leader within the specific career field is required to manage this valuable, highly skilled population. We are currently developing recommendations for courses of action to support changes in the policy and ensure that our systems and professional development tracks are logical and that they produce the best-qualified senior enlisted leaders possible.

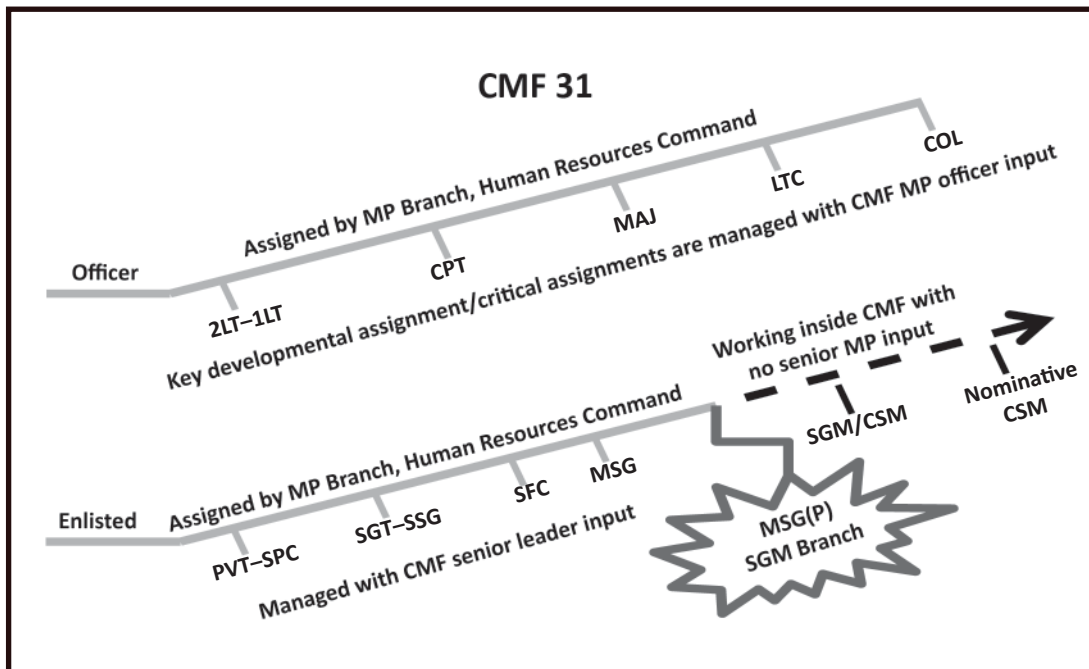


Figure 3

I encourage all Soldiers and leaders to embrace the changes in our promotion systems and to educate themselves about those changes. We just need to help the Army fine-tune the process so that our most senior enlisted Soldiers receive career-developing assignments and rewarding positions.

As always, I ask that you keep our Soldiers who are currently deployed—and the strong family members who keep the home front secure in their absence—in your thoughts and prayers. After all, it is the Soldier representing our Regiment and taking care of our Nation’s business at the “tip of the spear” who is truly important. Thank you for all you do for our Regiment and our Army.

**“Of the Troops and For the Troops”**

**“NCOs Lead the Way”**



# Regimental Chief Warrant Officer



## Chief Warrant Officer Five David Albaugh

### 31B Military Police Warriors

In keeping with this year's Military Police Corps Regimental anniversary theme, "The Army's Triple Strand of Strength," I would like to take this opportunity to begin a three-part series honoring each military occupational specialty within our great Regiment. In this first article, I am extremely proud to focus on the foundation of our great Regiment—those 31B military police men and women (also known as *warrior police*) who assist, protect, and defend our fellow Soldiers and our Nation 24/7, 365 days per year.

Not all Soldiers who volunteer to serve this great country have what it takes to become a military police Soldier. Those wishing to serve as 31Bs must possess some of the highest qualities and meet some of the most stringent military occupational specialty requirements of any Soldier within the Army. In no other initial-entry military occupational specialty is so much responsibility, authority, and trust placed in a Soldier.

Those Soldiers who successfully complete 31B one-station unit training and earn the title of *military police Soldier* are immediately held to a higher standard. They soon learn that military police often work under limited supervision and are frequently forced to make immediate decisions that affect the lives and careers of their fellow Soldiers.

31Bs are first responders. They are some of the only Soldiers who carry loaded weapons in garrison. And they are placed in a role of great responsibility on the battlefield of war abroad and the battlefield of law enforcement at home. They are 17- and 18-year olds who are taught and trained to be mature beyond their years.

Warrior police have been the most trusted and requested force in Iraq and Afghanistan since the beginning of the War on Terrorism. Whether serving in a law and order role, training local national police officers, or supporting brigade combat teams in full spectrum combat operations, they are truly the protectors of the force.

Charged with policing our own in deployed and garrison environments, military police Soldiers are also some of the most versatile in the armed forces. They must have the determination required to engage the enemy on the battlefield and the compassion necessary to console the most innocent victims of crime. Nowhere else in the Army will you find a Soldier patrolling the mean streets of a combat zone one month and wearing a McGruff costume and teaching our children about the dangers of drugs and strangers the next.

I would like to thank the 31Bs of the Regiment for their service, support, and sacrifice for our great Nation. It takes a special Soldier to live up to responsibilities of military police.

Do what has to be done.



# Army Values

**Loyalty • Duty • Respect**  
**Selfless Service • Honor**  
**Integrity • Personal Courage**





# The Profession of Arms and Professional Soldier Campaign: What Does That Mean?

*By Chief Warrant Officer Four Shaun M. Collins*

The U.S. Army Profession of Arms and Professional Soldier Campaign kicked off at the beginning of 2011. To understand what this means to us as members of a “profession of arms,” we must first ask ourselves what it means to be members of a profession. One of the primary reasons that Army senior leaders initiated this campaign was to evoke deep contemplation and self-reflection, which should, in turn, lead to some substantial adjustments to our current beliefs and actions. These changes are expected to significantly impact leader development and our approach to the measurement of success, while improving our focus on mission accomplishment and helping to create the most ethical environment possible.

The first question we should ask ourselves is this: “Do we belong to a profession or a bureaucracy?” A *profession* is defined as “a vocation or occupation requiring advanced education and training and involving intellectual skills, as medicine, law, theology, engineering, teaching, etc.”<sup>1</sup> A *bureaucracy* is defined as “the administration of government through departments and subdivisions managed by sets of appointed officials following an inflexible routine.”<sup>2</sup> But the question of whether we belong to a profession or a bureaucracy is not as simple to answer as we might think; we must truly reflect on what our profession is and what it means to be a professional within it. How do we operate? And are we actually contributing to a profession? Let’s examine some of the things that are done Army-wide nearly every day.

From what I can ascertain, the Travel Risk Planning System—including the vehicle inspection process—was designed to help prevent injuries and deaths of our Soldiers—specifically those in the grades of E-1 through E-6 with less than six years of service, who typically engage in the most high-risk behavior and frequently operate poorly maintained vehicles. The system was apparently designed to ensure that leaders help junior personnel evaluate their recreational activities, consider appropriate risk mitigation tools, and operate safe vehicles in a safe manner. At some point, though, these became standard procedures for everyone. But who inspects the battalion commander’s vehicle? The command sergeant major’s vehicle? The chief warrant officer’s vehicle? If we were to take a look, I think we would find that inspection sheets have been completed for these vehicles; but I also

think it is unlikely that anyone left the building to complete them. Unfortunately, this practice has become standard across the board; and today, Soldiers think nothing of completing this “false official statement.” They rationalize that everybody else is doing the same thing and everyone knows it. However, if we have someone else physically inspect our senior leaders’ vehicles, we send a clear signal that no one is ever mature enough to ensure that his or her own vehicle is safe to drive, responsible enough to make his or her own decisions, or capable enough to take action. Both of these situations send damaging messages to our young Soldiers. Had we maintained our focus on the demographic that actually required the additional attention, the Travel Risk Planning System would probably still be a viable tool; however, it is not. Instead, we have implemented the system in such a way that we have created an undercurrent of unethical conduct that erodes the very fabric of our profession.

Quarterly counseling sessions were also designed to engage leaders to assist their subordinates. But if we were to take an honest look at when and how counseling statements are completed, we would find that the forms are filled out merely to meet requirements—not to meet the needs of the individuals who receive them. Consequently, very little meaningful counseling ever really takes place.

There are dozens of other similar examples ranging from mandatory standards-of-conduct training (which is repeatedly presented to Soldiers throughout their careers, despite no changes in the standards and little likelihood that Soldiers will forget those standards) to the distributed learning Antiterrorism Level 1 Course (which most Soldiers quickly skim through to reach the end-of-course scenario questions with easy-to-predict answers).

So, what are we focusing on—the requirement or the need? Are we preparing our units to pass inspections or to accomplish the mission? Are we training our personnel to meet mandated standards or to achieve optimal performance? Are we documenting and reporting our mistakes simply to ensure that we are “covered,” or are we underwriting them and using them as training opportunities? We all tend to focus on areas in which we are graded; so if we are graded on documents that show what we have done, then our focus is on getting those documents completed.

Every Army process was designed to help us achieve a specific objective; however, because processes are easily measurable and gradable, they have become the objective and we have lost sight of the original intent. We have created a culture in which we merely “meet requirements” or “pencil whip” documentation and, in the process, have eroded the ethical development of our organizations. As we slide further into this rut, we are leaving our Soldiers stagnant, ill-prepared, increasingly inflexible, and afraid to make decisions. In short, we are making them afraid to grow!

To develop strong leaders, we need to train and enable them. We need to hold subordinates accountable, when appropriate; and we need to underwrite honest mistakes. We need to expose Soldiers to processes, but only after they understand the intended objectives and realize that a process is only a means of achieving an objective. Processes that are put into place to help Soldiers accomplish specific tasks or missions should not be used as the scale to measure success. It is the successful accomplishment of a task or mission itself that should be evaluated—not the path that is taken to get there.

If Soldiers successfully accomplish an assigned task or mission without using the process that was designed to help get them there, then the process and the standard may need to be reevaluated to determine whether they are still relevant. A high failure rate may also indicate the need for a reevaluation to ensure that the standard is achievable with the personnel and resources available.

While some processes were derived as a result of safety issues, others were adopted as a means to an end. When safety is the reason for the prescribed sequence of steps, the process must be enforced as developed. In situations with an arbitrary process, the performance of steps in the proper sequence is less important than the successful completion of the task, regardless of the method of execution or order in which the steps are performed. Rather than stifling our Soldiers, we should be encouraging their independent thought and problem-solving skills. Otherwise, we are likely to produce an army of robots who do only as they are told. We cannot afford to create a force in which Soldiers do nothing because there is no one available to authorize action or tell them how to go about accomplishing their mission. We need to stop developing our leaders using a “what to think” approach and start focusing on “how to think.”

Of course, there are also mandatory training, standard, and process requirements, such as those associated with the Prevention of Sexual Harassment, Equal Opportunity/Equal Employment Opportunity, Information Assurance, Human Trafficking, and Operations Security Programs.

While the reason behind the initial development of these and a myriad of other mandatory requirements may be evident, we are obligated to frequently evaluate these requirements to ensure that we are fulfilling the original need and that the Soldier is ultimately benefiting from our efforts. At some point we need to say, “We’ve got it” and stop expending precious time and resources on reinforcing clearly defined standards of conduct. We should present standards early in Soldiers’ careers, require them to sign a document indicating that they understand and agree to abide by them, and hold individuals who deviate from the standards accountable for their actions.

We need to use common sense—not blanket practices. Does it make sense for an E-5 to provide classroom instruction on cold-weather driving to an E-3 who has never driven in winter conditions? Does it make sense for the E-5 to provide that training to an E-7 who has been successfully driving in cold weather for 20 years? Should the training be conducted in a classroom—or should it consist of practical, hands-on instruction? Which of these methods will better prepare the Soldier? Taking the common-sense approach allows us to, once again, use our training time to build technical expertise rather than engage in “check the block” training designed to “prove” that an errant individual was recently instructed not to engage in inappropriate conduct. If we fail to use common sense and logic in leading Soldiers, how can we expect them to do so in conducting their missions?

I strongly believe that we are all members of a profession; however, our profession is at risk of being taken over by bureaucracy. I believe that this is why our most senior leaders considered the Profession of Arms and Professional Soldier Campaign to be necessary. We need to take the time to reevaluate each aspect of the culture around us and ask ourselves if it adds value or if it is merely a bureaucratic requirement that is no longer relevant. We need to ensure that our Army is a professional organization that always values leader development and mission accomplishment over prescribed processes and “cookie cutter” approaches. We need to constantly ask ourselves: “Is this value-added to the Soldier on the ground?” “Does this contribute to optimal performance?” “Does this negate a previous requirement?” And, of course, “Am I a member of a profession or a bureaucracy?” We need to stop trying to make a difference and BE the difference!

**Editor’s Note:** *This article is solely the personal opinion of the author. It does not reflect the official position of the U.S. Army Military Police School or the U.S. Army.*

**Endnotes:**

<sup>1</sup>Webster’s New World College Dictionary, Wiley Publishing, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, 2010.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

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# Apt Violence

*By Major Richard L. Scott*

*It is estimated that, by the 1950s, nearly half of all wartime casualties were noncombatants.<sup>1</sup> It is also estimated that the number had reached 80 percent by the 1980s.<sup>2</sup> Given the complexities of irregular warfare and the likelihood that it will continue to dominate near-term operations, the development and deployment of nonlethal weapons (NLWs) may result in an increased capability at a lower risk to noncombatants and deployed forces. How, then, might the United States employ a nonlethal approach to warfare, rather than the “kill or be killed” tactic commonly associated with conventional military operations?*

Noncombatant deaths and unnecessary collateral damage could be reduced by augmenting the existing U.S. arsenal with NLWs. For example, the incorporation of NLWs into U.S. military operations might have minimized civilian casualties, significantly decreased the damage, and prevented the extensive looting associated with the conclusion of major combat operations in Iraq in 2003.

In a joint statement issued with Great Britain Prime Minister Tony Blair in April 2003, President Bush stated, “Coalition forces take great care to avoid civilian casualties. . . . We are taking every step possible to safeguard

. . . the incorporation of NLWs into U.S. military operations might have minimized civilian casualties, significantly decreased the damage, and prevented the extensive looting associated with the conclusion of major combat operations in Iraq in 2003.

Muslim holy sites and other protected places in Iraq that are important to the religious and cultural heritage of Islam and of Iraq. . . . We reaffirm our commitment to protect Iraq’s natural resources, as the patrimony of the people of Iraq, which should be used only for their benefit.”<sup>3</sup> The use of NLWs might have significantly improved the effectiveness of Soldiers in supporting the President’s goals; it might still aid forces in future conflict and postconflict operations.

There are two primary categories of NLW technologies—counterpersonnel and countermateriel. Counterpersonnel technologies include tools used in crowd and riot control situations, personnel debilitation, area denial to personnel, and facility clearance. Countermateriel technologies include tools designed to deny access to vehicles and vessels and to obstruct facilities. A third, less significant category involves counter-capability tools designed to neutralize or disable buildings or mechanical or electrical facilities.

Field Manual (FM) 3-24 states, “The military forces that successfully defeat insurgencies are usually those able to overcome their institutional inclination to wage conventional war against insurgents.”<sup>4</sup> NLWs represent a resource that can be used by the military to achieve its objectives without the unintended secondary effects associated with conventional lethal weapons. All categories of NLW technologies—counterpersonnel, countermateriel, and countercapability—could be incorporated into the existing arsenal and used in appropriate situations by trained professionals.

The ability to effectively convey the message that the United States is committed to reducing noncombatant deaths and unnecessary collateral damage is contingent upon the clear communication of senior leaders through information operations. This is particularly important in counterinsurgency operations, where winning hearts and minds remains a strategic objective.

Imagine a scenario in which Soldiers who are armed only with lethal weapons enter the domicile of a person who is guilty of nothing more than consuming too much alcohol. Think of the actionable intelligence that may be gathered by isolating, capturing, and interrogating the inebriated person, rather than killing him. Whereas one approach involves nuances and subtleties, the other involves only blunt-force trauma. NLWs allow for intangible results that lethal weapons do not.

*(Continued on page 19)*



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# Leader Effectiveness in the Implementation of CISM

*By Captain Nate Brookshire*

*This article describes a Military Police Corps study designed to analyze the use and effectiveness of critical-incident stress management (CISM). The question remains: “Can we reduce the occurrences of suicide through effective CISM programs?” On 4 September 2006, I received a call from a close friend who was the executive officer for a military police unit at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. He called to inform me that one of the Soldiers from my former platoon had shot and killed himself. At the time of the call, my friend was on his way to the Soldier’s apartment to learn more details. But the most important detail of all was never uncovered: The Soldier’s command, family, and friends still do not know why this outstanding individual chose to take his own life. What they do know is that he completed two strenuous deployments and that he had a strong bond with his fellow platoon members. As individuals within the organization moved on, the Soldier remained with an ever-decreasing number of those whom he considered to be family.*

Current research indicates that the use of a methodical process involving selected, trained peer supporters can have a positive effect on the ability to prevent or appropriately react to critical-incident stress. There are multitudes of emergency service organization programs designed to help emergency professionals handle critical-incident stress. Since the 1980s, civilian emergency service and federal disaster agencies have commonly used critical-incident stress debriefings as a tool for conducting psychological first aid. The U.S. Army Military Police School currently uses the Critical-Incident Peer Support (CIPS) Program to train leaders in the CISM process. However, there are indications that improvements to CISM programs are necessary. Primary research indicates that emergency service organizations need a standardized CISM program that focuses on resiliency, leader effectiveness, and education. A multicomponent management approach and the establishment of long-term studies should enhance leadership capabilities to care for emergency service responders.

Emergency service organizations face numerous critical incidents that directly impact the long-term effectiveness of individuals and organizations. Natural disasters, terrorist attacks, mass shootings, and U.S. involvement in long-term conflicts have heightened the focus on CISM. In the early 1980s, Jeffrey T. Mitchell designed a CISM program consisting of a “‘package’ of

crisis intervention tactics that are strategically woven together to (1) mitigate the impact of a traumatic event, (2) facilitate normal recovery processes in normal people who are having normal reactions to traumatic events, (3) restore individuals, groups, and organizations to adaptive function, and . . . (4) identify people within an organization or a community who would benefit from additional support services or a referral for further evaluation and, possibly, psychological treatment.”<sup>1</sup> This program is now under attack due to a lack of longitudinal studies regarding its effectiveness. Bryan E. Bledsoe posits that the “Mitchell Model” may even cause negative results.<sup>2</sup>

A February 2010 study conducted by Webster University, St. Louis, Missouri, focused specifically on Military Police Corps leaders who are responsible for managing stress reduction programs within their organizations. However, the Military Police Corps is unique in that military police serve in a dual capacity—as law enforcement officers and as Soldiers. Commonly referred to as the *warrior police*, these Soldiers provide police expertise to the combat commander in garrison and deployed environments.<sup>3</sup> Although the military police population is valuable to critical-incident stress studies, the results obtained cannot be used to effectively draw conclusions for emergency service responders as a whole.

The Webster University study included an online survey designed to identify the current application and

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effectiveness of CISM programs within the Military Police Corps. Questionnaires were e-mailed to 1,751 military police leaders in the ranks of chief warrant officer two through chief warrant officer five and captain through colonel; 179 of these questionnaires were completed and returned, for a response rate of 9.78 percent.

The findings indicated that 58.1 percent of the respondents had received CISM training during the previous twelve months. In general, those respondents felt that the instructors were passionate about the subject matter and that the CISM training was somewhat effective; however, they also felt that the programs and training methodology were inconsistently applied throughout the organization and that CISM training should be standardized.

Several of the respondents indicated that the U.S. Army lecture or online approach to the implementation of stress reduction programs is ineffective and that access to CISM training and resources is limited and poorly defined. Only 24.4 percent of the respondents agreed that the current method of CISM training is effective.

While most respondents (68.2 percent) indicated that their leaders support CISM, some were not aware of any CISM programs at all, and others felt that their leaders expected them to be “hardened” to events. Overall, survey participants rated the understanding of CISM in their organizations as moderate (43.9 percent). They noted that most of the programs available in their organizations are inspected and validated by their leaders. Respondents indicated that mandated programs (such as Suicide Awareness, Battlemind, and Prevention of Sexual Assault) are well defined, but that specific peer support programs and methods for managing critical-incident stress are not. One respondent commented that his organization requires CISM training without fully defining what CISM is and that leaders, therefore, do not resource the program—or even check to see if it has been implemented. Numerous other respondents indicated that their organizations took CISM issues into consideration only after a critical incident had already occurred, leaving them with limited resources and capabilities to benefit from the program. The following survey excerpts illustrate specific concerns about leadership support for the staffing of CISM programs within emergency service organizations:

- “We fail to show empathy toward those who truly need the time and attention to discuss problems, issues, and concerns.”
- “My employer required several paramedics who had witnessed the violent death of a child to attend a critical-incident stress program, and it resulted in more hostility than it reduced stress.”
- “Not once have I, or any of the agents I know of, had any sort of support program offered to us. It seems to me that our chain of command thinks we are all

just ‘hardened’ to such incidents and [that] we have learned to deal with the stress on our own. We are expected to report to duty the next day and drive on like nothing has ever happened.”

Overall, the survey revealed that 64.4 percent of the respondents agreed that CISM is beneficial. The results suggest that leaders who take the time to learn about their subordinates, conduct realistic training, and follow up with counseling are successful in reducing the negative impact of critical-incident stress. Many of the essay responses revealed great concern for the impact of critical-incident stress on emergency service personnel. Respondents agreed (at a rate of 43.3 percent) that CISM programs reduced the effects of a traumatic experience (with another 43.3 percent neither agreeing nor disagreeing with that assessment). The high rate of indifference could be attributed to the inability of respondents to address the effectiveness of the programs due to a lack of tracking and follow-up care for those who have experienced critical-incident stress.

Many of the respondents (55.7 percent) knew someone who had committed suicide, and most (60.8 percent) agreed that enhanced stress-management programs would reduce the suicide rate.

The free-text portion of the survey contained numerous positive comments regarding the CIPS Program, which could serve as a model of CISM standardization in organizations that routinely react to critical incidents.

The respondents also expressed some overall concern about the effective implementation of CISM programs. It appears that organizations—many of which are overwhelmed—are merely “checking the box” when it comes to fulfilling training requirements. However, more than half of the survey respondents (54.4 percent) agreed that the lack of a peer support program would negatively impact the ability of their units to accomplish their missions. Furthermore, 57.7 percent of the respondents believed that, if improperly implemented, CISM programs could have a negative impact on their organizations. Based on the results of the study, the following actions are recommended:

- Mandate a uniform CIPS training program led by experienced peer supporters.
- Increase military police leaders’ participation in the program.
- Increase CIPS funding and contract former military police and special agents to assist units in peer support training.
- Avoid “check the box” training methodology.
- Validate the program through surveys and follow-ups.
- Consider establishing one CIPS administrator for each installation or region.

As a result of his experience in behavioral medicine and his time as a noncommissioned officer in the Special Forces, Major Thomas Jarrett (a mental-health provider who served in Baghdad, Iraq) developed Warrior Resilience Training. He describes the program as a stopgap measure between mandatory training, such as Suicide Awareness and Battlemind, and traditional combat stress programs.<sup>4</sup> Warrior Resilience Training focuses on Soldiers' values, the Warrior Ethos, and stoic philosophy. Jarrett's methods are comparable to Mitchell's peer support methodology,<sup>5</sup> in that they promote caring and compassionate leaders who are trained to identify the adverse effects of critical-incident stress in individuals and organizations. Jarrett, who works closely with existing Army programs, uses the training to prepare medics for the battlefield. According to a brief survey conducted after the completion of a class, Soldiers and their leaders felt that positive results were gained from the voluntary training.<sup>6</sup>

In conclusion, the current CIPS Program meets the basic tenets of CISM methodology and could be used to further the attempts of the Military Police Corps—and the Army in general—to reduce suicide rates within our ranks. However, the Webster University survey of Military Police Corps leadership indicates a need for more effective CISM. Leaders at all levels could surely benefit from additional instruction in developing effective peer support programs related to CISM.

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# Lessons Learned From OUR

By Major William B. McKannay

**Editor's Note:** *In response to the devastating 12 January 2010 earthquake, Major McKannay was deployed to Haiti, where he served as the provost marshal for Joint Task Force (JTF)–Haiti. He was tasked with unifying the efforts of security forces from all services and several interagency partners to provide physical security for task force assets and to enable traumatized Haitian and United Nations (UN) security forces to regain stable footing.*

The earthquake relief mission, or Operation Unified Response (OUR), tested our collective ability to quickly respond to a devastating natural disaster in a joint, combined, and interagency manner. Although the uniqueness of responses to similar operations sometimes generates lessons learned that can be applied to contingency plans for future disaster relief efforts, it is the commonalities between OUR and other, ongoing operations that produce the greatest lessons learned. And while OUR was short-lived in comparison to other deployments, there were some lessons learned that may be of great benefit to the entire community of military police and Soldiers in general—specifically, in the areas of universality of new doctrine; cross-cutting effects of joint, combined, and interagency operations; and benefits of law enforcement training and operations on mission effectiveness. It is important to understand—

- How changes in doctrine throughout the past three to four years have improved effectiveness in a variety of combat and humanitarian operating environments.
- How experience gained from many years of joint, combined, and interagency operations has improved the capabilities, efficiencies, and overall delivery speed of the Department of Defense (DOD).
- How law enforcement training and operations benefit humanitarian aid and disaster relief (HA/DR) missions.

Hopefully, by sharing the lessons learned along three themes, others within our community can effectively apply them.

## Universality of New Doctrine

The publication of Field Manual (FM) 3-24 was a watershed event for U.S. forces. Although the need for new counterinsurgency (COIN) doctrine was realized through challenges faced in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom, the usefulness of FM 3-24 permeated all types of operations. Its “whole government” approach to operations represented the best means available for quelling disorder and setting operations on the path to success; and soon after its publication, COIN became the mantra of all branches of the armed forces—especially the Army and Marine Corps.<sup>1</sup>

However, the focus of the new COIN doctrine was limited to stemming insurgencies and reducing their support bases. Commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan quickly realized that these operations fell short of the long-term strategic goal of rebuilding failed or failing states. This led to the development of FM 3-07, which is the most comprehensive work on the subject of stability operations ever published by the U.S. Army. It bridges the divides between offense, defense, and stability operations and demonstrates that stability operations are inherently linked to joint forces, other military components, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and private actors. Possibly the most important lesson of FM 3-07, as Lieutenant General William B. Caldwell IV and Lieutenant Colonel Steven M. Leonard point out, is that “In the current conflicts, our inability to achieve interagency unity of effort, to forge a whole-of-government approach founded on shared understanding of a common goal, is the single most significant obstacle to our attaining sustainable, enduring success.”<sup>2</sup>

But those who developed FM 3-24 and FM 3-07 may not have realized how significantly the manuals would impact HA/DR operations. It so happens that the principles employed for COIN and stability operations can also be applied to HA/DR operations. While the “enemy forces” encountered in an HA/DR operation are time and the elements, the primary deciding factor is arguably the same as that for Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom—the support of the populace.

Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines who were involved in OUR wasted no time applying lessons learned from operations in Iraq and Afghanistan to problems they faced in Haiti. As U.S. forces spread across the earthquake-ravaged regions of the country, they identified the greatest needs as public order, food, medical care, and shelter. DOD leaders assembled JTF elements; other government agencies; nongovernmental organizations; local leaders; and private, volunteer organizations to jointly determine priorities and match them with the appropriate corresponding resources. This allowed for the application of economy of force and reinforced the credibility of local agencies and aid groups that will remain engaged long after DOD forces leave. The ability and confidence that Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines applied to the effort



**Military police provide crowd control assistance at a humanitarian aid distribution point in Port Au Prince, Haiti, 27 January 2010.**

was derived from years of experience gained on the streets and in the mountains of Iraq and Afghanistan. According to a Marine officer, “[The earthquake relief effort] is very similar to Iraq and Afghanistan, except that here, there is no bad guy. We’re helping the populace, winning their trust. This is right up our alley. All of us are products of the COIN manual.”<sup>3</sup>

### **Cross-Cutting Effects of Joint, Combined, and Interagency Operations**

The nation-building efforts in the U.S. Central Command area of operations have primarily been a mission of non-DOD U.S. government agencies; but without the unity of effort between DOD and these other U.S. government agencies, progress stalls or—worse yet—is derailed completely. For example, the financial and diplomatic programs implemented and managed by the U.S. State Department, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other agencies significantly impact the effectiveness of provincial reconstruction teams.<sup>4</sup> And the U.S. Department of Justice is intimately involved in the training and development of host nation police forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. Without the daily contact (involving the coordination, synchronization, and resourcing of missions) between these civilian agencies and the U.S. forces conducting provincial reconstruction team and police-training missions, success would have been impossible to achieve.

The knowledge and experience gained by our forces through the long years of joint, combined, and interagency

operations serve as a force multiplier, increasing leader and Soldier confidence. U.S. Service members are now aware that military forces are not the only tool available for mission accomplishment. More importantly, they know which tools can best be leveraged for a particular situation—whether that tool is a sister Service, an allied force with a better cultural understanding, an interagency office, or a nongovernmental organization with better technical expertise.

The U.S. forces that were flown into Haiti on short notice quickly realized that the scope of the problem far exceeded their own capacity. However, their years of experience afforded them the confidence needed to reach out, establish relationships, and find the best solutions for delivering aid and saving Haitian lives. With the benefit of these past interagency experiences, OUR proved to be a model for unity of effort. The U.S. Agency for International Development was designated as the lead federal agency for OUR, while DOD was assigned in support. The commander of JTF-Haiti provided support for the U.S. Ambassador to Haiti; and the U.S. Agency for International Development, JTF-Haiti, and U.S. Embassy staffs were intermixed to provide the holistic planning and delivery of HA/DR. According to Mr. Lynne Platte, director of Narcotics Affairs and senior representative of the U.S. Embassy in Haiti, “. . . what we did here as a team for the Haitian security situation in those early weeks after the earthquake exemplifies the best of military-civilian partnership.”<sup>5</sup>

## Benefits of Law Enforcement Training and Operations on Mission Effectiveness

For years, the Military Police Corps has been known as the “Force of Choice” due to its versatility and scalability. However, the relatively recent focus on combat operations has allowed traditional law enforcement skills to atrophy. Although missions that military police have been admirably performing in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom prepared them fairly well for the HA/DR support to Haiti, the years of reduced focus on police operations in garrison has left a gap between the requirements of operational and garrison mission commanders and the ability of military police to provide comprehensive law enforcement. This capability gap is being addressed across the Military Police Corps Regiment by training military police to higher policing standards and by placing them in positions of greater responsibility within the overall emergency services mission. This emphasis has resulted in the enhancement of security at U.S. Army installations and an improvement in the effectiveness of military police in any operating environment—including that of HA/DR.

The JTF-Haiti provost marshal staff was in the unique and very rewarding position of watching and, at times, influencing the assigned missions of military police involved in OUR. As identified during the OUR planning process, areas that initially required attention included critical-asset security, humanitarian-aid security, and assistance to local and international security forces who were attempting to ensure the timely and effective distribution of aid to the most critical areas. Military police naturally fit into the roles that were created to achieve these planning goals.

In addition, the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the UN Police Advisory Mission, and the Haitian National Police were greatly affected by the earthquake and, likewise, required support. The UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the UN Police suffered heavy casualties; 83 personnel died (including the head and deputy head of the UN Mission and the deputy UN police commissioner), and hundreds were wounded.<sup>6</sup> The Haitian National Police suffered greatly, as well; 75 personnel were killed, and more than 400 officers were missing or wounded.<sup>7</sup> These crippling losses resulted in a great need for security augmentation, planning, and resourcing support.

At first, commanders gravitated toward using military police forces for critical-site security, convoy security, and personal security escorts—just as they had in recent operations in other theaters. However, as the JTF became more established, requirements for circulation control, antiterrorism/force protection, physical security, law and order operations, and criminal investigations increased. With limited military police assets present in Haiti, the JTF provost marshal cell and the two combat support military police company commanders were forced to use all available assets for these missions. Most of the challenges associated with a lack of depth and experience in traditional military

police functions (antiterrorism/force protection, physical security, law and order operations, criminal investigations) were overcome by working long, hard hours and reaching back to the U.S. Army Military Police School, 16th Military Police Brigade, and 3d Military Police Group (U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command [USACID] [commonly referred to as “CID”]).

Although military police associated with OUR performed their duties extremely well, the U.S. Army Military Police School and home stations are engaged in ongoing efforts to improve training to enhance military police skills and abilities and to provide higher-level services to JTF commanders in similar operations in any environment.

## Conclusion

The losses suffered by Haiti and our UN partners were horrific; however, the global emergency relief response and initial restoration are inspiring. On a personal level, I am grateful for the opportunity to participate as a member of JTF-Haiti—a truly interagency solution to a very complex problem. The lessons that I learned with regard to the importance of permeating up-to-date doctrine throughout the ranks; the benefits of joint, combined, and interagency operations; and the enhancement of military police core competencies will stay with me. I hope that sharing these lessons will have a positive effect on the future of the U.S. Army and Military Police Corps Regiment.

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# 93d Military Police Battalion Rededicates Their Focus

*By Captain Derrick W. Dew*



*Today's Military Police Corps is in the midst of a paradigm shift. While we have consistently provided first-class military police support in Iraq and Afghanistan, most of our resources and training philosophies have (rightfully) been focused on combat support. As a result, one of our key skill sets—law enforcement operations—has been significantly degraded. As multiple deployment cycles are ending and Soldiers are returning to garrison in ever-increasing numbers, law enforcement functions are quickly moving to the forefront based on the importance of creating a safe and secure environment for our Soldiers, civilians, veterans, and their families.*

At Fort Bliss, Texas, there has been an increase from about 9,000 Air Defense Soldiers assigned to the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command to more than 35,000 Soldiers assigned to the U.S. Army Forces Command. This number is expected to top out at more than 50,000 Soldiers (along with their families) by fiscal year 2015. This incredible growth would, alone, be significant; but the fact that a large percentage of this population resides off the main installation makes the need for proactive, adaptive, and creative community law enforcement paramount. The 93d Military Police Battalion "War Eagles," located at Fort Bliss, have rededicated their focus to law and order operations to ensure that, in spite of recent events, our Soldiers and their families continue to enjoy living in one of the safest cities in our country.

## **Law Enforcement Training Seminar**

The 93d Military Police Battalion, together with the Directorate of Emergency Services (DES), has instituted a Law Enforcement Training Seminar as a means of rededicating the focus of military police Soldiers to the fundamentals of law enforcement by cultivating and maintaining the law enforcement skill set. The Law Enforcement Training Seminar, which is now mandatory for all 93d Military Police Battalion Soldiers in the grades of E-1 through E-7 and O-1 through O-3, is divided into three phases:

- **Phase I.** The focus of this phase, which is conducted at the unit level, is on basic military police skills that are needed for the completion of Phase II.
- **Phase II.** This phase consists of training such as the Military Police Firearms Qualification Course, observer/controller training, Taser training, and active-shooter training.
- **Phase III.** In this phase, military police Soldiers conduct on-the-job training that spans three different shifts.

In addition to the Soldiers of the 93d Military Police Battalion, the Law Enforcement Training Seminar is also

used to train and certify military police Soldiers from the 1st Armored Division. To date, two brigade combat team military police platoons have been certified and two others should soon receive certification. This certification process allows military police who are assigned to brigade combat teams at Fort Bliss to work in the community law enforcement arena and, thus, retain a perishable skill set. The reaction of commanders, Soldiers, and civilians to 1st Armored Division military police performing policing duties within the community has been very positive.

Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve military police units are also trained and certified via the Law Enforcement Training Seminar. In conjunction with the 93d Military Police Battalion (which provides supplemental instructors), Task Force Outlaw conducts Phase I and II training for National Guard and Reserve units. Phase III students perform on-the-job training with the 93d Military Police Battalion red cycle company. The partnership between the 93d Military Police Battalion and Task Force Outlaw enables National Guard and Reserve Soldiers to be trained and certified on the critical law enforcement skill set before operations or deployment.

## **El Paso Police Department Liaison Program**

A unique and diverse skill set is necessary for effective, contemporary law enforcement. And since most of the new growth in the Fort Bliss area is occurring off the installation, the support of local, state, and federal law enforcement officials is critical. Fortunately, the 93d Military Police Battalion and DES have a wonderful, mutually supportive law enforcement relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other key agencies—particularly, the El Paso Police Department. The El Paso Police Department Liaison Program provides for carefully selected noncommissioned officers from the 93d Military Police Battalion to serve as liaisons and advisors within select El Paso regional police departments on any law enforcement matter pertaining to military personnel assigned to Fort Bliss. These Soldiers

do not respond to the scene of an incident; however, they provide the El Paso Police Department with a much-needed military connection to U.S. Soldier subjects and offenders.

Together, the post Courtesy Patrol Program and the El Paso Police Department Liaison Program allow local police to quickly turn U.S. Soldiers over to military police for subsequent processing within military channels.

### **Active-Shooter Program**

Following the November 2009 shooting spree that took place at Fort Hood, Texas, the 93d Military Police Battalion and the Fort Bliss DES conducted an assessment of active-shooter response capabilities within the Fort Bliss workforce. In December 2009, each law enforcement officer received two hours of active-shooter reinforcement training, with a focus on active-shooter response requirements and protocols. In March 2010, three law enforcement officers attended a 40-hour, Advanced Active-Shooter Train-the-Trainer Course conducted at Fort Hood. These law enforcement officer trainers then returned to Fort Bliss and, in April 2010, assisted DES in providing all law enforcement officers with 16 hours of active-shooter response training. Since then, the training has been incorporated in the Military Police Law Enforcement Training Seminar and the Department of the Army (DA) Civilian Police Annual Sustainment Training Program.

In addition to preparing the military workforce to respond to an active-shooter event, DES also developed a training program for the community. This program, which was implemented in January 2010, addresses how to plan for, and react to, an active-shooter situation. A total of fifty-one presentations were conducted from January to April 2010, with more than 4,000 community members in attendance.

On 22 September 2010, with the active-shooter and Incident Command System protocols deeply ingrained in our law enforcement culture, the unthinkable occurred. As reported in the press, a lone gunman walked into a Fort Bliss shopping center and opened fire—killing one employee and critically wounding another. The gunman then walked out of the building and was subsequently killed by a DES member responding at the scene. This incident, coupled with the Fort Hood tragedy, has brought active-shooter programs to the forefront of military police law enforcement training. The 93d Military Police Battalion's approach to active-shooter scenarios has since been reshaped to include the synchronization of military police

and DA civilian police training plans; the retrofitting of military police patrol vehicles with M4 rifle response capabilities; and the acquisition of new rifles, better ammunition, and protective vests—all while the battalion continues to implement realistic, scenario-based, response training.

The 93d Military Police Battalion active-shooter training follows the “crawl, walk, run” training methodology:

- The crawl phase consists of classroom instruction on topics such as the history of active shooting, the management of stress during armed conflict, and lessons learned from past active-shooter incidents.
- The walk phase covers armed-response drills such as shoot/don't shoot exercises and reflexive fire drills.
- The active-shooter training culminates with the run phase, which consists of full-speed, scenario-based response exercises in which air-soft pistols and rifles are used to add realism.

The goal of the battalion's active-shooter training initiative is to incorporate local police officers into our active-shooter training and to get our military police incorporated into theirs. This should increase the synergy between the Army and civilian law enforcement agencies, which in turn, should improve the effectiveness of possible future joint operations.

### **Conclusion**

After more than nine years of persistent conflict, the Army is returning to a more balanced footing and our Soldiers and their families are finally getting an opportunity to take a much-needed break. However, the senior leaders of the Military Police Corps Regiment clearly understand that providing world-class law enforcement support throughout the Army is a must; and our military police will be tasked with creating and maintaining a safe and secure environment. To regain and maintain our unique skill set, we must redirect our focus on law and order operations. After all, law enforcement is what makes us special. It is our police skills that differentiate us from the other branches of the Army.

### **Assist, Protect, and Defend!**

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*Captain Dew is the commander of the 202d Military Police Company, 93d Military Police Battalion. He holds a bachelor's degree in political science, with a focus on international relations, from Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama.*



# Military Police:

## The First Choice for First Response

*Article and photographs by Sergeant Heather A. Denby*

Soldiers from the 92d Military Police Battalion, 4th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, rose to the challenge of combating the effects of a 31 December 2010 tornado that left 4 people on the installation with minor injuries and more than 150 military homes uninhabitable.

Sergeant Joshua Parker, a military policeman with the 4th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade, was the desk sergeant on duty at the Directorate of Emergency Services building the morning the storm hit. "I received a call that a tornado had touched down south of [Training Area 211, and] I immediately notified my patrols to take cover," Sergeant Parker said.

As soon as the storm cleared the post, the phone calls began to pour in. "I instructed the patrols to follow the storm's path across post to conduct damage assessments and check for any injured personnel," said Parker.

Military police Soldiers are trained in the area of first response during Advanced Individual Training, and they receive follow-up training at the unit level.

Sergeant Andrew Dean, a military policeman assigned to the 463d Military Police Company, 92d Military Police Battalion, was the patrol supervisor during the storm. He was the first to arrive at Goethals Drive—the hardest-hit housing area on the post. "I called in to the [Directorate of Emergency Services] desk to let them know that military housing was pretty much destroyed," Sergeant Dean said. "Then, I got out of my vehicle and started searching for any people who might be trapped. At the very first home on the street, I heard yelling and I finally saw a hand reaching out of a small hole," he said. "I just kept talking to him, and somehow he was able to push his child out of the rubble." Dean credits his quick reaction to muscle memory developed through unit training.

As Sergeant Dean was doing his job, hundreds of other military police Soldiers across the installation were doing theirs. More than 350 military police were called in on New Year's Eve to respond to the natural disaster.



**Above and below: Military police Soldiers assess damage and search for injured victims of the tornado.**





These Soldiers conducted search-and-rescue operations and wellness checks, provided initial casualty assistance, established traffic control points, and performed damage assessments.

In less than an hour, the Directorate of Emergency Services and the 92d Military Police Battalion established an on-site mobile command post that was capable of fielding telephone calls and e-mail messages and dispatching emergency responders throughout the state. Via radio, dispatchers coordinated interagency recovery efforts with the Installation Operations Center, Directorate of Public Works, Directorate of Logistics, and state and local emergency response agencies such as the St. Robert Fire Department. After civilian emergency response components arrived at the scene, military police provided augmentation and assistance in cordoning off areas that were considered to be unsafe for public transportation.

Within the first week of the disaster, more than 7,000 hours were dedicated to tornado law enforcement and emergency responder augmentation. Weeks later, military police continue to provide security for the homes and personal property affected by the tornado.

"I just can't imagine coming home from the holidays to . . . nothing," said Sergeant Dean, as he patrolled Goethals Drive. "It's really rewarding to be able to allow families to come back to their homes and to see the looks on their faces when they find something they cherish."

According to a Directorate of Emergency Services spokesperson, patrols will continue to provide additional security on and around damaged areas until the installation commander directs otherwise.

"Military police have been called upon during several natural disasters, from Haiti to our own Gulf Coast hurricanes," said Major Timothy Slemple, rear detachment commander, 92d Military Police Battalion. "It is important to realize that we play a vital role in emergency response—not just overseas, but at home too."

**Editor's Note:** More photographs of the Fort Leonard Wood tornado are shown on the back cover.

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*Sergeant Denby is a photojournalist assigned to the 4th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade.*

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*("Apt Violence," continued from page 9)*

Surprisingly, the U.S. military deployed in support of more than fifty irregular-warfare operations between 1992 and 2001.<sup>5</sup> Since 2001, U.S. involvement in irregular warfare has come under a much more intense public spotlight—particularly due to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. But, although the United States has demonstrated proficiency and success through many years of conducting irregular-warfare operations, a very real risk of failure still exists. The risk of deploying poorly equipped and improperly trained Soldiers into irregular warfare can be measured by claims of excessive use of force and the erosion of public support. Comprehensive discussions with senior military leaders regarding the application of nonlethal technologies for strategic objectives must occur. If the use of NLWs limits civilian casualties and adverse consequences of kinetic operations and provides security to environments that are prone to conflict, then the United States has a responsibility to deploy them.

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The ability to effectively convey the message that the United States is committed to reducing noncombatant deaths and unnecessary collateral damage is contingent upon the clear communication of senior leaders through information operations.

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**Endnotes:**

<sup>1</sup>Bethany Lacina and Nils Petter Gleditsch, "Monitoring Trends in Global Combat: A New Dataset of Battle Deaths," *European Journal of Population*, Vol. 21, Nos. 2–3, Springer, Netherlands, 2005, <<http://www.springerlink.com/content/1826g1412943w55w/>>, accessed on 14 October 2010.

<sup>2</sup>Joseph Siniscalchi, "Non-Lethal Technologies: Implications for Military Strategy," Occasional Paper No. 3, Center for Strategy and Technology, Air War College, Air University, March 1998, <<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/cst/cs3.pdf>>, accessed on 14 October 2010.

<sup>3</sup>"Joint Statement by President Bush, Prime Minister Blair on Iraq's Future, April 8," White House press release, 8 April 2003, <<http://www.patriotfiles.com/forum/showthread.php?t=26809>>, accessed on 19 October 2010.

<sup>4</sup>FM 3-24, *Counterinsurgency*, 15 December 2006.

<sup>5</sup>"U.S. Military Deployments/Engagements, 1975–2001," Center for Defense Information, <<http://www.cdi.org/issues/USForces/deployments.html>>, accessed on 19 October 2010.

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*Major Scott is the fire support officer for the 21st Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), Fort Hood, Texas. He holds a master's degree in security studies (stabilization and reconstruction) from the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California.*

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# **USAMPS Joins FLETA**



*By the USAMPS Accreditation Programs Team*

In April 2010, the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) accepted a request to join the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) initiative. This initiative began with the 2005 congressionally mandated federal law enforcement initiative to promote excellence in law enforcement operations by producing well-trained federal agents and police officers who are competent, professional, and capable of instilling public confidence in federal law enforcement in our country and around the world.

In an effort to improve federal law enforcement training, a task force comprised of key training leaders from principal federal and state law enforcement agencies researched and evaluated various programs and academies available for training federal law enforcement agents and officers. The task force then used this information to establish a set of professional standards and develop an independent accreditation process that provides law enforcement agencies with an opportunity to voluntarily demonstrate that they meet those standards and to receive the appropriate recognition. This independent accreditation initiative is known as FLETA.

The accreditation of a particular federal law enforcement program or academy demonstrates to the citizens served by the agency that the agency has voluntarily submitted to a process of self-regulation and successfully complied with a set of standards that has been collectively established by peers within the professional community. The agency's compliance with the accreditation standards assures effective methods, quality training, and integrity. To accomplish the goal of accreditation, trainers within the same discipline work through a professional accrediting body to assist each other in evaluating and improving training standards and professionalism. The focus of the effort is the accreditation of federal entry-level and advanced/specialized training programs, instructor training, and other programs that affect multiple federal, state, and local law enforcement

officers. An important outcome is a high degree of public confidence in the competence and professionalism of federal agents and police officers.

The USAMPS Accreditation Programs Team has also completed the FLETA process for the U.S. Army Civilian Police Academy and is currently working on accreditation for the Military Occupational Specialty 31B One-Station Unit Training Course and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) (commonly referred to as "CID") Special Agent Course. In an effort to identify critical accreditations and associations for USAMPS, the team is further working with the American Correctional Association to achieve accreditation for all Military Occupational Specialty 31E training at USAMPS—a process that is expected to be completed in fiscal year 2011. And USAMPS has already achieved International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts accreditation for police intelligence operations training. The Accreditation Programs Team is currently researching several other accreditation—and even college degree conferral authority—possibilities for crime scene technicians, investigators, and agents.

USAMPS continues to seek methods of improvement. Simple, task-based instruction is being replaced by higher-order delivery means, including scenario-based learning events, simulations, and gaming. These training methods will allow adult learners to synthesize learning through critical thinking and second- and third-order effects.

Through the aforementioned methodologies, partnerships, and accreditations, USAMPS continues to demonstrate a commitment to excellence and support for the premise that it is the Department of Defense law enforcement training center of choice now and in the future.

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*The USAMPS Accreditation Programs Team consists of Mr. Ron Mullihan, accreditation programs manager, and Mr. Steve Golden and Mr. Jim Reilly, accreditation programs coordinators.*

# 66th Military Police Company

## (Fightin' Double Six)

### Lineage and Honors

Constituted 12 February 1944 in the Army of the United States  
as the 66th Military Police Company.  
Activated 25 February 1944 in Algeria.  
Inactivated 10 November 1945 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.  
Allotted 4 June 1954 to the Regular Army.  
Activated 1 July 1954 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.  
Inactivated 5 May 1965 in Vietnam.  
Activated 29 June 1965 at Fort Hood, Texas.  
Inactivated 20 March 1972 in Vietnam.  
Activated 21 June 1977 in Germany.



### Campaign Participation Credit

#### *World War II*

Rome-Arno  
Southern France

Rhineland  
Ardennes-Alsace

#### *Vietnam*

Advisory  
Defense  
Counteroffensive  
Counteroffensive, Phase II  
Counteroffensive, Phase III  
Tet Counteroffensive  
Counteroffensive, Phase IV  
Counteroffensive, Phase V

Counteroffensive, Phase VI  
Tet 69/Counteroffensive  
Summer-Fall 1969  
Winter-Spring 1970  
Sanctuary Counteroffensive  
Counteroffensive, Phase VII  
Consolidation I  
Consolidation II

#### *Southwest Asia*

Defense of Saudi Arabia  
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait  
Cease-Fire

#### *War on Terrorism*

Campaigns to be determined

### Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1967-1968  
Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered  
SOUTHWEST ASIA 1990-1991  
Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered AFGHANISTAN 2007-2008  
Navy Unit Commendation, Streamer embroidered SAIGON  
Army Superior Unit Award, Streamer embroidered 1994-1995  
Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class, Streamer embroidered  
VIETNAM 1970-1971



# DOCTRINE UPDATE

<b>U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence Capabilities Development Integration Directorate Concepts, Organization, and Doctrine Development Division</b>			
Publication Number	Title	Date	Description
<b>Current Publications</b>			
ATTP 3-39.20	Police Intelligence Operations	29 Jul 10	A manual that addresses police intelligence operations which support the operations process and protection activities by providing exceptional police information and intelligence to support, enhance, and contribute to situational understanding, force protection, the commander's protection program, and homeland security. <b>Status:</b> Current.
ATTP 3-39.32	Physical Security	3 Aug 10	A manual that establishes guidance for all personnel responsible for physical security. It is the basic reference for training security personnel and is intended to be used in conjunction with the AR 190 (Military Police) Series, Security Engineering Unified Facilities Criteria publications, Department of Defense directives, and other Department of the Army publications. <b>Status:</b> Current.
FM 3-19.4 (will be TC 3-39.30)	Military Police Leaders' Handbook	4 Mar 02 C1 2 Aug 02	A manual that addresses military police maneuver and mobility support, area security, internment/resettlement (I/R), law and order, and police intelligence operations across the full spectrum of Army operations. It primarily focuses on the principles of platoon operations and the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) necessary. <b>Status:</b> Under revision 2d quarter FY 12.
FM 19-10 (will be ATTP 3-39.10)	Military Police Law and Order Operations	30 Sep 87	A manual that addresses each element of the military police law and order mission, including law enforcement, investigation, U.S. military prisoner confinement, and counterterrorism operations. <b>Status:</b> Under revision 3d quarter FY 11.
FM 3-19.11 (will be ATTP 3-39.11)	Military Police Special-Reaction Teams	13 May 05	A manual that serves as a guide for commanders, staffs, and trainers who are responsible for training and deploying military police special-reaction teams. <b>Status:</b> Current.
FM 3-19.12 (will be ATTP 3-39.31)	Protective Services	11 Aug 04	A manual that addresses TTP for special agents of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command and military police assigned to protective services duties. <b>Status:</b> Current.
FM 3-19.13 (will be ATTP 3-39.12)	Law Enforcement Investigations	10 Jan 05	A manual that serves as a guide for military police, investigators, and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command special agents operating in tactical and garrison environments. <b>Status:</b> Current.
FM 3-19.15 (will be ATTP 3-39.33)	Civil Disturbance Operations	18 Apr 05	A manual that addresses continental U.S. and outside the continental U.S. civil disturbance operations and domestic unrest, including the military role in providing assistance to civil authorities. <b>Status:</b> Current.
FM 3-19.17 (will be ATTP 3-39.34)	Military Working Dogs	6 Jul 05 C1 22 Sep 05	A manual that addresses the current capabilities of the Military Police Working Dog Program and the potential for future capabilities. <b>Status:</b> Under revision 3d quarter FY 11.

# DOCTRINE UPDATE

## U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence Capabilities Development Integration Directorate Concepts, Organization, and Doctrine Development Division

Publication Number	Title	Date	Description
<b>Current Publications (continued)</b>			
FM 19-25 (will be ATTP 3-39.13)	Military Police Traffic Operations	30 Sep 77	A manual that addresses traffic operations in garrison and combat environments. <b>Status:</b> Current.
FM 3-39	Military Police Operations	16 Feb 10	A keystone manual that describes military police support to Army forces conducting full spectrum operations within the framework of joint operations. It emphasizes the importance of simultaneous offensive, defensive, and stability operations and contains a critical discussion of civil support operations. <b>Status:</b> Current.
FM 3-39.40	Internment and Resettlement Operations	12 Feb 10	A manual that describes the doctrinal foundation, principles, and processes that military police and other elements employ when dealing with internment and resettlement populations. <b>Status:</b> Current.
FM 3-90.31	Maneuver Enhancement Brigade Operations	26 Feb 09	A manual that provides operational guidance for commanders and trainers at all echelons. It facilitates operations and employment considerations of the maneuver enhancement brigade as it organizes, prepares for, and conducts full spectrum operations. <b>Status:</b> Current.
TM 3-39.31	Armored Security Vehicle	20 Aug 10	A manual that provides military police forces with the TTP and related information necessary for the employment of the armored security vehicle. <b>Status:</b> Current.
<b>Note:</b> Current military police publications can be accessed and downloaded in electronic format from the Reimer Digital Library at < <a href="http://www.adtdl.army.mil/">http://www.adtdl.army.mil/</a> > or from the U.S. Army Military Police School Web site at < <a href="http://www.wood.army.mil/usamps/">http://www.wood.army.mil/usamps/</a> >. Comments or questions about military police doctrine can be e-mailed to < <a href="mailto:leon.cdiddcodmmpdoc@conus.army.mil">leon.cdiddcodmmpdoc@conus.army.mil</a> >.			
<b>Emerging Publications</b>			
FM 3-37.2	Antiterrorism Operations	2d quarter FY 11 (estimate)	A manual that will establish Army guidance on integrating and synchronizing antiterrorism across the full spectrum of conflict and into the full range of military operations. It will show how antiterrorism operations nest under full spectrum operations, the protection warfighting function, and the composite risk management process.

## MILITARY POLICE Online

Articles from recent issues of *Military Police* are now available for download online at <<http://www.wood.army.mil/mpbulletin/default.htm>>.

If you are interested in a particular article listed in the index but not linked, send your request to <[leon.mdotmmpb@conus.army.mil](mailto:leon.mdotmmpb@conus.army.mil)>. Type "Request an Article" in the subject line, and list the article title(s) requested in the body of the message. If you do not have a military or government e-mail address, please indicate why you are requesting the article.

# Soldiers Honored at 8th Military Police Watchdog Memorial

*By Private First Class Marcus Fichtl*

Eleven fallen Soldiers were honored during a ceremony held at the new Watchdog Memorial Grove, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, on 4 June 2010. The Soldiers, who died as a result of the 8th Military Police Brigade's deployment to Iraq, included—

- Staff Sergeant Jonathan W. Dean, 561st Military Police Company.
- First Lieutenant William E. Emmert, 269th Military Police Company.
- Staff Sergeant Rafael A. Futrell, 13th Military Police Detachment.
- Air Force First Lieutenant Joseph Helton, 732d Expeditionary Security Forces Squadron.
- Specialist Thomas F. Lyons, 545th Military Police Company.
- Sergeant Raul Moncada, 563d Military Police Company.
- Corporal Gary L. Moore, 978th Military Police Company.
- Specialist Zachary T. Myers, 545th Military Police Company.
- Specialist Matthew M. Pollini, 772d Military Police Company.
- Sergeant Jeffrey A. Reed, 411th Military Police Company.
- Staff Sergeant Shannon M. Smith, 545th Military Police Company.

The Soldier's Cross—an instantly recognizable symbol of honor and respect for a fallen Soldier (made up of combat boots, a rifle with a bayonet, and a helmet)—served as the keystone of the memorial ceremony. Eleven dog tags were placed upon the cross.

Sergeant Clark C. Bartholomew, 8th Military Police Brigade Operations Section, laid the dog tags of his close personal friend, Sergeant Moncada, on the monument. "Sergeant Moncada was the ultimate friend, the ultimate Soldier, the ultimate [noncommissioned officer], and a huge family man," Bartholomew said. "The emotions that one goes through during an event like this make it an extremely hard experience, but ultimately, a rewarding one; you don't forget a fellow Soldier."

Military police units and private citizens donated time, labor, and money for the construction of the Watchdog Memorial; and engineers from the 643d Engineer Company spent months building it. The day before the memorial ceremony, engineers and military police completed the memorial by placing the Soldier's Cross directly onto a granite base.

"I never cease to be amazed at our Soldiers' and families' commitment to duty and each other," said Colonel Byron A. Freeman, commander of the 8th Military Police Brigade. "But, rather than dwell on the loss of these Soldiers, I choose to remember and celebrate who they were as men, as brothers, as husbands, and as fathers."

Eleven names are also etched into the granite at Watchdog Memorial Grove. None of them will be forgotten.

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*Private First Class Fichtl is a public affairs specialist with the Public Affairs Office, 8th Military Police Brigade. He is a senior economics student at the University of Colorado at Boulder.*





# Warfighter 2010:

## Military Police Compete in Grueling Challenge

A Soldier performs weighted sit-ups in the competition.

*By Ms. Emily Athens*

“True grit” became a crucial and lasting theme of the 14th Annual Military Police Warfighter competition—a four-day event held at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, 13–17 September 2010. Three-man teams representing installations around the world moved from one event site to another, covering 60 miles on foot and facing 11 grueling challenges designed to test their physical and mental abilities as they competed in numerous warrior tasks, battle drills, and endurance tests.

“[The Warfighter competition] is a test of endurance, physically and mentally, so it’s a huge accomplishment just to finish,” said Regimental Command Sergeant Major Charles Kirkland, U.S. Army Military Police School. Of the thirty-six teams that entered the competition, twenty-two finished as a team, eight finished one man short, and five dropped out.

According to Brigadier General David Phillips, commandant of the U.S. Army Military Police School, “This competition has given a lot of young Soldiers the chance to come really show their stuff. They are the best of their organizations. There are no losers here, but there will only be one Warfighter winning team.”

### Competition

The competition began with a nonstandard physical training test, during which participants performed push-ups, pull-ups, and weighted sit-ups and then completed a 6-mile run while intermittently carrying 70-pound ammunition cans and 50-pound water cans.

The second day of competition began with a confidence course, where Soldiers maneuvered through strength-testing and teamwork-focused obstacles. Next, they marched to the location of a sensitive-site exploitation drill, where the teams meandered through the streets of a simulated Middle Eastern village, identifying the elements of an area that had forensic and intelligence value and demonstrating their law enforcement and site exploitation skills. This exercise evaluated their abilities to quickly collect the evidence necessary to ensure that a detainee remains in custody and that he can be effectively processed through the host nation’s legal system. The day’s events concluded with Soldiers marching from station to station, embarking on numerous missions that were designed to test their abilities regarding warrior tasks and battle drills. Missions covered at the stations included weapons identification, first aid, and medical evacuation.

On Day 3 of the competition, the weary competitors demonstrated their fighting skills via combative matches. Next, their marksmanship abilities were tested at various ranges throughout the installation. Team members used a wide variety of weapons while in stationary positions and on the move, as well as in daylight and during conditions of limited visibility.

The final day of competition began with a written examination and ended with a 15-mile endurance ruck march. “We didn’t know how long we were marching when we started. It’s a scary situation,” said Corporal Christopher Vazquez, Team 20, Fort Myers, Florida.



**Soldiers crawl under the first obstacle of the confidence course during Day 2 of the competition.**

“But it was so relieving to finally get all the weight off when we finished—not only physically, but mentally, a huge weight lifted,” he said.

As teams crossed the finish line, it was evident that digging deep was the key to success and that true grit was not an option—it was essential.

### **Winners**

Team 2 (Staff Sergeant Adam Norton, Specialist Gene Thompson, and Specialist Joseph Kajer) from the 385th Military Police Battalion, Fort Stewart, Georgia, won the Warfighter competition.

Second place went to Team 1 (Sergeant Justin Jordan, Specialist Aaron Garlock, and Specialist Joseph Maza) from the 504th Military Police Battalion, Fort Lewis, Washington.

Third place was awarded to Team 16 (Sergeant Vincent Jarman, Specialist Spencer Grantham, and Specialist Brandon Walker) from the 508th Military Police Battalion, Fort Lewis.

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*Ms. Athens is a photojournalist with the Fort Leonard Wood Guidon.*



**A Soldier peeks around an armored vehicle during the sensitive-site exploitation challenge.**



# Outstanding Soldiers Receive the Order of the Marechaussee

*By First Sergeant Dominick Derasmo and Sergeant Jason Kemp*

The first Marechaussee Corps was established by General George Washington at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, during the summer of 1778. The force was mounted and accoutred as light Dragoons. Its mission was to apprehend deserters, rioters, and stragglers. In battle, it was posted to the rear to secure fugitives.

Today, the Order of the Marechaussee is one of the most prestigious honors bestowed upon members of the Military Police Corps Regiment. Unlike the more common “end of tour” awards and awards that are presented as a result of specific actions, the Order of the Marechaussee is granted only to those military police who uphold the highest service traditions, as measured through longevity, continued and dedicated service, and merit. Less than 10 percent of the members of the Military Police Corps Regiment are nominated for the Order of the Marechaussee; even fewer are selected and invested into it. Since its inception in 2000, only 981 award recipients have been named.<sup>1</sup>

According to the Military Police Regimental Association, Soldiers who are nominated for the Order of the Marechaussee must be serving in the military police career management field (as 31B military police, 31D U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command [USACID] [commonly referred to as “CID”] special agents, or 31E internment/resettlement specialists). Most nominees have served at least 10 years with the Military Police Corps. In addition, both the Soldier and the nominator must be members of the Military Police Regimental Association. A narrative history describing the nominee’s service and accomplishments is submitted to the chief of the Military Police Corps Regiment. If the chief agrees that the Soldier has had a significantly favorable impact on the Military Police Corps, the award is approved.

## 1st Infantry Division

Major Jonathan Doyle, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, was awarded the esteemed Order of the Marechaussee at Contingency Operating Base Basra, Iraq, on 3 July 2010.

According to Sergeant Major Paul Zedalis, provost marshal sergeant major of the 1st Infantry Division, Major Doyle epitomizes the Army values. “The reason I submitted him for the award was I knew with his background, knowledge, and leadership abilities that he would be awarded the Marechaussee.”

As the division provost marshal, Major Doyle serves as the principal advisor to the commanding general and his staff regarding military police-related issues. He also oversees the development and implementation of military police policies and procedures.

According to Major Doyle, earning the Order of the Marechaussee is a tremendous honor because it means that he was nominated and selected by other members of the Military Police Corps Regiment. “Being recognized by your peers is one of the highest honors that a person can receive,” he said.

## Connecticut Army National Guard

First Sergeant (now Sergeant Major) Daniel Lawler, 143d Military Police Company (now assigned to the 192d Military Police Battalion) and Master Sergeant (now First Sergeant) Dominick Derasmo, 143d Military Police Company, were invested into the coveted Order of the Marechaussee on 7 August 2010. Friends, family, fellow military police, and dignitaries attended the ceremony at the U.S. Army Reserve Center at West Hartford, Connecticut.

Sergeant Major John Carragher, the senior recipient of the Order of the Marechaussee and a former member of the 143d Military Police Company (now with Joint Forces Headquarters–Connecticut), submitted the nominations and presided over the investment ceremony. He presented both Soldiers with their medals and certificates.

Sergeant Major Lawler has served as a military policeman with the Connecticut Army National Guard for 17 of his 19 years of service—since his 7 July 1991 arrival at the 143d Military Police Company. He has participated in numerous overseas and domestic missions, including Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Noble Eagle, and Hurricane Katrina relief operations. He has also held every enlisted and leadership position within a military police company.

*(Continued on page 35)*





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# A Wish Come True

*By Captain Thomas Cieslak*



Thanks to the military police of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, one young man's dream has come true. Paratroopers of the 503d Military Police Battalion (Airborne), 16th Military Police Brigade, partnered with the Make-A-Wish Foundation to give Ryan Beaulieu a taste of military police life.

And the military police, who were inspired by his courage and eagerness to learn, were excited to meet Ryan. "Anytime you get to make a less fortunate child's dream come true, I'm very honored," said the 503d Military Police Brigade 2009 Noncommissioned Officer of the Year, who served as the escort for Ryan and his family during their visit with the brigade.

Soon after arriving, Ryan found himself sitting in the driver's seat of a garrison patrol vehicle. His escort—a military police investigator—helped Ryan operate the lights, sirens, and loudspeaker, while explaining how he and other Soldiers ensure the safety of Fort Bragg families.

One of the brigade's four-legged members was the next to meet Ryan. A military working dog and his handler demonstrated how they work as a team to locate narcotics and apprehend suspects. The noncommissioned officer in charge of military working dogs at Fort Bragg explained how the military working dog and handler make use of each other's special skills. The noncommissioned officer presented Ryan with a set of trading cards featuring military working dogs and military police equipment.

After briefing Ryan and his mother on the capabilities of the armored security vehicle, a squad leader from the 65th Military Police Company, along with a team of military police, gave them a ride in the vehicle.

Ryan was then escorted to the 16th Military Police Brigade Fallen Soldier Memorial, located outside the brigade headquarters building, where his escort described the bravery and valor of many of the fallen Service members whose names are engraved on the memorial.

In a ceremony conducted in the 503d Military Police Battalion Hall of Heroes, the unit executive officer made Ryan an honorary member of the Nation's only airborne military police battalion. He then presented Ryan with a battalion shirt and other items that could be used to show pride in the military police.

Before visiting the 503d Military Police Battalion, the XVIII Airborne Corps treated Ryan to a day on Fort Bragg. During that visit, Ryan got a close look at helicopters and met the commander of the XVIII Airborne Corps, Lieutenant General Frank Helmick.

When Ryan Beaulieu left the 503d Military Police Battalion, his wish to see Soldiers and military equipment and to experience the life of his military police heroes had come true.

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*Captain Cieslak is the public affairs officer for the 16th Military Police Brigade. He holds a bachelor's degree in political science from Gannon University, Erie, Pennsylvania.*

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# Motorcycle Mentors Lead Autumn Ride

*Article and photo by Mrs. Amy Drummond*

Safety checks, history lessons, and fun may not normally be associated with one another, but those were the various aspects used to promote and describe the 15th Military Police Brigade Motorcycle Mentorship Program Autumn Ride, which was held at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 22 October 2010.

More than 40 riders, including Soldiers, civilians, family members, and retirees, participated in the 162-mile trip, which encompassed all types of riding—group, urban, country, and staggered. Motorcycle mentors stressed the importance of being safe while having fun.

The day began at 9 a.m. when the mentors inspected the participants' bikes using the Tires and Wheels; Cables and Controls; Lights, Oil and Fluids; Chassis; and Sidestand or Kickstand (T-CLOCS) Preride Checklist. The T-CLOCS check is a comprehensive inspection that is conducted semiannually. Following the inspections, the riders received free reflective T-shirts and participated in a safety equipment raffle.

After a safety briefing, local motorcyclists rode to Worth Harley-Davidson of Kansas City, Missouri, where they ate lunch and participated in additional raffles. The group then proceeded to the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site for a history lesson. From there, they returned to Fort Leavenworth for more food and raffles.

The Army's Motorcycle Mentorship Program began with a 2005 message, in which the Chief of Staff of the Army stated that too many Soldiers were being lost to accidents and unsafe motorcycle practices.

"The program is not rank-induced in any way. We have E-4s out here that have been riding for 25 years; we have E-8s that have been riding for a year. It's about mentors being mentors—guys that have been riding, who have a long history and a lot of knowledge of riding—sharing that experience with younger and less knowledgeable riders," one of the organizers said. "We try, as a group, to take care of each other; Soldiers taking care of Soldiers, so we have safe—or as safe as possible—riding in an inherently dangerous activity."

The course providers and mentors want riders to find something other than the "need for speed" on the road. According to a representative from Worth Harley-Davidson, "The street is not the place to be going at 120 miles per hour down the road." Instead, she would like Soldiers and other riders to be aware that there are places where they can channel their adrenaline. Furthermore, the camaraderie and friendships developed during group rides can last a lifetime.

Even one of the seasoned riders, with 36 years of experience, admitted that he is not an expert. "We all pick up bad habits," he said. "The mentorship program is about improving and getting rid of those habits."

Motorcycle Mentorship Program meetings are planned throughout the off-season; and with the help of the community, organizers hope to have a bigger and better season-opening ride in the spring.

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*Mrs. Drummond is a writer and production assistant with the Fort Leavenworth Lamp.*



# 91st Military Police Battalion Multistate, Full Spectrum Operations Exercise

*By Lieutenant Colonel Carl J. Packer,  
Major William B. McKannay, and Captain Henry Cartagena*



In October 2010, the 91st Military Police Battalion, 16th Military Police Brigade, Fort Drum, New York, successfully deployed, trained, and redeployed two military police companies and one headquarters detachment from Fort Drum to Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, while partnering with state police from four eastern states for liaison and convoy escort operations in support of a 610-mile 10th Sustainment Brigade movement exercise to Fort Pickett, Virginia. While such multifaceted operations are typical of military police missions abroad, they are rarely conducted across several home states. However—along with offensive, defensive, and other stability operations—civil support operations are an important part of full spectrum operations.

In conjunction with authorities from Fort Drum, Fort Indiantown Gap, and Fort Pickett and state police from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, the 91st Military Police (or “Guardian”) Battalion carefully planned and coordinated mission command, maneuver and mobility support operations, law and order operations, police intelligence operations, area security operations, and the sustainment of the battalion. The 91st successfully deployed a battalion (with 60 vehicles) and facilitated the movement of a brigade headquarters and support battalion (with 129 vehicles) from the 10th Sustainment Brigade, while simultaneously conducting law enforcement operations and carrying out chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives consequence management response force responsibilities.

According to the commander of the 543d Military Police Company (which was experiencing a reset phase following a July 2010 redeployment from Operation Iraqi Freedom), the most challenging area of the exercise involved planning and preparation with limited resources. He indicated, “After overcoming mission equipment shortfalls, execution was essentially straightforward due to extensive and detailed rehearsals at battalion, company, platoon, and squad levels.”

One of the main training objectives of the commander of the 91st Military Police Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Carl J. Packer, was to leverage the movement of so many personnel and vehicles through multiple jurisdictions at the federal, state, county, city, and township levels. The goal was to focus on high-payoff tasks that would cut across multiple mission-essential task lists—such as the conduct of police and maneuver and mobility support operations. To accomplish these tasks, the 91st made use of liaisons, who were located at state police stations throughout the route from Fort Drum to Fort Pickett, to ensure the synchronization of all military movements within the various sectors. Thanks to several key state partnerships, the operation was very successful.

The 543d Military Police Company provided military police liaison support at five of eight state police stations in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, with the 23d Military Police Company providing support at the remaining stations in New York and Pennsylvania. The military police Soldiers who served as liaisons found their state police hosts to be very accommodating. The Soldiers were also pleased to have the opportunity to compare and contrast civilian law enforcement operations with those of military police. For example, a specialist with the 543d Military Police Company observed a Virginia State Police special



weapons and tactics team preparing for a forced entry to an illegal oxycodone distribution site and learned that inspections and checks are just as critical to civil support operations as they are to expeditionary environments. Overall, the Soldier felt that the U.S. Army and state police are organized and that they operate in a very similar manner, which facilitated cooperation.

Communication was the key to mission success. The primary means of communication between the battalion rear at Fort Drum, the battalion main at Fort Indiantown Gap, serials moving along the interstate highway system, and military police elements embedded at state police stations was the Blue Force Tracker—a system that uses global positioning information to provide military commanders and forces with the locations of friendly and hostile military forces. The ability to immediately send detailed messages and reports over this system allowed the battalion commander to obtain a clear, common operating picture across a large area. The use of cellular telephones was kept to an absolute minimum to ensure the maximum use of Blue Force Tracker and frequency modulation communications for internal command and control.

The battalion tactical operations center carefully monitored the speed of convoys; traffic congestion levels; and frequency and duration of rest stops, unplanned halts, and refueling operations via Blue Force Tracker to ensure the safe and efficient movement of serials to their release points. In addition, each serial used Blue Force Tracker to contact the military police liaisons at the state police stations after phase lines had been cleared. It became evident that, for any future contingency operations in which civilian communications systems are disrupted, military communications systems are capable of quickly becoming the primary means for passing critical information.

Sustainment operations were also very critical to the mission. Detailed planning and logistics estimates revealed that equipment would be moved well beyond previous movement distances. As a result, spare fuel was carried on all vehicles and refueling points were established at National Guard facilities located between Fort Drum and Fort Indiantown Gap and between Fort Indiantown Gap and Fort Pickett. Wreckers and mechanics were also an integral part of the mission, and spare parts were transported to Fort Indiantown Gap to ensure continued equipment maintenance capabilities. Fortunately, a strong emphasis on preventive maintenance checks and services before and during the operation minimized the need for vehicle support throughout the movements.

The eight days between deployment to, and redeployment from, Fort Indiantown Gap allowed ample opportunity for Soldiers to take advantage of the great training assets available at the Pennsylvania National Guard's primary training installation. The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 543d Military Police Company, and the 563d Military Police Company conducted full

spectrum operations training on individual and collective tasks such as communications, day and night land navigation, urban operations, and critical-site security. The training also included warrior tasks; battle drills; leadership reaction course drills; and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives instruction. The 563d Military Police Company also enhanced their chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives consequence management response force readiness by conducting an antiterrorism/force protection exercise (which included maneuver and mobility support operations, area and critical-asset security, and the collection and analysis of police information) with Fort Indiantown Gap police at the Pennsylvania National Guard, Joint Force Headquarters. The exercise tested the company's ability to alert, marshal, and deploy within a 400-mile radius of the home station and then operate and sustain the unit during a contingency operation. Because leadership professional development was another commander's training objective, the 91st Military Police Battalion visited the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, Northeast Counterdrug Training Center, and Gettysburg National Military Park. They also attended an officer professional development brief presented by Brigadier General John L. Gronski, assistant adjutant general of the Pennsylvania National Guard. This well-rounded professional development program maintained the ongoing focus on the full spectrum operations aspect of military police support.

New Army doctrine challenges the force to adopt a new mind-set and train for full spectrum operations. When presented with the rare chance for a Regular Army military police organization to leave their home station to operate in several states within the continental United States, the 91st Military Police Battalion leveraged all available resources to maximize training opportunities. According to Major Will McKannay, former operations and training officer (S-3), 91st Military Police Battalion, "I, for one, say the Guardian Soldiers have met the challenge—demonstrating they can deploy, anytime and anywhere, across the full spectrum of operations."

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*Lieutenant Colonel Packer is the commander of the 91st Military Police Battalion. He holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice and a master's degree in history from the University of Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania.*

*Major McKannay, formerly the S-3, is now the executive officer of the 91st Military Police Battalion. He holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Northern Arizona University and master's degrees in business and organizational security management from Webster University and public policy from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.*

*Captain Cartagena is the assistant S-3, 91st Military Police Battalion. He holds a bachelor's degree in history from the State University of New York at Buffalo and a master's degree in business and organizational security management from Webster University.*

# 649th Military Police Aid Counterdrug Efforts

*By Staff Sergeant Emily Suhr*

*On a July day, with temperatures reaching three digits, a group of Soldiers from the 649th Military Police Company, California National Guard, San Luis Obispo, California, donned Kevlar helmets and black harnesses, boarded a Pave Hawk helicopter, and took to the skies near Springville, California. Minutes later, the helicopter stopped, hovering high above the ground. From there, only the treetops and a small, open field were visible. The field was just large enough to allow two Soldiers to be lowered to the ground. But as the two-person team descended from the aircraft via a hoist cable, they began to see broken trees and foliage, an abandoned, makeshift campsite, and piles of garbage. The swath of broken trees and foliage pointed the way to what once was an illicit marijuana-growing site located on public land. It was the job of the Soldiers—working under state command and in conjunction with personnel from twenty-one other government agencies—to reclaim the land as part of Operation Trident.*

For three weeks during the summer of 2010, the 649th joined forces with Joint Task Force Domestic Support–Counterdrug (JTFDS-CD) and other local and national agencies to help combat the effects of illegal marijuana growth in California’s public forests located in Fresno, Madera, and Tulare Counties. “Illicit marijuana production on public lands is a huge problem throughout our county and participating counties,” said a lieutenant from the Fresno County Sheriff’s Department, who was also the incident commander for Operation Trident. “It is becoming a problem statewide and is probably going to grow into a national problem. It affects people who want to engage in recreational activities on public lands—like hunting, fishing, camping, and hiking.”



**Two members of the California National Guard are lowered into a marijuana-growing site from a Pave Hawk helicopter.**



Seventy-five percent of the Nation's marijuana is grown in California—much of it on public land. This can lead to dangerous confrontations and severe environmental damage. “[Marijuana growers] are using pesticides and chemicals that are dangerous to the environment,” said the incident commander. “They are polluting the watershed and destroying the land and habitat for animals.”

To help combat the problem, the sheriff's departments from the three counties called upon law enforcement and land management agencies ranging from the Drug Enforcement Administration to the U.S. Forest Service. The incident commander said, “We really don't have the money to go take care of this problem, so when you start pulling all the resources from the Forest Service, the Parks Service, Fish and Game, the Bureau of Land Management, the three participating sheriff's departments, the Campaign Against Marijuana Planting, and the National Guard, then you have enough resources to really address the problem and find permanent solutions.”

Although many of these agencies, including JTFDS-CD, have participated in widespread eradication and cleanup efforts during the past few years, this was the first time that an entire National Guard unit helped. About 120 Soldiers from the 649th Military Police Company assisted with prevention measures, officer safety procedures during highway interdiction efforts (in which law enforcement officers stop suspicious vehicles and check for evidence of marijuana growing or trafficking), and cleanup. The Soldiers provided a unique skill set that other volunteers could not. Because they are trained in police work and authorized to carry weapons, the military police were allowed to ride with civilian law enforcement agents and provide security for officers during highway interdiction missions.

Upon the discovery of a marijuana-growing site, the growers are arrested or escape into the dense woods, leaving behind a nightmare. Eradication teams chop down the marijuana plants, and cleanup crews must often deal with pesticides and other chemicals—as well as makeshift irrigation pipes, which are frequently used to redirect river water to the grow sites. “The reclamation team will . . . take all the irrigation out; pick up all left-behind clothes, toothbrushes, razors, soap,” said a sergeant from the 649th. “They'll take that all out and try to rebeautify the land back to the most natural state they possibly can.”

Most of the military police, who spend anywhere from a few hours to a few days clearing each illegal growing site, have never before performed a similar mission.

Despite their efforts, some things—such as downed trees used for camouflage or burrow sites and mangled bushes used for sleeping—cannot be fixed. “Only time is going to fix [those things]; but, all in all, it looks 100 percent better than when you first get there,” the sergeant said.

#### Statistics for Operation Trident

Items	Quantity
Marijuana plants	663,896
Pounds of processed marijuana	5,873.26
U.S. currency seized	\$84,506
Weapons seized	60
Vehicles seized	7
Arrests	126
Warrants issued	22
Pounds of debris	84,590
Miles of irrigation line removed	93.3
Tons of fertilizer removed	5.4
Pounds of pesticide removed	239.6
Growing sites reclaimed	100
Acres of public land affected	393.26



**Members of the California National Guard prepare to hoist trash from a landing zone.**

Many of the military police Soldiers also became part of a prevention team. After learning the necessary techniques for teaching leadership and teamwork skills, they went to high schools to talk to freshmen about staying off drugs.

Other Soldiers from the 649th provided support through communications, security, kitchen, and administrative duties.

The addition of the 649th to this year's counterdrug mission proved to be a huge success; however, according to the Operation Trident incident commander, the Soldiers themselves may be the ones who benefitted the most.

“I'm part of something so big,” said one private. “I feel important helping to do good things for my community. . . . It makes me feel good about the mission—like I'm actually doing something.”

*Staff Sergeant Suhr is a public affairs specialist with the California National Guard. She holds a bachelor's degree in management from the University of Minnesota and is working toward a master's degree in mass communications from California State University–Northridge.*



# 728th Military Police Battalion in Hawaii

*By Sergeant Lindsey R. Cox*

## Warfighter Officer Professional Development

Officers of the 728th Military Police Battalion, 8th Military Police Brigade, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, participated in an officer professional development exercise held at Kahuku Training Area, Hawaii, 29 April 2010. The purpose of the training, which was organized by the 728th Military Police Battalion training officer in charge, was to refine basic Soldiering tasks and enhance troop-leading procedures.

The morning began when the officers received a telephonic alert, directing them to report to the battalion in full combat gear at 0300. After conducting platoon level rehearsals, they departed for a 3-mile foot march to a designated landing zone. Moments after their arrival, three CH53 Sea Stallion helicopters transported the officers to the Kahuku Training Area, where they conducted a joint air assault exercise in conjunction with Marines from the Marine Corps Base Hawaii at Kaneohe Bay.

After completing the air assault mission, the officers secured the drop zone. The group then performed a tactical movement up a steep, rugged mountain. Their next mission involved securing a new Afghan police station and conducting a key leader engagement. “We need to be focused on dismounted operations and prep[are] the battalion for its road to war, said the 728th Military Police Battalion operations and training officer (S-3). “Soldiers should get away from the safety net of our mobile foxholes.”

After successfully executing the key leader meeting, the officers conducted a quick after-action review. They were then transported back to Schofield Barracks to conduct a hasty attack. While at the attack site, the officers performed dry, blank, and live-fire exercises that instilled them with confidence in their equipment and leadership abilities.

“The stressful environment gave us a taste of what our Soldiers do every day downrange. It made me appreciate them and their hard work,” said the 728th Military Police Battalion adjutant (S-1). “. . . it allowed us to evaluate our physical fitness level and abilities and test our small unit tactics,” she added.

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## Military Police Participate in Torch Run

Soldiers of the 728th Military Police Battalion participated in the Troy Barboza Law Enforcement Torch Run held at Fort DeRussy, Hawaii, 28 May 2010. The purpose of the “Troy Barboza Run,” which is organized by the Honolulu Police Department, is to build awareness for Special Olympics and raise money for Special Olympics Hawaii.

Chief Richard LaMunyon, chief of police, Wichita, Kansas, founded the “Torch Run” in 1981; and the torch is now carried by law enforcement officers—referred to as “Guardians of the Flame”—in all fifty states and more than forty foreign countries.

In 1987, the Honolulu Torch Run was named after fallen Honolulu police officer Troy Barboza, who volunteered as a Special Olympics soccer and basketball coach and participated in the first Torch Run in Hawaii. The Troy Barboza Run is the only torch run in the world to be named after a fallen police officer.

The run consisted of a 3-mile route that began at Fort DeRussy at 1800, wound through Waikiki, and ended at the University of Hawaii baseball stadium. Thousands of patrons and tourists lined the route, cheering on the colors, guidons, and cadence-calling formations of the Soldiers of the 728th Military Police Battalion who had the privilege of carrying the torch during this year’s event.

While a circling police helicopter spotlighted the formation, a police escort directed the Soldiers into the baseball stadium at the University of Hawaii, where the opening ceremony for the Special Olympics was already underway. The crowd cheered as the battalion and the rest of the run participants entered the stadium. The Honolulu chief of police then lit the torch to officially open the games.

According to Captain Russell Smith, commander of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, more than 380 friends, family, and Soldiers of the 728th Military Police Battalion participated in the run and the warfighter battalion raised about \$7,000 to support the Special Olympics Hawaii program.

The 558th Military Police Company—which was deployed in Iraq at that time—also conducted a torch run and raised money from their forward operating base at Al Asad. However, due to mission requirements, their run took place a week after the one in Hawaii. Most of the Soldiers of the 558th had participated in the run the previous year, and they remembered the cheers and applause of the crowd and the appreciation of the Special Olympics athletes. Therefore, they were quick to donate and participate this year. At 0530 one morning, with temperatures already hovering above 90°F, more than 150 Soldiers from the 558th Military Police Company took to the streets of Al Asad in the name of Special Olympics Hawaii. Though missing the torch, island breezes, and cheering crowds, the Soldiers felt as if they still made a significant contribution to the organization. And they were right—for the second year in a row, the 558th was the top 728th Military Police Battalion and 8th Military Police Brigade contributor, raising more than \$3,750 from downrange.

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*At the time these articles were written, Sergeant Cox, who is a signal systems support specialist, was the team chief; command, control, communications, and computer operations (S-6); 728th Military Police Battalion. She is currently the alternate telecommunications officer, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Sergeant Cox is working toward an associate's degree in general studies from North Central Institute, Clarksville, Tennessee.*

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*("Leader Effectiveness in the Implementation of CISM," continued from page 12)*

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*Captain Brookshire is the adjutant for the 4th Battlefield Coordination Detachment, Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina. He holds a bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of Maryland and a master's degree in business and organizational security from Webster University.*

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*("Outstanding Soldiers Receive the Order of the Marchaussee," continued from page 27)*

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First Sergeant Derasmo has served as a military policeman for most of his 20 years of service, which has spanned across all three components of the Army—Regular, Reserve, and National Guard. He has also participated in numerous overseas and domestic missions (including Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Hurricane Katrina relief operations) and has served in virtually every military police company enlisted position.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Lawler and Derasmo joined Sergeant Major Carragher as the only three active Connecticut Army National Guard recipients of the Order of the Marechaussee.

**Endnote:**

<sup>1</sup>Kathy West, historian assistant, U.S. Army Military Police Corps, 11 August 2010.

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*First Sergeant Derasmo is the mobilization operations noncommissioned officer, Connecticut Premobilization Training and Assistance Element, Joint Forces Headquarters—Connecticut, Hartford, Connecticut.*

*Sergeant Kemp is assigned to the 1st Infantry Division, U.S. Division—South Public Affairs Office.*



**A Danish military police officer (second from left) observes Afghan civilian police officers taking part in a situational training scenario involving the arrest of a “criminal” (played by a Soldier from the 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry Regiment, U.S. Army Europe) (second from right) during POMLT training.**

## JMRC Hosts Training Event for Afghan Police and the NATO Forces Slated to Train Them

*By Sergeant Joel Salgado*

The U.S. Army Europe Joint Multinational Readiness Center (JMRC) has begun helping to improve the skills of, and foster partnerships between, U.S., Danish, and Afghan security forces by hosting the first Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Team (POMLT) training event.

The objective of the POMLT is to train Afghan civilian police officers in the skills needed to perform their law enforcement duties, while simultaneously training and mentoring the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces who will deploy to Afghanistan to teach them those skills. And while Danish military police soldiers help Afghan police officers improve their skills, the Afghans educate the Danes about the challenges that NATO troops will face while they are deployed.

The two-week training event, which began 9 November 2010, consisted of two portions. During the first portion, POMLT students received classroom instruction on the fundamentals of police skills and the Afghan rule of law. The second portion consisted of field exercises that required students to put their classroom skills to practical use. One of the field exercises was focused on survival training, which helped build the combat skills necessary to operate in a counterinsurgency environment.

The training culminated in a series of situational training exercise lanes that provided the Danes with an opportunity to mentor the Afghan police officers through realistic scenarios similar to events that might actually be encountered in Afghanistan. “The most important thing today is that [the Afghan police officers] actually do what we’ve spent the last couple of days learning, with us standing right by their side,” said a Danish participant. “They need to show us that they can do it without us telling them what to do,” he added.

The Afghan police officers put their classroom and survival skills to use during the situational training exercise lanes, completing a joint cordon-and-search mission that briefly encompassed another JMRC training event. Romanian troops who were taking part in separate Operational Mentor and Liaison Team training and Czechoslovakian forces who were playing the role of a foreign military force in that training supported the POMLT situational training exercise lanes by establishing a cordon around a mock village. The POMLT training participants then searched the village for two suspected insurgents and collected evidence that helped uncover a nearby weapons cache. The POMLT students passed



information about the cache to the Romanian and Czechoslovakian troops who blocked the suspects' escape and secured the cache following a short engagement with insurgent forces.

An observer/controller trainer with JMRC's "Raptor" Team indicated that training Afghan police officers is a key component of building that country's security and that it helps move Afghanistan closer to the day that it can take full responsibility for its own defense. "Without a legitimate, strong police force, Afghanistan or Iraq—or any other country we go to—aren't going to be able to accomplish the mission," he said.

**Note.** Headquartered in Heidelberg, Germany, the U.S. Army Europe—along with NATO and other coalition partners from throughout the 51-country area of responsibility—trains for, supports, and conducts contingency operations. There are U.S. Army Europe forces located throughout Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Romania, Afghanistan, and Iraq.

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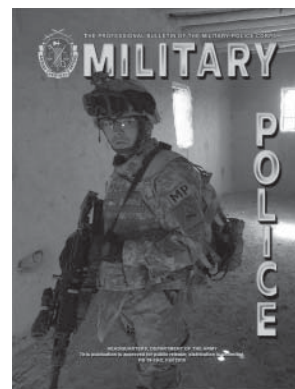
*Sergeant Salgado is a public affairs specialist who serves as a staff photojournalist with the Multimedia Team South/Tactical Team, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Army Europe.*

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## ***MILITARY POLICE*** Writer's Guide

*MILITARY POLICE* is a professional-development bulletin designed to provide a forum for exchanging information and ideas within the Army law enforcement and investigation community. We include articles by and about officers, enlisted Soldiers, warrant officers, Department of the Army civilian employees, and others. Writers may discuss training, current operations and exercises, doctrine, equipment, history, personal viewpoints, or other areas of general interest to military police. Articles may share good ideas and lessons learned or explore better ways of doing things.

Articles should be concise, straightforward, and in the active voice. If they contain attributable information or quotations not referenced in the text, provide appropriate endnotes. Text length should not exceed 2,000 words (about 8 double-spaced pages). Shorter, after-action-type articles and reviews of books on military police topics are also welcome.



Include photographs (with captions) and/or line diagrams that illustrate information in the article. Please do not insert illustrations or photos in the text; instead, send each of them as a separate file. Do not embed photographs in PowerPoint or Microsoft Word. If illustrations are in PowerPoint, avoid using excessive color and shading. Save digital images in a TIF or JPG format at a resolution no lower than 200 dpi. Images copied from a Web site must be accompanied by copyright permission.

Provide a short paragraph that summarizes the content of the article. Also include a short biography (full name, rank, current unit, job title, and education), your mailing address, a fax number, and a commercial daytime telephone number.

Articles submitted to *MILITARY POLICE* must include a statement from your local security office stating that the information contained in the article is unclassified, nonsensitive, and releaseable to the public. *MILITARY POLICE* is distributed to military units worldwide, is offered online at <<http://www.wood.army.mil/mpbulletin>>, and is available for sale by the Government Printing Office. As such, it is readily accessible to nongovernment and foreign individuals and organizations.

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*MILITARY POLICE* is published biannually in March and September, and articles are due by 1 December and 1 June. Send submissions by e-mail to <[leon.mdotmppb@conus.army.mil](mailto:leon.mdotmppb@conus.army.mil)>, or send an electronic copy in Microsoft Word on a compact disk and a double-spaced hard copy of the manuscript to *MILITARY POLICE* Professional Bulletin, 464 MANSCEN Loop, Building 3201, Suite 2661, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8926.



# In the Beginning

By Master Sergeant Patrick V. Garland (Retired)

A Provost Marshal General's Office and Corps of Military Police were established in 1941. Before that, though, there was no regularly appointed provost marshal general or regularly constituted military police corps—except during the Civil War and World War I. However, references can be found to a “provost marshal” as early as January 1776 and a “provost corps” as early as 1778.<sup>1</sup> This can be problematic for military police historians, who must often “read between the lines.”

Beginning with the January 1776 reference to a provost marshal, just eighteen days after Major General George Washington was appointed commander in chief of the Continental Army, he petitioned the Continental Congress for the authority to appoint a provost marshal.<sup>2</sup> The first provost marshal to the Army of the United Colonies was appointed, via the following general order, on 10 January 1776:

*Headquarters, Cambridge, January 10, 1776*

*His Excellency, General Washington, has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Marony, provost marshal to the Army of the United Colonies, serving in the Massachusetts Bay; he is, therefore, in all things appertaining to his office, to be considered and obeyed as such.<sup>3</sup>*

First, Washington wrote a personal note to Mr. Marony, a sergeant from Massachusetts, advising him of the appointment. Then, in his flourishing handwriting, he wrote—

*All persons guilty of capital crimes and crimes not triable by a regimental court-martial are to be sent to the provost.*

*The provost is not to receive any prisoner without a crime specified in writing and signed by the person committing him. No prisoner is to be suffered to be absent from his confinement until released by proper authority.*

*The provost marshal is to provide a suitable person, when necessary, to execute the sentences of general courts-martial approved of and directed to be enforced by the Commander in Chief.*

*When any men are sent to the provost, the provost marshal is to send a report of them immediately to the regiment they belong to; and no man is to be received by the provost unless his crime is sent with him.*

*The provost is to make a return every morning by ten o'clock, to the adjutant general, of the number of prisoners under guard, specifying the regiments they belong to, their crimes, by whom, and how long confined.*

*The provost is to take due care that all orders from the judge advocate respecting the trials of prisoners be punctually executed and is to post proper sentries from his guard, at such times and in such places as a general court-martial may sit.*

*The provost is frequently to take a party from his guard and patrol the avenues and environs of the camp, is to take up and confine all disorderly and suspicious persons, to suppress riots and disturbances, and to inform the quartermaster general of all persons who keep unwarranted and destructive dram shops and all other pernicious and camp nuisances.*

*The provost is to receive and obey all such orders and instructions as may, at any time, be given him by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, and the judge advocate of the Army of the United Colonies.<sup>4</sup>*

These instructions required that the provost marshal act as the executioner when a death sentence was directed by court-martial. In June 1776, Marony signed off on the execution of the first person hung, as directed by a death warrant signed by General Washington. However, Marony was soon replaced by another provost marshal. According to a 1 October 1776 general order, “Captain Marony, late provost marshal, having absented himself from camp without leave, is suspended and Thomas Bryan appointed in his stead. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.”<sup>5</sup>



A total of nine provost marshals were appointed during the course of the American Revolutionary War; and although all were sergeants, they served as captains. One of them—William Hutton—was tried by general court-martial for aiding and abetting the escape of a counterfeiter. Hutton argued that he had only been provost marshal for days and had not had sufficient time to organize an execution. General Washington countered by stating that Hutton had been an assistant provost marshal for a year and had previously performed the duties of provost marshal. Hutton's ultimate acquittal of the charges incensed the commanding general, who said, "To allow such a precedent as Mr. Hutton contends for to be established might, upon future occasion, operate seriously, should a criminal of consequence require a hasty execution. In the civil line, a high sheriff, whose office is of a similar nature to that of provost marshal in the military, is obliged to execute his warrant himself if he cannot procure a common executioner. Mr. Hutton is dismissed from his office."<sup>6</sup>

Although primarily a jailer, the provost marshal was authorized to use the provost guard to perform military police functions. The patrolling of the camp and surrounding areas significantly reduced the number of desertions and the incidence of theft and destruction of nearby property. These duties eventually led to the establishment of a mounted military police unit called the *Marechaussee*.

In November 1777, General Washington received Captain Bartholomew von Heer's "Plan for a Corps of Marechaussee" from Assistant Quartermaster General Henry E. Lutterloh. The plan outlines the following proposed organization of the Marechaussee Corps:

*First – The Corps should consist of:*

*1 Commander.*

*1 Captain.*

*3 Lieutenants.*

*} Which four officers are to be posted upon  
the flanks and the rear of the Army.*

*1 Quartermaster, who draws provisions.*

*1 Clerk, who is to keep an exact book of all the transactions of the service.*

*2 Trumpeters to give proper notices.*

*2 Sergeants.*

*5 Corporals, one to be by each officer and one by the commander.*

*43 Privates on horseback.*

*4 Negroes to perform the executions, as white men would not do as well, nor perhaps be got so easily.*

*63 men, their regiment to be distinct from the other troops and to be green or blue coats with black facings. And as these corps in all other services have better pay than Dragoons, he hopes the common man will have an allowance."<sup>7</sup>*

The document goes on to describe how the proposed Marechaussee Corps would be expected to serve.

Some minor changes were made to the final plan for the Marechaussee Corps. For example, the supposition that Negroes would serve as better executioners was removed and the uniform specifications were altered somewhat—the black facings being replaced with yellow ones. A proposal that Captain von Heer be promoted to colonel was also eliminated.

Captain von Heer was appointed as commander of the Marechaussee Corps,<sup>8</sup> and the "new" organization was introduced with the following general order:

*October 11, 1778*

*The following summary of the duties of the Marechaussee Corps, commanded by Captain von Heer, is published for the information of the Army at large. The General hopes that the institution, by putting men on their guard, will operate more in preventing than punishing crimes.*

*While the Army is encamped, the officers of the corps are to patrol the camp and its neighborhood for the purpose of apprehending deserters, marauders, drunkards, rioters, and stragglers, under which last denomination are included all Soldiers who are found beyond the nearest picquets, in front and on the flanks, and beyond the distance of one mile, estimated from the center of the encampment, in the rear. They are also to apprehend all other Soldiers that may be detected in a violation of general orders.*

*All countrymen and strangers whose appearance or manners excite suspicion of their being spies and [who] are not furnished with passes either from the same general officer, the quartermaster general,*



or the commissaries generals of provision or forage. The officers of the corps are directed not to apprehend any offender who may be within the encampment of his own regiment, as it is expected that the regimental quarter guard will, in that case, secure the offender.

Captain von Heer is to keep an exact list of all licensed sutlers and confine any follower of the Army who may presume to suttle without the proper leave. Every newly appointed sutler is, therefore, to signify his appointment to Captain von Heer and produce a proper certificate thereof.

On the day of march, this corps, with the provost guard, is to remain on the old ground 'till the columns and baggage have moved off, in good order; to secure all such Soldiers as have loitered in camp; and the officers are to see that the Soldiers and women who march with the baggage do not transgress the general orders made for their government. They will, likewise, secure all stragglers on the march, treating in this light all Soldiers absent from their platoons without a noncommissioned officer to conduct them. On a day of battle, the Marechaussee will be posted in the rear of the second line or reserve in order to secure fugitives.

The Commander in Chief strictly forbids all persons whatever to do or say anything that may tend to impede the officers of this corps in the execution of their duty. On the contrary, he requires that they may be respected and assisted, as good order and discipline will be much promoted by the full exercise of their office.

If any offender attempts to escape or presumes to make any resistance, he will incur double punishment; and all persons belonging to the Army are required to succor any part of the Marechaussee Corps that may be opposed in the prosecution of their duty.

The captain of the Marechaussee will have the usual provost guard drawn from the line near him and under his direction for the security of the prisoners. He is, every morning, to deliver a written report of the persons committed the preceding day and the charges against them to the adjutant general, who will have proper courts-martial held for their trial. This is to be considered a standing order and, as such, to be published in the different parts of the Army. The adjutants of regiments are to have it frequently read to the men that, by being reminded of what is prohibited and the certainty of punishment, they may avoid the one and the other.<sup>9</sup>

Captain von Heer was tried by general court-martial on more than one occasion. According to one of the decisions—

*The court [is] of opinion that Captain von Heer exacted, without authority, money for licensing sutlers, being a breach of Article 5th, Section 18th, of the Rules and Articles of War. They are also of opinion that, as Captain von Heer's conduct might possibly have arisen from a misconception of the nature of his office, he shall only be reprimanded in general orders and repay the several sutlers the money he exacted from them.*

*As the public manner in which Captain von Heer demanded fees from the sutlers is an argument of his being unconscious that he was committing the most heinous species of extortion, the Commander in Chief acquiesces in the lenient sentence of the court-martial. He desires that Captain von Heer will, for the future, pay stricter attention to his instructions and consider them as the only rule of his conduct which will be approved or condemned only as he adheres to, or deviates from, them.<sup>10</sup>*

Another decision stated that—

*The court, after considering the evidence for and against Captain von Heer, of the Light Dragoons, are of opinion that he is guilty of the latter part of the charge "beating Owen McGlochlin, a Soldier under Captain Selens' immediate command, without a sufficient cause to justify such correction," being a breach of*

The men who were appointed to the position of provost marshal of the Continental Army and their dates of service are—

Sergeant William Marony  
(Massachusetts):  
10 January–1 October 1776,  
absent without leave.

Sergeant Thomas Bryan  
(Maryland):  
1 October 1776–  
14 January 1777

Sergeant John Prentice:  
14 January–15 February 1777,  
resigned.

Sergeant Henry Snagg:  
15 February 1797–  
23 January 1778

Sergeant Daniel Timothy Howe:  
23 January–July 1778

Sergeant John Weiss  
(Rhode Island): July 1778–  
March 1780

Sergeant Thomas O'Bryan:  
March–July 1780

Sergeant William Hutton:  
19 May 1780–April 1781,  
court-martialed and dismissed.

Sergeant Asa Andrus:  
19 July 1781–November 1782

Upon appointment, each of these men assumed the rank of captain.

Article 5th, Section 18th, of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence him to be reprimanded in general orders. The court acquit[s] him of the preceding part of the charge.

The General approves the sentence and, at the same time he expresses his dissatisfaction at any instance of conduct where violence is made use of without sufficient cause, he is sensible that the laudable motive of preserving the public property from abuse, which seems to have influenced Captain von Heer, is a palliation for the deed.<sup>11</sup>

At the end of the Revolutionary War, the Marechaussee were one of the last units mustered out!

#### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup>"Army Birthdays," <<http://www.history.army.mil/faq/branches.htm>>, accessed on 20 October 2010.

<sup>2</sup>Harry M. Ward, *George Washington's Enforcers: Policing the Continental Army*, Southern Illinois University, 2006.

<sup>3</sup>General Orders, 10 January 1776, George Washington Papers, Library of Congress.

<sup>4</sup>"Instructions to William Marony," Head Quarters, 12 January 1776, *The Writings of George Washington (From the Original Manuscript Sources, 1745–1799)*, U.S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, November 1931.

<sup>5</sup>General Orders, 1 October 1776, George Washington Papers, Library of Congress.

<sup>6</sup>Ward, 2006.

<sup>7</sup>"Plan of Bartholomew von Heer to Establish a Marechaussee Corps," letter from Henry E. Lutterloh to George Washington, 14 November 1777, George Washington Papers, Library of Congress.

<sup>8</sup>Robert K. Wright, Jr., compiler, *Military Police*, Center of Military History, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., 1992.

<sup>9</sup>David L. Valuska and Byron Reppert, "The Marechaussee: von Heer's Provost Corps," *von Heer's Provost Corps of the Continental Army*, <<http://www.vonheers.org/history.html>>, 2010, accessed on 2 November 2010.

<sup>10</sup>*The Writings of George Washington (From the Original Manuscript Sources, 1745–1799)*, 1931.

<sup>11</sup>General Orders, 5 June 1782, George Washington Papers, Library of Congress.

Master Sergeant Garland retired from the U.S. Army in 1974. During his military career, he served in military police units and criminal investigation detachments and laboratories. At the time of his retirement, Master Sergeant Garland was serving as a ballistics evidence specialist at the European Laboratory. He remained in this career field until retiring from civilian law enforcement in 1995.

# 15th Military Police Brigade

## Lineage and Honors

Constituted 24 June 1965 in the Regular Army as  
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment,  
15th Military Police Brigade.

Activated 25 June 1965 in Germany.

Inactivated 30 June 1976 in Germany.

Redesignated 2 October 2010 as the  
15th Military Police Brigade  
and concurrently activated at  
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.



**Note.** The 15th Military Police Brigade—the first military police brigade to be activated in the U.S. Army—was activated at the height of the Cold War and was responsible for all law enforcement activities throughout Europe. With the presence of a large American force, the securing of nuclear weaponry on the European continent, and the fighting of a war in Vietnam, this was an extremely busy time. Recently reactivated in 2010, the 15th Military Police Brigade replaced the Army Corrections Brigade.





**John C. Groome**  
Photo courtesy of the Photo Unit,  
Pennsylvania State Police

# John C. Groome, PMG, AEF

*By Master Sergeant  
Patrick V. Garland (Retired)*

*During the three years of U.S. involvement in World War I, General John J. Pershing appointed four men to serve as provost marshal general (PMG) of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), beginning with the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Hanson E. Ely on 20 July 1917. Ely, who was an infantry officer, was assigned to Pershing's staff and stationed in Paris, where he was in charge of one officer and eleven enlisted men. Their primary mission was to study the British and French systems of policing, with a view toward adopting such a system.<sup>1</sup> However, the AEF eventually adopted its own system, which evolved through trial and error.*

The second PMG appointment was made on 24 August 1917, when another infantryman, Colonel William H. Allaire, succeeded Ely. The staff was increased; and although the AEF headquarters moved to Chaumont in September, the PMG remained in Paris. In addition to the duties of his office, Allaire was placed in command of all U.S. troops in Paris.<sup>2</sup> In December, Allaire was ordered to rejoin the headquarters in Chaumont, leaving an assistant PMG in charge of Paris operations.

In May 1918, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Groome joined Allaire (who was then a brigadier general) and his staff; and on 29 June, Groome was appointed assistant PMG. By that time, the office was comprised of several sections, including sections that dealt with personnel control (leaves and passes), prisoners of war, the Division of Criminal Investigation, and other issues. On 10 July 1918, Groome succeeded Allaire as PMG; in September, Brigadier General Harry Hill Bandholtz, in turn, replaced Groome.

In an earlier work,<sup>3</sup> I erroneously stated that Bandholtz was the only one of the four PMGs who had any previous police experience. However, Groome's military and police background was actually extensive—even equal to that of Bandholtz.

John C. Groome was born to Samuel W. and Nancy Connelly Groome on 20 March 1862 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Groome was raised and educated in Philadelphia, and he held a variety of jobs there. For example, he drove stagecoaches, entered the wine business, and tried his hand at banking. He was also an equestrian, playing polo and participating in "Four-in-Hand Coaching." It may have been his fondness for horses

that prompted him to enlist in the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry (FTPCC)—a unit of the Pennsylvania National Guard.<sup>4</sup> He joined the FTPCC in 1882 and served in the unit for 28 years, rising through the ranks until elected as commander.

The lineage of the FTPCC (which currently remains active as Troop A, 1st Squadron, 104th Cavalry, Pennsylvania Army National Guard) dates back to 1774, when the unit formed a portion of the Colonial Army under General George Washington. The FTPCC often performed ceremonial duties, such as escorting visiting dignitaries to Philadelphia, but was also called upon during periods of civil unrest.<sup>5</sup>

In 1884, Groome married Ms. Agnes Roberts of Philadelphia; they had three children—Agnes, Martha, and John Junior.

During the Spanish-American War, the FTPCC was called into federal service. The troop was ordered to report to their armory at 5 a.m. on 28 April 1898. Mounted, armed, and fully equipped, they left within hours for Camp Hastings—a training and induction point located at Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania. Although they later deployed to Puerto Rico, an armistice had been reached while the unit was being formed into battle lines and they did not experience combat.<sup>6</sup> As a troop commander, Lieutenant Colonel Groome was highly regarded; his leadership during the deployment to Puerto Rico was exemplary.

When 150,000 coal miners went on strike for better pay and benefits in 1902, the country became crippled. As is often the case, the strike turned violent. The governor of Pennsylvania called upon that state's entire National



Guard force—including the FTPCC—to control the situation between the miners and the coal company police. A presidential commission brokered a settlement between the miners and the coal companies, but was very critical of the coal company police organizations. This criticism prompted the Pennsylvania legislature to establish the first organized state police agency in the United States—the Pennsylvania State Constabulary (later known as the Pennsylvania State Police)—in 1905. The governor of Pennsylvania appointed Groome as superintendent of the constabulary.<sup>7</sup> Groome traveled to Europe to study police organizations, eventually choosing to pattern the Pennsylvania State Constabulary after the Royal Irish Constabulary. Groome's constabulary became a very effective police organization that, in turn, served as a model for other states. In October 1917, Groome was granted a leave of absence from his position as superintendent of the constabulary, enabling him to serve with the U.S. Army Signal Corps.<sup>8</sup>

The 54-year-old Groome was initially appointed chief of intelligence for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. However, not long after his arrival in France, his police background became valuable to the fledgling Military Police Corps. Shortly after attending an 8 June 1917 luncheon with General Pershing, Lieutenant Colonel Groome was appointed assistant PMG.<sup>9</sup> On 10 July 1918, he was appointed PMG. He was subsequently relieved by General Bandholtz on 20 September 1918.<sup>10</sup>

During Groome's brief appointment with the military police, the organization of the Military Police Training Department at Autun and construction of the main prisoner-of-war enclosure near Tours were well underway. Groome reportedly worked diligently on both projects. According to Harry G. Toland,<sup>11</sup> Groome set up the Military Police Training Department and went on to supervise the construction and operation of the prisoner-of-war enclosure. While this may be true, that information is not reflected in the PMG report submitted after the war. The report states that the order establishing the Military Police Training Department was dated while Groome was PMG, but the Training Department did not become operational until a month later. The facility officially opened on 21 October 1918, but the first class of student instructors began coursework on 10 October 1918. During five months of operation, about 4,000 officers and enlisted men trained for military police duties at the Military Police Training Department. Groome's own son, Lieutenant John C. Groome Jr., served as an instructor and as adjutant of the Military Police Training Department from July to December 1918.

Upon the appointment of Bandholtz as PMG, Groome, who had been promoted to the rank of colonel, was transferred to serve as chief of the Officers' Leave Bureau, France—a position for which he was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal.

At the end of the war, Colonel Groome was assigned to the American Relief Administration, which provided food and medical supplies to the Baltic countries. Groome and his men distributed 53,554 tons of food and 4,179 tons of clothing and medical supplies.<sup>12</sup>

Groome set sail for home in October 1919. Two months later, he returned to his position with the Pennsylvania State Police. He retired from that agency in 1920.

But Groome was again called into service for the state of Pennsylvania in 1923—this time as warden, Eastern State Penitentiary. He remained in this position until 1928, when he became involved in a land-speculating operation—the Spanish River Land Company, Boca Raton, Florida.

However, Groome's health began to fail in 1930; and in April of that year, he died of prostate cancer at the age of 68. His funeral service was conducted at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, with burial in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. His funeral escort was provided by the FTPCC and a contingent of the Pennsylvania State Police.

#### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup>*Report of the Provost Marshal General, April 15, 1919*, Government Printing Office, 1942.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid*, p. 5.

<sup>3</sup>Patrick V. Garland, *A Forgotten Soldier: The Life and Times of Major General Harry Hill Bandholtz*, Infinity Publishing Co., 2009, p. 101.

<sup>4</sup>Philip M. Conti, *The Pennsylvania State Police: A History of Service to the Commonwealth, 1905 to the Present*, Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1977.

<sup>5</sup>Harry G. Toland, *Gentleman Trooper: How John C. Groome Shaped America's First State Police Force*, Heritage Books, Inc., 2007.

<sup>6</sup>Patrick McSherry, "A Brief History of the 'First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry' Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry," *The Spanish-American War Centennial Website*, <<http://www.panamwar.com/FirstTroopPACav.htm>>, accessed on 29 November 2010.

<sup>7</sup>Toland, 2007.

<sup>8</sup>Conti, 1977.

<sup>9</sup>John J. Pershing, *My Experiences in the First World War*, Volume II, Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1931.

<sup>10</sup>*Report of the Provost Marshal General, April 15, 1919*, 1942.

<sup>11</sup>Toland, 2007.

<sup>12</sup>Toland, 2007.

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*Master Sergeant Garland retired from the U.S. Army in 1974. During his military career, he served in military police units and criminal investigation detachments and laboratories. At the time of his retirement, Master Sergeant Garland was serving as a ballistics evidence specialist at the European Laboratory. He remained in this career field until retiring from civilian law enforcement in 1995.*

# MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE LEVEL AND ABOVE COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
Colleen L. McGuire	Thomas J. Seaman	HQ USACIDC	Ft Belvoir, VA
David D. Phillips	Charles Kirkland	USAMPS	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Mark S. Inch	Jeffrey N. Plemmons	Army Corrections Cmd	Ft Belvoir, VA
Mandi A. Murray	Daniel Lincoln	46th MP Cmd	Lansing, MI
Adolph McQueen	Kurtis Timmer	200th MP Cmd	Ft Meade, MD
Latonya D. Lynn	Norwood Patterson	8th MP Bde	Scofield Barracks, HI
Robert Kenyon	Thomas Legare	11th MP Bde	Ashley, PA
Jerry D. Stevenson	Gerald Stegemeier	14th MP Bde	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Eric R. Belcher	Jonathn O. Godwin	15th MP Bde	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Chad B. McRee	Todd Spradling	16th MP Bde	Ft Bragg, NC
Thomas P. Evans	Brenda K. Curfman	18th MP Bde	Mannheim, Germany
Robert Taradash	Dawn Rippelmeyer	42d MP Bde	Ft Lewis, WA
Charles E. Petrarca Jr.	David R. Morgan	43d MP Bde	Warwick, RI
Donald J. Currier	Robert D. Liles	49th MP Bde	Fairfield, CA
Patrick Williams	Pete Ladd	89th MP Bde	Ft Hood, TX
Michael R. Nevin	Dale V. Clamont	177th MP Bde	Taylor, MI
Patton Pickens	Dennis Thomas	290th MP Bde	Nashville, TN
Therese M. O'Brien	Theodore Copeland	300th MP Bde	Inkster, MI
John E. Cornelius	Andrew Lombardo	800th MP Bde	Uniondale, NY
Jan F. Apo	Andre Proctor	3d MP Gp (CID)	Ft Gillem, GA
Thomas H. Tatum	Timothy S. Fitzgerald	6th MP Gp (CID)	Ft Lewis, WA
Timothy J. Chmura	Paul W. McDonald	701st MP Gp (CID)	Ft Belvoir, VA
Donnie L. Thomas	Mark E. Porrett	Joint Detention Gp	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

# MILITARY POLICE BATTALION LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM/1SG	UNIT	LOCATION
John D. Adams	Christopher S. Heldt	5th MP Bn (CID)	Kaiserslautern, Germany
David E. Heath	Lance Brown	10th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Bragg, NC
Arturo J. Horton	Crystal L. Wallace	11th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Hood, TX
Robert G. McNeil Jr.	Gail A. Dippel	19th MP Bn (CID)	Wheeler Army Airfield, HI
Nieve F. Knell	Clyde Wallace	22d MP Bn (CID)	Ft Lewis, WA
Michael T. Beierman	Jerry D. Clements	33d MP Bn	Bloomington, IL
Erica C. Nelson	Donald Wallace	40th MP Bn (I/R)	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Stanley R. Oneal	Carrol J. Welch	51st MP Bn	Florence, SC
Carl Packer	Blaine Harvey	91st MP Bn	Ft Drum, NY
William J. Benner III	Angelia Flournoy	92d MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Vernon F. Lightner	Myron J. Lewis	93d MP Bn	Ft Bliss, TX
Noel C. Smart	Robert Mester	94th MP Bn	Yongsan, Korea
Joseph Decosta	Henry Stearns	95th MP Bn	Mannheim, Germany
Edgar Perez	Edward Simpson	96th MP Bn (I/R)	San Diego, CA
Michael Mathews	Thomas S. Sivak	97th MP Bn	Ft Riley, KS
Arthur E. Zegers IV	Thomas Ciampolillo	102d MP Bn (I/R)	Auburn, NY
David A. Gagnon	Justin C. Lenz	104th MP Bn	Kingston, NY
Warren R. Wintrose	Alpheus A. Haswell	105th MP Bn (I/R)	Asheville, NC
Clintis S. McCray	James A. Young	112th MP Bn	Canton, MS
Eric C. Brown	Aaron Henderson	115th MP Bn	Salisbury, MD
Byron Deel	Terry J. Scott	117th MP Bn	Athens, TN
Andrew C. Mcmanus	Robert A. Sturdahl	118th MP Bn	Warwick, RI
Luis A. Munizmartinez	Armando Estradamiranda	124th MP Bn	Hato Rey, PR
Monica Alpi	Rena Torresestrada	125th MP Bn	Ponce, PR
Amy F. Cook	Ardis Harden	136th MP Bn	Tyler, TX
James P. McHugh	Lonnie R. Bryson	151st MP Bn	Dunbar, WV
Raymond Lagemann	John Watts	160th MP Bn (I/R)	Tallahassee, FL
Barry L. Collins	James C. Smith	168th MP Bn	Dyersburg, TN
Wallace Steinbrecher	Timothy Jones	170th MP Bn	Decatur, GA
Sharon A. Martin	Donald E. Hubbard	175th MP Bn	Columbia, MO
Clifford W. Carter	Michael J. Coltrell	185th MP Bn	Pittsburg, CA
Daniel W. Murphy	Boyd E. Dunbar	192d MP Bn (I/R)	Niantic, CT

Current as of 1 February 2011

For changes and updates, please e-mail <leon.usampspo@conus.army.mil>.

# MILITARY POLICE BATTALION LEVEL COMMANDS (continued)

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM/1SG	UNIT	LOCATION
Laura Clellan	William D. Woods	193d MP Bn (I/R)	Denver, CO
Shontelle C. Adams	John D. Sallee	198th MP Bn	Louisville, KY
Charles Buxton	Perry Hooper	203d MP Bn	Athens, AL
Aaron D. Stover	Jay W. Marsden	205th MP Bn	Poplar Bluff, MO
Scott W. Hiipakka	Terry D. Berdan	210th MP Bn	Taylor, MI
Patric B. Conaway	Brian P. Branley	211th MP Bn	Lexington, MA
Rick Ryczkowski	Randy E. Abeyta	226th MP Bn	Farmington, NM
James McGlaughn	Jimmy Patrick	231st MP Bn	Prattville, AL
John Baird	Princecilla Ridley	304th MP Bn (I/R)	Nashville, TN
Frank Kuczynski	Pending Selection	306th MP Bn	Uniondale, NY
Jacqueline Gordon	Augusto Tavernier	310th MP Bn (I/R)	Uniondale, NY
Richard Giles	Pending Selection	317th MP Bn	Tampa, FL
Jay Pulliam	Keith Magee	320th MP Bn (I/R)	Ashley, PA
Victor Jones	Louis Ditullio	324th MP Bn (I/R)	Fresno, CA
Dominic Wible	Peter Schimmel	327th MP Bn (I/R)	Arlington Heights, IL
David Heflin	Joseph Plezia	336th MP Bn	Pittsburgh, PA
Perkins M. Robinson	Pamela D. Neal	372d MP Bn	Washington, DC
William Mergner	Glenn Carnahan	384th MP Bn (I/R)	Fort Wayne, IN
Eugenia K. Guilmartin	William A. Fath	385th MP Bn	Ft Stewart, GA
Eric Engelmeier	Richard Wieder	391st MP Bn (I/R)	Columbus, OH
Sean Siebert	Allen Freeman	393d CID Bn	Bell, CA
Kenneth Valcourt	Timothy Eddy	400th MP Bn (I/R)	Fort Meade, MD
John E. Teegerstrom	Lawrence A. Hall	402d MP Bn (I/R)	Omaha, NE
Eric D. Nagy	Jonathan Williams	437th MP Bn	Columbus, OH
William R. Black	Billy Ray Counts	503rd MP Bn	Ft Bragg, NC
John G. Voorhees Jr.	Albert Nelson	504th MP Bn	Ft Lewis, WA
Zane H. Jones	Christopher Muller	508th MP Bn (I/R)	Ft Lewis, WA
David Detz	William Jordan	519th MP Bn	Ft Polk, LA
Christopher V. Wynder	Daniel F. Borrero	525th MP Bn	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Martin Pennock	Jess Patteson	530th MP Bn (I/R)	Omaha, NE
Darwin Hale	Norman Garnes	535th MP Bn (I/R)	Cary, NC
John Hafley	Burmiekay Keyt	607th MP Bn	Grand Prairie, TX
Thomas P. Lombardo	Michael Cosper	701st MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Dawn Hilton	Steven Raines	705th MP Bn (I/R)	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Roger P. Hedgepeth	Timothy J. Lamb	709th MP Bn	Grafenwoehr, Germany
Ignatius M. Dolata Jr.	Richard Woodring	716th MP Bn	Ft Campbell, KY
Eric D. Brunken	Jon Mathews	720th MP Bn	Ft Hood, TX
Victoria Hudson	Robert Eichler	724th MP Bn (I/R)	Fort Lauderdale, FL
Ross T. Guieb	Scott Dooley	728th MP Bn	Schofield Barracks, HI
Sydney Wright	Craig Owens	733d CID Bn	Fort Gillem, GA
Stacy Garrity	Jason Wells	744th MP Bn (I/R)	Bethlehem, PA
Christopher Burns	Jonathan Narcisse	759th MP Bn	Ft Carson, CO
Simon Brown II	Dennis F. Covell	761st MP Bn	Juneau, AK
Dirk D. Erickson	Jesse S. Perry	773d MP Bn	Pineville, LA
Robert Henderson	Donald Qunlan	783d MP Bn (I/R)	Inkster, MI
Richard Atchison	Charlotte Randazzo	785th MP Bn (I/R)	Fraser, MI
Randall Thrash	Barry Oakes	787th MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
David M. Oberlander	Richard Epps	793rd MP Bn	Bamberg, Germany
Bryan O'Barr	James Schultz	795th MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Matthew D. Stubbs	Paul Ohland	850th MP Bn	Phoenix, AZ
Stephen J. Green	Peter D. Harrington	1000th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Campbell, KY
Kenneth J. Tauke	Michael J. Mitzelfelt	1001st MP Bn (CID)	Ft Riley, KS
Sonya K. Friday	Robert L. Code	1002d MP Bn (CID)	Bamberg, Germany
David F. Koonce	Christopher L. Perkey	Benning CID Bn	Ft Benning, GA
Ronald T. Cuffee Sr.	Brian K. Garon	Washington CID Bn	Ft Myer, VA
Thomas A. Denzler	Janet Tanner-Booska	Protective Services Bn	Ft Belvoir, VA

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For changes and updates, please e-mail <leon.usampspo@conus.army.m



