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Chief, Military Police Corps Regiment, and Commandant, United States Army Military Police School



Brigadier General Rodney L. Johnson

Well gang, it has been almost six months since I last wrote to you and I can't believe how fast the time has gone. As I roll into my second year as chief of the Military Police Corps, I find myself in the middle of an interesting paradox—I'm both more comfortable and more challenged by this job and by you every day. The amazing work you are doing in the field has allowed me to really focus on the changing face of the Army and our role in it. It has been a challenge to find the balance between being a team player in the brigade combat team/units of employment framework and educating our fellow branches on exactly what capabilities we can provide them within that framework. I won't try to buffalo you and tell you that it is not frustrating or that we have found the right formula yet. However, we are working on it and we are getting closer—a large part of that is because of you.

Your performance in the field has been exceptional. I couldn't be more proud of what you have contributed to the reputation and history of our Corps. I am pretty sure that I have said that before. I am even more sure that if you ask me again in six months, I will tell you the same thing. The bottom line is that every day you folks are outperforming yourselves and everyone else. As a result of your accomplishments, everyone wants their own military police support. In that sense, we are victims of our own success. If you were not so good at what you do, such consummate professionals, the Army would not have approved an increase in our force strength from 42,000 to 68,000 over the next five years. The demand for our force in the field is higher than ever, but hang in there. It will get better. As the size of our force increases, the length and frequency of deployments will correspondingly decrease. That is great news and something that all of us look



forward to. In the interim, we have to stay focused on our daily mission. As a result, my priorities over the last year have not changed.

They remain: No. 1—Support our troops in the field; and No. 2—Send our units well-trained, solid Soldiers who have internalized the warrior spirit. To that end, our training and futures development branches are working together to ensure that the lessons learned from the field are reflected in our doctrine and our courses. We must ensure that not only are we providing the best possible training to our

Soldiers and officers so they can support their future units, but also that we are providing them the lessons they need to survive and lead their troops in turn. We continue to develop and push to acquire the best and most innovative force-multiplying equipment available. I fully believe that vehicles like the armored security vehicle and the up-armored high-mobility, multipurpose wheeled vehicle and systems like the Common Remotely Operated Weapons System (CROWS) are the equipment our Soldiers both need and deserve. Our directorates are working hard to get this equipment to you in time to make a difference.

Further, we are fine-tuning the force structure and our training to better serve the needs of the Soldiers in the field. The majority of the valuable input we're receiving is coming from you, so again I say, what amazing soldiers you are! You have not only sent your input back via e-mails and letters, but you have also come home and given us your firsthand lessons learned. You have shared your insights with us and with the Soldiers and leaders who are here and preparing to head out to your units. Your input is invaluable when you realize that 52 percent of our

(Continued on page 3)

Regimental Command Sergeant Major



Command Sergeant Major James F. Barrett



It is hard to believe that we are again completing another Military Police Bulletin. The last six months have gone by so quickly. During my time with our great Soldiers in Iraq, Kuwait, Afghanistan, Qatar, Germany, Korea, and too many continental United States installations to name, I am convinced that our motto for this year's 64th anniversary celebration—"Right Force—Right Now"—is on target. As I travel around, it is easy to spot military police from all three of our components as they always execute missions to standard and with a great sense of pride and professionalism. I cannot count the number of senior leaders from throughout the Department of Defense who have praised the efforts of and the need for military police around the globe.



reputation every day by putting into practice what really makes platoons, squads, and teams work.

I am writing this letter as we are into the execution phase of one of the largest and most demanding Warfighter competitions ever. The events are challenging these great warriors as never before. These junior NCOs and Soldiers are guaranteed to make us proud as they push themselves to the limit during the demanding competition. This Warfighter competition simply reinforces what I see every day during my trips around the Regiment—your

Soldiers are the best in the Army and are doing it better today than I have ever seen in my 27 years of service.

As we move into the 64th Military Police Anniversary Week celebration, I look forward to seeing all of you who have the opportunity to join us here at the Home of the Regiment. Despite the sorrow of having to memorialize 31 military police Soldiers during the annual memorial tribute, this should be one of our best anniversary celebrations ever. I would like to thank our entire military police family—Soldiers, family members, retirees, and civilians—for all that you do every day and for your role in the continuing excellence of the "Force of Choice."

(Chief, Military Police Corps Regiment, continued from page 2)

one-station unit training graduates last year deployed within 90 days of graduation. You are unarguably leading from the front and pulling this force into the future. I couldn't ask for more.

I plan to continue to strive to understand the issues and challenges that you face and address them with

you on a one-on-one basis as I make my way out to where everyone is either stationed or deployed. In exchange, I ask you to continue to challenge me and ask me the hard questions when you see me. I look forward to working with each of you as we take this Regiment to new levels. Thank you for all you do.

**The Military Police Regiment—
Right Force—Right Now**

Detainee Operations: An Evolving Paradigm

By Lieutenant Colonel Ed Lowe and Mr. Joseph Crider

Overview

The purpose of this article is to clear up the confusion that has surrounded detainee operations in the contemporary operating environment (COE). During Operation Desert Storm, the 93d Military Police Battalion processed more than 50,000 Iraqi enemy prisoners of war (EPWs). During this conflict, the lines of battle were easily distinguishable. The boundaries separating brigades, divisions, and corps operating in-theater were clear, providing commanders with a simple battlespace to conduct their operations. Accordingly, the flow of captured prisoners proceeded almost seamlessly to the rear.

In contrast, Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) changed the complexity of the entire EPW/detainee mission. The term “noncontiguous battlefield” quickly became a part of the military’s language. The definition of the COE as it relates to detainees became clouded and confused. At the center of the confusion were the following unsettled questions:

- Are these detainees entitled to the rights and privileges afforded by the Geneva Conventions?
- Should detainees be referred to as persons under control, unprivileged belligerents, or enemy combatants?

Soon, the United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS) will release Field Manual Interim (FMI) 3-19.40, accompanied by a revised training support package, which will cut through the confusion and describe the approved policy and doctrinal shifts in the near future.

EPW Versus Detainee

In the simplest of terms, the Geneva Conventions indicate that an EPW must meet the following criteria:¹

- Is under the command of a person responsible for his subordinates.
- Has fixed, distinctive signs that are recognizable at a distance.
- Carries arms openly.
- Conducts operations according to the laws and customs of war.²

The Soldiers detained during Operation Desert Storm qualified as EPWs because they fit those criteria. However, the enemy we now face in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) often does not meet those criteria. In February 2002, President Bush determined that “...Common Article 3 of Geneva (12 August 1949) does not apply to either Al Qaeda or Taliban detainees, because, among other reasons, the relevant conflicts are international in scope and Common Article 3 applies only to ‘armed conflict not of an international character.’” However, the President emphasized that it is the policy of this nation “...to treat detainees humanely and, to the extent appropriate and consistent with military necessity, in a manner consistent with the principles of Geneva.”³

The 2001 version of FM 3-19.40 did not clearly define individuals such as members of Al Qaeda or the Taliban, nor did it indicate in which category such individuals should be placed. The same terms used during the Cold War and Operation Desert Storm were still being applied in the new century. However, as the GWOT began, adjustments to doctrine had to be made. The most recent edition of Department of Defense Directive 2310.1 indicates that all categories of persons who fall under Department of Defense control are called detainees.⁴ Under the definition portion of this directive, we find the three traditional Geneva categories of EPW, civilian internee, and retained persons, plus another category—enemy combatant. Thus, the term enemy combatant describes individuals detained during the GWOT. Specifically, the directive defines an enemy combatant as any person that US or

allied forces could properly detain under the laws and customs of war. For purposes of the war on terrorism, the term enemy combatant shall mean an individual who was part of or supporting Taliban or Al Qaeda forces or associated forces that are engaging in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This includes any person who has committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces.⁵

Detainee Flow and Timelines

The previous doctrine stipulated that EPWs were to be evacuated to the rear through a series of collection points and holding areas. Military police and Army doctrine familiarized us with terms and procedures such as division forward collection point, division central collection point, and corps holding area. However, as the doctrine expanded to accommodate the growing nonlinear and noncontiguous environment, many of the linear terms used during previous conflicts were no longer applicable to the COE. In addition, the holding of EPWs/detainees for 24 or 72 hours at a given collection point or holding area was reevaluated based on the COE in Afghanistan and Iraq. The emerging doctrine will now show an initial detainee collection point (IDCP) at the brigade combat team level, a detainee holding area (DHA) at the unit of employment or division level, and a theater internment facility (TIF) at the theater level. Beyond the TIF is the strategic internment facility (SIF) in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where selected enemy combatants are interned.

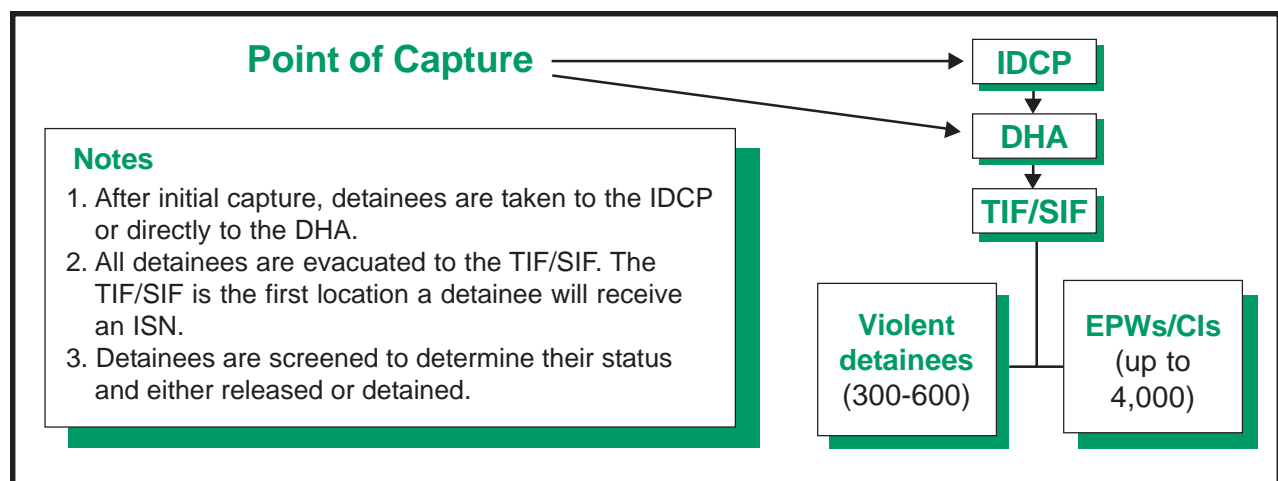
The doctrine will also reflect that timelines are no longer a critical factor when moving a detainee to a DHA or an internment facility. The duration of stay at each echelon is driven by security, operational conditions, and the availability of transportation. For example, the exploitation of intelligence from a detainee at the tactical level may require the holding

unit to maintain the detainee for an unspecified time. Yet, critically central to this process is the ongoing accountability of property and the detainee at each echelon. Furthermore, the humane treatment of detainees remains consistent throughout all echelons of command, regardless of the amount of time the detainee remains in internment.

Capture Tags, Serial Numbers, and Property Accountability

The serial number from the Department of Defense (DD) Form 2745, *Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Capture Tag*, is the only recognized identification number used until a detainee receives an internment serial number (ISN). The capturing or transporting unit must complete the DD Form 2745 when it transfers the detainee to a military police-controlled IDCP or DHA. In turn, the military police must not release a capturing or transporting unit until the unit renders a completed DD Form 2745. Military police at each echelon may have to assist the capturing or transporting unit to properly fill out the DD Form 2745. Experience from OEF and OIF shows that military police often provided space at collection points or holding areas for the capturing or transporting unit to fill out the proper forms. The detainee receives an ISN when his information is entered into the Detainee Reporting System (DRS). The DRS requires the input of the number from the DD Form 2745. Capturing and transporting units should not use field-expedient capture tags. Simply making up numbers for a detainee or erasing serial numbers from capture tags causes problems for tracking and accounting for detainees. The DRS cross-references the ISN and the DD 2745 serial number.

This leads to the challenge of property accountability. As US forces transition command and control (C2) of operations to the Iraqi government, one of the critical areas for consideration is the transfer



of the detainees' property (or evidence), much of it intended for future criminal prosecution. Accordingly, at the point of capture, the capturing or transporting unit must annotate on Department of the Army (DA) Form 4137, *Evidence/Property Custody Document*, property that was found on the detainee and pass the document to the military police at a collection point or holding area. As with the DD Form 2745, the military police can help the capturing or transporting unit complete the form. Failure to accomplish this task violates the chain of custody and leaves military and civilian authorities in a void as to the circumstances of the detainees' capture.

The ISN replaces the serial number from the DD Form 2745 capture tag at the TIF. TIF personnel immediately forward the detainee's ISN information via the theater detainee reporting center (normally located at the TIF) to the national detainee reporting center, which subsequently passes the information to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the monitoring of that detainee's status at the international level.

Military Police/Military Intelligence Roles and Responsibility

During the events of the last year, the relationship between military police and military intelligence personnel has drawn much attention. For example, there was considerable uncertainty between both branches about each other's roles, limitations, and command authority across detainee operations. In an effort to fix the situation, multiple changes and revisions were made to doctrine and policy, culminating with the publication of FMI 3-19.40. Among other things, FMI 3-19.40 stipulates that the senior military police officer at each echelon will be in charge of all assets operating within the IDCP, DHA, or TIF. Medical personnel, the staff judge advocate, human intelligence collectors, and other assets report (either through an operational control [OPCON] or tactical control [TACON] relationship) to the senior military police officer at each echelon when operating within an area where detainees are held. Currently, at the brigade level, the C2 relationship is TACON. Above that echelon, the C2 relationship established is OPCON. However, intelligence and medical priorities will be established by military intelligence and medical personnel and not by the military police commander or staff.

Another new term now emanating in Army doctrine is "commander, detainee operations" (CDO). The CDO is the single authority who has responsibility over all echelons where detainee operations occur. He writes the policy and enforces the standards for the Army

forces or joint task force commander. A CDO can be placed at essentially any echelon, depending on the size of the operation. For example, at the theater level, the internment/resettlement battalion commander could assume the role of the CDO when there is only one internment facility located within the theater. In other situations where there are multiple TIFs, the commander of the military police command will fill the role of the CDO.

Summary

FMI 3-19.40 should be available in the very near future. The Office of the Provost Marshal General, the Military Intelligence Center, the Medical Center, and many others have made critical contributions to its completion. Their collective interest is that it meet the needs of the military police officer in the field conducting detainee operations.

Note: Policy and doctrine products regarding detainee operations have yet to be approved and published as this article is written. The contents of the article are subject to change, based on final approval.

Endnotes

¹ Geneva Convention (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949.

² Field Manual Interim 3-19.40, *Internment/Resettlement Operations*, (to be published).

³ "Humane Treatment of Al Qaeda and Taliban Detainees," February 7, 2002 Memorandum, President George W. Bush.

⁴ DOD Directive 2310.1, *Department of Defense (DOD) Detainee Program*, (to be published).

⁵ Ibid.

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The author of an article in the April 2005 issue of **MILITARY POLICE** was misidentified. Specialist Jason Phillips, 89th Military Police Brigade, wrote "'In Lieu Of' Military Police—New Jersey Army National Guard Soldiers Earn Right to Proudly Wear Brassard."

Excellence in Confinement

US Disciplinary Barracks Provides Real-World Training

By Lieutenant Colonel Peter Grande and Major Dawn Hilton

The United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is historically the Department of Defense center of excellence for the long-term confinement of US military prisoners. Although the 705th Military Police Battalion, which provides direct support to the USDB, has many Soldiers who have deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, the unit is not conventionally considered to be a source for training or expertise in detainee operations. However, the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) has changed the current operating environment and caused the missions of internment/resettlement and US military prisoner confinement to merge. Furthermore, recent events have shown the risk of having Soldiers who are not grounded in maximum-custody confinement operations operate detention facilities.

Using the USDB as a real-world training environment, the 705th Military Police Battalion provides training specifically related to the skills and standards necessary to operate a world-class confinement facility housing prisoners, whether combatants, high-risk detainees, or US military prisoners. Although the specific challenges and unique requirements of operating prisons in different locations are better left to the incoming and outgoing units at each location, the battalion can provide the general concepts and principles for operating any detention facility effectively. Correctional specialists working at the USDB have a unique skill set that is learned from dealing with maximum-custody inmates on a daily basis. This skill set is the foundation for the security of high-risk detainees and for supporting the Army's core competencies.

Recently, the 705th was called upon to expand its mission and begin training deploying units that had been assigned detention operations missions. In the fall of 2004, the Forces Command provost marshal contacted the USDB to request assistance in preparing the 2d Detachment of the Army Reserve's 535th Military Police Battalion for deployment to a facility in Kuwait. The 705th was tasked to provide special skills training (including on-the-job training [OJT]) for the unit as part of the detachment's training before deployment. Although the USDB Soldiers could not duplicate the exact tactical conditions of the Kuwait facility, they were able to provide basic skills that the Reserve Soldiers could build upon after they arrived in Kuwait.

Consideration of a unit's deployment mission is vital when determining the specific skills the unit needs to train. In this case, the detachment's mission was to run a confinement facility that housed US military prisoners pending transfer out of the US Central Command area of operation in Kuwait. To develop the training plan, the USDB contacted the Army Central Command provost marshal and the commander of the unit operating the Kuwait detention facility.

The following list of questions was sent to the commander:

- Who performs the individual missions within the camp and how do they do them? For example, who cooks inmate and staff meals and how are they served?
- Who provides administrative support for US military prisoners?
- How are supplies acquired for US military prisoners and then provided to them?
- How many segregation cells and bed spaces does the facility have?
- What type of equipment is available for general and special-needs inmates?
- How many inmates are in the camp on any typical day and what type of risk are they?

The current commander of the facility was very detailed in his responses to the questions and sent a list of specific tasks that he thought were critical to the accomplishment of his mission. Armed with this information, the 705th tailored the 2d Detachment's training plan to include those critical skills. Because

the mission was the confinement of US military personnel, the 705th could use the prison at Fort Leavenworth as a training aid to develop a base of expertise and knowledge.

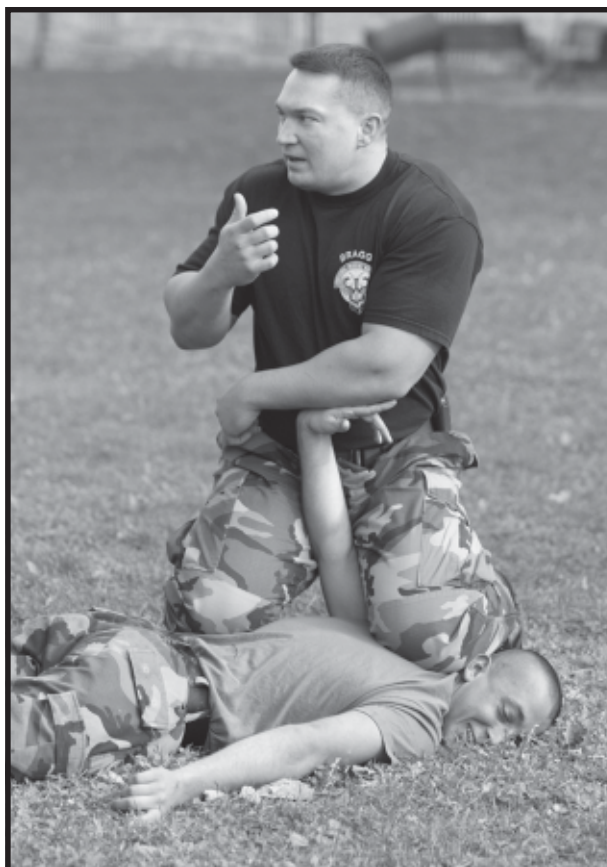
To further tailor the detachment's training for its pending deployment, the 705th conducted a training analysis to identify the critical strengths and weaknesses of the detachment's readiness to conduct confinement operations. Coordination with the detachment's leaders revealed that a majority of the Soldiers in the detachment were newly assigned and recently retrained in the confinement specialist military occupational specialty (MOS). The 2d Detachment would train at the USDB for approximately four weeks before leaving for Kuwait.

A home station training packet based on the above facts was developed by the 705th and sent to the detachment commander. The packet focused on common Soldier tasks in the field of confinement specialist that the 535th noncommissioned officers (NCOs) could teach the detachment before its arrival at Fort Leavenworth. If this common training was mastered beforehand, the USDB's seasoned NCOs would be able to concentrate on specific corrections topics once the detachment arrived at Fort Leavenworth. Because the unit was relatively new to corrections, the detachment commander validated Soldiers' training on the individual tasks before they arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

After arrival, the first four days of the detachment's training were focused on the classroom instruction received by all new Soldiers assigned to the USDB. Among the topics of the classroom instruction were—

- Hostage negotiations.
- Mission-essential task list overview of the USDB.
- Emergency-action procedures.
- Social and cultural lifestyles of inmates.
- Report writing.
- Priorities of force.
- Interpersonal communication skills.
- Unarmed self-defense.

After more than 30 hours of classroom instruction, a collective assessment was made of the proficiency of the Soldiers who had been trained. With that proficiency established, the prison commandant then approved Soldiers to move into the prison to conduct OJT with the 705th Military Police Battalion Soldiers. The commandant must approve all personnel who work in the USDB, and traditionally, only 705th Military Police Battalion Soldiers are allowed to



Unarmed self-defense was one of the topics the 705th demonstrated to Soldiers of the 535th Military Police Battalion.

work there. The Soldiers and leaders of the 2d Detachment worked next to their 705th counterparts for the last three weeks of training. The focus of the OJT was to better prepare the Soldiers of the 2d Detachment to run a facility of their own.

At the same time, the detachment's command group worked alongside the operations officer at the USDB, learning the planning and supervisory skills needed to run a confinement facility. The detachment's senior NCOs worked with USDB guard commanders to learn how to run the facility, including the day-to-day tasks necessary to ensure that custody and control are maintained at all times. The NCOs were able to observe notification of disciplinary decisions, vulnerability tests of the facility's security, and the systematic control procedures for maintaining a count of inmates.

All other 2d Detachment correctional specialists dealt with actual US military prisoners during the day. Detachment Soldiers were able to watch count procedures, cell searches, and inmate movement. The observations and training gave them experience, but more importantly, it gave them the confidence needed to succeed in the confinement of prisoners.

The detachment's diverse makeup includes more than just the correctional specialist MOS. It also includes MOSs such as food specialist, personnel NCO, supply specialist, and mental health specialist. Most of the detachment Soldiers had never worked with inmates, so it was crucial that they learn how their jobs contributed to maintaining custody and control and supported the operation of an effective detention facility.

Soldiers of the 705th Military Police Battalion, who perform the above missions daily, were able to help the low-density MOS Soldiers of the 2d Detachment learn the skills they needed. The detachment Soldiers paired up with a trained counterpart from the USDB and obtained the same skills, knowledge, and confidence as their confinement specialist peers in operating in a confinement setting. Some of the USDB personnel who taught the 2d Detachment Soldiers have more than 20 years of experience, including a psychologist, social workers, and inmate administration and food specialists.

The chance to interact with seasoned trainers proved to be vital, as many of the 2d Detachment Soldiers with support MOSs had little or no experience in working with inmates. For example, the mental health team of one officer and one NCO had the opportunity to observe and interact with USDB licensed professionals working with inmates. One team member noted that he never had the opportunity to work with incarcerated personnel before, although he has served as a licensed social worker for years. He added that the understanding he gained at the USDB was more than just training to a specific standard; it also provided him with the confidence and critical thinking skills needed to leverage his expertise within a confinement setting. Without the training, he said, he would have provided a less effective service for the inmates than he could when armed with the understanding he gained at the USDB.

At the conclusion of their training, the Soldiers had learned how to operate a confinement facility through OJT at the USDB. Through continual evaluation, the detachment commander, the battalion's senior NCO instructors, and the battalion's operations and training officer validated the Soldiers' understanding of the instruction. In addition, the Soldiers gained classroom understanding of the



Soldiers learn how to apply the body cuff to restrain a Soldier posing as an inmate.

material and the insight and confidence needed to perform the confinement mission in Kuwait and to meet any new challenges along the way.

The USDB, in support of the GWOT, is expanding the 705th Military Police Battalion's traditional mission of operating a correctional center of excellence. The USDB and the battalion have now added the role of potential trainer in the performance of confinement operations worldwide. Current operations have demonstrated the critical success needed in not only engaging the enemy, but effectively detaining them as well. The role as a trainer not only expands the historical mission of the USDB, but also prepares units within the battalion for future missions in support of tactical operations around the world.

Lieutenant Colonel Grande is the deputy commander of the US Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a former enlisted correctional specialist. He commanded the Fort Knox Regional Corrections Facility at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and the US Army Confinement Facility-Europe at Mannheim, Germany. He has a master's degree in corrections and criminology from Sam Houston State University at Huntsville, Texas. He is a certified correctional executive and an accreditation auditor with the American Correctional Association.

Major Hilton is the operations and training officer for the 705th Military Police Battalion, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. She has also served as operations officer and director of operations at the US Disciplinary Barracks. She has a bachelor's degree from the University of Nebraska and a master's degree in human resources and criminal justice from Tarleton State University at Stephenville, Texas. She is a certified corrections manager with the American Correctional Association.



Members of the 267th Military Police Company prepare to raise the Tennessee flag at their camp near Um Qasr, Iraq.

267th Military Police Company in Iraq: A Testament to Versatility

By First Lieutenant Darrin W. Haas

The 267th Military Police Company, Tennessee Army National Guard (ARNG), had the honor of being one of the first Tennessee ARNG units in Iraq and in Baghdad. Its Soldiers set the standard for professionalism and their “can do” spirit made them an invaluable asset to the 800th Military Police Brigade during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Preparing to Deploy

In the summer of 2002, the 267th Military Police Company was training on railhead and convoy security operations for the 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Tennessee ARNG, at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California. Upon successful completion of that training, the unit deployed back to its home station to focus on individual weapons qualification and military operations on urbanized terrain training to prepare for the following year’s annual training (AT). That AT would be put on hold, though, because in October 2002, the company was alerted for possible deployment in support of the Global War on Terrorism. The unit mobilized a few weeks later.

The combat support unit was ordered to deploy for a possible mission as a guard company performing enemy prisoner of war (EPW) and internment/resettlement (I/R) operations. The company

reconfigured and mobilized as ordered. The company commander quickly reorganized the unit manning roster and restructured the company organization from four platoons with a headquarters platoon to three platoons under a small operations cell. The company deployed with all its organic vehicles, equipment, and weapon systems, planning for a more flexible, combat-effective unit. Following premobilization training that covered EPW and I/R operations, the company deployed to Fort Dix, New Jersey, in January 2003.

Fort Dix

At Fort Dix, the company was attached to an Army Reserve military police battalion that had the mission to build and operate the first long-term EPW theater internment facility (TIF). The battalion’s units stayed on station for a month conducting field-training exercises in EPW and I/R operations. The

exercises focused on transporting and processing EPWs, performing sustainment operations, and ensuring TIF security and force protection. These invaluable lessons learned were quickly incorporated into the battalion's and company's standard operating procedures, tactics, and techniques. After successfully completing all training, the 267th Military Police Company deployed to Kuwait in February.

Boots on the Ground

The company landed at Kuwait International Airport, where it was stunned by the drastic climate change from the snow-covered ground at Fort Dix. The company was escorted to Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, where the soldiers acclimatized themselves to the heat and executed a crucial area security mission at the Class V theater supply area (TSA). Before the unit's vehicles arrived in Kuwait, the unit began 22 days of 24-hour operations securing the TSA with no support, while other units trained for possible combat action. The mission involved static posts, roving patrols, and entry control point operations. The company's equipment arrived later in February and was off-loaded, and the company got new orders to provide combat escorts for the transport of supplies for the TIF and other units. The 267th began transferring its containers and construction materials through Kuwait in preparation for combat operations.

Camp Coyote

Late in March, most of the company moved into Tactical Assembly Area (TAA) Coyote to prepare for movement into Iraq, while one platoon remained at Camp Arifjan to finish escorting supplies and construction materials for an engineer battalion. During



The 267th Military Police Company heads into Iraq from Kuwait.

the move, the unit came under Scud missile attack and was ordered to mission-oriented protective posture 1 status, unaware that ground combat had begun. The next few days resulted in repeated nuclear, biological, and chemical alerts as final planning and rock drills took place. Part of the battalion moved into Iraq to establish Camp Bucca, named after a New York City firefighter who died at the World Trade Center on 11 September 2001.

In the early days of the conflict, the Soldiers of the 267th Military Police Company, securing the rear of the battalion's main body convoy, moved through the border town of Safwan and were greeted by crowds of Iraqi citizens begging for food and water. The main body pushed through war-torn southern Iraq, where recent combat was apparent from the destroyed Iraqi vehicles that still smoked along the highway. Iraqi civilians were already looting the destroyed vehicles and celebrating. The main body of the company pulled up for a rest halt at the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force corps holding area for the evening. The following morning, during a severe sandstorm that blinded the main convoy and severely slowed movement, the main body linked up with the battalion advance party and conducted security for the base camp during initial construction of the TIF by Army engineers.

The company's platoons performed a number of escort missions, including escorting supplies, follow-on personnel, and mail to Camp Bucca. One of the platoons also conducted various missions for a psychological operations (PSYOP) battalion, as well as performing personal security details for a high-ranking officer. That platoon made 24 missions into Iraq, covering over 7,000 miles, and entered the city of Baghdad with the PSYOP battalion. Spending three days in Baghdad to provide force protection and assist in maneuver and mobility support operations (such as setting up roadblocks and checkpoints, patrolling the streets, and directing military and civilian traffic), the platoon helped secure buildings in the city. Another platoon continued executing convoy security missions to TAA Coyote, Camp Bucca, and Baghdad. By this time, the company's platoons were spread across 400 miles in a combat zone and operating independently of each other.

Meanwhile, the original site for the TIF was deemed unsuitable. A new location for the TIF was chosen, outside the port of Um Qasr and adjacent to



Soldiers from the 267th Military Police Company inspect an uncovered cache of Iraqi supplies.

Camp Freddy (an EPW holding area run by British forces). The 2d Platoon began diverting supplies to the new area of operations (AO) and helped the battalion and the engineers construct the new facility.

Camp Bucca, Area Security, and EPW Operations

The 1st Platoon, providing area security at the original Bucca site and convoy escorts for engineer missions, stayed in place to protect the site and the engineers. After five days, the platoon's Soldiers moved on to the new AO, where their mission was to provide area security and force protection during construction and to support counterinsurgency operations. They executed daytime and nighttime patrols, identifying unexploded ordnance (UXO), ammunition caches, and weapon caches. They established observation posts and conducted quick-reaction force (QRF) operations. The missions also involved the apprehension of EPWs during a nighttime escape attempt and the control of local civilians who attempted to force entrance into the facility looking for family members. The 267th Military Police Company tactical operations center (TOC) had command and control (C2) for all area security and base camp defense operations during this period. Most of 2d Platoon joined 1st Platoon at Camp Bucca, leaving a squad to secure TAA Coyote. By mid-April, 2d Platoon conducted security operations of the AO and aided in the construction of the TIF. The company headquarters aided the battalion in the transfer of prisoners from British to US control. During area security operations, 267th Military Police

Company patrols apprehended two more escaped EPWs; identified and cleared more than 200 enemy fighting positions; identified 500 mortar and rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) rounds; and captured and destroyed a .51-caliber machine gun, three 82-millimeter mortar tubes, and three RPG weapons systems. A downed unmanned British drone was also discovered by patrols.

By late April, 3d Platoon was again linked up with the company. All EPWs were now transferred to US control, and the company began performing EPW operations at the newly constructed TIF. By May, all equipment was transferred from TAA Coyote, which was shut down, and the remaining Soldiers from 2d Platoon arrived at Camp Bucca. At first, members of the company believed that the unit would be redeploying home when all prisoners were released after the cessation of major ground combat operations on 1 May 2003. Over the next few months, many EPWs were repatriated and attempts were made to draw down their numbers at the facility. Many were transferred to Baghdad Central Correctional Facility (BCCF) at Abu Ghraib, and the prisoner population at Camp Bucca dropped. Soon, however, BCCF reached capacity and the population at Camp Bucca began to grow once again.

From April to mid-October, the 267th Military Police Company provided security for several thousand prisoners. The unit conducted internal and external QRF operations, provided security during family visitations, and assured base defense. The company



A Soldier from the 267th Military Police Company searches an Iraqi fighting position outside Um Qasr.

responded to numerous riots and apprehended more than 15 prisoners attempting to escape.

Convoy Security, Base Defense, and Abu Ghraib

In mid-October, the company began to transition from TIF operations to area security and convoy security duties. Platoons rotated from 24-hour area security and QRF operations to escorting military personnel, contractor employees, and logistical vehicles. Soldiers from the 267th Military Police Company escorted more than 3,000 EPWs and performed more than 25 detainee transfer missions. They logged more than 51,000 miles escorting prisoners for transport by bus, 5-ton trucks, and aircraft. The unit's Soldiers also logged 70,000 miles conducting 366 security patrols and 50,000 miles conducting 776 escort missions. The unit TOC was C2 for all base defense, QRF operations, and escort missions and coordinated all aspects of the camp's escape action plan, from QRF employment to the use of military police dogs for tracking. During area security missions, 416 pieces of UXO were discovered in the patrol area, including several caches of 7.62-millimeter and 25-millimeter rounds, various antipersonnel and antiarmor mines, RPGs, and 60-millimeter and 80-millimeter mortar rounds. The TOC coordinated with British explosive ordnance disposal personnel for the removal and destruction of the UXO. The company redeployed to Camp Arifjan

when "mission complete" was declared and later returned to Fort Dix. The unit returned to home station in February 2004.

Conclusion

The members of the 267th Military Police Company will never forget Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. The Soldiers traveled thousands of miles and performed numerous escort missions. The company performed exceptionally in all AOs until it returned to its home station in February 2004. Its Soldiers and leaders rapidly adapted to an ever-changing battlefield and skillfully synchronized multiple tasks. Platoons often acted independently throughout a broad spectrum of missions with little or no support. The Soldiers of the 267th Military Police Company are a testament to the versatility and flexibility of the Military Police Corps and the demand for the "Force of Choice" on the battlefield.

First Lieutenant Haas is the commander of the 269th Military Police Company at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. As a platoon leader with the 267th Military Police Company, he deployed to Iraq. He spent five years on active duty as a Navy rescue swimmer before being commissioned through the Army's Reserve Officer Training Corps program at Tennessee Technological University. He has a bachelor's degree in history and is seeking a master's degree in history.

Air Force Breaks New Ground at Camp Bucca, Iraq



Air Force Officers Reflect on New Missions in Iraq

*By Lieutenant Colonel Joseph L. Romano III, Captain William M. Dains,
and Captain David T. Watts*

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph L. Romano III

Airmen are breaking new ground at Camp Bucca, Iraq, by performing three of the Army's traditional missions—detainee operations, patrolling duties, and convoy escort duties. In another first, the airmen are also helping to provide force protection for an Army camp.

In October 2004, I was notified by the director of security forces for Air Combat Command that the Air Force would augment Army forces conducting a detainee operations mission. The unit would be the first to mobilize, train, certify, and deploy as an Air Force expeditionary security forces squadron (ESFS) in support of detention and security operations on the ground in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Together, we revolutionized the area of joint doctrine through superior accomplishments while serving with the Army's military police.

In early November 2004, Air Force officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) mobilized and formed a squadron of airmen from 17 active duty Air Force bases around the world. They then led this newly formed squadron through a 32-day training and certification program and successfully deployed to Iraq, where they conducted transfer of authority operations with their predecessors at Camp Bucca. After thorough analysis of the ESFS mission sets and capabilities, senior Air Force and Army leaders assigned the new unit not only the mission of augmenting an Army military police battalion in detainee operations, but also the mission of providing force protection for Camp Bucca.

During their tenure at Camp Bucca, the joint security force used the concepts of integrated base

defense to establish the first true 360-degree security of Camp Bucca by building a layered defensive belt that incorporated mounted and dismounted patrolling units and detailed coordination with allies of the Multinational Division South East. With the assistance of US Air Forces Central Command Force Protection, the unit also installed more than \$2 million worth of technical security upgrades to secure the camp and its associated theater internment facility (TIF), to include revamping the entry control points. The unit accomplished this while running convoys up and down the main supply routes.

The airmen who would be in daily contact with the detainees at the TIF arrived excited and prepared to make a difference. Leaders trained their personnel in the art of fighting rioters and led successful operations to retake control of rioting compounds, three times reestablishing order and discipline within the TIF. Airmen contributed to the revamping of standard operating instructions and instilled ownership and pride in their areas of responsibility. This infusion of "blue blood" into the mix within the TIF resulted in a measurable performance and transition to a jointly run mission.

In every possible regard, airmen contributed immensely in transforming all aspects of security at Camp Bucca and ensured that detainees were properly secured and treated in accordance with Army regulations and the standards of the Geneva Conventions. Their steadfast devotion to duty and dynamic, positive attitude prove the highest traditions of the US armed forces.

Captain William M. Dains

The world as our military fathers knew it four years ago, let alone 40 years ago, no longer exists. The services no longer ramp up preparations for “joint ops” exercises, then immediately abandon them at the end of the exercise. Joint operations have become a daily reality of military life for all the services. As a junior at the US Air Force Academy in 1998, I was first introduced to the concept of joint operations in a study of Joint Vision 2010. I did not know then that in just over two years I would be quickly inundated by joint operations. Who would have thought just four years ago that US Army Soldiers would be guarding US Air Force installations. Who could have known that the same Army would later use US Air Force personnel to perform a similar force protection role at one of the Army’s camps in Iraq. Who would have dreamed that Army, Air Force, and Marine units would not only share missions but combine forces and resources to accomplish the same mission at the same location, not just on staffs but at the unit level.

That has been my reality for the past 180 days at a deployed location known as Camp Bucca, Iraq. Our integration and my time here have been the single most important experience of my military service. Air Force security forces combined with an Army field artillery unit and a Marine Corps battalion landing team to work in conjunction with an Army military police battalion to run all aspects of the camp’s detainee mission and to assume the roles that support it.

Though extremely educational for all, our integration did not come without some challenges or “bumps and bruises.” These brought with them definite lessons, experiences, and successes that we will take forward into our careers until we are once again called forward to form “one team, one fight.” This joint venture encountered some specific challenges that needed to be addressed. Air Force security forces typically deploy in squads that link up with other squads at deployment locations and fall under smaller deployed headquarters units. Usually, the deployed units attempt to maintain squad integrity, but most airmen know they may be reassigned “downrange” to meet mission needs.



Army and Air Force personnel review convoy procedures before heading out onto a main supply route.

Upon arrival at Camp Bucca, given the two distinct missions of force protection and detainee operations and all the subcategories required for each, we quickly realized that for this mission we would be breaking down our squads and headquarters elements. When our Air Force security forces and the Army field artillery unit took over the mission from the Army unit being relieved, we began assigning our personnel where needed. However, the Army tried to cling to its company and platoon structures. Army doctrine, as we in the Air Force learned, was not so willing to break units down below platoon level. Although this issue was eventually overcome, it proved to be one of the challenges our command had to face.

Eventually, through compromise, trust, understanding, and hard work, all the services involved understood how their forces had to adjust to fit the mission, instead of trying to adjust the mission to fit their doctrines. Other issues have not been fixed and will require further improvement. One issue is that the members of each of the services must have a better understanding about what the other services bring to the fight.

For example, the Army deploys units with attached assets that might be required in the deployment area. The Army had to learn, however, that the Air Force deploys in a much different manner. The Air Force deploys squadron-, flight-, and squad-sized elements that are intended to use equipment already in place from previous Air Force deployments. These specialized elements arrive at the deployed



Soldiers and airmen practice a joint tactical assault to quell detention facility unrest.

locations and become part of the bigger units. As a result, during this deployment, Camp Bucca got Air Force security forces with no supporting elements. The Army quickly realized that they needed to support these forces in all aspects of the mission and that these forces possessed a vast wealth of knowledge and experience regarding force protection. However, unlike forces from the Army or Marines, Air Force personnel do not come as an all-inclusive, self-sustaining unit. Experience in this mission has taught each service much about the capabilities of the others. As rotations continue to bring new troops in, it must be an ongoing initiative to ensure that each service fully understands and uses the others to their best advantage.

This deployment has taught all the services involved a great deal about the others that could never be learned in a classroom. It brought with it challenges and areas where we know we need to improve. However, it also has shown some spectacular successes. The first and foremost success is that the mission is accomplished each day, and each day brings with it a better understanding of how to do things.

What I believe to be the biggest success of the Air Force security forces is their daily experiences, routines, and doctrine in air base defense and integrated base defense.

As described in a famous book from the Vietnam era entitled *Snakes in the Eagle's Nest*,¹ the Air Force security forces on this deployment have used their core duty expertise to improve on the air base defense of this camp. Prior to their arrival, the camp's security was adequate and thought-out. What was missing was the element at the center of security force efforts at all air bases—integrated base defense using the principles of defense in depth. Through the combined efforts of the Army, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, Camp Bucca continually moves forward. The Air Force has brought its vision and concept of integrated base defense, but our Army and Marine Corps brethren have grasped and run alongside us with it. This has truly been a joint opportunity, all the way down to the mixed Army-Marine Corps-Air Force fire team level. We have all learned from it and realized that our deployment here is a direct reflection of what the future has in store for the world's most powerful military.

Captain David T. Watts

When Air Force security forces arrived at Camp Bucca, Iraq, the rumor mill began operating at full speed.

"The Air Force is coming... great."

"Detainee ops isn't an Air Force mission—what are we getting?"

"The Air Force is taking over Camp Bucca."

"The Air Force isn't organized to fit in with the Army, but at least they'll bring money. We'll get a swimming pool now."

Army and Air Force leaders held high hopes about a joint operation. The squadron members were uncertain about how things would go with this mission, which was completely foreign to security forces. Detainee operations training at Fort Lewis, Washington, had brought a team of airmen from 17 different bases to form the squadron and prepare it for the mission at Camp Bucca, Iraq. When the unit finally arrived, the squadron members had mentally prepared themselves, but they were still not quite sure what to expect.

High-ranking leaders spoke to the squadron members and challenged them to accomplish the mission while maintaining high standards. They also told the airmen that they had to treat captive terrorists with dignity and respect. Despite all the uncertainty, everyone was confident that the squadron members had the determination, character, and professionalism needed to do the job. At the time, the detainee population was large and made Iraq's largest theater internment facility (TIF) an overwhelming place with a complicated mission. Today, the TIF has a detainee population nearly double in size, and it is running smoother than ever. The Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps all have a piece of the daily operations, and there is a true sense of "jointness" at Camp Bucca.

All three services are taking the opportunity to consider the many successes, challenges, and areas that still need improvement. Looking at the events of this year alone, it is easy to realize that Camp Bucca has turned into a good news story with too many successes to list in one article. Just a few of the most significant accomplishments include a complete redesign of the organizational structure to enhance communication, information management, and operational capabilities; the revamping and construction of a new tactical operations center to improve command and control; and the construction and opening of a new compound that includes special housing units. The overall security of the

facility has been greatly improved by increased vigilance, the installation of thousands of rolls of concertina wire, and the addition of an automated security system.

Lessons were learned with each day, and each major event led to other successes. Operation Vigilant Thunder was conducted at brigade level to prepare Camp Bucca forces to deal with contingency situations. That operation changed the status quo and set the bar for information operations, planning, and rehearsals and the way detainee disturbances are handled. US forces have also been baptized by fire in the last six months, having quelled riots and fights, not to mention the numerous alerts and threats to personal safety.

The greatest achievements and most notable milestones have come from the advancements in Iraqi-US relations and the growing strength of the Iraqi government. Iraqi police assist with the enforcement of detainee visitation rules, helping to screen visitors for weapons, contraband, and forged identity cards. The presence of the Iraqi police sends a strong message to the public that there is cooperation between Iraqi and US forces. In addition, two events especially stand out. One groundbreaking event was an Iraqi Highway Patrol tour of the TIF, signifying the first step toward the day when the facility can be handed over to the Iraqi police. Another clear milestone in Iraq's history was when US guards testified against detainees in the Central Criminal Court of Iraq, in front of an Iraqi judge, and under the Iraqi court system. These successes, large and small, are just a few of the accomplishments that spell mission success for the Soldiers, airmen, and marines working at Camp Bucca.

Not every challenge was easily overcome. Challenges ranged from learning to work in a joint environment to complex logistical problems. In the first few months after the Air Force arrived, they were plagued with differences of opinion, personality conflicts, communication problems, and conflicting doctrine. As those problems were resolved, more problems arose. Supply issues and manning shortages proved to be daunting obstacles to daily operations but were finally remedied by additional forces and a new organizational structure. The myriad of situations created by the detainees, combined with battles to fight complacency and to enforce standards, put leaders to the test almost constantly. Also, the rapidly increasing size of the detainee population led to uncertainty about the ability to support expansion due to limited resources, manning, and space. Eventually, adjustments were made, and

these obstacles and challenges were turned into successes. Of course, there is always room for improvement. Some of the opportunities to improve operations include—

- Taking advantage of available technology.
- Developing better intelligence and information operations.
- Speeding up the processing of legal cases.
- Continuing to develop doctrine and standard operating procedures (SOPs).

As the population of Camp Bucca increases, the number of cases awaiting disposition in the Central

Criminal Court of Iraq also increases. As this process improves, officials hope it will result in shorter stays for detainees in Camp Bucca, which will contribute to a lower camp population.

An area for improvement that will always require attention is the continuous process of reviewing and updating SOPs, training troops in accordance with what is in writing, and then following up to ensure that professional standards are met. Improving on technology, military intelligence, and legal processes, as well as ensuring that everyone is on the same page, will only give Camp Bucca more “good news stories.”

References

- ¹ Alan Vick, “*Snakes in the Eagle’s Nest: A History of Ground Attacks on Air Bases*,” 1995.

Lieutenant Colonel Romano is a Defense Department Fellow with the Institute for Defense Analyses, Alexandria, Virginia. He is the former director of security, Signals Intelligence Systems Acquisitions and Operations Directorate, National Reconnaissance Office, Washington, DC, and was most recently the deployed commander of the 586th Security Forces Squadron, Camp Bucca, Iraq. He has a bachelor’s degree in law enforcement and master’s degrees in education and human resources and in military operational art/science. He enlisted in the Air Force as a security policeman in 1976 and was commissioned in 1986 after selection for the Reserve Officer Training Corps at the University of Utah.

Captain Dains graduated from the US Air Force Academy with a bachelor’s degree in management in 2000. His assignments include flight commander for the 341st Security Forces Squadron, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, and flight leader for the 51st Security Forces Squadron, Osan Air Base, Korea. He is currently the integrated base defense officer with the 88th Security Forces Squadron at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. In 2004, Captain Dains received a master’s degree in criminal justice from Troy State University.

Captain Watts graduated from the University of South Carolina in 2000 with a bachelor’s degree in criminal justice and a commission from the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Detachment 775. His assignments include flight commander for the 12th Missile Squadron at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana; flight commander at Osan Air Base, Korea; and flight commander at Aviano Air Base, Italy. He is now the security forces training officer at Aviano Air Base.

Letters to the Editor

MILITARY POLICE welcomes letters from readers. If you have a comment concerning an article we have published or would like to express your point of view on another subject of interest to military police Soldiers, let us hear from you. Your letter must include your complete address and a telephone number. All letters are subject to editing for reasons of space or clarity.

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Civil Education Center

By Lieutenant Colonel Rodney S. Morris

Author's foreword: *The names of certain locations and people in this article have been changed to protect those outstanding Iraqi citizens who have the intestinal fortitude and personal courage to stand against the insurgents and defend their country.*

After the fall of Saddam Hussein's dictatorship, "Ali Mohammed" wanted to be part of rebuilding his country right away. Ali, a life-long resident of a small city in "Alpha Province" called "Shakir City," immediately became involved with the American forces as a member of the Iraqi Advisory Council to the 1st Infantry Division, the Big Red One.

Because he had lived in the area for so long and knew so many people, Ali had sources of intelligence that no American would ever have. Over a period of time, he noticed that several detainees released into his community were up to no good. After personally getting involved and conversing with several of these individuals, Ali realized they did not understand why the Americans and their coalition allies were in Iraq. Their reasons for attacking American and coalition forces were based on their old beliefs, which had not changed during the time they had spent incarcerated.

Ali said that the former detainees admitted that they had felt safer in the custody of the American Soldiers than they had felt under the control of their own police or army. However, nobody had ever explained the truth of the American occupation to them. Ali knew this would continue to be a problem if he did not do something, so he developed a plan that he believed would fix it. It was a program designed to reintegrate former detainees, not to rehabilitate them. Ali thought that if he could spend personal time with the former detainees who were being released in his community, he could change their way of thinking and get them working toward rebuilding the country that he loved instead of trying to defeat the very force that was helping it.

Realizing that he could never accomplish this alone, he joined forces with the 1st Infantry Division's provost marshal's office (PMO) to make it happen. In September 2004, Ali, his staff, and the city of Shakir opened the doors to a community center that he named the Civil Education Center. The center's primary function is to support the reintegration of detainees who are to be released back into the community, but it can also provide support for other events when reintegration program classes are not in session. Financial support for the project came from the US Army and from prominent members of the Iraqi community.

The program is three days long, with the first day focused on welcoming the former detainees back into society and explaining to them what the program is about. They have an opportunity to take showers, get haircuts, and receive a new set of clothes. They also get a detailed medical examination and a full explanation of the results. Finally, they learn that they have served their time and do not have to stay for the program, but that by staying, they will be taught the skills necessary to function in a free society.



The Civil Education Center

and will receive help in finding a respectable job. To date, not one person has walked away from this opportunity, Ali said. As of September 2005, there have been 1,413 former insurgents that have gone through the program.

The second day includes classes that focus on religion, terrorism, cultural differences between Iraqis, interaction with the new Iraqi police and Iraqi army, and discussions about the new future of Iraq. "They get into some very deep conversations about what they have always been taught and believed and about the way our country used to be," Ali said. "I let them share themselves with the group and then we try to explain and help them understand why it is not that way any more."

The final day includes additional classes and a field trip around the city. The trip reinforces firsthand the significant improvements that have taken place since the former detainees were incarcerated and the good things the American and coalition forces are doing for the community and country. The day ends with a formal graduation attended by prominent community leaders, including the provincial governor or his representative, tribal leaders, and sheiks.

The PMO credits three primary reasons for the success of the program. First, it is Iraqi-established and Iraqi-run. "Although we are heavily involved in making the program work," said the division's deputy provost marshal, "the Iraqis don't see it. We think it is important for the success of the program to teach the Iraqi people to take ownership so that the community believes it is completely Iraqi-run."

Second, the program is strongly supported by the community. The people of Shakir City and the surrounding communities understand the importance of embracing these individuals, giving them a sense of belonging that they have not experienced in quite some time. To reinforce that aspect of the program, the former detainees spend a night with volunteer families in the community while attending the program.

The third reason for the success of the program is its curriculum. The majority of the classes are oriented toward teaching the former detainees how they can successfully function in their new society. They learn how to get jobs to support their families, how to avoid ending up on the wrong side of the

efforts to achieve a free and democratic Iraq, and how to avoid going back to prison.

At a recent graduation ceremony, "Jassim Ahmad," an admitted former insurgent, shared an honest moment. "Yes, I try to kill Americans," Jassim said. "My father told me Americans come to my country to steal our oil and women. So, I must protect my home and my family. It is my duty."

"But now I understand truth of the Americans," Jassim said with a smile. "Now I know truth. I know Americans are my friends and I know they come here to help me and my country. So now I do my best to help them do that and I tell all my friends and my family to do same things."

Major General William Brandenburg, deputy commanding general for detention operations in Iraq, was impressed with the reintegration briefing he received from the 1st Infantry Division's PMO. "This is a great, great program," he said. "We need to do this throughout the whole country."

Over the last six months, the recidivism rate in the 1st Infantry Division's area of operation was less than one percent, testimony that the program is working. Realizing the success of this program and seeing the need for more like it, the division's PMO is working with Ali to stand up two additional reintegration centers, one in a northern province and another in a southern province.

"I am very thankful for the 1st Infantry Division (military police)," Ali said. "We work together a very long time to make this program work ... without their help, I cannot do it by myself. They are my good friends and are always welcome to my country."

In keeping with the finest traditions of excellence of the Military Police Corps, the 1st Infantry Division's PMO stands ready to assist today and lead the way toward a future free and democratic Iraq.

Lieutenant Colonel Rodney S. Morris was assigned as the 1st Infantry Division provost marshal supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom at the time this article was written. His previous assignment was as director of operations at the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

6th Military Police Detachment



Lineage and Honors

Constituted 26 December 1942 in the Army of the United States as the 6th Section, Criminal Investigation.

Activated 25 January 1943 at Fort Custer, Michigan.

Reorganized and redesignated 19 March 1944 as the 6th Criminal Investigation Section.

Reorganized and redesignated 15 November 1944 as the 6th Military Police Criminal Investigation Section.

Reorganized and redesignated 29 December 1944 as the 6th Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment.

Allotted 22 June 1951 to the Regular Army.

Reorganized and redesignated 10 February 1954 as the 6th Military Police Detachment.

Reorganized and redesignated 24 June 1957 as the 6th Military Police Platoon.

Redesignated 10 February 1959 as the 6th Military Police Detachment.

Inactivated 9 June 1969 in Germany.

Activated 1 October 1983 in Germany.

Inactivated 15 October 1992 in Germany.

Activated 16 June 2001 at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

Campaign Participation Credit

World War II - European, Africa, and Middle Eastern

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Central Europe



WARFIGHTER TEAM CHALLENGE 2005

By Captain Heather Stone



The 2005 Warfighter competition wrapped up on the morning of 25 September as the 95th Military Police Battalion team out of Mannheim, Germany, finished in first place. Following closely behind were teams from the 526th Military Police Company from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the 519th Military Police Battalion from Fort Polk, Louisiana, in second and third place, respectively.

This year's competition was generally considered the most challenging to date. The Regiment's Warfighters truly earned their titles this year, with events that pushed the physical and mental limits of all the elite competitors. The weather spanned a wide range of conditions, skyrocketing into the 90s on Friday and plunging into the rainy 50s on Saturday and Sunday. The terrain included mountains and rivers, and sleep was nonexistent. As Soldiers ran





across the finish line at the end of their 15-mile “endurance ruck” early the final morning, their faces told the story of the previous three days. Through their smiles of joy and grimaces of pain, it was obvious to everyone that the highs were high and the lows were low, and even more importantly, that they would all be back next year.



Captain Stone serves as the executive officer at the Department of Plans and Operations at the US Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.



Military Police Support for the 172d Stryker Brigade Combat Team

By Major Robert R. Arnold, Jr.

The idea of military police supporting a maneuver brigade is not something new. However, the story of military police providing support for the 172d Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) rotation at the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) at Fort Polk, Louisiana, was important for several reasons. First, SBCTs have no organic military police assets beyond a provost marshal (PM) and a military police operations noncommissioned officer (NCO) who work on the brigade staff under the direction of the brigade operations and training officer. This is in contrast to both the infantry brigade combat teams (IBCTs) and the heavy brigade combat teams (HBCTs), which are authorized a military police platoon and a three-person provost marshal cell. The fact that the 172d SBCT was successfully supported by elements from four different military police units is significant because it identified lessons learned to support Army transformation and future changes to the SBCT modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE), namely increasing organic military police

support to SBCTs. Since the supporting units came from both the Active Army and Reserve Components, the Total Army Concept was also demonstrated. Last but not least, this JRTC rotation was also the mission rehearsal exercise to prepare the 172d SBCT for its deployment to Iraq.

To fully understand the groundbreaking actions that occurred at Fort Polk in May 2005, we must first delve into some background information about the SBCT. There are only two military police Soldiers assigned to each SBCT. The SBCT PM's job is very diverse and includes—

- Being the subject matter expert and advisor to the brigade commander on all military police and law enforcement matters.
- Anticipating and planning the proper employment of military police to support the SBCT.
- Acting as a liaison with host nation, allied, foreign, and local stateside law enforcement entities and with higher and subordinate US

military police units within the chain of command.

- Battletracking attached military police elements during training events.

In short, anything that “smells, sounds, looks, or tastes” like a military police mission is the PM’s responsibility. The SBCT military police operations NCO helps the SBCT PM to accomplish this mission. It is a demanding job for two Soldiers, but it is also very rewarding.

The military police units supporting the 172d SBCT at the JRTC consisted of personnel from the Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, 519th Military Police Battalion, from Fort Polk. The battalion executive officer/operations and training officer was in charge of this group, which assisted the SBCT PM with military police planning and battletracking. The 204th Military Police Company, also from the 519th Military Police Battalion, provided two platoons and a small company headquarters. The 220th Military Police Brigade (from the Reserve Component) provided Soldiers from Detachment 1, 324th Military Police Battalion, to process and secure detainees at the brigade internment facility (BIF). The 220th also provided the 88th Military Police Company (-).

The exercise lasted from 2 to 26 May 2005. Military police were initially focused on conducting reconnaissance in their areas of responsibility to identify key items, such as police stations, fire stations, prisons, hospitals, and improvised explosive device emplacements. Additionally, they assessed Iraqi police (IP) stations in towns throughout the brigade’s area of operations (AO). During the police assessments, they looked into the manning, operations, training, pay status, and logistics of the IP. This information was then fed to the SBCT intelligence officer for further analysis.

The 204th Military Police Company was located in the west and the 88th Military Police Company was in the east. Both provided general support (GS) to the brigade until D+2. Then, the 204th was tasked to establish a police partnership program (joint operations and training with the IP), conduct detainee transfers, establish traffic control posts (TCPs), and provide dignitary security. The entire company provided GS to the brigade. On D+2, the 88th also was tasked to provide two squads and a company commander for direct support (DS) to the 4th Battalion, 23d Infantry Regiment, focusing on police partnership, police intelligence operations (PIO), cordon-and-search operations, raids, detainee transfers, and TCPs. Squads from the 88th provided

DS to the 4th Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment; the 4th Battalion, 11th Field Artillery Regiment; and the 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry Regiment. Their focus was on PIO, cordon-and-search operations, raids, detainee transfers, and TCPs.

As insurgent and terrorist activity increased, both the 88th and the 204th Military Police Companies were given fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) to conduct additional missions, including escort/security for humanitarian convoys, civil affairs teams, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams, and the funeral procession of an Iraqi dignitary. The 204th was then given a FRAGO to provide one platoon to conduct personnel searches, building searches, detainee processing, and detainee transfers in support of the 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry Regiment’s cordon-and-search operation. Military police participation in this operation was significant because it was the 172d SBCT’s main effort.

Detachment 1 processed and secured detainees at the BIF throughout the exercise, accounting for every detainee that came under brigade control. Detainee processing was conducted using the Biometric Automated Toolset Systems (BATS), which is used to take digital photos, fingerprints, and iris scans to create a database of information on both detainees and locally hired personnel. BATS can then crosscheck all personnel in the database and share the data throughout an AO. Military intelligence (MI) screening was conducted by a human intelligence interrogation team, which was colocated with Detachment 1 at the BIF. Both military police and MI elements supported the detainee mission.

The SBCT PM section anticipated military police requirements and missions, planned and produced staff estimates and annexes, battletracked three subordinate military police units, and conducted surprise inspections at the BIF and battalion level detainee holding areas. All military police missions were conducted in an exemplary manner, prompting the brigade engineer plans officer to state how impressed he was with the military police Soldiers. He was especially impressed by their ability to roll out of the forward operating base at a moment’s notice to support the EOD security mission.

One need that became obvious during the exercise was that the Army should train more on detainee operations, especially on filling out the required detention paperwork. All the Soldiers participating in this operation did their best to fill

(Continued on page 27)

Training Brings a Tearful Experience to the 323d Military Police Company

By Captain Timothy Casteel

A riot situation is developing and military police Soldiers are called in to assist with crowd control. However, the presence of the Soldiers only provokes the crowd and soon a scuffle breaks out. For situations like this, military police carry a can of oleoresin capsicum pepper spray. In a flash, the can will discharge a stream of the highly potent chemical. The full face shot is effective and the burning sensation is meant to incapacitate the target.

However, in this case, the military police Soldier was the one getting sprayed. How military police themselves react to pepper spray is crucial in maintaining crowd control, so it was the focus of training for Soldiers in the Ohio Army National Guard's 323d Military Police Company (Combat Support) recently. The unit was designated as Ohio's first quick-reaction force in October 2004, and the chance of encountering this scenario is very real. Each Soldier participated in several hours of classroom instruction that covered the different types of sprays, spraying techniques, and the proper employment of pepper spray. Afterwards, the Soldiers were required to experience the effects firsthand and demonstrate that they could still carry on their police mission. One by one, each Soldier received a face full of pepper spray.

"It's like having boiling water thrown into your face," said one senior noncommissioned officer (NCO). "Adrenaline kicks in and you have to think that in a real struggle, your own life is on the line. You have to block out the pain until you know you are safe and then you can worry about yourself."

Once contaminated with the pepper spray, Soldiers had to go through five stations, performing various tasks successfully before the spray could be removed. "Safeties" guided each Soldier through the round of stations to reduce the chaos caused by the pepper spray. At one of the stations, unarmed military police Soldiers had to ward off aggressors who were wielding padded shields. Then the military

police had to repeat the task, this time armed with padded police batons. Another station required the Soldiers to administer offensive baton strikes to the offender and gain control over him.

After completing the scenarios on the unit armory's drill floor, Soldiers decontaminated themselves at an eye-washing station and at tubs of warm, soapy water in the adjacent motor pool. Trained staff members ensured that all traces of the pepper spray were removed from the Soldiers' faces and eyes. Soldiers who were police or corrections officers in civilian life shared other remedies to counteract the effects of the pepper spray, including specific commercial wipes designed to remove the spray and mixtures of liquid antacids diluted with water. Soldiers participating in the exercise were



A National Guard Soldier fights off the effects of pepper spray as she subdues an aggressor.



After completing the training, the Soldiers were carefully decontaminated.

closely monitored for residual reactions before being released at the end of the day. The decontamination process was monitored by more safeties, combat medics, and a registered nurse.

“The training was very realistic,” said the NCO. “It was the best we have received so far on the law and order side. It gave our Soldiers a new perspective on the choice and use of nonlethal weapons.”

The purpose of the contamination-and-fight drills was to help Soldiers better understand the effects of the pepper spray and to teach them how to react in case they are accidentally contaminated. Such contamination is common, since the spray readily spreads to military police Soldiers who have to subdue, restrain, and transport suspects who have the substance on them. Realistic training allows Soldiers to perform their mission successfully. As a quick-reaction force, the 323d Military Police Company must be ready and able to respond to incidents such as riots, terrorist attacks, and other disasters. Should the need arise, these military police Soldiers are now confident they can respond quickly as a highly effective team.

Captain Casteel joined the Army as an administrative specialist in 1990. He won a four-year scholarship in the Army's Green to Gold program in 1995 and attended the officer basic course in September 2001. He deployed with the 324th Military Police Company as a platoon leader and as the adjutant for the 304th Military Police Battalion during Operation Iraqi Freedom. He is the commander of the Ohio Army National Guard's 323d Military Police Company and serves on active duty as adjutant for the Ohio Joint Operations Center. He has a bachelor's degree in sociology from Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.

(“Military Police Support for the 172d Stryker Brigade Combat Team,” continued from page 25)

out the paperwork properly, but there were still training shortfalls on both the maneuver force and military police sides. If we do not get this right, the “bad guy” we detain today will be back out on the street taking shots at US Soldiers or innocent Iraqis again tomorrow.

The major lesson learned during this JRTC rotation was that an SBCT has a valid need for military police support. In my opinion, each SBCT should have at least an organic military police platoon, like the one authorized for each IBCT and HBCT. Ideally, an SBCT should have a combat support military police company, since the SBCT is very mobile and will have a large battlespace in any conflict in which it is involved. Additionally, this military police unit should be equipped with armored security vehicles to put it on par with the Stryker variants. Organic military police Soldiers should be digitally equipped, they should train with and provide constant support to SBCT maneuver forces year round, and they should know SBCT standing operating procedures and norms, making them an effective force immediately when called upon to perform an SBCT mission. The SBCT PM section also needs to be larger. A military police operations officer and a corrections NCO also should be added to the SBCT PM section MTOE. That would allow the PM and the corrections NCO to plan and the military police operations officer and operations NCO to battletrack organic or attached military police elements within the SBCT AO.

Major Arnold was commissioned in 1995. He holds a bachelor's degree in elementary education from Trenton State College, Trenton, New Jersey, and a master's degree in international relations from Troy State University. His assignments include: chemical decontamination specialist, training NCO, and nuclear, biological, and chemical NCO in the 7th Transportation Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina; platoon leader with the 527th and 92d Military Police Companies, Germany and Bosnia-Herzegovina; assistant training and operations officer, 709th Military Police Battalion, Germany; adjutant, 503d Military Police Battalion (Airborne), Fort Bragg; commander, 21st Military Police Company (Airborne), Fort Bragg; military police evaluator with the US Army Test and Evaluation Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; and provost marshal for the 172d Stryker Brigade Combat Team, Fort Wainwright, Alaska. He is currently deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

“I’ll Go”—

Military Police Mobilize Again in Support of Operation Noble Eagle

By Captain Terry Chriszt

Once again, Soldiers of the Ohio Army National Guard’s 437th Military Police Battalion have answered the nation’s call. Nearly 60 Soldiers from the battalion have mobilized to support the Global War on Terrorism. In January 2005, military police from the Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, and the 135th, 323d, and 324th Military Police Companies joined the battalion’s 838th Military Police Company in conducting law and order operations at both Fort Eustis and Fort Story in Virginia. All the Soldiers were assigned to the 838th Military Police Company upon mobilization.

After arriving at Fort Eustis, the 838th began an extensive two-week train-up period. Soldiers responded to a number of realistic training situations, including medical emergencies, domestic disturbances, fire alarms, traffic accidents, and the processing of

individuals for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Some Soldiers felt that the most challenging cases were those relating to domestic disturbances. One Soldier said that these cases could be a very personal and embarrassing experience for the subjects involved.

“Many times, children are put in the middle and they are unwilling victims in an otherwise preventable crime,” he said. Children have no control over the situation and do not usually understand why their parents are fighting or why the police are involved. Domestic disturbance cases are unpredictable and can become even worse if officers do not respond properly.

Another training situation required Soldiers to respond to a suspicious package at the installation post office. They had to perform security measures and summon explosive ordnance disposal personnel. Ultimately, the suspicious package was destroyed with a controlled explosion.

Before the training was finished, every Soldier had to pass the oleoresin capsicum pepper spray qualification. Military police carry a can of the pepper spray on their utility belts and learn to use it properly. However, this training situation reversed the usual experience. The scenario assumed that an individual had seized a military police Soldier’s spray can and used it against him. The Soldier was sprayed and then had to make his way through an obstacle course, draw his weapon, apprehend a suspect, and call for backup. Only after all those steps were completed correctly could the Soldier remove the pepper spray from his face.

“I feel that this deployment is letting me put my skills to the test,” said one military police Soldier. “It is providing crucial experience in a career field that is very challenging.”

When the training was over, many evaluators and leaders were impressed with how well the Soldiers adapted to their mission. One observer commented that the military police assumed the law and order mission at both Fort Eustis and Fort Story within two weeks and demonstrated a high level of professionalism in the process. The commander of the 765th Transportation Battalion expressed his thanks and admiration for the Soldiers of the 838th Military Police

(Continued on page 39)



The vehicle check is one of many tasks for maintaining on-post security.

Military Police Soldiers Share OIF/OEF Experiences With the Regiment

By Captain Heather Stone

With military police Soldiers engaged in the early phases of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and preparing to deploy in support of later phases of those operations, it is no surprise that the after-action review (AAR) process has become increasingly important. Unarguably, the challenges military police Soldiers faced in the early phases of OIF are vastly different from those facing our forces on the ground today. Soldiers returning to fight in later phases of the operation realize they are fighting insurgents who are using completely different tactics. As a result, there has been a distinct evolution in how units are getting their AAR comments back to their leaders.

Although it is fair to say that Soldiers have always understood the importance of conducting AARs, often that post-exercise chore was something to be endured or postponed because it was considered painful and tedious. However, as the Global War on Terrorism has progressed, units are becoming more and more eager to share their lessons learned, although the Marines may be more accurate with their description in calling them “lessons identified.”

Regardless of how they are labeled, these lessons are filtering back to the Regiment on a daily basis. Senior leaders and small group leaders are clamoring for the opportunity to speak to returning Soldiers and change their programs of instruction for current students to match the new tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) they are receiving, almost always

faster than doctrine can keep up with. There are several recent examples of units returning to the US Army Military Police School (USAMPS) at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, to brief students and leaders. In April, most of the senior leaders from the 89th Military Police Brigade’s deployment spent four days here conducting an internal AAR, packaging their work into a digital library, and hosting a seminar for more than 200 Military Police Officer Basic Course (MPOBC), Military Police Captains Career Course (MPCCC), and Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) Academy students. The leaders answered questions about the work they had just completed in Iraq. Audience members who had been in Iraq just one year before the brigade found they had experiences there that were vastly different. Many students, knowing they would be going to Iraq soon after graduating, said that they appreciated the opportunity to listen to the hard-earned lessons of the returning Soldiers.

Shortly after the 89th departed, the 16th Military Police Brigade sent a team of approximately six leaders to meet with the small group instructors and leaders of the Directorate of Training and Leader Development (DTLD) to pass along AAR comments from OIF. Again, the insights the 16th brought back were different from those of the 89th. Although the two brigades were in Iraq at the same time, their different locations gave their Soldiers different combat experiences, thereby providing an additional set of AAR comments for DTLD to incorporate into its training programs.

...as the Global War on Terrorism has progressed, units are becoming more and more eager to share their lessons learned, although the Marines may be more accurate with their description in calling them “lessons identified.”

Although modern communications are useful for creating real-world scenarios with minimal lag time for students, the learning experience gained from a chance to “pick the brains” of returning Soldiers face-to-face is unmatched in quality.

Although modern communications are useful for creating real-world scenarios with minimal lag time for students, the learning experience gained from a chance to “pick the brains” of returning Soldiers face-to-face is unmatched in quality. There is no substitution for discussing the critical moments of a scenario with someone who has firsthand experience. At no time was this more apparent than when a squad from the 617th Military Police Company, Kentucky Army National Guard, took a week’s break from their deployment to return to USAMPS. Staff Sergeant Timothy Nein and his squad spent 11 days briefing the Military Police Corps’ senior leaders; training, combat, and doctrine developers; students from MPOBC, MPCCC, basic and advanced NCO courses, and one-station unit training companies on the March ambush that has made the 617th well known around the Corps. To that end, one of the company’s NCOs, Sergeant LeAnn Hester, is the first woman to be awarded the Silver Star since World War II.

They provided a layout, pictures, and a phase-by-phase description of the ambush and their reactions that were both frightening and enlightening. Their presentation further reinforced what our Soldiers already know (but occasionally become desensitized to)—that not only are our enemies vicious and merciless, but they are also smart and evolving. Further, they are studying us as much as we are studying them and changing their TTP as fast as we are adjusting ours. As a result, the biggest lesson reinforced by the Soldiers’ visits was that we need to continue to pay attention to the daily changes on the battlefield. The best way to do that is through the people on the ground. Returning

units emphasized that flexibility and adaptability, combined with strict discipline, are the most important traits our Soldiers can have.

The shared experiences of the 89th and 16th Military Police Brigades have helped further shape the doctrine of USAMPS and the 14th Military Police Brigade. Unfortunately, because of publication schedules and the fluidity of the battlefield, it is next to impossible to keep the published doctrine fully accurate and timely. However, if we can continue to foster an environment among our leaders and Soldiers that encourages them to share their experiences in the appropriate forum and with the appropriate personnel (in other words, not posting TTP on the nonsecure Internet protocol router net for mass distribution), we will be able to provide the best training available. And that is worth a dozen trips back to Fort Leonard Wood.

Captain Stone serves as the executive officer at the Department of Plans and Operations at the US Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Her past assignments include platoon leader with the 571st Military Police Company and assistant operations officer at the Provost Marshal Office for the 1st Military Police Brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington. After deploying to Camp Doha, Kuwait, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, she was assigned to the 8th Military Police Brigade in Korea, where she worked in the brigade operations and training shop before taking command of the brigade Headquarters, Headquarters Company. Captain Stone is a 1999 graduate of the US Military Academy at West Point.

Address Corrections Requested

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Address changes for **personal** subscriptions should be sent to Superintendent of Documents, ATTN: Mail List Branch, Mail Stop: SSOM, Washington, DC 20402.

“Welcome to Italy”

437th Military Police Conduct Annual Training at Vicenza

By Second Lieutenant Kevin Harrold



Dare il benvenuto a Italia, or “welcome to Italy,” was the phrase that greeted 37 Ohio Army National Guard Soldiers earlier this year. They were members of the 437th Military Police Battalion participating in overseas deployment training (ODT) at the Caserma Ederle military complex in Vicenza, Italy. Their mission was to provide law enforcement and force protection support to the Southern European Task Force provost marshal’s office. The Soldiers helped the 13th Military Police Company provide security to Caserma Ederle and the Villaggio housing complex.

“This was a great opportunity for our Soldiers to sharpen their garrison skills as well as experience a different culture. Our Soldiers did an excellent job,” said the noncommissioned officer in charge of the mission. This was the first opportunity for the battalion to perform garrison law enforcement duties since Operation Noble Eagle, the partial mobilization of Reserve Component forces that was part of the immediate response to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. For that operation, the battalion’s 323d and 135th Military Police Companies deployed to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the 838th Military Police Company deployed to the Military District of Washington to provide force protection and law enforcement.

The Ohio Army National Guard Soldiers trained in conducting patrol operations, writing military police reports and forms, performing defensive tactics, and enforcing local regulations and policies. The Soldiers worked side by side with US military police from the 13th Military Police Company, the *carabinieri* (or Italian national police), and contracted Italian security guards.

According to one Soldier, conducting military police work is basically standardized around the

world. “The challenge was adjusting to the language and cultural differences of our Italian counterparts. Their training standards were a little different from ours too, but overall I enjoyed the experience,” he said.

Enduring long duty hours and inclement weather are two things that military police Soldiers deal with routinely. The Soldier has three years of experience, but admitted this was the first time he had the chance to do real-world training on an active military base. “It was very cold working the gates. We had to make sure no unauthorized personnel entered the base. When lives are at stake, you just deal with personal discomfort and do your job with excellence.” The mission was challenging, but it was not all work. Taking advantage of any time off, Soldiers toured numerous historical sights in the area. Some even traveled to Venice, which was only a 30-minute train ride from Vicenza.

According to another Soldier in the unit, being able to see the sights of Italy was amazing. This was her first time outside the United States. “It was exciting!” she said. “I thought it was good to experience another culture. I also think the younger Soldiers really enjoyed the chance to do actual (military police) work in a different country.”

Soldiers from the 135th, 323d, 324th, and the 838th Military Police Companies participated in the ODT. When it comes to going on more of this type of training, Ohio’s military police Soldiers can say *Siamo pronti*, or “we are ready.”

Second Lieutenant Harrold is a platoon leader with the 838th Military Police Company, Youngstown, Ohio. He is seeking a bachelor’s degree in military education from Excelsior College.

Army's New Protective/Combat Eyewear

By Mr. Larry T. Hasty

Eye injuries account for 16 percent of all coalition casualties in Iraq, but reports from coalition Soldiers indicate that the US Army's new protective eyewear has protected their eyes from shrapnel time and time again. Soldiers in training and in combat run a high risk of losing their eyesight. Flying shrapnel is the most dangerous threat to our Soldiers' eyes, but many other hazards—sand, dust, debris from helicopters and high winds, flash fires, and lasers—also pose significant threats to our Soldiers' eyes.

During the past few years, the US Army has adopted several new types of commercial protective eyewear. Until recently, the choice was limited to the old sun, wind, and dust goggles (SWDG); the ballistic/laser protective spectacles (BLPS); and the special protective eyewear cylindrical system (SPECS). New eyewear choices (that have passed the Army's testing criteria) are now available as commercial, off-the-shelf items. These items are currently being issued to deploying Soldiers through the Army's rapid-fielding initiative (RFI). Units can purchase these items through the normal supply channels. The new eyewear is divided into two categories—spectacles and goggles.

According to test criteria, spectacles are required to stop a 5.8-grain fragment simulating a projectile traveling at 640 feet per second. Goggles must stop a 17-grain fragment simulating a projectile traveling at 550 feet per second (approximately twice the energy impact as the spectacles must stop). Although some of the approved spectacles may also meet the goggles requirement, Soldiers performing missions on board their combat platforms should choose from the list of approved goggles to provide the appropriate level of fragmentation protection, as well as added sun, wind, and dust protection. An updated authorized protective eyewear list, published by the Program Manager-Clothing and Individual Equipment (PM-CIE), provides information on how to order the new eyewear at <https://peosoldier.army.mil/index.asp?section=product>. The list is located directly below the "Army Combat Uniform" graphic on the upper right-hand side of the page.

Although these new commercial items provide excellent ballistic protection, none of them protect eyes from lasers. If an operation or training mission requires eye protection from lasers, Soldiers must still wear the SWDG, BLPS, or SPECS with laser lens. For Soldiers requiring prescription spectacles, the Uvex XC™ spectacle with a prescription lens carrier (PLC), the Eye System Safety (ESS) Interchangeable Component Eyeshield (ICE) 2™ spectacle with PLC, and the Revision Sawfly™ spectacle with PLC are authorized for use as alternatives to the BLPS.

The ESS Land Operations™ goggles can be worn by Soldiers who need prescription eyeglasses, as well as those who do not. The goggles will fit over Army-issued eyeglasses. The kit includes a rubber frame with foam backing to wick away moisture and increase comfort for long periods of use. Foam-covered vent holes in the frame of the goggles allow ventilation and help eliminate fogging, while keeping out dust. The kit includes an anti-reflective sleeve that reduces glint when the goggles are not in use. One size fits all.



ESS Land Operations Goggles

The ESS Profile NVG™ (night-vision goggles) are strictly for Soldiers who do not need eyeglasses. These goggles fit closer to the face and are more compatible with night-vision devices. The kit can be ordered in one of three frame colors—black, olive drab, or desert tan. The backing of the goggles is made of rubber, which allows a closer fit to the face. A thin fleece backing for these goggles, which may improve comfort in very cold weather, is being evaluated at Fort Knox. Foam-covered vent holes in the frame of the goggles allow ventilation and help eliminate fogging, while keeping out dust. Outrigger clips on the strap allow for optimal helmet compatibility without breaking the face seal. An antireflective sleeve reduces glint when the goggles are not in use. One size fits all.

The ESS Vehicle Operations™ goggles are designed for Soldiers exposed to excessive airborne debris when operating vehicles at high speeds. The goggles will fit over most eyeglasses. The high-density, restricted-perimeter filtration provides protection against airborne debris, and the goggles are used for vehicle operations involving excessive dust. The frame has a foam backing that also wicks away moisture. It also comes with the antireflective sleeve that reduces glint when the goggles are not in use. One size fits all.

The Arena FlakJak™ goggles are designed for Soldiers who do not wear eyeglasses. The frame has a foam backing that fits to the face and also wicks away moisture. These goggles have a molded frame with a ventilation screen, which allows air to flow through to minimize lens fogging. They also have an antireflective sleeve to reduce glint when the goggles are not in use. One size fits all.

All goggle kits come with two ballistic protective lenses, one clear and one tinted. These lenses are made with antiscratch and antifogging coatings. Both types of lenses protect the eye from ultraviolet rays.

During training and combat, Soldiers run the risk of losing their eyesight, which is a powerful argument for wearing protective eyewear. Units may order the authorized commercial eyewear with the national stock number (NSN) by submitting funded military standard requisitioning and issue procedures (MILSTRIP) requisitions through normal supply channels to the Defense Supply Center Philadelphia General and Industrial. For additional information on any of the protective eyewear, contact Mr. Larry T. Hasty, DSN 464-3662, commercial (502) 624-3662, or e-mail <larry.hasty@knox.army.mil>; Mr. Myron Pross, DSN 444-2510, commercial (215) 737-2510, or e-mail <MyronPross@dla.mil>; or Mr. Frank Cole, DSN 645-9907, commercial (256) 955-9907, or e-mail <frank.cole@logsa.redstone.army.mil>.



ESS Profile NVG



ESS Vehicle Operations Goggles



Arena FlakJak Goggles

Special thanks to Mr. Cole for his contributions to this article. He is a logistics management specialist with the US Army Materiel Command Logistics Support Activity, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

Mr. Hasty is the Soldier project officer assigned to the Science and Technology Division, Unit of Action Maneuver Battle Lab, US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

94th Military Police Battalion



Lineage and Honors

Constituted 8 June 1945 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 94th Military Police Battalion.

Activated 13 June 1945 in France.

Inactivated 25 February 1946 in France.

Allotted 24 October 1950 to the Regular Army.

Activated 30 October 1950 in Korea.

Inactivated 20 March 1953 in Korea.

Activated on 24 June 1959 in Germany. (Companies A, B, and C constituted 30 March 1971 in the Regular Army and activated in Germany.)

Battalion inactivated 21 June 1976 in Germany.

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 94th Military Police Battalion activated 16 April 1996 in Korea.

Campaign Participation Credit

Korean War

UN Offensive

CCF Intervention

First UN Counteroffensive

CCF Spring Offensive

UN Summer-Fall Offensive

Second Korean Winter

Korea, Summer-Fall 1952

Third Korean Winter

Decorations

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
(streamer embroidered) Korea 1951-1952.

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
(streamer embroidered) Korea 1952-1953.

New Military Sexual Assault Policies— Building a Bridge of Trust

By Mr. Russell W. Strand

Sergeant “Ronald Hall” was drinking with his buddies in the barracks and subsequently passed out. He woke up later to find his roommate sexually assaulting him.

First Lieutenant “Jennifer Robinson” went on a blind date set up by her roommate. After dinner, Jennifer and her date went out for an evening of dancing, which was the last thing she remembers. She woke up in the hallway outside her room and discovered she had been raped. She suspects that her date slipped an unknown drug into her drink.

Private First Class “Chris St. James” was on guard duty when she was jumped by an unknown soldier who indecently assaulted and attempted to rape her.

These soldiers have something in common. They are victims of sexual assault, and new Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of the Army (DA) policies will help them gain control over what happened to them and give them additional options after these devastating crimes.

Traditionally, if these victims went to a military medical treatment facility for medical care, to social services for counseling, or to a victim’s advocate (VA) for assistance or advice, their cases would have been reported immediately to the military police or the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) for appropriate intervention and investigation, even if that was against their wishes. Unfortunately, many victims do not report sexual assaults due to embarrassment, fear of reprisal, mistrust, and misunderstanding of the criminal justice system, among other factors. It is estimated that only 18 percent of all sexual assaults are reported. In an effort to provide a better response and caring support to victims of sexual assault, DOD and DA have enacted new policies to support these victims and help them with their medical and emotional needs. The hope is that many of these victims will be able to overcome their fears and report these crimes to law enforcement.

During this past year, policy changes on how we respond to sexual assaults have been fast and furious, presenting new opportunities and challenges for the Military Police Regiment. The purpose of this article is to provide an update and a look ahead as the Regiment assimilates these changes and to help understand the cultural shift DOD and DA have directed.

First and foremost, sexual assault is a crime. This is a basic tenet of the DOD and DA policy. Sexual assault is defined as intentional sexual contact characterized by the use of force or physical threat, by the abuse of authority, or by a victim who does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes rape, nonconsensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling), or attempts to commit these acts. Sexual assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal relationship, or age of the victim. “‘Consent’ shall not be deemed or construed to mean failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. Consent is not given when a person uses force, threat of force, coercion, or when the victim is asleep, incapacitated, or unconscious.”¹

Although DOD and DA acknowledge sexual assault as a crime, it is the most underreported crime. Therefore, in an attempt to encourage victims to report sexual assaults and receive appropriate medical care and services, the military has made some very bold policy changes. One of these policy changes offers a restricted reporting option for service members who are victims of sexual assault. They may report the assault to a health care provider, a VA, a sexual assault response coordinator (SARC), or a chaplain for treatment and assistance without triggering an investigation.

In simple terms, that means the victim can receive services from any of those professionals and, if the victim chooses restricted reporting, the professionals are prohibited from making a report to unit commanders or law enforcement personnel (unless otherwise required by law) or from making any other

official report. This is a fundamental change in how military police have reacted to reports of sexual assault in the past. It is important to note that this policy only applies to active duty service members or National Guard and reserve service members on federal active duty. If the victim is not on active duty, law enforcement will be called and an investigation will be initiated, as appropriate.

The purpose of providing the service member with reporting options is to ensure that victims receive medical, counseling, and advocacy services. It is also meant to remove barriers to disclosure, such as the perceived lack of privacy and confidentiality; the embarrassment and stigma of sexual assault; the fear of reprisal from the offender; a lack of confidence in the chain of command; the fear of repercussions regarding collateral misconduct; and concerns about how the report will affect their careers, units, and mission accomplishment. The overarching purpose is to build the victim's trust in the system in order to increase reporting. If the victim chooses to make a restricted report, the SARC is required to notify the senior mission commander within 24 hours, provide that commander with details of the sexual assault, and omit all identifying personal information. This will inform the senior mission commander of the sexual assault problem within the command and allow him to make changes to prevent further assaults from occurring.

As with any policy, there are some unintended consequences of delayed reporting. Crime scene evidence cannot be gathered, the victim cannot receive a military protective order, the offender may continue to have access to the victim, and the victim is unable to discuss the offense with personnel outside the restricted reporting chain. The greatest consequence is that the offender will not be held accountable. This can be a tough pill to swallow for law enforcement professionals who are concerned about offender accountability, public safety, and the rule of law. It is true that—

- Some offenders will go unpunished.
- Other people may be victimized if we do not intervene, investigate, and hold the offender accountable.
- Public safety is threatened each time someone gets away with committing a crime as serious as sexual assault. However, most offenders already do get away with sexual assault,

because most victims do not report the crime anyway.

There are exceptions to the restricted reporting policy. Unrestricted reporting is allowed when—

- The victim consents in writing.
- Disclosure is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the victim or another person.
- It is required to determine fitness for duty or disability retirement.
- It is necessary to provide supervision of VAs and SARCs to ensure that adequate services are provided.
- It is ordered by federal or state statute.

These exceptions are determined by the SARC after consultation with the local staff judge advocate and the senior mission commander, as appropriate. In addition to these exceptions to the restricted reporting policy, an independent investigation may be initiated if the following occur:

- The commander receives information from a source independent of the restricted reporting chain.
- The victim discloses circumstances of the sexual assault to someone other than restricted reporting chain personnel (chaplain, health care professional, VA, or SARC).
- Law enforcement obtains information about a sexual assault from any source other than the victim or restricted reporting chain personnel.

If a service member victim reports the sexual assault to a military police Soldier, a military police investigator, or a CID special agent, the local SARC must be notified and an investigation will be initiated because the incident was not reported in a manner in which the restricted reporting policy applies. Once victims make an unrestricted report, they do not have the option of a restricted report.

Another extremely important feature of the new sexual assault policy for the military police is the collection of sexual assault kits and associated potential evidence. If a service member victim reports a sexual assault within the restricted reporting chain and requests restricted reporting, the victim may still choose to have a sexual assault forensic examination. If a sexual assault kit, clothing, or other evidence associated with the sexual assault is collected by health care personnel, the SARC will be notified. The SARC

will then notify the local military police desk. A military police patrol will be dispatched to the medical treatment facility to collect the property and sexual assault kit from the health care professional. The items collected will be documented on an evidence/property custody document and secured in the evidence depository. The SARC will also provide a restricted report identification number that will be used to cross-reference identification data with the information the SARC will maintain in the restricted file. The military police will maintain the sexual assault evidence for one year unless the victim chooses to change the report from restricted to unrestricted. In that case, the SARC will notify the Provost Marshal's Office (PMO) and the military police will release the evidence to the CID or another investigative agency, as appropriate.

However, if the report remains restricted, the PMO will put a one-year suspense on the evidence/property custody document. The PMO will contact the SARC 60 days before the end of the one-year holding period and advise the SARC that if the victim does not wish to make an unrestricted report, the evidence will be disposed of according to proper procedures. If the victim chooses to change the report from restricted to unrestricted, the military police will release the evidence to the CID or another investigative agency, as appropriate.

The US Army Military Police School (USAMPS) has been working diligently with other agencies to get the word out and to train all personnel involved in the prevention of and intervention in sexual assaults. USAMPS instructors have been sent to numerous locations in support of the DOD and DA Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Mobile Training Teams. USAMPS has also developed a three-day sexual assault investigations course and has begun presenting this course to special agents at CID battalions around the world. USAMPS will also

develop and distribute Sexual Assault Response Training Support Packages for military police.

There are numerous other provisions of the DOD and DA sexual assault policies, such as required training for first responders and investigators, sexual assault prevention and response guidance, collateral misconduct, collaboration with civilian authorities, implementation policies for unit VAs and deployable SARCs, and numerous other aspects. Some of the resources available for additional information, training, and policy guidance include your local family advocacy program manager, SARC, or VA. You may also go online to <www.sexualassault.army.mil> or check out Army Regulation 600-20, Chapter 8.

Bridges of trust need to be built with victims of crime by showing true empathy and caring concern and with those who help victims, such as health care professionals, VAs, and SARCs. If the military police build good relationships with other professionals, we can build a bridge of trust, collectively helping the victims become strong and healthy enough to cross that bridge they may have never been able to cross before.

Assist–Protect–Defend

Reference:

¹From Directive-Type Memorandum, 13 December 2004, Under Secretary of Defense Dr. David S. Chu, *DOD Definition of Sexual Assault* (JTF-SAPR-006).

Mr. Strand is the chief of the USAMPS Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Branch. He is a retired CID special agent with more than 30 years of law enforcement and investigative experience. He is a member of the DOD and DA Family Advocacy Command Assistance Team and the DA Unit VA and Deployable SARC training team, as well as a trainer for the DOD Joint Task Force–Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (JTF-SAPR).

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First Responder to Sexual Assault

By Mr. Jeffery Porter and Mr. Nate Evans

The Department of Defense (DOD) is adopting a program of universal policies and procedures to address sexual assaults. This program assigns new roles and procedures and features a multidisciplinary approach that includes medical, spiritual, and mental health personnel; victim advocates; and sexual assault response coordinators (SARCs). In support of this program, the Department of the Army (DA) and the Military Police Corps are changing the way they respond to reports of sexual assault in order to create a safe environment for victims to report their assault. A telephone call to the installation provost marshal (PM) office is often the first notification of a sexual assault. The first responders to the scene are the military police or DA civilian police. These first responders are part of an installation response team that will grow to include medical, legal, social work, and investigative personnel and others. The new Army program is built around a team effort that coordinates resources to support the victim. The first responders to the crime scene are critical to that effort.

In some cases, at the victim's request, law enforcement will not become fully engaged or complete a criminal investigation. The installation PM office will still be involved in providing services to victims and ensuring that they are treated with dignity and respect. The traditional law enforcement response is to engage all investigative resources to track the offender and present a case suitable for prosecution. Those traditions and practices will continue—with the consent and support of the victim.

However, the victim has the option of requesting a restricted report. Restricted reporting is intended to give a victim additional time and increased control over the release and management of his or her personal information. It empowers the victim to seek relevant information and support to make informed decisions about participating in a law enforcement or criminal investigation. A victim who receives appropriate care and treatment is more likely to feel that his or her needs are of primary concern to the command and the agencies involved in addressing the assault.

In restricted reporting, the installation PM office may be the law enforcement agency to receive a call from a SARC, a chaplain, or medical treatment facility personnel. Each of these individuals is authorized to make a restricted report to law enforcement personnel and to withhold the name of the victim. They may ask the installation PM office to take custody of articles or property retrieved during a physical examination, to include a sexual assault evidence collection kit. The installation PM office will receive these property items, complete the chain of custody documentation, and prepare a police report (DA Form 3975, *Military Police Report*) on the incident. The SARC will provide the installation PM office with a unique identification number, which will be recorded in the police report, the Centralized Operations Police Suite, and the chain of custody documents. The name of the victim will not be recorded. The property will be retained in the installation PM office evidence room for one year. In all instances of restricted reporting, law enforcement personnel will remain in contact with the SARC, who is charged with a key communication role.

Law enforcement personnel play an important role in protecting any information concerning a restricted report on a sexual incident. They will not conduct any investigative activity or complete serious incident reports or blotter entries. Army Regulation 190-45, *Law Enforcement Reporting*, provides specific guidance on procedures to be followed for restricted reporting, and Army Regulation 195-5, *Evidence Procedures*, addresses PM procedures for the retention of property gathered and provided to the installation PM office. Additional information on these procedures can be found at the Office of the Provost Marshal General Web site at: http://www.hqda-aoc.army.pentagon.mil/AOC_Org/ODL/Operations-Branch/Cross/default.htm.

The victim may choose unrestricted reporting. In such a case, the traditional investigative procedures will be pursued with an increased emphasis on the command's responsibility to keep the victim informed monthly on the progress of the investigation. More

emphasis is placed on reporting and tracking actions taken by the chain of command against the offender. The SARC is responsible for coordinating and implementing the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program at the installation level. Installation and unit victim advocates work directly with the SARC, the victims of a sexual assault, and other installation agencies, including medical, legal, and social work personnel and the chain of command. Installation PMs must maintain regular contact with the SARC.

The installation Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB) requires the presence of the installation PMs at all scheduled meetings. The SARB consists of representatives from the medical, legal, investigative, and law enforcement staffs; the chain of command; and other designated personnel who are involved in the support of victims of a sexual assault. During

these meetings, information is exchanged to ensure that the victims receive all of the support services and information to which they are entitled.

The roles, responsibilities, and procedures for law enforcement personnel working in sexual assault cases require awareness of policy guidance on restricted and unrestricted reporting. The three essential ingredients to success are—

- Respecting the wishes of the victim in maintaining confidentiality for restricted reporting.
- Maintaining accountability of any property that is provided to the installation PM office.
- Keeping continuous contact with the installation SARC to ensure the flow of information to the victim and to the agencies involved in providing services to the victim.

Mr. Jeffery Porter is on the staff of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, DC. He is the chief of the Law Enforcement Policy and Oversight Section of the Law Enforcement Operations Branch. He is a 31-year career civil servant holding bachelor's degrees in police science and corrections and a postgraduate diploma in legal assistance. He is a candidate for a master's degree in legal administration. Mr. Porter serves on several DA and DOD committees on law enforcement policy, victim assistance, and family advocacy.

Mr. Nate Evans is a contractor on the staff of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, DC. He is a policy analyst in the Law Enforcement Policy and Oversight Section of the Law Enforcement Operations Branch. He served 20 years on active duty in the Military Police Corps and has a bachelor's degree in criminal justice. Mr. Evans serves on DA task forces on domestic violence and sexual assault.

(“ ‘I’ll Go’—Military Police Mobilize Again in Support of Operation Noble Eagle,” continued from page 28)

Company, saying that their professionalism and dedication made it impossible to distinguish the National Guard Soldiers from those who had spent the last 10 years on active duty. He praised them for their service.

“There have been, in the history of our nation, a special group of people that I call ‘I’ll Go’ people. When there is a need, they leave behind their families, and their homes, and the safety of their daily lives and they say ‘I’ll go.’ The 838th are ‘I’ll go’ people and I am truly grateful to you for coming to Fort Eustis to keep us and our families safe,” he added. While mobilized, the 838th Military Police Company (Forward) was assigned to the 765th Transportation Battalion, 8th Transportation Brigade.

Since 11 September 2001, Soldiers of the 437th Military Police Battalion have answered the nation’s call to duty in many ways, performing airport security in Ohio; force protection and law and order operations at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the Military District of Washington, DC; and combat support operations in Iraq and Kuwait.

Captain Chriszt joined the Ohio Army National Guard as a military police Soldier in 1989. He was commissioned in 1996 and now commands the 838th Military Police Company. He entered active duty for mobilization to Fort Eustis, Virginia, in support of Operation Noble Eagle in January 2005. He holds a bachelor of science degree in accounting.

The Story of the **Military Police Corps Museum**

By Mr. Jim Rogers

The Military Police Corps Museum first opened at the Provost Marshal General Center (PMGC) at Fort Gordon, Georgia. Colonel Francis E. Howard (later promoted to brigadier general) is credited with the idea of creating a branch museum. In 1956, the Military Police Corps Museum was opened in a temporary building with the efforts of Brigadier General J. P. Holland, commander of PMGC. In 1960, the museum was relocated to a permanent location in the north wing of the new Provost Marshal General's School library and was opened with a special dedication ceremony.

The Military Police Corps Museum was formally registered with the Office of the Chief of Military History (OCMH) in June 1963 and assigned the



Brigadier General (Retired) Francis E. Howard (center) and other dignitaries at the ribbon-cutting ceremony at the Military Police Corps Museum at Fort Gordon on 19 January 1960

prefix of “MPC” for use when cataloging historic artifacts. The OCMH was the forerunner of the Center of Military History, currently the professional proponent for Army history and Army museums.

In February 1974, Secretary of the Army Howard Calloway confirmed that the Army was moving the Military Police Corps from Fort Gordon to Fort McClellan, Alabama. Renovations began immediately on many of Fort McClellan's existing facilities that were slated for use by the US Army Military Police School (USAMPS). The museum was moved into the east wing of Building 3182 during 1975 and officially opened in July 1976. Although the new museum had twice as much space as in its previous site, the museum shared the building with the Allied Liaison Office (ALO), the US Marine Corps Detachment, and the Unarmed Self-Defense Activity.

Between 1977 and 1986, the museum continued to grow. When the Unarmed Self-Defense Activity relocated in 1983, the museum expanded its collection and storage function into part of the vacated west wing. Part of the additional space



Interior of Military Police Museum at Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon



Military Police Corps Regimental Museum, Building 3128, Fort McClellan, Alabama

was converted into a workshop to be used by museum staff to design, fabricate, and install permanent exhibits at the museum and a variety of exhibits throughout USAMPS.

Between 1985 and 1986, Colonel David H. Stem, the assistant commandant of USAMPS, created a museum gift shop with the allocation of a small space and storage area. As commandant of USAMPS in 1986, Brigadier General Stem established a museum planning committee under the auspices of the Military Police Association to refurbish and expand the museum. The museum work included the design, fabrication, and installation of new exhibits to depict the recent history of the Military Police Corps, including military police operations in Vietnam and Grenada and contemporary military police missions.

On 26 September 1986, the 45th anniversary of the branch, the Military Police Corps was formally placed under the Army's regimental system. The name of the museum was revised to the Military Police Corps Regimental Museum, signifying the growth of the branch. Also in 1986, the US Marine Corps Detachment moved out of Building 3182 and the museum expanded its administrative office into the vacated area and reorganized the gift shop. At the same time, the museum workshop was relocated to Building 1898. The

museum continued to expand its collections and to redesign and fabricate new exhibits for both the east and west galleries.

By 1990, the museum had outgrown its allocated space in Buildings 3182 and 1898. As a solution, Colonel Larry Barrong, the USAMPS assistant commandant, decided that the museum should acquire and occupy all of Building 3182. Another suitable location was found for the ALO and for the first time in its history, the Military Police Corps Regimental Museum had an entire facility for its use. The museum administrative offices occupied the space vacated by the ALO, and some of the space was used for expansion of museum archives and reference material. The gift shop was also in need of additional space and was relocated to the former museum office area. This new location was twice the size of the gift



Exhibit area of Building 3182, Fort McClellan, Alabama

shop's previous site and allowed the shop to increase its inventory and hire a part-time manager.

Although Fort McClellan had escaped closure during the 1991 and 1993 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) hearings, Congress approved the 1995 recommendation by the BRAC committee to close the installation. Subsequently, the Military Police Corps Regimental Museum was relocated along with USAMPS to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, in 1999. Also involved in the relocation to Fort Leonard Wood was the US Army Chemical School and its associated museum. In 1997, a contract to build a new facility to house the Military Police and Chemical museums, adjacent to the existing Engineer Museum and Fort Leonard Wood Museum, was awarded. The combined facility housing the museums is known as the John B. Mahaffey Museum Complex.

After more than a year of planning and construction, the new Military Police Corps Regimental Museum and a portion of its exhibits were dedicated by Brigadier General Donald J. Ryder, USAMPS commandant, on 29 September 2000. The remainder of the military police exhibit gallery opened to the public in September 2002. The new exhibits feature custom casework, walk-through "immersion" dioramas, and an audiovisual system. Also within the museum's gallery are the Military Police Regimental Association gift shop and the Military Police Hall of Fame Room. The museum's new artifact collections storage area features a space-saving system that was installed in early 2004. There is also a separate storage room for large artifacts and a shared curatorial workspace. Outdoor exhibits include three refurbished Vietnam-era military police vehicles—a V-100 armored car, a UH-1B "Huey" helicopter, and a Mark II River Patrol Boat.

Future plans include the construction of a multipurpose training room for use by the museum staff and branch historians for Soldier historical training and museum orientations. While the

major facility and exhibit construction is complete, the museum staff is currently refining and upgrading the exhibits to better serve Soldier training and public visitation.

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Mr. Rogers is the director of the US Army Military Police Corps Museum at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He began his museum career as an exhibit designer with the Ohio Historical Society in 1977. He has been director of the Motorcycle Heritage Museum in central Ohio and was previously the director of the Fort Bliss Museum in El Paso, Texas.



Entry to the Military Police Corps Regimental Museum at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

The John B. Mahaffey Museum Complex at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, houses the Chemical, Engineer, and Military Police Corps Museums. It is located in Building 1607 at 495 South Dakota Avenue. The museums are open from 0800-1600 Monday-Friday, 1000-1600 Saturday, and closed on Sunday.

For more museum information, call (573) 596-0780 or visit <www.wood.army.mil/usamps>.

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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 eight double-spaced pages). Shorter after-action-type articles and reviews of books on military police topics are also welcome.

Include photos (with captions) and/or line diagrams that illustrate information in the article. Please do not include illustrations or photos in the text; instead, send each of them as a separate file. Do not embed photos in PowerPoint® or Microsoft® Word. If illustrations are in PowerPoint, avoid excessive use of color and shading. Save digital images 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, including your full name, rank, current unit, and job title; a list of your past assignments, experience, and education; your mailing address; a fax number; and a commercial daytime telephone number.

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Dedication

The following members of the Military Police Corps Regiment have been lost in the Global War on Terrorism since our last issue. We dedicate this issue to them.



Sergeant Howard P. Allen	860th Military Police Company Arizona Army National Guard
Staff Sergeant William A. Allers	617th Military Police Company Kentucky Army National Guard
Specialist Travis R. Bruce	170th Military Police Company Fort Lewis, Washington
Specialist Adrian J. Butler	411th Military Police Company Fort Hood, Texas
Specialist Jeremy M. Campbell	108th Military Police Company (Airborne) (Air Assault) Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Second Lieutenant Matthew S. Coutu	64th Military Police Company Fort Hood, Texas
Sergeant Andrew J. Derrick	411th Military Police Company Fort Hood, Texas
Private First Class Michael R. Hayes	617th Military Police Company Kentucky Army National Guard
Private First Class Timothy J. Hines	64th Military Police Company Fort Hood, Texas
Private Aaron M. Hudson	401st Military Police Company Fort Hood, Texas
Private First Class Sam W. Huff	170th Military Police Company Fort Lewis, Washington
Staff Sergeant Shane M. Koele	212th Military Police Company Kitzingen, Germany
Staff Sergeant James D. McNaughton	306th Military Police Battalion US Army Reserves
Sergeant Willard T. Partridge	170th Military Police Company Fort Lewis, Washington
Specialist Aleina Ramirez-Gonzalez	3d Brigade Troop Battalion Fort Stewart, Georgia
Specialist John O. Tollefson	411th Military Police Company Fort Hood, Texas

64th MILITARY POLICE CORPS REGIMENT



WARFIGHTER TEAM CHALLENGE

