

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
372nd Military Police Company (CS)
14418 McMullen Highway SW
Cumberland, Maryland 21502-9525

12 June 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Use of Force Briefing (AR 190-14, 12 Mar 93)

1. The following soldiers have read, reviewed and been tested on the Use of Force which included but was not limited to the following:

SPC	[REDACTED]	307 TH MP CO
PFC	[REDACTED]	307 TH MP CO
PFC	[REDACTED]	307 TH MP CO
SPC	[REDACTED]	307 TH MP CO
PFC	[REDACTED]	307 TH MP CO
PV2	[REDACTED]	307 TH MP CO
PV2	[REDACTED]	307 TH MP CO
SPC	[REDACTED]	363 RD MP CO
PV2	[REDACTED]	363 RD MP CO
PFC	[REDACTED]	372 ND MP CO
PV2	[REDACTED]	372 ND MP CO
PFC	[REDACTED]	372 ND MP CO
SPC	[REDACTED]	372 ND MP CO
SPC	[REDACTED]	372 ND MP CO
SSG	[REDACTED]	372 ND MP CO

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a. DA military and civilian personnel engaged in law enforcement or security duties will avoid the use of force where they can carry out their duties without resorting to its use. In such cases where the use of force is warranted, DA personnel will use the minimum amount of force necessary to reach their objective. Only as a last resort will deadly force be used and only as described in this regulation.

b. In evaluating the degree of force required for specific law enforcement or security situations, the following options should be considered in the order listed:

- (1) Verbal persuasion
- (2) Unarmed defense techniques
- (3) Chemical aerosol irritant projectors
- (4) MP Club
- (5) Military working dogs
- (6) Presentation
- (7) Deadly force

c. Principles defined in this regulation on the use of deadly force with firearms will be applied to personnel using a weapon or equipment which, when properly employed in their intended application, would exert deadly force.

d. Deadly force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity and as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed. Deadly force is justified under one or more of the following circumstances.

- (1) Self-Defense and defense of others. When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to protect law enforcement or security personnel who reasonably believe themselves or others to be in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.

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- (2) Assets involving national security: When deadly force reasonably appears necessary to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of assets vital to national security. DOD assets will be specifically designated as "vital to national security" only when their loss, damage, or compromise would seriously jeopardize the fulfillment of a national defense mission. Examples include nuclear weapons; nuclear command, control, and communication facilities and designated restricted areas containing strategic operational assets, sensitive codes or special access programs.
- (3) Assets not involving national security but inherently dangerous to others: When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of resources, such as operable weapons or ammunition, that are inherently dangerous to others; such as assets that, in the hands of an unauthorized individual, present a substantial potential danger of death or serious bodily harm to others. Example include high risk portable and lethal missiles, rockets, arms, ammunition, explosives, chemical agents, and special nuclear material.
- (4) Serious offenses against persons. When deadly force reasonably appears necessary to prevent the commission of a serious offense involving violence and threatening death or serious bodily harm. Examples include murder, armed robbery, and aggravated assault.
- (5) Arrest or apprehension. When deadly force reasonably appears to be necessary to arrest, apprehend, or prevent the escape of a person who, there is probable cause to believe, has committed an offense of the nature specified in (2) through (4) above.
- (6) Escapes. When deadly force has been specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Army and reasonably appears to be necessary to prevent the escape of a prisoner, provide law enforcement or security personnel have probable cause to believe that the escaping prisoner poses a threat of serious bodily harm either to security personnel or others.

e. Additional requirements for the use of firearms.

- (1) Give an order to halt before firing.
- (2) Warning are prohibited
- (3) When a firearm is discharged, it will be fired with the intent of rendering the person(s) at whom it is discharged incapable of continuing the activity of course of behavior prompting the individual to shoot.
- (4) Shots will be fired only with due regard for the safety of innocent bystanders.
- (5) In case of holstered weapons, a weapon should not be removed from the holster unless there is reasonable expectation that use of the weapon may be necessary.

2.POC for this action is the undersigned at commercial 301 [redacted] or via email a [redacted]@usarc-
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[redacted signature block]

SSG
BCC NCO

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