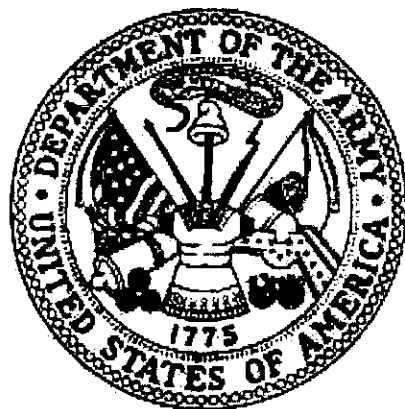


FM 3-19.1 (FM 19-1)

Military Police Operations



Headquarters, Department of the Army

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ANNEX 92

Change 1

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 31 January 2002

Military Police Operations

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

Remove Old Pages

1-7 and 1-8

Glossary-5 through Glossary-16

Insert New Pages

1-7 through 1-19

Glossary-5 through Glossary-16

2. A bar (I) marks new or changed material.

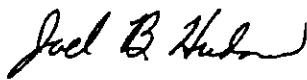
3. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication.

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Military Police Operations

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*This publication supersedes FM 19-1, 23 May 1988.

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Preface

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

This manual is based on the purpose, organization, responsibilities, and goals of the US Army as set forth in Field Manuals (FMs) 100-1 and 3-0, as well as corps, division, and brigade manuals. Additionally, this manual is fully compatible with current joint, multinational, and interagency doctrine.

Appendix A contains a metric conversion chart.

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

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

Chapter 1

Introduction

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

BG Donald J. Ryder

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

OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

1-5. Articulating MP capabilities along functional lines benefits the MP and the Army echelon commander as well as the combatant commander. Since there is a multinational, interagency, and sister-service overlap of security services, the importance of including MP leaders and staffs early in the operational planning process cannot be overemphasized. This means before units are designated, unit boundaries are drawn, and unit missions are assigned. Early involvement ensures the proper development of common

security responsibilities, communication and connectivity, liaisons, processes, and the rules of interaction between all forces. The ultimate goal should be the optimal, phased employment of MP forces in support of a commander's operational plan. MP functions not only reflect and capture current capabilities, they define the MP Corps in the twenty-first century.

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

OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

1-7. The operational framework consists of the arrangement of friendly forces and resources in time, space, and purpose with respect to each other, the enemy, or the situation (see Figure 1-1). The operational framework for Army forces (ARFOR) rests within the combatant commander's theater organization. Each combatant commander has an assigned geographical area of responsibility (AOR), also called a theater, within which he has the authority to plan and conduct operations. Within the theater, joint-force commanders at all levels may establish subordinate operational areas such as areas of operation (AOs), joint-operations areas (JOAs) and joint rear areas

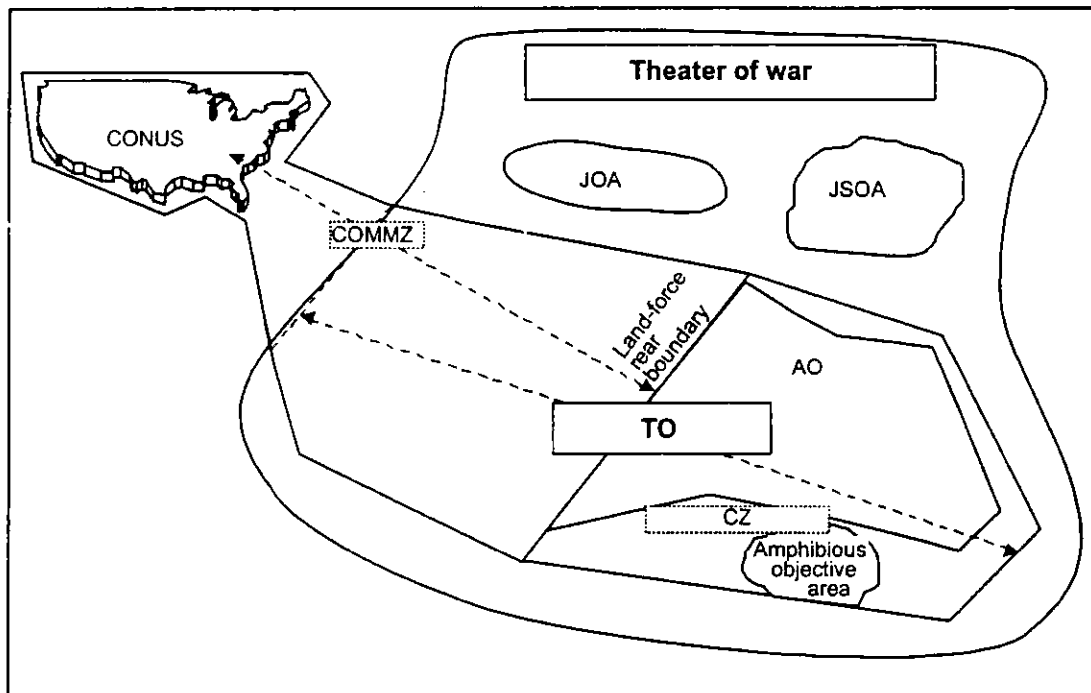


Figure 1-1. Operational Framework

(JRAs). The JRAs facilitate the protection and operation of bases, installations, and forces that support combat operations. When warranted, combatant commanders may designate theaters of war, theaters of operations (TOs), combat zones (CZs), and communications zones (COMMZs).

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

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

1-10. An AO is an operational area defined by the joint-force commander for land and naval forces. An AO does not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint-force command (JFC), but it should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their mission and protect their forces. Army commanders use control measures to describe AOs and to design them to fit the situation and take advantage of the joint force's capabilities. Commanders typically subdivide the assigned AO by assigning subordinate-unit areas. These subordinate-unit areas may be contiguous or noncontiguous (see Figure 1-2). When friendly forces are contiguous, a boundary separates them. When friendly forces are noncontiguous, the concept of operations links the force's elements, but the AOs do not share a boundary. The intervening area between noncontiguous AOs remains the responsibility of the higher headquarters.

BATTLEFIELD ORGANIZATION

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

1-12. The MP battlefield organization supports every Army echelon, from the Army service component command (ASCC) and the theater-support command

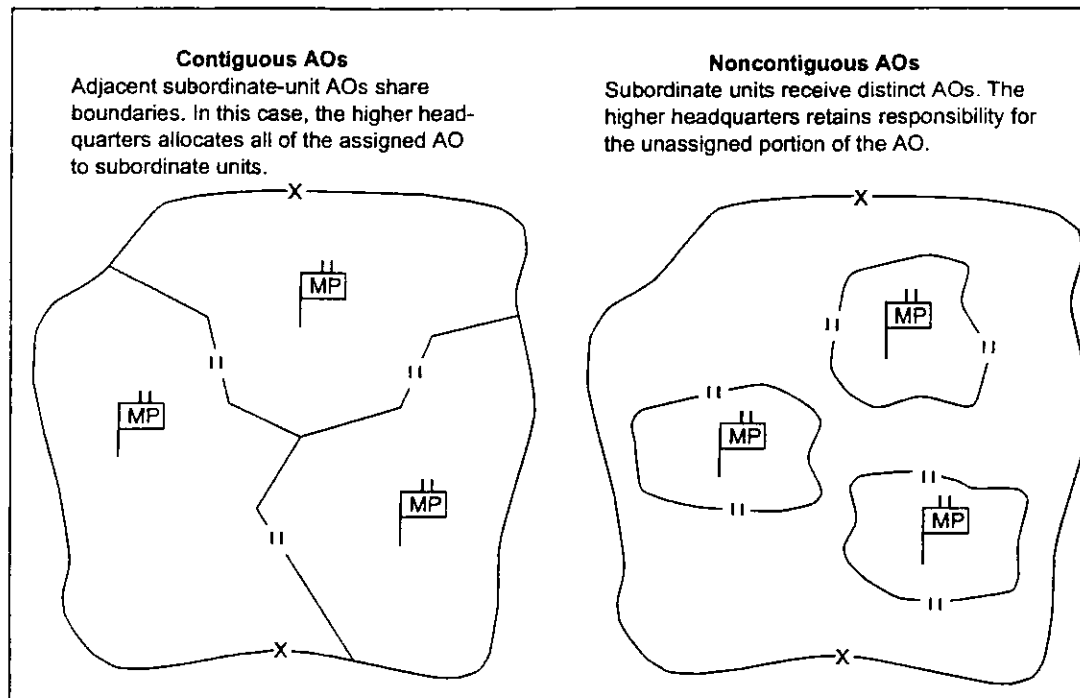


Figure 1-2. Contiguous and Noncontiguous AOs

(TSC) to the maneuver brigade. Regardless of the battlefield organization (purpose or spatial based), MP support to the Army commander is based on available resources and mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC).

1-13. MP support throughout the theater of war may include MP units in the JOA and in the TO. If the combatant commander designates a COMMZ and a CZ within his TO, MP support will come from the established MP modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) at the subordinate-command echelon. MP support to the JOA is also provided based on METT-TC and available MP assets. Typical MP support may include an I/R brigade liaison detachment (BLD), MP brigades and battalions, a division MP company, a military-working-dog (MWD) team, an L&O team, and a customs team. Figure 1-3, page 1-6, depicts a typical MP organization throughout the TO. In the COMMZ, Figure 1-3 depicts the different types of MP units that are assigned to echelons above corps (EAC) (the ASCC or the TSC). In the CZ, Figure 1-3 depicts the different types of MP units that are assigned to corps, division, and the separate brigades.

SUPPORT IN THE COMMZ

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

- The MP brigade (I/R). The MP brigade (I/R) may augment the ASCC or the TSC during wartime. Its mission is to provide command, staff

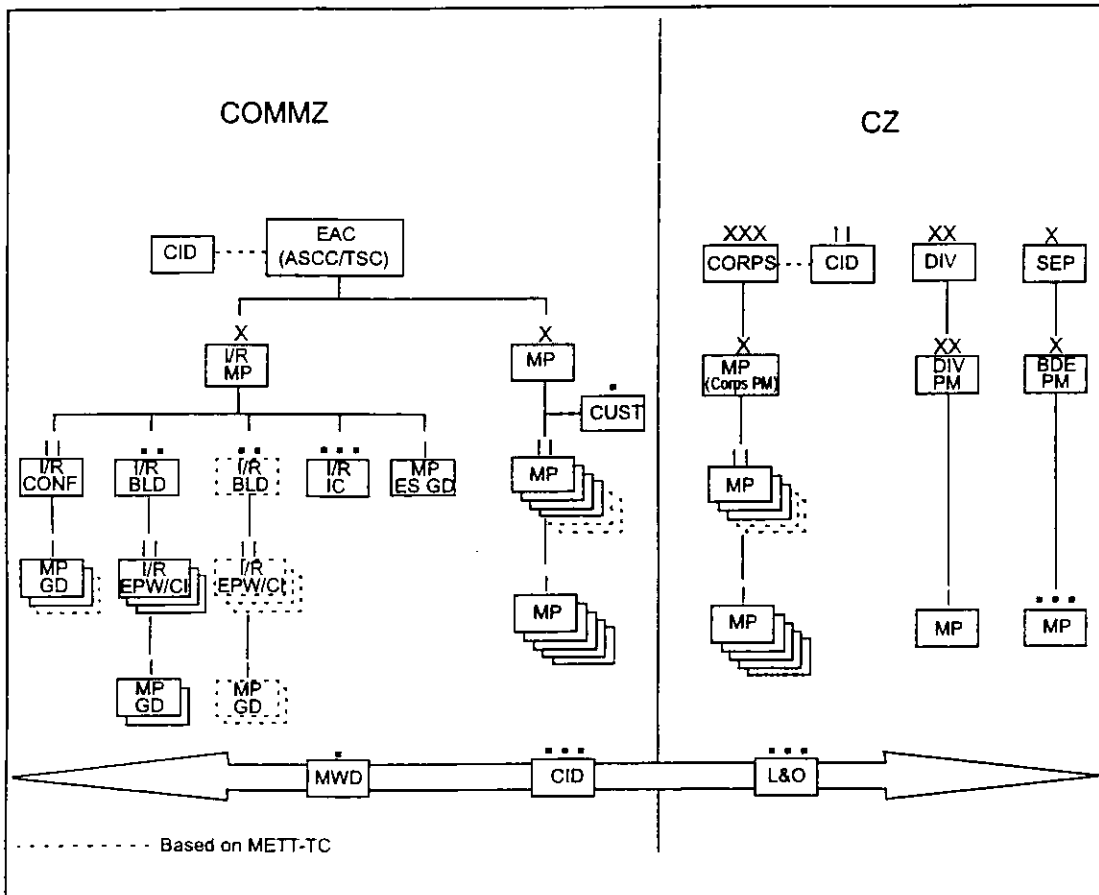


Figure 1-3. MP Structure in the TO

planning, and supervision of I/R operations. This includes coordination with joint and host-nation (HN) agencies, civilian police authority, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and US federal agencies.

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

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

SUPPORT IN THE CZ

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

TYPES OF MILITARY POLICE UNITS

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

1-18. MP units can also be tailored and augmented to accomplish multiple, diverse, or specific missions. Customs, L&O, and MWD teams are examples of MP capabilities and flexible responses to a combatant commander's operational requirements. (See Table 1-1, pages 1-9 through 1-19, for a more complete description of MP units. See FM 19-10 and Army Regulation (AR) 190-12 for further information.) The battlefield workload analysis (BWA) is a tool used to determine the number of MP units required to perform some of these multiple missions (see Appendix C).

JOINT, MULTINATIONAL, AND INTERAGENCY OPERATIONS

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

1-20. Corps and division commanders and staffs must plan (in advance) the transition from a single-service headquarters with joint representation to a joint headquarters capable of functioning as a joint task force (JTF)

headquarters. When tasked to form a JTF headquarters, the corps or division must ensure that all of the staff sections and agencies have joint representation (see FMs 100-15 and 71-100). To this end, MP planners must ensure that the JTF is augmented with the appropriate MP forces and with the appropriate echeloned C².

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

1-22. MP security plans must reflect the joint synergy derived from combining the multiple and diverse capabilities of all participants. To capitalize upon that synergy, MP leaders must keep an open line of communication and coordination to offset the challenges presented by interoperability. Some of these interoperability challenges include—

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
DIVISION MP UNITS					
MP Company (Airborne Division)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 4 platoons. Each platoon has 3 squads and each squad has 2 three-man teams. Total: 24 three-man teams.	1 platoon deploys with each division brigade and provides DS during the assault phase. Then platoons revert to GS.	During the assault phase, 6 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams deploy to provide DS for each division main CP OR after the assault phase, 1 division EPW collection point (6 teams) and 18 mounted, mobile patrols or fixed-position teams provide GS OR 24 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams are used in any combination.	The division band to provide close-in security for the division CP or to guard EPWs AND the corps CS MP to conduct combat operations within the division rear and provide sustained MMS, area security, special operations support, and escort for evacuating EPWs/CIs between division collection points and to the corps holding area AND the corps L&O MP and CID to conduct sustained L&O operations and criminal investigations AND division/corps transportation assets for evacuation of EPWs
MP Company (Light Infantry Division)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 3 platoons. Each platoon has 3 squads and each squad has 2 three-man teams. Total: 18 three-man teams.	Provide GS for all units in the AO.	Provide screening security for the division main CP (6 teams), and 6 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams.	
MP Company (Heavy Division)* *19333F000	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 2 division support platoons. Each platoon has 3 squads and each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams AND 3 forward support platoons. Each platoon has 2 squads and each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 three-man teams.	2 platoons provide GS and 3 platoons provide DS.	Provide screening security for the division main CP (6 teams), and 6 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams AND EITHER 3 DS platoons providing their brigade with either 1 forward EPW collection point (3 teams) and 3 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams or 6 teams in any combination OR 18 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams are used in any combination.	NOTE: Both heavy division companies require corps CS MP augmentation for each forward support platoon (1 corps MP squad per forward support platoon).
MP Company (Heavy Division)* *19333L000	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 5 platoons. Each platoon has 2 squads and each squad has 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 three-man teams.	3 platoons provide GS and 3 platoons provide DS.	Provide screening security for the division main CP (6 teams), and 6 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams AND EITHER 3 DS platoons providing their brigade with either 1 forward EPW collection point (3 teams) and 3 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams or 6 teams in any combination OR 18 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams are used in any combination.	

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to (See: TOEs for Details))	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Company (Air Assault Division)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	A PM cell and 4 platoons. Each platoon has 3 squads and each squad has 2 three-man teams. Total: 24 three-man teams	Provide GS for all units in the AO.	24 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams are used in any combination.	(See augmentation needs on previous page.)
MP COMBAT SUPPORT UNITS					
HHC MP Brigade	Provide C2 and coordinate the combat, CS, and CSS of all MP elements assigned or attached.	Command and staff elements and long-range planning section	Provide command, control, planning, and supervision for up to 6 MP battalions and other assigned or attached subordinate HQ.	Provide continuous command, control, coordination, planning, and supervision for subordinate units.	None
HHD MP Battalion (Combat Support)	Provide C2 and coordinate the combat, CS, and CSS of all MP elements assigned or attached.	Command and staff elements plus a support element	Provide command, control, planning, and supervision for up to 6 MP companies and other assigned or attached subordinate HQ.	Provide continuous command, control, coordination, planning, and supervision for subordinate units.	None
MP Company (Combat Support)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	4 platoons with 3 squads. Each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 three-man teams	Provide GS for all units in the AO.	Provide security for a unified or combined HQ or higher HQ or 1 main CP and 1 tactical CP OR operate 1 EPW holding area (9 teams) and 27 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams for use in any combination.	Corps band assets to guard EPWs AND corps transportation for evacuation of EPWs AND external MP to escort EPWs
MP Company (Combat Support)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	4 platoons with 3 squads. Each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 three-man teams	Provide GS for all units in the AO.	Provide security for a unified or combined HQ or higher HQ or 1 main CP and 1 tactical CP OR operate 1 EPW holding area (9 teams) and 27 mounted, mobile or fixed-position teams for use in any combination.	Corps band assets to guard EPWs AND corps transportation for evacuation of EPWs AND external MP to escort EPWs
MP Company Arctic Support Augmentation Detachment	Augment MP units when operating in an arctic environment.	1 mechanic (63B10)	Provide mobility support to MP units.	Provide support as designated by the commander.	None
MP Detachment (C2)	Provide command and administrative personnel for MP law enforcement teams.	19503LA has a platoon HQS; 3 individuals. 19503LD has a commander and support personnel; 8 individuals.	Provide L&O. 19503LA provides platoon-level C2. 19503LD provides company-level command, control, and support.	Commands and controls law enforcement teams, investigations teams, MWD teams, and physical-security teams.	None

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to (See TOEs for Details))	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Detachment (Old Guard)	Perform the 5 MP functions.	4 squads. Each squad has 3 three-man teams. Total: 12 teams	Support the HHC old guard battalion.	Provide support as directed by the commander.	None
MP LAW AND ORDER (L&O) UNITS					
MP HQ Team	Provide C2, personnel administration, and logistical support to attached L&O augmentation teams.	Commander and support personnel	Provide L&O.	Provide C2, personnel administration, and logistical support to attached L&O augmentation teams.	None
MP Operations Team	Provide mission supervision, staff planning, and technical supervision required to support the L&O mission.	L&O operations officer and operations staff	Provide L&O.	Provide overall mission supervision, planning, employment, and coordination of support. Provide technical supervision and administrative support of MPI, TAI, and force protection MP. Provide an evidence custodian/police intelligence NCO to be responsible for confiscated property used in criminal offenses and to receive and collect the initial analysis of criminal/operational information/intelligence.	None
MP Desk or Record Team	Serve as the primary control point for L&O-related incidents and operations initiated by MP patrols.	2 three-man teams	Provide L&O.	Receive/record complaints, dispatch investigative persons, maintain control of offenders/detained persons, prepare reports, and provide criminal data to the police intelligence NCO for analysis.	None
MP Traffic Accident Investigations Team	Provide the technical capability to investigate traffic accidents.	1 two- or three-man team: 19517AD00 has 1 two-man team. 19523LE00 has 1 three-man team.	Provide L&O.	Augment MP capabilities to enforce MSR regulations; man checkpoints, roadblocks, and dismount points; patrol traffic areas; and perform traffic escort duties.	The 19517AD00 accident investigation team is dependent on the supported unit for transportation.
MP Investigation Team	Provide the technical capability to investigate criminal incidents and conduct surveillance operations.	One, two, or three-man teams: 19517AE has 1 two-man team. 19533LA has 1 one-man team. 19533LB has 1 one-man team. 19533LC has 1 three-man team.	Provide L&O.	Investigate criminal incidents, conduct surveillance, work with HN military and civilian police, and collect criminal and operational intelligence. 19533LA00 provides supervision for the teams. 19533LB00 provides investigative support for populations of not less than 700 troops. 19533LC00 provides investigative support for populations of not less than 2,100 troops.	Dependent on the supported unit for transportation

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to (See TOEs for Details))	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Force Protection and Physical Security Teams	Provide the expertise and technical capability to assist units in safeguarding personnel, equipment, and facilities.	One, two, or three-man teams: 19517AF has 1 two-man team. 19593LA has 1 three-man team. 19593LB has 1 one-man team.	Provide L&O and area security.	Conduct vulnerability assessments and identify and prioritize critical facilities and key terrain within the AO. Identify mission-essential activities that are vulnerable to criminal acts or disruptive activities. Ensure that activities are inspected to determine if safeguards are adequate. Assist base/base cluster commanders with the development of internal defense plans.	The 19517AF is dependent on the 19517AB operations team for transportation.
MP Detachment (Patrol Supervision Team)	Provide supervision for 3 MP teams.	1 MP NCO	Provide L&O.	Plan, direct, and supervise the employment of assigned or attached MP teams.	Dependent on the supported unit for transportation
MP Detachment (Motor and Dismounted Patrol Team)	Perform L&O operations.	1 three-man team.	Provide L&O.	Protect designated personnel or facilities. Perform route and area reconnaissance, enforce MSR regulations, provide refugee and straggler control, and disseminate information. Perform peacekeeping operations to maintain surveillance over an area, observe activities, and report findings. Preserve or establish L&O. Apprehend absentees or deserters (US military personnel) in conjunction with civil law enforcement agencies.	The dismounted patrol team is dependent on the supported unit for transportation, when required.
MP Detachment (Registration Team)	Perform vehicle and firearm registration.	1 three-man team	Provide L&O.	Service up to 10,000 personnel for registration of individuals, vehicles, and firearms on a closed post or area. Issue credentials prescribing limits of circulation and privileges. Process up to 50 personnel daily for fingerprints and photography services.	Dependent on the supported unit for transportation
Senior Military Customs Inspector Supervisor	Perform technical supervision, staff planning, and coordination for customs inspection teams.	1 MP NCO	Provide L&O.	Supervise two senior military customs teams to ensure that personnel, equipment, and material meet customs, immigration, Department of Agriculture, and other federal agency requirements for units and personnel redeploying to the US.	None

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
Senior Military Customs Inspection Team	Conduct customs inspections and train and supervise redeploying unit personnel to augment US customs inspectors.	1 five-man team	Provide L&O.	Conduct inspections and advise redeploying units. Train selected individuals from the redeploying unit to augment US customs efforts. NOTE: One team supports one port of embarkation.	The redeploying unit undergoing customs inspection, to augment US Customs efforts. The number of personnel is proportional to the size of the unit.
MILITARY WORKING DOG (MWD) UNITS					
MWD Kennel Master Team	Supervise MWD teams.	One- or two-man team. 19537AA has 1 two-man team. 19583LG has 1 one-man team.	Provide L&O, area security, and I/R operations support.	Supervise, plan, and coordinate MWD operations and support requirements. Provide MWD handler/canine proficiency certification.	None
MWD Explosive, Narcotics, and Patrol Team	Detect explosives and controlled substances and search for, detect, and control personnel in support of crime scene searches. Provide personal protection, MOUT, health and welfare inspections, and I/R and customs operations.	One-man/one-dog team. The 19537A000-series TOEs have 3 teams each. The 19583L000-series TOEs have 1 team each.	Provide L&O, area security, and I/R support.	The 19537A-series dog teams are capable of providing a 24-hour explosive, narcotics, and tracking handler/dog requirement or three concurrent short-duration missions each requiring 1 handler/dog team. The duration of the missions will vary based on the climate, the environment, and the individual dog's ability. The 19583L-series dog teams provide short-duration missions based on the dog's ability. Explosive and narcotics teams provide MWD patrol support when not employed with explosive and narcotics detection.	None
MILITARY POLICE INTERNMENT/RESETTLEMENT (I/R) UNITS					
MP Command (I/R)	Provide command, control, staff planning, and supervision of I/R operations performed by all assigned or attached elements.	Command and staff elements	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide command, control, and staff planning for 2 or more MP brigades.	MP I/RIC AND MP EPW evacuation detachment

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Brigade (I/R)	Provide command, control, and staff planning for I/R operations performed by all assigned or attached MP elements.	Command and staff elements	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide command, control, and staff planning for 2 to 7 MP I/R battalions or up to 21 MP I/R battalions (BLDs). Plan and provide staff supervision of I/R collection and evacuation operations. Coordinate with HN military territorial organizations and civilian police authorities, nongovernment organizations, private volunteer organizations, and US federal agencies on I/R matters. Provide coordination and support for out-of-theater evacuation of EPWs, if required. Support posthostilities operations.	MP I/RIC AND MP EPW evacuation detachment AND MP I/R BLD (TOE 19453LD00) NOTE: The BLD expands the staff planning and coordination capabilities on a ratio of 1 BLD to 3 MP I/R battalions.
MP Battalion (I/R)	Provide command, staff planning, administrative, and logistical support for the operation of an I/R facility.	Command and staff elements	Provide I/R operations support.	Operate an internment facility for either EPWs/CIs or DCs or a confinement facility for US prisoners. (Never more than one category at the same time.)	MP detachment (I/R) (EPW/C) for EPW/C/DC internment missions AND MP detachment (I/R) (confinement) for US prisoner confinement missions AND MP company (EG) for security of the evacuation and/or movement of US prisoners or EPWs/CIs/DCs AND MP company (guard) for prisoner guard services AND Corps/EAC transportation assets for movement of EPWs/CIs/DCs

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Detachment (I/R) (EPW/CI)	Augment the MP battalion (I/R) to provide supervision, administration, combat health support, and logistical support for operating an internment facility interning EPWs/CIs or housing DCs.	2 compound control sections (2 three-man teams), a work project section (1 two-man team), a personnel section, and a supply section.	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide command, control, and supervision of up to 1,000 EPWs/CIs or 2,000 DCs. Provide supply and subsistence support (to include supervision of food preparation) for up to 1,000 EPWs/CIs or 2,000 DCs. Direct the activities related to assigning and supervising work projects for EPWs/CIs. Augment the MP I/R battalion in processing and maintaining records for up to 1,000 EPWs/CIs or 2,000 DCs.	MP company (guard) for prisoner guard services
MP Company (Escort Guard)	Provide supervisory and security personnel for evacuating and/or moving EPWs/CIs.	4 platoons with 3 squads each. Each squad has a squad leader and 3 three-man teams. Total: 36 teams	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide security for the movement of the following numbers of POWs or CIs by the methods indicated: Marching - 1,000 to 1,500. Vehicle - 1,500 to 2,000. Rail - 2,000 to 3,000. Air - 2,125 to 2,406.	Corps/EAC transportation assets for movement of EPWs/CIs
MP Company (Guard)	Provide guards for EPWs/CIs or US prisoners, installations, and facilities.	3 platoons with 3 squads each. Each squad has a squad leader and 2 five-man teams. Total: 18 teams.	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide security for a confinement facility containing up to 500 US military prisoners. Provide guards for securing 1 EPW/CI compound containing up to 2,000 EPWs/CIs or 4,000 DCs. Provide security guards for 3 railway terminals, each having up to 8 tracks. (Includes EPW/CI rail movement operations and protection of sensitive material within the terminal.) Provide guards for 1 military installation or facility up to 240,000 square yards in size, containing sensitive material. (This unit can provide guards for material transit.)	None
MP I/R Processing Squad	Process EPWs/CIs.	1 squad leader and 1 eight-man processing squad	Provide I/R operations support. Augment the I/R battalion processing capability to meet operational requirements.	Provide processing capabilities of about 8 EPWs/CIs per hour.	None

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
I/R Brigade Liaison	Expand the MP brigade (I/R) or ASCC C2 capabilities.	Liaison officer and support staff	Provide I/R operations support.	When assigned to the MP I/R brigade, provide staff augmentation that expands the brigade's staff planning, coordination, and C2 capabilities for 3 MP I/R battalions. When assigned to the ASCC, provide I/R staff augmentation and a liaison link with allied/HN forces to ensure that the care and handling of US captured EPWs/CIs is in compliance with the Geneva Conventions.	None
I/R Camp Liaison Team	Provide continuous accountability of EPWs/CIs captured by US forces and transferred to an allied/HN for internment.	Liaison officer and support staff	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide advice, as requested, to commanders and staffs of allied/HN-operated internment facilities. Verify arrival, forward records, and provide continuous accountability for US captured EPWs/CIs interned in allied/HN facilities. Monitor prisoner treatment to ensure compliance with the Geneva Conventions. Receive/certify allied/HN requests for reimbursement of expenses associated with interning EPWs/CIs captured by US forces.	None
I/R Processing Liaison Team	Process and verify the transfer of EPWs/CIs captured by US forces to a allied/HN facility.	Liaison officer and support staff	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide processing and transfer capability for US-captured prisoners to an allied/HN EPW/CI facility.	None
MP Detachment (EPW Evacuation)	Provide evacuation support of EPWs.	EPW coordination officer and staff plus 10 one-man POD/POE teams and 3 two-man POE teams	Provide I/R operations support.	Coordinate administrative, logistical, and transportation support for up to 7 PODs and 6 POEs used for out-of-theater EPW evacuation and the escort guard personnel that support the movements. Coordinate for theater security at PODs/POEs and intermediate refuel points.	Responsible POD/POE security forces

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Detachment (Interment/Resettlement Information Center (IRIC))	Provide a US central agency in each theater of war to receive, maintain, disseminate, and transmit the required information and data relating to EPWs, American POWs, CIs, and DCs within the theater.	Command and staff personnel	Provide I/R operations support. Serve as the single source for collection and storage of EPW/CI information in theater. Forward information to the National Prisoner of War Information Center at DA.	Collect, process, and disseminate (to authorized agencies) information regarding interned personnel detained in theater and those released to the custody of allied/UN authorities within theater. Receive, document, and disseminate to the theater commander information received regarding American POWs, CIs, and foreign nationals who are captured, missing, or otherwise detained. Receive, store, and dispose of personal property belonging to interned personnel who have died, escaped, or been repatriated and any property belonging to enemy soldiers killed in action that is not disposed of through grave registration channels.	None
MP Detachment (I/R) (Confinement)	Augment an MP battalion (I/R) in operating a confinement facility. Provide supervision, administration, combat health support, and logistical support of US military prisoners.	Corrections officer and confinement facility staff	Provide I/R operations support.	Provides a control team for the command, control, and supervision of US military prisoners and a disciplinary guard team to supervise custodial personnel for a maximum custody of 500 prisoners. Provide administration, health service, supply, and food service personnel to augment the battalion in providing these services for internees. (The food service personnel supervise and train US military prisoners working in the internee dining facility.)	MP battalion (I/R) for command, staff, planning, and operational support AND MP company (guard) for prisoner guard services

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to (See TOEs for Details))	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Confinement Facility Detachment	Provide C2, staff planning, administrative, and logistical support for a confinement facility for US military prisoners.	Commander and facility staff	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide command, control, and administrative support for a confinement facility.	MP guard company to provide exterior perimeter security and required guard support to the confinement facility AND MP correctional team supervisor (TOE 19553LE) to provide supervision of the guard force AND MP correctional team work supervisor (TOE 19553LF) to provide supervision of prisoners
MP Correctional Team Supervisor	Provide correctional supervision of prisoner work guard forces within a confinement facility.	2 two-man teams	Provide I/R operations support.	Provide correctional supervision to guard force personnel and US military prisoners within a modular-configured confinement facility.	None
MP Correctional Team Work Supervisor	Provide direct control and supervision of military prisoners within a confinement facility.	1 two-man team	Provide I/R operation support.	Provide correctional control, supervisory functions, and escort duties for military prisoners within a modular-configured confinement facility.	None
MILITARY POLICE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (CID) UNITS					
MP Group (CID)	Provide command, control, staff planning, and supervision for all CID elements within the theater.	Command and staff elements	Provide L&O.	Provide command, control, staff planning, and supervision over all CID elements within the theater. NOTE: The Criminal Investigation Command is a stovepipe organization.	None

Table 1-1. Unit Descriptions (continued)

MP Unit	Mission	Action Elements	Support Role	Capabilities (Include But Are Not Limited to [See TOEs for Details])	Augmentation Needed for Mission Accomplishment
MP Battalion (CID)	Provide command, control, staff planning, and supervision for all assigned or attached CID elements.	Command and staff elements	Provide L&O.	Provides command, control, staff planning, and supervision over all assigned and attached CID elements.	None
MP Detachment (CID) HQ Cell	Provide C2, evidence custody control, and investigative administration support. Coordinate for personnel administration and logistic support.	Commander and support staff	Provide L&O.	Provide C2 of assigned CID SA sections and/or teams performing all CID operations in their area of responsibility.	None
MP Detachment (CID)	Provide criminal investigative support to Army commanders at all echelons.	2-man teams. The number of teams varies by organization and is as follows: DSE heavy - 4 DSE light - 3 Section A - 4 Section B - 4 Supervisory team - 1 Senior team - 1 SA team - 1	Provide L&O.	Supervise and conduct criminal investigations.	When directed, MP CS, L&O, and MWD support

Chapter 2

Battle Command

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

FM 101-5-1

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

OVERVIEW

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

BATTLEFIELD VISUALIZATION

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

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

COMMANDER'S INTENT

2-4. The commander's intent is a key part of Army orders. It is a clear, concise statement of what the force must do to succeed with respect to the enemy, the terrain, and the desired end state. It provides the link between the mission and the concept of operations by stating key tasks. These tasks, along with the mission, are the basis for subordinates to exercise initiative when unanticipated opportunities arise or when the original concept of operations no longer applies. MP leaders at all echelons must ensure that the mission and the commander's intent are understood two echelons down (see FM 101-5).

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

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

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

COMMAND AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIPS

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

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

SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS

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

STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

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

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

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

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

- METT-TC.
- Current estimates developed by the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) and the police information assessment process (PIAP).
- The environment within the AO. This includes the climate, the terrain, and obstacles. It also includes the legal authority and status of the force; the width, depth, size, and location of built-up areas; and the attitudes and abilities of the local populace.

- The types of units operating in the area (to include joint, combined, multinational, and interagency units) and the missions and capabilities of these units. This knowledge is imperative to understand their capability to counter threats in their area.
- The specific missions of MP units in the area and the impact that rear-area security operations will have on the ability of these units to perform other functions.
- Personnel, vehicles, and equipment in the MP units.

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

Chapter 3

The Threat

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

FM 100-1

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

OVERVIEW

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

REAR-AREA AND SUSTAINMENT OPERATIONS

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

continuity of operations, CSS, and C² (see FM 3-0). Sustainment operations include the following elements:

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

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

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

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

RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT, AND INTEGRATION OPERATIONS

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

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

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

THREAT LEVELS

3-8. The threat is divided into three levels. These levels provide a general description and categorization of threat activities, identify the defense requirements to counter them, and establish a common reference for planning guidelines. MP leaders must understand that this does not imply that threat activities will occur in a specific sequence or that there is a necessary interrelationship between each level.

LEVEL I

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

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

LEVEL II

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

- **Guerrilla forces.** Irregular and predominantly indigenous forces conducting guerrilla warfare can pose a serious threat to military

forces and civilians. They can cause significant disruptions to the orderly conduct of the local government and services.

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

LEVEL III

3-11. Level III threats are made up of conventional forces. Potential threat forces are capable of projecting combat power rapidly by land, air, or sea deep into the rear area. Specific examples include airborne, heliborne, and amphibious operations; large, combined-arms, ground-forces operations; and bypassed units and infiltration operations involving large numbers of individuals or small groups infiltrated into the rear area, regrouped at predetermined times and locations, and committed against priority targets. Level III forces may use a combination of the following tactics as a precursor to a full-scale offensive operation:

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

THREAT-LEVEL MATRIX

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

THREAT PRIORITIES

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

- Detect and identify targets.
- Destroy or neutralize operational weapons-system capabilities.
- Delay or disrupt the timely movement of forces and supplies.

Table 3-1. Threat Levels

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

- Weaken the friendly force's C² network.
- Disrupt support to combat forces.
- Set the stage for future enemy operations.
- Create panic and confusion throughout the rear area.

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

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

THREAT LOCATION

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

COMMUNICATIONS ZONE

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

CORPS REAR AREA

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

DIVISION REAR AREA

3-18. The division rear area (DRA) contains many types of CS and CSS units and conducts many complex operations. As in the COMMZ and the corps rear area, the full spectrum of Level I, II, and III activities may occur in the DRA. The main target will be the division's HVA (including key C² facilities; airfields; artillery, aviation, and air-defense assets; LOC; and essential CSS units). The threat may conduct diversionary attacks, sabotages, raids, ambushes, and reconnaissance operations to affect the commander's freedom of maneuver and the continuity of operations. Unlike corps MP, the likelihood of division MP encountering bypassed enemy forces is expected. Failure to delay or defeat these forces will impact division operations.

OTHER TYPES OF THREATS

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

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

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

COUNTERING THE THREAT

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

BASE/BASE-CLUSTER SELF-DEFENSE FORCE

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

3-23. US ARFOR have the inherent responsibility to contribute as many forces as possible for base defense and local security for themselves and their facilities, installations, and activities. Each base and base-cluster commander must develop a defense plan to detect, defeat, and minimize the effects of Level I and limited Level II threat attacks on his base or base cluster (including NBC attacks). To maximize the unit's mission accomplishment, defense plans must be flexible and allow for differing degrees of security based on the probability of threat activity. Defense plans are given to MP units operating near the base or base cluster. The base commander most often employs a series of defense measures providing internal and perimeter security. His internal reaction forces use organic weapons to neutralize and defeat most low-level threat activity. Although not fully equipped to engage major conventional or unconventional enemy forces that may confront him, a base commander must deploy his personnel to defend themselves until MP, HN, local police, or combat forces (if available) can respond.

RESPONSE FORCE

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

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