MILITARY POLICE ORGANIZATION
AND EMPLOYMENT ON BATTLEFIELD

SET'S THE STANDARD FOR EXCELLENCE

THE ARMY INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ARMY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE PROGRAM
The military police (MP) have four battlefield missions: battlefield circulation control (BCC), area security, enemy prisoner of war (EPW), and law and order operations. As an MP officer, you must prepare yourself for increased responsibilities. How well you perform your duties on the battlefield will depend largely upon your understanding of the fundamentals of MP organization and employment within the theater of operation. This subcourse will provide an overview of the MP role on the battlefield.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time it was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest official publications.

Unless otherwise stated, the masculine gender of singular pronouns is used to refer to both men and women.

**TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

**ACTION:** Review MP tables of organization and equipment (TOE); describe the organization and employment of military police units and how they provide support on the battlefield; and describe the fundamentals of rear operations.

**CONDITION:** You will have this subcourse, pencil and paper.

**STANDARD:** To demonstrate competency of the task, you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on this subcourse examination.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subcourse Overview</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson 1: Tables of Organization and Equipment</td>
<td>1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part A: Definition and Description</td>
<td>1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part B: TOE Content</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part C: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, MP Brigade,</td>
<td>1-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOE 19262J or 19172L000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part D: Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, MP Battalion,</td>
<td>1-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOE 19076H or 19176L000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part E: Military Police Company, Combat Support, TOE 19077J210</td>
<td>1-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 19177L000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part F: Heavy Division MP Company, TOE 19217J or 19333L</td>
<td>1-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part G: Light Division MP Company, TOE 19117J or 19323L</td>
<td>1-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part H: Airborne Division MP Company, TOE 19017H or 19313L;</td>
<td>1-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Assault Division MP Company, TOE 19037J or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19343L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I: Military Police Heavy Security Company, TOE 19197J</td>
<td>1-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 19197L000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part J: Military Police Security Company, TOE 19097H or</td>
<td>1-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19198L000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part K: Military Police Escort Guard Company, TOE 19047H400</td>
<td>1-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 19647L000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part L: Military Police Guard Company, TOE 192447H400 or</td>
<td>1-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 19667L000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Exercise</td>
<td>1-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer Key and Feedback</td>
<td>1-74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Important: Electronic Examination Information

This paper subcourse does not contain the examination. The examination response sheet is included only as a mailing label. You must go to the following web site to complete the examination and submit it for grading.

http://www.aimsrdl.atsc.army.mil/accp/accp_top.htm

Registered students (those with ACCP userids and passwords) should key in the userid and password to LOGON, then click on the EXAM button to access the examination.

Students who have not yet registered should click on the REGISTER button on the lower right corner of the screen. Follow directions to create a userid and password. Then click on the EXAM button to access the examination.
LESSON 1
TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

Critical Task: 01-3763.03-3301

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will review and become familiar with an MP tables of organization and equipment.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Review MP table of organization and equipment.

CONDITION: You will have this subcourse, pencil, and paper.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the final subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: None.

INTRODUCTION

To efficiently perform their jobs, MP leaders should have an intimate knowledge of the various military police units, their capabilities and limitations, and their possible assignments. This lesson is designed to provide students with an understanding of military police tables of organization and equipment for the various military police units and their normal assignments.

PART A - DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

TOE is a table which prescribes the normal mission, organizational structure, personnel, and equipment requirement for all military units organized under the same standard requirements code (SRC) for a type of military unit.

A living TOE (LTOE) is a document which prescribes the organizational design including personnel and equipment requirements, of a type of unit displayed in discrete evolutionary increments of capability. The LTOE system resides in automated files. It begins with a doctrinally sound base TOE and progresses through a series of doctrinally-sound intermediate TOEs leading to a fully modernized objective design. The living TOE is the basis for programming and becomes an authorization document when resources, specific unit designations,
and E-dates for the activation or reorganization are approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA).

A base TOE is an organizational design based on doctrine and equipment currently available. It is the lowest common denominator of modernization and identifies the minimum essential wartime requirements for personnel and equipment based upon equipment common to all units of a given type organization.

An incremental change package (IPC) is a doctrinally sound grouping of personnel and equipment change documents (doctrine, basis of issue plan (BOIP), Manpower Requirement Criteria (MARC), career management field (CMF), and so forth) which is applied to a base or intermediate TOE to form a new TOE variation or intermediate TOE.

An intermediate TOE (ITOE) is an organizational design which results from applying one or more ICPs to a base TOE to produce an enhanced capability. These documents form the bridge between base and objective TOE and provide the primary tool for programming, executing, standardizing, and documenting the force structure during phased modernization. Each TOE will be assigned an 11-digit standard requirements code (SRC) variation number.

An objective TOE (OBJ TOE) is a fully modernized, doctrinally sound organizational design. With developmental acquisition plans, it sets the goal for planning and programming the Army's force structure and supporting acquisition system primarily in the last year of the program objective memorandum (POM) and extended planning annex (EPA).

A modified TOE (MTOE) is a table which prescribes the specific mission, organizational structure, personnel, and equipment authorized by the MACOMS for a specific military unit.

**PART B - TOE CONTENT**

All tables or organization and equipment are divided into two sections. Section I contains a narrative description of the unit and a diagram depicting the organization. A complete breakdown of the personnel and equipment requirements is contained in Section II. This information is organized by TOE paragraph. A complete recapitulation is also included in Section II showing the total number of items and personnel.

**SECTION I (ORGANIZATION)**

This section is divided into seven parts:

- **Mission.** This paragraph includes a clear and concise statement of the normal task or tasks the unit is designed to perform.

- **Assignment.** This paragraph indicates the unit or headquarters, including TOE designation and number if applicable, to which the organization
normally is assigned. If appropriate, it also indicates the intermediate headquarters to which the unit may be attached.

Capability. This paragraph reflects the capabilities and limitations of the unit to perform its mission. The effect of an augmentation on the capabilities of a unit are also indicated.

- Basis of allocation. This paragraph includes specific guidance for troop programming purposes, that is, one per battalion, two per corps.

- Category. The following statement is reflected: "This unit is designated a Category (I, II, or III will be inserted) unit." The three categories of units are defined as follows:
  - Category I. A unit, organized under a table of organization and equipment, whose primary mission includes engaging and inflicting casualties and/or equipment damage on the enemy by use of its organic weapons. Category I status is extended to its corresponding headquarters and service companies whose mission is supporting and providing assistance. Category I status is also extended to those command and control headquarters habitually operating in the forward position of the active combat area (forward of the brigade rear boundary). Category I units normally operate in the forward portion of the active combat area, but may, because of the range of their primary weapons and positioning requirements, operate in the division and corps rear areas.
  - Category II. A unit, organized under a table of organization and equipment, whose mission is primarily that of providing command and control, combat support, or combat service support, and assistance to Category I units. It operates in the combat zone, normally between the brigade and corps rear boundaries.
  - Category III. A unit, organized under a table of organization and equipment, whose mission is primarily service and assistance to the units operating in the combat area and operating agencies of the communications zone. The unit functions habitually in the communications zone (COMMZ) or along the lines of communication leading to the COMMZ.

- Mobility. A remark indicating the mobility of the unit, that is, 60 percent mobile, 100 percent mobile, fixed, and so forth.

- Doctrine. Approved Army publications that explain the mission, equipment, or responsibilities of the organization are contained in this paragraph.

- Organizational chart. An organizational chart is shown on each TOE to depict the command structure of the particular TOE. This is an additional feature that is considered part of the Section I.
SECTION II (PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT)

- TOE number, date, and title.
- Paragraph. Each major element of the TOE is placed in a numbered paragraph.
- Line/LIN. Personnel entries are by line number while equipment is listed by line item number (LIN). Every item of equipment has its own LIN.
- Change number. This number will show which incremental change package has changed that line or LIN.
- Equipment readiness code (ERC). This code gives the importance of an item relative to the accomplishment of the mission. The ERC also plays an important role in readiness reporting and requisitioning equipment.
- Description. This portion will give the personnel position title on the name of the item of equipment. The personnel titles come from the AR 611-series. The LIN comes from SB 700-20 or a computer file called the L-File.
- Grade. This portion provides the grade or rank of each position in the TOE. The grades are determined by the Standards of Grade Authorization (SGA). The SGA is found in the AR 611-series.
- Military occupational specialty (MOS). The MOS is a numerical description of the required skills and knowledge to perform a particular function. These are also found in the AR 611-series.
- Branch. This entry lists the particular branch of service for officer personnel; that is, infantry, artillery, ordnance, chemical, and so forth. For enlisted you will see an "NC" for noncommissioned officer and a blank for other enlisted spaces. Again, these are found in the AR 611-series.
- Direct combat probability code (DCPC). This code is a numerical indication of the probability of a position being in direct combat. A P-1 is the only position which excludes women. The DCPC is computed by completing a standard questionnaire for each position.
- Additional skill identifier and remarks (ASI/RMKS). The ASI identify specialized skills or qualifications in addition to those inherent in the MOS. The ASI can be found in the AR 611-series.
- Strength levels.

- Columns 1, 2, and 3 reflect the personnel strength at 100 percent of wartime requirement and the reduced levels of 90 and 80 percent of the requirement. Equipment will not be reduced in Levels 2 and 3. It is
assumed that if war breaks out the people will be provided to fill 100 percent of it. Equipment will be much more difficult to provide.

- Column A is not in use at this time. You may see this in older TOEs. Column A reflects personnel and equipment that would be used to augment the unit to perform an additional mission or give it an additional capability.

- Column B. The numbers in this column reflect the positions which must be filled by US military personnel. Vacancies indicate those that can be filled by non-US personnel outside the continental US (CONUS). If a unit is not adaptable to type B then there will not be any entries.

- Column C. This column shows the nucleus of key personnel required to establish a base for the activation of a unit. Equipment is not listed. AR 310-31 lists officer and enlisted cadre positions.

- Recapitulation. (See Table II.) This gives a recapitulation of personnel by grade, then by MOS. Also, a recapitulation lists all equipment in the TOE.

- Remarks. (See Table III.) This portion lists all ASIs and remarks used in that particular TOE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LINE/LIN</th>
<th>ERC</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SDTC</th>
<th>GRADE</th>
<th>MOS</th>
<th>BR</th>
<th>DC</th>
<th>ASI/BMKS</th>
<th>LEVEL 1</th>
<th>LEVEL 2</th>
<th>LEVEL 3</th>
<th>AR TOE</th>
<th>OBS</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PARA 01</td>
<td>COMPANY SECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>COMMANDER</td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>31A00</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>EXEC OFFICER</td>
<td>AAD</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>31A00</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>S2/S3</td>
<td>AAG</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>31A00</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>CHAPLAIN</td>
<td>VNH</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>56A00</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>S1</td>
<td>ANG</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>31A00</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>S4</td>
<td>AAL</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>31A00</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>CSM</td>
<td>ADL</td>
<td>E9</td>
<td>00250</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>DRIVER/RADIO OP</td>
<td>LBN</td>
<td>E3</td>
<td>95C10</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARA TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARA 02</td>
<td>COMPANY HEADQUARTERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>COMMANDER</td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>31A00</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>FIRST SERGEANT</td>
<td>AAE</td>
<td>E8</td>
<td>95C8M</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>SUPPLY SGT</td>
<td>QML</td>
<td>E6</td>
<td>92X10</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>SIGNAL INFO SVC SP</td>
<td>CPB</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>31010</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>DECONTAMINATION GP</td>
<td>GAK</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>54D40</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>LT WH VEH MECHANIC</td>
<td>OBR</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>63B10</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>PERSONNEL ADMIN SPEC</td>
<td>UIV</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>75B10</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>EQUIP REC/PARTS SP</td>
<td>QCQ</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>92A10</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>ARMORER/SUPPLY SP</td>
<td>QJZ</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>92Y10</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>EQUIP REC/PARTS SP</td>
<td>QCQ</td>
<td>E3</td>
<td>92A10</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DRIVER/RADIO OP</td>
<td>LBN</td>
<td>E3</td>
<td>95C10</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARA TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIN</td>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>RECAPITULATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A03210</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>ACCESSORY OUTFIT GASOLINE FIELD RANGE: ACCOM 50 MEN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A32060</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>ALARM CHEMICAL AGENT AUTOMATIC: PORTABLE MANPACK</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A32355</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>ALARM CHEMICAL AGENT AUTOMATIC: PORTABLE MANPACK M8A1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A56243</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>ANALYZER SET ENGINE: PORTABLE SOLID STATE (STE/ICEPM)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A72260</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>ANTENNA: RC-292</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A79381</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>ANTENNA GROUP: OE-254()/GRC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B07126</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>CABLE 1/8 DUAL: RL-27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B48518</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BOOK SET MEDICAL TEXT NO 1:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B48786</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BOOK SET PREVENTIVE MEDICINE TEXT NO 1:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B49272</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BAYONET-KNIFE: W/SCABBARD FOR M16A1 RIFLE</td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B67766</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BINOCULAR: MODULAR CONSTRUCTION MIL SCALE RETICLE 7X50MM W/E</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B97966</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BOOK SET: CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST AND PSYCHIATRIST</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C05701</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BAR CODE READER: M-150A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C08565</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>TRANSIT CASE LOGIC MODULE GROUP:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C38422</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>BURNER UNIT GASOLINE FIELD RANGE OUTFIT: W/COMPONENTS</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C62375</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>BATTERY CASE: 2-AIJ-E1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C62375</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BATTERY CASE: Z-AIJ-E1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C68719</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>CABLE TELEPHONE: WD-1/TT DR-1 1/2 KM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C68856</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>CABLE TELEPHONE: WD-1/TT RL-159/U 2 KM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C69541</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>CABLE TELEPHONE: WF-16/U</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C72376</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>CASE TRANSIT MONITOR KEYBOARD GROUP: OA-9235/TTYQ-33 (V)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C72626</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>CASE TRANSIT PRINTER UNIT GROUP: OA-9235/TTYQ-33 (V)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C72826</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>CASE TRANSIT REMOTE TERMINAL GROUP: OA-9235/TTYQ-33 (V)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C72826</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>CASE TRANSIT REMOTE TERMINAL GROUP: OA-9235/TTYQ-33 (V)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C79000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>COLLECTIVE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT: NBC SIMPLIFIED M20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D40533</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>DIGITAL NONSECURE VOICE TERMINAL (DNVT): TA-954/TT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D60801</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>DIGITAL NONSECURE VOICE TERMINAL W/DIGITAL DATA PORT: TA-1424A/</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D82404</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>DECONTAMINATION APPARATUS: PR DRVN LT WT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D85573</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>DISCHARGE BATTERY: PP-34/MMS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E00533</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>DISCHARGE RADIATION DETECTOR: PP-1578/PD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E10835</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>CHEST HYMNBOOK: W/HANDLES</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E56611</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT SET MEDICAL LABORATORY: COMBAT INDIVIDUAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E61310</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT SET MEDICAL LABORATORY: COMBAT INDIVIDUAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E70064</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>COMPARE UNIT RCP: TRK 2 WHL PNEU TIRES GAS DRVN 5 CFM 175 PSI</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E74037</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>COMPRESSOR RECIPROCATING POWER DRIVEN: PLANE THROWER 3 1/2 CPM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E98103</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>ELECTRONIC TRANSFER KEYING DEVICE SET: KYK-13/TSEC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F55485</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ELEC: 120/208V 3PH 40AMP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5401</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>GEN ST DSL ENG: SKID MTD 3KW 50 HZ AC 120/208V MEP-016B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5401</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>GEN ST DSL ENG: SKID MTD 3KW 50 HZ AC 120/208V MEP-016B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G74711</td>
<td>GEN SET: DED SKID MTD 10KW 60HZ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G84859</td>
<td>DUPLICATING MACHINE SPIRIT PROCESS: TABLE MTD ELEC/HAND 9-15L IN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1076S</td>
<td>ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTING KIT FIELD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M31136</td>
<td>FACSIMILE SET: AN/TXC-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J31112</td>
<td>INST KIT: MK-2310/VRC FOR AN/VRC-87/88/90 IN M1009</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J31162</td>
<td>INST KIT: MK-1967/VRC F/KY-57/W AUXILIARY RECEIVER R442</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J35492</td>
<td>GEN ST DSL ENG TM: 15KW 60HZ MTD ON M-200A1 PU-405</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J35988</td>
<td>GEN ST DSL ENG: 5KW 60HZ 1-3PH AC 120/208 120/240V TAC UTIL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J45699</td>
<td>GEN ST GAS ENG: 3KW 60HZ 1-3HP 120/240 120/208V SKD TAC UTILITY</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J45799</td>
<td>GEN ST GAS ENG: 3KW 60HZ 1-3HP 120/240 120/208V SKD TAC UTILITY</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J47457</td>
<td>INST KIT: MK-2326/VRC FOR AN/VRC-89/91/92 IN HMMWV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J71543</td>
<td>INST KIT: MK-2147/VRC F/KY-57 W/AN/VRC-43 OR AN/VRC-46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J78440</td>
<td>INST KIT: MK-2311/VRC FOR AN/VRC-89/91/92 IN M1009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J87848</td>
<td>INST KIT: MK-2499/VRC FOR TSEC/KY-57 WITH SINCAR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J88275</td>
<td>INST KIT: ELEC EQUIP: MK-2418/VRC F/AN/VRC-46 OR AM/GRG-160</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J88343</td>
<td>INSTALLATION KIT ELECT EQUIP: MK-2419/VRC F/AN/VRC-47 IN M1009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K25342</td>
<td>HEATER IMMERSION LIQUID FUEL FIRED: 34-3/4 IN LG OF HEATER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K52955</td>
<td>HOSE ASSEMBLY: NONMETALLIC WATER USE W/PIN ORRocker LUGWRENCHING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K53788</td>
<td>HOSE ASSEMBLY: NONMETALLIC FUEL/OIL HYDROCARBON USE BRASS FITTING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K87360</td>
<td>INST KIT: MK-1445/VRC-47 F/VRC-47 INSTL NOT COVERED BY SPEC KIT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L28351</td>
<td>KITCHEN FIELD TRAILER MOUNTED: MTD ON M103A3 TRAILER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L63857</td>
<td>LIGHT SET GENERAL ILLUMINATION: 15 KW (ARMY)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L63994</td>
<td>LIGHT SET GENERAL ILLUMINATION: 25 OUTLET (ARMY)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L67964</td>
<td>LIGHTWIGHT DIGITAL FACSIMILE: AN/UXC-7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L82728</td>
<td>LOUDSPEAKER PERMANENT MAGNET: LS-103/TIQ-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L91975</td>
<td>MACHINE GUN CALIBER .50: HB FLEXIBLE (GROUND AND VEHICLE) W/E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L92386</td>
<td>MACHINE GUN 7.62 MILLIMETER: LIGHT FLEXIBLE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M11895</td>
<td>MASK CBR: PROTECTIVE FIELD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M12144</td>
<td>MASK CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL: M40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M24933</td>
<td>MEDICAL EQUIPMENT SET EPIDEMIOLOGY SERVICE FIELD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M28909</td>
<td>MEDICAL EQUIPMENT SET INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SURVEY: FIELD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M30157</td>
<td>MEDICAL EQUIPMENT SET SICK CALL FIELD (2):</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M30499</td>
<td>MEDICAL EQUIPMENT SET TRAUMA FIELD (2):</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M52274</td>
<td>MESS BATTALION AID STATION:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M60449</td>
<td>MULTIMETER DIGITAL: AN/PSM-45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M74364</td>
<td>MOUNT GUN: RING CAL .50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M74877</td>
<td>MINI EYESAFE LASER INFRARED OBSERVATION SET (NELIOS): AN/PVS-6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M75577</td>
<td>MOUNT TRIPOD MACHINE GUN: HEAVY CALIBER 50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M75714</td>
<td>MOUNT TRIPOD MACHINE GUN: 7.62 MILLIMETER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M92362</td>
<td>MACHINE GUN GRENADE 40MM: MK19 MOD III</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N002788</td>
<td>NET CONTROL DEVICE MCD: KYX-15/TSSC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N04596</td>
<td>NIGHT-VISION SIGHT CREW SERVED WEAPON: AN/TVS-5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N04796</td>
<td>NIGHT-VISION INDIVIDUAL SERVED WEAPON: AN/PVS-5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N96741</td>
<td>PISTOL CALIBER .45 AUTOMATIC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P40750</td>
<td>POWER SUPPLY: PP-6224/U</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P84178</td>
<td>PUBLIC ADDRESS SET: AN/PQ-5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P84324</td>
<td>PUBLIC ADDRESS SET: AN/TIQ-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P91756</td>
<td>PUMP CENTRIF: GAS DRV FRM MTD 1-1/2 EN 65GPM 50 FT HD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P98152</td>
<td>PISTOL 9MM AUTOMATIC: M9</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q19339</td>
<td>RADAR SET: AN/PDR-27</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q20935</td>
<td>RADIOMETER: IM-93/UD</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q21483</td>
<td>RADIOMETER: IM-174/PD</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q34308</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/GRC-160</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q38289</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/RRC-77</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q53001</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/RRC-46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q54174</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/RRC-47</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R14154</td>
<td>RANGE OUTFIT FIELD GASOLINE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R20684</td>
<td>RADAR SET: AN/PDR-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R30925</td>
<td>RADAR SET: AN/PDR-75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R425643</td>
<td>RECORDER REPRODUCER SOUND: RD-165/UN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R44727</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/VRC-88</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R44795</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/VRC-89</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R44863</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/VRC-89A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R45203</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/VRC-90</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R55268</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/VRC-119</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R59003</td>
<td>REELING MACHINE CABLE HAND: RL-31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R59160</td>
<td>REELING MACHINE CABLE HAND: RL-39</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R61571</td>
<td>REFRIGERATOR MECH BIOLOGICAL: WHOLE BLD PTBL FLD 110 V 60 CY AC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R67194</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/VRC-88A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R67908</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/VRC-90A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R83005</td>
<td>RADIO SET: AN/VRC-119A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R88696</td>
<td>RESUSCITATOR-ASPIRATOR: INTERMITTENT POSITIVE PRESSURE MAN CYCLE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R91107</td>
<td>REVOLVER CALIBER .38: 2 INCH BARREL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R93169</td>
<td>RADIO TEST SET: AN/PFM-34()</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R82977</td>
<td>RIFLE 5.56 MILLIMETER: M16A1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R95035</td>
<td>RIFLE 5.56 MILLIMETER: M16A2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R96925</td>
<td>RIFLE-SHOTGUN SURVIVAL: CALIBER .22/410 GAGE</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R97234</td>
<td>RIFLE 5.56 MILLIMETER: M4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01373</td>
<td>SPEECH SECURITY EQUIPMENT: TSEC/KY-57</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01373</td>
<td>SPEECH SECURITY EQUIPMENT: TSEC/KY-57</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S10157</td>
<td>RODENT SURVEY SET</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S33329</td>
<td>SANITATION CENTER: FOOD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S78339</td>
<td>SERVICE KIT PORTABLE RICE CONTROL AGENT DISPERSER: M254</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T05028</td>
<td>TRUCK UTILITY: TACTICAL 3/4 TON W/E M1009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T05028</td>
<td>TRUCK UTILITY: TACTICAL 3/4 TON W/E M1009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T25726</td>
<td>TONE-SIGNALING ADAPTER: TA-977() /PT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T31872</td>
<td>TELEPHONE WIRE WITH REEL: MX-10891/G</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T31872</td>
<td>TELEPHONE WIRE WITH REEL: MX-10891/G</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T40405</td>
<td>TAPE READER GENERAL PURPOSE: KDI-16/TSEC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T47441</td>
<td>SIGN PAINTING KIT: W/COMPONENTS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T59482</td>
<td>TRUCK CARGO: TACTICAL 5/4 TON 4X4 W/E M1008</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T62350</td>
<td>TEST KIT MASK PROTECTIVE: M41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T62350</td>
<td>TEST KIT MASK PROTECTIVE: M41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T77489</td>
<td>TEST SET ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS: AN/PSM-80(V)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U05008</td>
<td>SPlicing KIT TELEPHONE CABLE: MK-356/G</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U81707</td>
<td>SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE MANUAL: SB-22/PT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>ARMY OF EXCELLENCE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U89185</td>
<td>B UTILITY RECEPTACLE:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V31211</td>
<td>B TELEPHONE SET: TA-312/PT</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V98788</td>
<td>A POWER SUPPLY VEHICLE: HYP-57/TSEC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W32593</td>
<td>B SHOP EQUIPMENT AUTO MAINT AND REPAIR: OM COMMON NO 1 LESS POWER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W32867</td>
<td>B SHOP EQUIPMENT AUTO MAINT AND REPAIR: ORG SUPPL NO 1 LESS POWER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W33004</td>
<td>B TOOL KIT GENERAL MECHANICS: AUTOMOTIVE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W33415</td>
<td>B TOOL KIT BLACKSMITHS: GENERAL W/CASE ENG P/N 6-920-080</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W34648</td>
<td>B TOOL KIT CARPENTERS: ENGINEER SQUAD W/CHEST</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W36977</td>
<td>B TOOL KIT ELECTRICIANS: SET NO 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W44923</td>
<td>B TOOL KIT MASON AND CONCRETE FINISHERS: BRICK STONE AND CONCRETE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W48622</td>
<td>B TOOL KIT PIPEFITTERS: 1/8 TO 2 IN PIPE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W51910</td>
<td>B TOOL KIT SMALL ARMS REPAIRMAN: ORDNANCE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W95811</td>
<td>B TRAILER CARGO: 1-1/2 TON 2 WHEEL W/E</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W98825</td>
<td>B TRAILER TANK: WATER 400 GALLON 1-1/2 TON 2 WHEEL W/E</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X40009</td>
<td>B TRUCK CARGO: 2-1/2 TON 6X6 W/E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X41046</td>
<td>B TRUCK CARGO: 2-1/2 TON 6X6 W/Winch W/E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y34027</td>
<td>C WATCH WRIST: NON-MAINTAINABLE</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y36844</td>
<td>B WATER QUALITY CONTROL SET: ENGINEER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y36849</td>
<td>B WATER QUALITY CONTROL SET: PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y37110</td>
<td>B WATER TESTING KIT BACTERIOLOGICAL:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z09000</td>
<td>B LOGMARS (T) COMMUNICATIONS MODEM GROUP: CY-8538/G</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z11021</td>
<td>B BORESIGHTING EQUIPMENT WEAPON: SMALL ARMS XM30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z36068</td>
<td>B TRAILER CARGO: LMTV W/DROPSIDES</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z38366</td>
<td>B LIGHTWEIGHT WEAPON SIGHT: (THERMAL CREW SERVED WEAPON SIGHT)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z40430</td>
<td>B TRUCK CARGO: 4X4 LMTV W/E</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z45413</td>
<td>A MOUNT 3IN: 40MM M64 MOD 7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z50144</td>
<td>B LOGMARS (T) MICROPROCESSOR GROUP: CY-8537/G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z60951</td>
<td>B TRUCK CARGO: 4X4 LMTV W/E W/W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z70236</td>
<td>B NAVSTAR GPS PRECISION LIGHTWEIGHT GPS RECEIVER: (FLGR)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z75367</td>
<td>B POCKET RADAR:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z79610</td>
<td>C TENT: EXTENDIBLE MODULAR TEMPER 16L X 20W</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TOE 19656L000

**21/09/95**

HHC, FP CONFINEMENT BN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>SRC/TOEBP</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>SEQ</th>
<th>REMARK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STANDARD PERSONNEL ASI</td>
<td></td>
<td>F5</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ENLISTED: POSTAL OPERATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>OFFICER: EO-5A/0-5B PILOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03</td>
<td>WARRANT: EO-5A/5B PILOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANDARD PERSONNEL REMARK</td>
<td></td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ALSO LIGHT VEHICLE DRIVER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ALSO SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ALSO REENLISTMENT NCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ARMED WITH PISTOL/REVOLVER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ARMED WITH CARBINE, .50MM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ALSO OPSEC OFFICER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ADVANCED TRAUMA LIFE SUPPORT (ATLS) TRAINED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19656L000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AUGMENTS FOOD SERVICE CAPABILITY OF SUPPORTING UNIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NON-STD PERSONNEL REMARK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STANDARD EQUIPMENT REMARK</th>
<th>19656L000</th>
<th>BA</th>
<th>01</th>
<th>ALSO BATTALION SURGEON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NON-STD EQUIPMENT REMARK</td>
<td></td>
<td>230</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ONE PER CHAPLAIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>700</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>FAX INCLUDED IN CTA 50-909 WILL BE ISSUED IN LIEU OF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>800</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>MBI AS DIRECTED BY CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>813</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUPPORTS SIDSERS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NON-STD RATIONALE NOTE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19656L000</th>
<th>TEB</th>
<th>01</th>
<th>SUPPORTS CHARGER, PA SYS, RECORDER, AND POWER SUPPLY IN PARA 07</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19656L000</td>
<td>TEC</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>SUPPORTS M24993, R61751, AND S56870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19656L000</td>
<td>TED</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>SPTS COLLECTIVE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT WHEN ICP IS APPLIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19656L000</td>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>USSED WITH LKN G22348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19656L000</td>
<td>TEF</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>SUPPORTS RADIO W/STATIC MODE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19656L000</td>
<td>TEO</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>SUPPORTS TACCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19656L000</td>
<td>TEO</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>ASOIE TO M24993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOT SELECTED TO BE PRINTED*
1. MISSION. Command, control, and coordinate the combat, combat support, and combat service support operations of all military police elements assigned or attached.

2. ASSIGNMENT. To Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM).

3. CAPABILITIES.
   a. At Level 1, this unit provides.
      (1) Command, control, staff planning, and supervision for up to six MP battalions and other assigned or attached subordinate headquarters.
      (2) Advice to Theater Army Area Commander regarding the military police (MP) missions of battlefield circulation control (BCC), area security, enemy prisoner of war/civilian internee (EPW/CI), and battlefield law and order operations.
      (3) Coordination with other services for air base ground defense and port security/harbor defense coordination with appropriate military, local and/or government authorities regarding internal defense and development operations, and low intensity conflict/counterterrorism operations.
      (4) Coordination with the TAACOM rear tactical operations center (RTOC) regarding military police support for rear operations.
      (5) Evacuation and internment of EPW/CI when a PERSCOM or MP EPW brigade is not in theater.
      (6) Command and control of U.S. prisoner confinement operations when a PERSCOM is not available in theater, or when two or more confinement battalions are required in theater.
      (7) Military police long-range planning support that operates continuously at the Theater Army Area Command Headquarters.
      (8) Continuous liaison with the highway traffic division of the Theater Army Movement Control Agency (TAMCA).
      (9) Vulnerability assessments of critical facilities and military police intelligence operations.
      (10) Coordination with allied forces and host nation military and civil police authorities concerning support for rear operations/area security,
displaced persons/refugee movement, battlefield circulation control, and EPW guard support.

(11) Administrative, logistical, and technical support for assigned or attached units.

(12) Communications support for the brigade internal communications nets and technical support for assigned and attached units.

(13) Legal services to the commander and subordinate commanders under functional areas of administrative, criminal, and operational law to include trials by general and special courts-martial.

(14) Religious support mission to assigned and attached units.

(15) Command and control of subordinate elements that support counterdrug operations pursuant to controlling laws and within the provisions of Department of Defense policy.

b. All individuals of this unit, except the chaplain, can assist in the coordinated defense of the unit's area of installation.

c. This unit performs unit maintenance on organic equipment.

d. This unit provides communications-electronics maintenance for the HHD, MP battalion, TOE 19676L000, when collocated.

e. This unit is dependent upon:

(1) Appropriate elements of the Theater Army for health services, legal, finance, personnel and administrative services, and supplemental transportation.

(2) Echelons above corps (EAC) signal battalion, TOE 11615L000, for access into the multichannel network.

(3) Military police company, TOE 19677L000, for food service support. A cook is provided to augment the supporting food service facility.

(4) Command and control detachment, TOE 19543LH00, for command and control of EPW units operating within the TAACOM when the PERSCOM or an MP EPW brigade is not available in the theater.

(5) Military intelligence brigade, TOE 34600L000, for refugee/EPW screening, and linguistic support.

4. Basis of allocation. One per Theater Army Area Command.
METHODS OF OPERATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Military Police Brigade, is organized as shown on the Organizational Chart, Section I of the TOE.

- Paragraph 01, Command Section. Functions as the command element and contains the commander's immediate staff. The staff officers supervise the major organizational elements: S1, S2, S3, S4, and S5 sections; MP long-range planning; communications; and staff judge advocate.

- Paragraph 03, S1 Section. Responsible staff section for all matters pertaining to maintenance of unit strength, personnel management, manpower management, morale, health services, and discipline of the command. Supervises the correspondence and mail activities of the brigade. Operates the brigade's message center.

- Paragraph 04, S2 Section. Assists the brigade commander and his staff on matters pertaining to combat and criminal intelligence.

- Paragraph 05, S3 Section. Plans and directs military police brigade operations in battlefield circulation control, area security, EPW/CI, and law and order.

- Paragraph 06, S4 Section. Directs activities relating to the receipt, storage, and issue of supplies; food services, and organizational maintenance. Inspects and/or surveys operations and records of subordinate units. Advises on regulatory requirements and prepares instructions and technical guidance for subordinate elements.

- Paragraph 07, S5 Section. Directs activities relating to civil, military, and host nation support and operations.

- Paragraph 08, Military Police Long-Range Planning Section (Provost Marshal Section). This section works with the corps G3 (Plans) or TAACOM SPO to monitor the tactical situation and conduct long-range planning for military police support of corps/TAACOM future operations.

- Paragraph 09, Communications Section. Provides communications and message service for communications within the MP brigade. Directs all activities relative to the operation and maintenance of communications and related equipment.

- Paragraph 10, Staff Judge Advocate Section. This section is responsible for the administration of military justice and other legal matters in the command.

- Paragraph 02, Headquarters and Headquarters Company. Performs unit command control functions. Ensures that SOPs are adequate and comply with the directives and policies of higher headquarters. Provides administrative support to the unit. Operates unit supply and maintenance activities to support the unit.

- Paragraph 11, Unit Ministry Team. Provides religious and moral support for brigade and attached units.
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE (TAACOM OR CORPS)
WIRE NET DIAGRAM
TOE 19172L000

SB-86

T
BDE CDR  01
T
DEP CDR  01
T
BDE XO   01
T
CSM      01
T
CO CDR   02
T
MOTOR SGT 02
T
SUP SGT  02
T
S1 SEC   03
T
S2 SEC   04
T
S3 OFF   05
T
BCC OFF  05
T
REAR BTL OFF  05

T
05 HOST NATION
OFF
T
05 LAW & ORDER
OPS OFF
T
05 CHEM OFF
T
06 S4 SEC
T
07 S5 SEC
T
08 LR PLAN SEC
T
09 CE OFF
T
09 COMM CHIEF
T
09 RATT
T
10 SJA SEC
T
11 CHAPLAIN

X2
X2

TA 977
TO AREA SIGNAL CENTER SWITCHBOARD
CORPS CMD/OPS NET

PARA 01
BDE CDR
2 VRC - 90A*

PARA 02
CO CDR
GRC - 213**

PARA 05
REAR BTL OFF
VRC - 90A

PARA 09
RETRANS
VRC - 92A

PARA 05
S3 OFF
VRC - 90A

PARA 07
HOST NATION OFF
VRC - 89A***

CORPS CMD/OPS NET

PARA 05
S3 SEC/NCS

PARA 01
DEP CDR
VRC - 90A

PARA 04
VULN ASSEM'T OFF
VRC - 90A

PARA 07
HOST NATION OFF
VRC - 89A***

* Operates in the corps RAOC net (FM) as required.
** Operates in the admin/log net as required.
*** Operates in the host nation net as required.
The headquarters and headquarters company, military police brigade, by virtue of its mission, is responsible for the following functions: BCC, area security, EPW, and battlefield law and order operations. To accomplish these missions, the military police brigade must establish the following nets: command, operations, and intelligence net, and the administration and logistics nets.

BRIGADE COMMAND, OPERATIONS, AND INTELLIGENCE NET

A brigade command, operations, and intelligence net is critical for the coordination of the military police missions of: BCC, area security, EPW, and battlefield law and order operations. It provides the commander with the ability to direct and control brigade operations and disseminate information on enemy activities to his subordinate units. In addition, this net is critical for passing combat and criminal intelligence in support of the brigade's mission.

BRIGADE ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS NET

A brigade administration and logistics net is critical to keep the commander informed on combat casualty replacements, and the procurement, use, and assignment of personnel. Also, this net will keep the commander informed on all maintenance, transportation, and logistical services to the brigade. Given the volume of brigade-level traffic for issuing instructions and reporting information, a separate net is needed to avoid interference with the brigade's command, operations, and intelligence net.

RADIO EMPLOYMENT

Brigade Headquarters.

Two AN/VRC-90A radios are mounted on the brigade commander's vehicle and one AN/VRC-90A is mounted on the deputy brigade commander's vehicle. The brigade commander must maintain a command and control link with his unit while simultaneously monitoring the corps command, operations, or rear area operations center (RAOC) nets. The deputy brigade commander must also have an AN/VRC-40A radio in his vehicle to maintain a command and control link with the brigade while monitoring the brigade's administration and logistics net.

Company Headquarters

One AN/VRC-88A radio is mounted on the company commander's vehicle to monitor the brigade's administration and logistics net.
S1 Section

Radio set AN/VRC-90A will be required for ground mount operations and to establish the brigade's administration and logistics net. This net maintains a communication link with the headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) commander and S4 while simultaneously monitoring the brigade's command, operations, and intelligence net. This net is needed to avoid interference with the brigade's command, operations, and intelligence net.

S2 Section

One AN/VRC-90A radio is required to be mounted on the vulnerability assessment office's vehicle to monitor the brigade's command, operations, and intelligence net while working with the rear battle office to identify and prioritize critical facilities and key terrain within the areas of MP rear operations responsibility.

S3 Section

An AN/VRC-90A radio set will be required for ground mount operations and to establish the brigade's command, operations, and intelligence net. This net is required to maintain a 24-hour communications with TAACOM or Corps command, operations, and RAOC nets. This net is also used to maintain a communications link with subordinate and adjacent units, territorial military forces, host nation police and government authorities (through the S5), TAACOM or Corps G2 and military intelligence elements, appropriate movement control agencies (through the highway traffic division (HTD) officer), and the S2 or area damage control section of the engineer brigade. The S3 must have an AN/VRC-89A radio in his vehicle to maintain a communications line with the brigade commander, deputy brigade commander, BCC officer, rear battle officer, EPW and CI officer, rear battle plans officer, and law and order officer. The rear battle officer must have an AN/VRC-89A radio in his vehicle to maintain a communications link with the rear battle plans officer for planning the protection of all Corps or TAACOM lines of communications (LOC) against sabotage, pilferage, or direct attack, and for maintaining communications with the command and operations net and RAOC net. The BCC officer must have an AN/VRC-89A radio in his vehicle to maintain a communications link with the appropriate highway traffic division (COSCOM movement control center or theater Army movement control agency). The chemical officer will also use this vehicle and radio to maintain a communications link with rear battle, EPW, and law and order officers. The law and order officer must use the same radio for battlefield law and order operations which require the presence of the law and order officer to supervise MP investigations. War crimes, serious incidences, and other crimes considered important by the command will necessitate the use of this vehicle for frequent coordination of these investigations.
S4 Section

The S4 officer must have an AN/VRC-90A radio in his vehicle to maintain a communications link with the brigade administration and logistics net and to keep the brigade commander informed on all maintenance, transportation, and logistical services. He interfaces with higher headquarters using organic communications.

S5 Section

The S5 officer must have an AN/VRC-90A radio in his vehicle to maintain a communications link with the brigade command, operations, and intelligence net. He conducts liaison with local national authorities on matters concerning law and order operations, police intelligence, and EPW processing, evacuation, and internment. The host-nation officer will also use this radio and vehicle to maintain a communications link with brigade command, operations, and intelligence net. He conducts liaison with host-nation authorities on matters concerning BCC, straggler control, protection of critical facilities, and host-nation support of rear operations.

MP Long-Range Planning Section

The MP long-range plans officer maintains a communication link to the MP brigade headquarters through the corps G3 (plans) or the systems program officer (SPO). He advises the MP brigade commander of future operations requiring MP support.

Communications Section

The communication-electronics (C-E) section will have an AN/VRC-92A radio to provide retransmission capability between brigades and battalions. An AN/VRC/88 will be used to establish the operations and intelligence RATT net and/or the administration and logistics RATT net between TAACOM/Corps and subordinate units.
MISSION

The unit mission is to command, coordinate, and control the combat, combat support, and combat service support operations of all military police elements assigned or attached.

 ASSIGNMENT

The unit is assigned to headquarters and headquarters company, military police brigade, TOE 19472L000.

CAPABILITIES

At Level I, this unit can accomplish the following:

- Command, staff planning, administration, and supervision of battalion operations for three to six military police companies.
- Supervision of a subordinate unit's organizational supply, communications, and unit maintenance.
- Military police investigation support within the battalion area of responsibility.
- Supervision of and assistance to subordinate units in training and administration.
- Coordination of battalion activities to include rear operations and populace and resources control.
- Supervision of selecting, organizing, training, equipping, and employing indigenous military and paramilitary police units.
- Coordination with host-nation military territorial organizations and civilian police authorities in matters pertaining to the rear operations, displaced persons and refugee movement, BCC, EPW evacuation, and law and order operations.
- Staff supervision of EPW collection and evacuation operations and limited EPW capability.
- A communication section that establishes and operates the battalion internal frequency modulated (FM), amplitude modulated (AM), RATT, and wire communications nets.
- Supervision of health service support in attached MP Combat Support Co. TOE 19477L000, by providing a medical NCO.
Command and control of subord elements that support counterdrug operations pursuant to controlling laws and within the provisions of DOD policy.

An individual of this organization, except the chaplain and combat medic, can assist in coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

This unit performs unit maintenance on organic equipment.

This unit is dependent upon appropriate elements of the Corps or TAACOM for--

- Personnel and administration services.
- Financial, legal, health service support.
- One of its subordinate military police companies, TOE 19077J or 19477L000, for food service support. A cook is provided to augment the supporting food service facility.
- Elements of the Corps or TAACOM combat aviation brigade for utility tactical support helicopters to rapidly transport and consolidate MP reaction forces against rear area threats.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

The basis of allocation is three to six per military police brigade or the equivalent.

METHODS OF OPERATION AND FUNCTIONS

The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion, is organized as shown on the Organizational Chart, Section I of the TOE. A detailed description of functions and operations is as follows--

- Paragraph 01, Command Section. Functions as the command element and contains the commander's immediate staff. The staff officers supervise the major organizational elements: S1, S2, S3, S4, Communications, and Chaplain.

- Paragraph 03, S1 Section. Responsible staff section for all matters pertaining to maintenance of unit strength, personnel management, manpower management, morale, health services, and discipline of the command. Supervises the correspondence and mail activities of the battalion. Operates the battalion's message center. Records the proceedings of administration boards and summary courts-martial.

- Paragraph 04, S2 Section. Assists the battalion commander and his staff on matters pertaining to combat and criminal intelligence.

- Paragraph 05, S3 Section. Plans and directs the full spectrum of military police activities required to perform the four mission areas of BCC, area security, EPW/CI, and law and order operations within the MP battalion's area of responsibility. While performing operations on the fluid and chaotic battlefield where lines and areas of influence are
blurred and fast changing, the MP battalion S3 operations must be able to quickly relocate to where it can best command, control, and coordinate MP assets performing passage of lines or retrograde maneuvers. This section requires a high degree of mobility in order to quickly respond and influence the outcome of MP combat support.

- Paragraph 06, S4 Section. Directs activities relating to the receipt, storage, and issue of supplies, food service, and organizational maintenance. Inspects and/or surveys operations and records of subordinate units. Advises on regulatory requirements and prepares instructions and technical guidance for subordinate elements.

- Paragraph 07, Communications Section. Provides communications and message service for communications with the MP battalion. Directs all activities relative to the operation and maintenance of communications and related equipment.

- Paragraph 08, Support Section. This section consists of a section sergeant/driver and three truck drivers. The ammunition, fuel, and dry cargo resupply requirements analysis explained below, disclosed a requirement for a minimum of eight personnel. Only four truck drivers, two of which also provide necessary supervision are included in the DLTOE as force constraints prohibit full staffing of this function.

- Paragraph 02, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. Performs unit command and control functions. Ensures that battalion SOP is adequate and complies with the directives and policies of higher headquarters. Provides administrative support to the unit. Operates unit supply and maintenance activities to support the unit.

- Paragraph 09, Unit Ministry Team. Provide religious and moral support within unit.

- Paragraph 10, provides additional combat medic support to up to four subordinate companies.
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

SECTION I

ORGANIZATION CHART

MILITARY POLICE BATTALION
MILITARY POLICE BATTALION
LTOE 19XXXL000
RADIO TELETYPewriter (RATT)
NET DIAGRAM

![Net Diagram]

TO AREA SIGNAL CENTER SWITCHBOARD
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

FM RADIO NET

TOE 19176L000

BDE CMD/OPS NET

PARA 05
S3 SEC/NCS

VRC-89A*

PARA 05
BCC OFF/ALTN NCS

VRC-89A

PARA 07
CE OFF

VRC-90A
VRC-92A

PARA 07
RETRANS TM

VRC-89A

PARA 02
DET CDR

VRC-87A**

PARA 01
BN CDR

2 VRC -90A*

PARA 01
BN XO

VRC-92A

PARA 05
S3 OFF

VRC-90A***

* Operates in the corps RAOC net (FM) as required.
** Operates in the admin/log net as required.
*** Operates in the brigade cmd/ops net as required.
The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion, by virtue of its mission, is responsible for the following functions: BCC, area security, EPW and CI operations, and law and order operations. These missions are accomplished by battalion assets operating over an extensive area of operations. A battalion command and operations net is critical for the command, control, and coordination of MP support.

**BATTALION COMMANDER (Paragraph 01)**

Two AN/VRC-90A radios are required to be mounted on the battalion commander's vehicle. These are used to maintain a command control link with the battalion while simultaneously monitoring the MP brigade command and operations net.

**DETACHMENT HEADQUARTERS (Paragraph 02)**

One AN/VRC-87A radio is required to be mounted on the company commander's vehicle to maintain a communications link with the battalion commander and operate in the admin/log net as required.

**S3 SECTION (Paragraph 05)**

An AN/VRC-90A, is required to establish the battalion's command and operations net control station. The MP battalion net will maintain 24-hour communications with the MP brigade and subordinate elements. The S3 officer must have an AN/VRC-89A radio in his vehicle to maintain a communication link with the battalion commander and BCC officer. The BCC officer must have an AN/VRC-89A radio in his vehicle to maintain a communication link with the battalion S3 while simultaneously monitoring the MP company net responsible for a particular stretch of a main supply route (MSR).

**S4 SECTION (Paragraph 06)**

One AN/VRC-90A radio mounted on a vehicle is required by the wheeled vehicle maintenance technician to maintain a communication link with the battalion for matters pertaining to vehicle maintenance. Battlefield circulation control and area security missions are accomplished by aggressive patrolling over considerable distances. The great demands placed on MP wheeled vehicles in accomplishing these missions place added emphasis on wheeled vehicle maintenance. The wheeled vehicle maintenance technician will be on the road constantly, providing technical assistance to widely dispersed subordinate units.
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION (Paragraph 07)

The C-E officer must have an AN/VRC-90A radio in his vehicle to maintain a communications link with the battalion commander and to coordinate with higher, lower, and adjacent headquarters. This section requires an AN/VRC-49 radio to provide retransmission capability between the battalion and subordinate MP companies extended over a wide geographic area of operation. Both channels of this retransmission radio are required to be remote.
MISSION

The unit mission is to provide military police combat support to an assigned area of operations.

ASSIGNMENT

The unit is normally assigned to a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment Military Police Battalion, TOE 19076H or 19176L000.

CAPABILITIES

On a 24-hour basis, at Level I this unit can provide any one of the following capabilities:

- Battlefield circulation control of up to 360 kilometers of main, axial, and alternate supply routes.
- As of 2,000 square kilometers of rural terrain or 1,000 square kilometers of terrain outside an Air Force main operation base's designated area of responsibility.
- External loca security of four piv conventional ammunition supply points (ASPs) operated by a DS ordnance Co or 2 GS Ord Co's operating w/i the corps storage area.
- Security of 400 kilometers of pipeline or 3 QM petroleum terminal/pipeline operating companies.
- Railway security for seven trains.
- Security for .66 of the requirements for deep water ports (not including LOC).
- Security of 12 small critical sites, facilities, or storage areas.
- Control of dismounted refugee movement of up to 150,000 persons a day (not including their care, shelter, or protection).
- Battlefield law and order for 75,000 nondivisional personnel or garrison law and order for 25,000 personnel.
- Detention of 700 US military prisoners.
- Reinforcement of one division MP company.
- Security of one major headquarters.
- Escort for 1,900 walking EPW, or 2,500 when traveling by vehicle, or 3,300 when traveling by train.
Guarding up to 2,000 EPW in a holding area having adequate facilities.

Limited combat operations through the employment of mobile combat systems containing three-man teams operating independently or in concert and having vehicles, crew-served and individual weapons capable of defending a position against dismounted infantry. This company is capable of responding to nonmechanized incursions of company-size elements and disrupting or defeating them. Night fighting capabilities are limited; however, when equipped with the required number of night-vision systems, this unit can perform combat operations effectively during the hours of darkness. Level III forces can be delayed for short periods of time, although at a heavy cost in personnel and equipment.

Support of counterdrug ops (to include border screening, marijuana, eradication, customs augmentation, and training) pursuant to controlling laws and w/i the provisions of DOD policy.

When organized under SRC 19177L200 or 19077J220, the unit is capable of landing by parachute.

All of the capabilities listed above represent the maximum capabilities of this organization when performing each function exclusively. However, since most of these requirements occur simultaneously on the battlefield, it is impossible to perform all missions adequately. Therefore, missions must be prioritized based on the commander's goals and the tactical situation.

Individuals of this organization can assist in coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

This unit performs unit maintenance on organic equipment.

This unit provides food service on a 24-hour basis.

This unit is dependent upon appropriate elements of Corps or theater Army (TA) for--

- Medical, religious, legal, financial, personnel, and administrative services.
- Packing, rigging, and loading supplies and equipment for airborne operations.
- HHD, MP Battalion TOE 19476L000 for religious and unit level health service support.
- Indirect fire support and close air support during rear operations.

**BASIS OF ALLOCATION**

In the Corps area the basis of allocation is--

- One company per division.
Ten companies per corps, one of which is for security of the corps headquarters.

One company per COSCOM for security of the headquarters.

Three-fourths (.75) company per DS Ordnance Company for local security.

One-half (.50) company per GS Ordnance Company for local security.

In the TA area the basis of allocation is--

METHODS OF OPERATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

The Military Police Company, Combat Support, is organized as shown on the Organizational Chart, Section I of this DTOE. A detailed description of functions and operations follow:

Paragraph 01, Company Headquarters. Provides resources for company command, operations, administration, supply, mess, and maintenance functions.

Paragraph 02, Military Police Operations Center. The MP Operations Center provides the personnel and equipment to operate an MP station for a continuous 24-hour period. It implements, coordinates, and controls all combat support and law enforcement/investigative activities as directed by the company commander. It is the coordinating point of all MP combat support missions, actions, and operations. It establishes, plans, coordinates, directs, and maintains control of all battlefield circulation control, area security, enemy prisoner of war, and law and order operations. It establishes platoon areas of operations, policies, and responsibilities for the MP platoons. It determines personnel requirements to be met by the company and coordinates with supporting units and higher headquarters. It provides three MP teams which act as a rear battle response force. It operates the company retransmission station on a 24-hour basis. It maintains the FM communications channel with widely dispersed subordinate units in the company area of operations. It establishes and maintains police liaison with host-nation police agencies.

Paragraph 03, MP Platoon Headquarters. Provides command and control to the squads performing military police combat support missions.

Paragraph 04, MP Squads. Perform the missions assigned to provide combat support to the corps. The 10-man squads are organized into three teams equipped and armed for defensive or offensive operations. The teams consist of an E5 team leader, an E4 machine gunner, and an E3 driver.
Platoon leaders hook into company switchboard when located in the vicinity of the company CP.

Thirty-six TA-312 telephones in paragraph 04 are used in support of various missions and may hook into supported units' switchboards.
SPT UNIT NET

PARA 02
OPS CTR/NCS

VRC-91A**
VRC-89A

PARA 01
CO CDR/ALTN NCS

VRC-89A*

PARA 01
RETRANS TM

G PS
VRC-92A

PARA 02
TM LDR X3

VRC-91A

PARA 03
PLT LDR X4

CMD NET

PARA 03
PLT LDR

VRC-91A*

PARA 04
MP TM X9

VRC-91A

MP PLT NET

* Operates in the bn cmd/ops net or corps RAOC net as required.
** Operates in the bn cmd/ops net, the bn admin/log net, or corps RAOC net as required.
***Operates in the corps RAOC net as required.
MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

COMBAT SUPPORT

FM RADIO NET

TOE 19XXXL000

DISCUSSION AND DEPLOYMENT

The military police combat support company, by virtue of its mission, is responsible for the following functions: BCC, area security, EPW, and law and order operations. The missions are accomplished by company assets operating over an extensive area of operations. The company operations center net control station is critical for the command, control, and coordination of MP support.

COMPANY COMMANDER (Paragraph 01)

One AN/VRC-89 radio is required, mounted on the company commander's vehicle, to maintain a command and control link with the MP operations center and platoons. It is used to simultaneously monitor the MP battalion command net control station (NCS). The AN/VRC-91 radios are required to operate in a remote mode during tactical operations.

MP OPERATIONS CENTER (Paragraph 02)

An AN/VRC-89A radio is required to establish the company net control station. The MP company net will maintain 24-hour communications with the MP battalion and subordinate units. The three MP teams assigned to the operations center must have AN/VRC-91A radios mounted on their assigned vehicles to maintain a communications link with the company commander and to coordinate with higher and lower elements. Paragraph 01 also requires one. This section requires one AN/VRC-91A radio to provide retransmission capabilities between the company and battalion and between the company and the platoons which must operate over an extensive geographical area. The MP operations center requires one PRC-77., for tactically dismounted operations. AN/VRC-91A radios are required for remote operations during tactical operations.

PLATOON HEADQUARTERS (Paragraph 03)

One AN/VRC-91A radios are required, mounted on the platoon leader's vehicles, to maintain a command and control link with the company headquarters and the MP operations center. They also link the platoon leaders with the squads which are extended over a wide geographical area during tactical operations. AN/VRC-213 radios are required to operate in a remote mode during tactical operations. Military police must conduct both mounted and dismounted combat operations in the rear area.
MP SQUADS (Paragraph 04)

Thirty-six AN/VRC-91A radios are required, mounted in the squads' assigned vehicles, to maintain a communications link with the platoon leader and platoon sergeant during tactical operations. Military police must conduct both mounted and dismounted combat operations in the rear area. The AN/PRC-119 radio is an essential component in the successful command and control of the dismounted operation. In addition, BCC is frequently conducted with the MP team split into two cells. The AN/PRC-119 radio provides MP squads critical communication links in control of night battlefield movements. Consequently, it is a force multiplier for military police.
PART F - HEAVY DIVISION MP COMPANY
TOE 19217J OR 19333L

MISSION

The unit mission is to establish control in assigned areas of responsibility, support forward, rearward, and lateral movement, conduct limited area security, conduct EPW operations, and conduct law and order operations.

ASSIGNMENT

Organic to a Heavy Division.

CAPABILITIES

At level 1, on a 24-hour basis, these units provide--

- PM operations section at the main and rear CP.
- Conduct forward, lateral, and rearward BCC throughout AO.
- Area security.
- EPW collection point.
- Law enforcement operations, investigations, and temporary detention of US prisoners.
- Secure the division main CP.
- Secure the all source production section (ASPS).
- Support of counterdrug ops.

Individuals of these organizations can assist in coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

Appropriate transportation elements of the division to provide backhaul for evacuation of EPWs from the brigade rear or the division forward collection points.

MP assets from the corps, OPCON to the division PM, may be required for river crossing operations, evacuation of EPW/CI, and convoy security missions.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

One division MP company per heavy division.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The heavy division MP company is organized with a PM operations section, a company headquarters, and six platoons. Three platoons are employed in direct support of the forward brigades; the other three platoons are in general support in the division rear area. Each DS and GS platoon is comprised of a platoon headquarters and two squads, which consist of three teams.
MISSION

The unit mission is to establish control in assigned areas of responsibility, support forward and lateral movement, conduct limited area security, and provide general MP support.

ASSIGNMENT

Organic to a light infantry division

CAPABILITIES

At level 1, on a 24-hour basis, these units provide--

- PM operations section at the main CP.
- Forward and lateral BCC throughout AO.
- Area security.
- Law and order operations, and temporary detention of US prisoners.
- Antiaircraft support (defensive role) using Stinger missiles.
- Secure the division CP and ASPS and guard EPWs.
- EPW/CI collection point.
- Support counterdrug ops.

MP assets from the corps, OPCON to the division PM, may be required for sustained BCC and area security, river crossing operations, passage of lines, convoy security, and host nation joint law enforcement operations.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

One light division MP company per light infantry division.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The light division MP company is organized with a PM operations section, a company headquarters, and three GS platoons. Each platoon consist of a platoon headquarters and three squads, which consist of two teams. There are no DS platoons for the forward brigade in the light division MP company.
MISSION

The unit mission is to establish control in assigned areas of responsibility, support forward and lateral movement, conduct limited area security, conduct EPW operations, and conduct law and order operations.

ASSIGNMENT

Organic to their respective type of division.

CAPABILITIES

At Level 1, on a 24-hour basis, these units provide--

- a PM section.
- BCC (forward and lateral movement).
- disrupt or defeat level I and II threats.
- Delay Level III threats.
- Area reconnaissance.
- One EPW/CI collecting point in the rear area.
- Temporary detention of US military prisoners.
- L & O operations.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

One per division.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

The airborne/air assault MP company is organized with a PM operations section, a company headquarters, and four platoons. Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and three squads with two teams.

For both types of units, the company headquarters, PM section, and one platoon (GS) will normally collocate near the division headquarters. In the airborne division, the other three platoons will normally begin an operation in direct support of the brigades, and gradually transition to a general support role as the airhead begins to expand and remaining support elements arrive. In the air assault division the other three platoons will generally remain in a general support role throughout the operation. However, based on METT-T, they could perform GS or DS roles.
PART I - MILITARY POLICE HEAVY SECURITY COMPANY
TOE 19197J or 19497L000

MISSION

The unit mission is to provide security for an ordnance company, ammunition, general support (GS) and direct support (DS) with special ammunition capability, or to perform other designated special ammunition security missions.

ASSIGNMENT

The unit is assigned to HHC, ordnance battalion, ammunition, DS and GS (TOE 09686L000).

CAPABILITIES

At Level I, on a 24-hour basis, this unit provides--

- Company headquarters to exercise command and logistical support.
- Route reconnaissance and security for critical convoys.
- Exclusion area security for a weapons holding area (WHA) and two nuclear ammunition supply points (NASP) or two NASP and an airhead when assigned to COMMZ.
- Perimeter defense for a WHA and two NASP.
- Weapons transfer security.

This unit requires no augmentation for its wartime mission.

This unit performs organizational maintenance on organic equipment.

This unit is dependent upon--

- Appropriate elements of the COSCOM and TAACOM for health, religious, legal, finance, and personnel administrative services. Medical services, however, are supplemented with combat medics organic to the TOE 19197L000 company.
- The supported nuclear special ammunition ordnance company for up to 10 security personnel at each NASP and 30 personnel at the WHA and for all petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) support.
- This unit is dependent upon AMC area TMDE support team for repair and calibration of TMDE.
BASIS OF ALLOCATION

The basis of allocation is one per ordnance company, ammunition, GS and DS with special ammunition capability.

METHODS OF OPERATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

The Military Police Heavy Security Company is organized as shown on the Organizational Chart, Section 1 of the TOE. The following summary describes the functions and operations of each organizational element:

- **Paragraph 01, Company Headquarters.** Performs unit command and control functions. Ensures that SOPs are adequate and comply with the directives and policies of higher headquarters. Provides administrative support to the unit. Operates unit supply, organizational maintenance, and food service facilities to support the unit.

- **Paragraph 02, Platoon Headquarters.** Coordinates and controls the sections of its four organic squads to provide security for the NASP and WHA.

- **Paragraph 03, Military Police Squads.** Provides security for the Nuclear Special Ammunition Company.

NOTE: A five-person media section is available in the 191971 series TOE.
PLATOON NET
TOE 19-197L
WIRE NET DIAGRAM
(NASP OR WHA)

TO TRUNK OF NASP SWITCHBOARD (WHEN PLT IS AT NASP).
TO TRUNK OF MP CO HQS SWITCHBOARD (WHEN PLT IS AT WHA).
* These lines may be tied directly into prepared fighting positions.
The two platoons depicted in this diagram represent MP forces collocated with the CO HQs at the WHA. Each platoon located at the NASP employs its own phone net (see following diagram).
MILITARY POLICE HEAVY SECURITY COMPANY COMMAND NET

FM VOICE

![Diagram of MILITARY POLICE HEAVY SECURITY COMPANY COMMAND NET]
MILITARY POLICE HEAVY SECURITY PLATOON NET

FM VOICE

* EACH SQUAD LEADER WILL HAVE AN AN/PRC-77.
MILITARY POLICE HEAVY SECURITY COMPANY

FM RADIO NET

DISCUSSION AND EMPLOYMENT

The military police heavy security company is responsible for the following functions: internal security of the exclusion area, area security, convoy security, perimeter defense, airhead security, and security during weapons transfer operations. To accomplish these missions, the MP company headquarters and each of its platoon headquarters must have independent FM radio nets.

COMPANY COMMAND NET

A company command net is critical for the coordination of the MP security functions. It provides the commander with the ability to direct and control company operations and disseminate information on enemy activities to his platoons without cluttering the WHA command net.

PLATOON NET

The MP platoons are required to function as independent tactical elements. The platoon leader coordinates and controls the activities of his squads. This frequently must be done during mobile operations when the use of wire is not feasible. Given the volume of required platoon-level traffic for issuing instructions and reporting information, a separate platoon net is needed to avoid interference with other nets.

RADIO EMPLOYMENT

Company Headquarters (Paragraph 01)

Two AN/VRC-89A and one AN/PRC-1A radios are required by the company headquarters: one AN/VRC-89 radio for the operation of a net control station, one AN/VRC-91A radio mounted on the company commander's vehicle, and the AN/PRC-119 radio for dismounted operations. The company operations section, located at the WHA, is responsible for maintaining 24-hour communications with the ordnance command (WHA) net while operating the MP command net that links the four platoon headquarters. The company commander must have an AN/VRC-91A radio in his vehicle to maintain a command and control link with his platoons. He simultaneously monitors either the WHA command net or a platoon net, battalion headquarters net, RAOC net, or fire support net, etc., depending upon the tactical requirements at the time. The AN/PRC-119 radio provides communications for the commander during dismounted operations away from the vehicle. This will occur frequently during weapons transfer operations.
Platoon Headquarters (Paragraph 02)

One AN/VRC-89A radio is used by each platoon leader to command and control his squads on a 24-hour basis. The platoon leader depends heavily upon his FM capability to receive mission orders, pass instructions to his dispersed squads, monitor nuclear weapon movements, and call for supporting fire. The AN/PRC-119 radio provides communications when in a mode of operation away from the vehicle. This requirement will generally arise during weapons transfer operations or dismounted patrolling and reconnaissance.

MP SQUADS (Paragraph 03)

The 48 AN/VRC-91A and 16 AN/PRC-119 radios are used by the 16 organic squads in the company (four squads per platoon). These squads provide the full range of tactical security requirements including route and area reconnaissance, convoy security, and airhead protection. MP three-man teams in one vehicle must often operate independently for up to 24-hour periods. The AN/VRC-91A radios provide communications necessary for control of these teams and permit the timely consolidation of tactical MP forces to counter limited enemy attacks against NASP and WHA sites or nuclear weapons convoys. AN/PRC-119 radios are used during frequent and critical dismounted operations away from team vehicles, particularly for ground reconnaissance, circulation control points, and artillery adjustment.
MISSION

The unit mission is to protect critical combat commodities and facilities from the full gamut of enemy ground action to include espionage, theft, observation, sabotage, or attack.

ASSIGNMENT

The unit is normally assigned to a petroleum group, TRANSCOM terminal battalion, or an ordnance battalion (conventional). It may be assigned to an MP battalion, TOE 19176L000.

CAPABILITIES

At Level I, on a 24-hour basis, this unit can provide any one of the following capabilities:

- The external security of one conventional ASP, one Corps storage area (CSA), or one theater storage area (TSA).
- Security for 360 kilometers of pipeline.
- Securing a deep water port not to exceed 139,233 square meters.
- Security of critical sites, facilities, or storage areas. Specific sites that could be secured include terminal transfer points, water points and viaducts, automatic data processing (ADP) facilities, communications facilities, movement control center (MCC), and the material management center (MMC).
- Limited combat operations through the employment of mobile combat systems containing three-man teams operating independently or in concert. The teams have vehicles and crew-served and individual weapons capable of defending a position against dismounted infantry.

The above capabilities represent maximum capabilities of the unit when performing each function exclusively.

Individuals of this unit can assist in coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

This unit performs unit maintenance on organic equipment except power generation equipment.

This unit is dependent upon appropriate elements of Corps or theater Army for--
Health, religious, legal, financial, personnel, and administrative services.

Repair and calibration of TMDE by AMC area TMDE support team.

Indirect fire support and close air support during rear operations.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

The basis of allocation is--

- One company per conventional ASP.
- One company per one CSA or TSA.
- One company per three petroleum pipeline and terminal operations battalions.
- One company per port.

METHODS OF OPERATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

The Military Police Security Company is organized as shown on the Organizational Chart, Section I of this DTOE. A detailed description of functions and operations follows:

- Paragraph 01, Company Headquarters. Provides resources for company command, operations, administration, supply, and maintenance functions.

- Paragraph 02, MP Platoon Headquarters (Fixed) (2 each). Provides command and control to the squads performing assigned missions.

- Paragraph 03, MP Squads (Fixed). Perform the missions assigned to provide physical security support as directed by the commander. Each squad can be organized into three MP teams; however, mobility in these squads is limited.

- Paragraph 04, MP Platoon Headquarters (Mobile) (2 each). Provides command and control to the squads performing assigned missions.

- Paragraph 05, MP Squads (Mobile). Perform the missions assigned to provide physical security support as directed by the commander. Each of the 10-man squads are organized into three MP teams. These teams are extremely mobile and heavily armed for defensive or offensive operations. The teams consist of an E5 team leader, an E4 machine gunner, and an E3 driver.
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

SECTION I

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
NOTE: Telephones (TA 312) are distributed one per MP squad.
The military police security company provides functional support to the Corps and theater Army. It also provides physical security for critical Army assets located and operating in geographically dispersed areas.

COMPANY COMMANDER (Paragraph 01)

One AN/VRC-89A radio is required to be mounted on the company commander's vehicle. It is used to maintain a command and control link with the platoons, while simultaneously monitoring the MP battalion command net control station or the supported unit's operations net.

COMPANY NET CONTROL STATION (Paragraph 01)

One AN/VRC-89A radio is required to establish the company NCS. The MP company net will maintain 24-hour communication with the MP battalion or supported unit while operating the MP command net that links the four platoon headquarters. The AN/VRC-91 radio is required for remote operations during tactical operations.

PLATOON HEADQUARTERS (Paragraph 02)

One AN/VRC-91A radio is required, mounted on each platoon leader's vehicle, to maintain a command and control link with the squads within the platoon. One PRC-119 radio is required to accompany the platoon leader and platoon sergeant when they are operating in a dismounted mode. AN/VRC-91 radios are required for remote operations during tactical operations. Military police must conduct both mounted and dismounted combat operations in the rear area. The AN/PRC-119 radio is an essential component in the successful command and control of the dismounted operation.

MP SQUADS (Paragraph 03)

Six AN/VRC-91A radios are required, mounted in the squads' assigned vehicles, to maintain a communications link with the platoon leader and platoon sergeant during tactical operations. Six PRC-119 radios are required to accompany the squads during tactically dismounted operations and to serve as communication links with the remaining squad vehicles (1-1/4-ton). Military Police must conduct both mounted and dismounted combat operations in the rear area. The AN/PRC-119 radio is an essential component in the successful command and control of the dismounted operation. In addition, battlefield circulation control is frequently conducted with the MP team split into two cells. The AN/PRC-119 radio provides MP squads' critical communication links for control of night battlefield movements and consequently, is a force multiplier for
military police.

PLATOON HEADQUARTERS (Paragraph 04)

One AN/VRC-90A radio is required, mounted on the platoon leader's vehicle, to maintain a command and control link with the squads within the platoon. One PRC-119 radio is required to accompany the platoon leader and platoon sergeant when they are operating in a dismounted mode. AN/VRC-91 radios are required to operate in a remote mode during tactical operations. Military police must conduct both mounted and dismounted combat operations in the rear area. The AN/PRC-119 radio is an essential component in the successful command and control of the dismounted operation.

MP SQUADS (Paragraph 05)

Eighteen AN/VRC-91A radios are required, mounted in the squads assigned vehicles, to maintain a communications link with the platoon leader and platoon sergeant during tactical operations. Six PRC-119 radios are required to accompany the squads during tactically dismounted operations. Military police must conduct both mounted and dismounted combat operations in the rear area. The AN/PRC-119 radio is an essential component in the successful command and control of the dismounted operation. In addition, BCC is frequently conducted with the MP team split into two cells. The AN/PRC-77 radio provides the MP squads critical communication links in control of night battlefield movements. Consequently, it is a force multiplier for military police.
PART K - MILITARY POLICE ESCORT GUARD COMPANY
TOE 19047H400 OR 19647L000

MISSION
The unit mission is to provide supervisory and security personnel for the evacuation and movement of EPWs and CIs.

ASSIGNMENT
The unit is normally assigned to and employed by the military police, EPW and CI battalion (TOE 19646L), the military police EPW command (TOE 19641L), or the military police EPW and CI brigade (TOE 19762L).

CAPABILITIES
At Level I, this unit provides security for the movement of the following numbers of EPWs or CIs by methods indicated below:

- Marching, 1,000 to 1,500.
- Vehicle, 1,500 to 2,000.
- Train, 2,000 to 3,000.
- Air, 2,125 to 2,406.

Individuals of this organization can engage in effective, coordinated defense of the unit's area or installation.

This unit performs unit maintenance on organic equipment.

This unit is dependent upon the appropriate elements of the Corps or TA for health, religious, legal, financial, food, personnel, and administrative services. It is also dependent for the transportation of EPWs or CIs and for unit maintenance of power generation equipment.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION
The basis of allocation is --

- As required to perform the assigned mission.
- One per 2,000 EPWs or CIs requiring evacuation.

METHODS OF OPERATION AND FUNCTIONS
The military police escort guard company is organized to include a company headquarters and four escort guard platoons, each consisting of a platoon headquarters and three escort guard squads. A detailed description of functions and operations follows:
Paragraph 01, Company Headquarters. The company headquarters provides command and control, administration, supply, and maintenance functions.

Paragraph 02, MP Platoon Headquarters. The platoon headquarters provides command and control to the squads performing military police escort guard missions.

Paragraph 03, MP Squads. The 12 military police escort guards, each having 10 military police, perform duties as directed by the platoon leader/platoon sergeant. The MP escort guard squads perform their assigned missions as a squad. Unlike combat support MP companies, the mission of the unit is consolidated and performs more effectively at the squad level rather than at the team level.
MILITARY POLICE ESCORT GUARD COMPANY

TOE 19647L000

FM RADIO NET

CO CDR

\[ \text{TO BN NET} \]

\[ \text{AN/VRC 89A} \]

\[ G \]

4 PLT HQ

\[ \text{AN/VRC 91} \]

\[ \text{AN/VRC 91} \]

\[ \text{AN/VRC 91} \]

\[ \text{AN/VRC 91} \]

3 MP SQUADS/PER PLT

\[ \text{VRC 91} \]

\[ \text{PV5 6} \]

\[ \text{VRC 91} \]

\[ \text{PV5 6} \]

\[ \text{VRC 91} \]

\[ \text{PV5 6} \]
DISCUSSION AND DEPLOYMENT

The military police escort guard company, by virtue of its mission, is responsible for providing supervisory and security personnel for the evacuation and movement of EPWs and CIs.

COMPANY COMMANDER (Paragraph 01)

One AN/VRC-89A radio is required, mounted on the company commander’s vehicle, to maintain a command and control link with the platoons. The AN/GRA-39 radio is required for the commander to operate in a remote mode during tactical operations.

PLATOON HEADQUARTERS (Paragraph 02)

Four AN/VRC-91A radios are required, mounted on the platoon leader’s vehicles, to maintain a command and control link with the company headquarters and with the squads within the platoon.

MP SQUADS (Paragraph 03)

Twelve AN/VRC-91A/PRC-119A radios are required for the squad leaders to maintain a mounted or dismounted communications link with the platoon headquarters and company headquarters. The radios are also required for the squad leaders to command and control their squads while the squads are performing their assigned missions. Because EPW operations frequently require the dispersed placement of MP squads throughout the length of a convoy or pedestrian movement of EPW, it is essential that each squad be linked via FM communications to the platoon for movement control.
MISSION

The unit mission is to provide guards for EPWs and CIs or to provide guards for US military prisoners, installations, and facilities.

ASSIGNMENT

The unit is assigned--

- To the EPW camp (TOE 19256H) or EPW and CI battalion (TOE 19646L000) when assigned the mission of guarding EPWs and CIs.

- To the MP confinement battalion (TOE 19316H or 19656L000) when assigned the mission of guarding US military prisoners.

- To the MP battalion (TOE 19076H or 19176L000) when assigned the mission of providing guards for installations and facilities.

- To the railway operations battalion (TOE 55226H) when assigned the mission of providing guards for railway terminal operations.

CAPABILITIES

At Level I, on a 24-hour basis, this unit can provide any of the following:

- Security for a confinement facility containing 500 US military prisoners.

- Security guards for three railway terminals, each having up to eight tracks, for EPW/CI operations and protection of sensitive materials within the terminal.

- Compound guards for securing an EPW and CI compound containing up to 2,000 EPWs and CIs.

- Guards for one military installation or facility up to 240,000 square yards in size which contains sensitive material. This unit can also provide guards for material in transit.

All of the capabilities listed above represent the maximum capabilities of this organization when performing each function exclusively.

Individuals of this organization can assist in coordinated defense of the unit’s area or installation.

This unit performs unit maintenance on organic equipment with the exception of power generation equipment.
This unit is dependent upon--

- Appropriate elements of the Corps or TA for maintenance on power generation equipment, health, religious, legal, financial, personnel, and administrative services.

- An area TMDE support team for repair and calibration of TMDE.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

The basis of allocation is--

- One per 2,000 EPW and CI in a corps EPW and CI facility.

- One per 500 US military prisoners in confinement.

- One per railway operations battalion.

- One per military facility or installation up to 240,000 squad yards in size which contains sensitive material.

METHODS OF OPERATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

The Military Police Guard Company is organized as shown on the Organizational Chart, Section 1, of the DTOE. A detailed description of functions and operations follows:

- Paragraph 01, Company Headquarters. Provides resources for company command, operations, administration, supply, mess, and maintenance functions.

- Paragraph 02, Guard Platoon Headquarters. Provides command and control to the squads performing military police guard missions.

- Paragraph 03, Military Police Guard Squads. Perform guard duties as directed by the platoon leader/platoon sergeant. The 11-man squads consist of an E6 squad leader, two E5 military police, four E4 military police, and four military police.
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

SECTION I

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

[Organizational chart diagram]

MP GUARD CO

CO HQ

3 GUARD PLT

PLT HQ

3 GUARD SQD

01

02

03

MP2007 1-68
DISCUSSION AND DEPLOYMENT

The military police guard company, by virtue of its mission, is responsible for providing compound guards, tower guards, labor detail guards, and railway terminal guards. The missions are accomplished by company assets, normally operating in a fixed area of operation.

COMPANY COMMANDER (Paragraph 01)

One AN/VRC-89A radio is required, mounted on the company commander's vehicle, to maintain a command and control link with the platoons. The AN/GRA-39 radio is required for the commander to operate in a remote mode during tactical operations.

PLATOON HEADQUARTERS (Paragraph 02)

Three AN/VRC-91A radios are required, mounted on the platoon leaders' vehicles, to maintain a command and control link with the company headquarters and with the squads within the platoon.

MP SQUADS (Paragraph 03)

Nine AN/VRC-91A radios are required for the squad leaders to maintain a mounted or dismounted communications link with the platoon headquarters and company headquarters. The radios are also required for the squad leaders to command and control their squads while the squads are performing their designated missions.
INSTRUCTIONS

The practice exercise is designed to test your knowledge of the material presented in lesson 1, Tables of Organization and Equipment. To check your understanding of the lesson, answer the questions listed below. All the questions are multiple-choice with one correct (or best) answer. Try to answer all the questions without referring to the lesson. When you have completed the practice exercise, refer to the feedback section.

1. A TOE is--
   A. a table of trailer authorizations.
   B. a description of equipment and personnel.
   C. a table of organization and equipment.
   D. a table of organization E-dates.

2. The mission statement of a TOE is found in the section titled--
   A. capabilities.
   B. category.
   C. organization.
   D. assignment.

3. A base TOE is--
   A. an old organization design.
   B. a document which identifies minimum essential wartime requirements.
   C. a document which contains a new design with futuristic equipment.
   D. a personnel document only.

4. Category III units are those which--
   A. continuously operate at 50-70 percent strength.
   B. normally perform missions in the communications zone.
   C. are seldom given alternate functions.
   D. do not function without augmentation.

5. The HHC, military police brigade (TOE 19-262J or 19172L000), is allocated on the basis of--
   A. two per Corps.
   B. one per TAACOM.
   C. two per contingency command.
   D. one per two MP battalions.
6. The primary mission of the headquarters, headquarters detachment (HHD), military police battalion (TOE 19076H or 19176L000) is to support--
   A. three to six MP companies.
   B. two to four MP companies.
   C. one to five MP companies.
   D. two to five MP companies.

7. The combat support MP Company's (TOE 19077J or 19177L000) Level I capabilities on a 24-hour basis include--
   A. reinforcement of one division MP company.
   B. port security of any size port.
   C. garrison law and order for 75,000 personnel.
   D. security of two major headquarters.

8. Light division military police companies may require augmentation--
   A. to provide security for the division CP.
   B. to staff a PM section.
   C. to perform BCC.
   D. to conduct river crossing operations.

9. The heavy security company (TOE 19197J or 19197L000)--
   A. requires extensive augmentation to perform its wartime mission.
   B. is normally assigned to a division.
   C. requires no augmentation to perform its wartime mission.
   D. only support special weapons sites in CONUS.

10. The military police guard company's (TOE 19247H or 19667L000) mission is--
    A. to perform MSR security.
    B. to guard EPWs and CIs only when the MP escort guard company is not available.
    C. to guard EPWs and CIs and US prisoners.
    D. to secure the Corps CP.
## Lesson 1

### Practice Exercise

**Answer Key and Feedback**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.   | C. A table of organization and equipment.  
TOE is a table which prescribes the normal mission, organizational structure, personnel, and equipment requirement for all military units organized under the same standard requirements code (SRC) for a type of military unit. (Page 1-1, para 6.) |
| 2.   | C. Organization.  
SECTION I (ORGANIZATION). This section is divided into seven parts: Mission. (Page 1-2, para 7.) |
| 3.   | B. A document which identifies minimum essential wartime requirements.  
A base TOE is an organization design based on doctrine and equipment currently available. It is the lowest common denominator of modernization and identifies the minimum essential wartime requirements for personnel and equipment common to all units of a given type organization. (Page 1-2, para 1.) |
| 4.   | B. Normally perform mission in the communications zone.  
The unit functions habitually in the communications zone or along the lines of communications leading to the COMMZ. (Page 1-3, para 7.) |
| 5.   | B. One per TAACOM.  
Basis of allocation. One per Theater Army Area Command. (Page 1-12, para 4.) |
| 6.   | A. Three to six MP companies.  
CAPABILITIES: At level I, this unit can accomplish the following: Command, staff planning, administration, and supervision of battalion operations for three to six military police companies. (Page 1-21, para 3.) |
7. A. Reinforcement of one division MP company.

CAPABILITIES: On a 24-hour basis, at level I this unit can provide any one of the following capabilities: Reinforcement of one division MP company. (Page 1-30, para 3.)

8. D. To conduct river crossing operations.

MP assets from the Corps, OPCON to the division PM, may be required for . . . river crossing operations. (Page 1-40, para 4.)

9. C. Requires no augmentation to perform its wartime mission.

CAPABILITIES: This unit requires no augmentation for its wartime mission. (Page 1-42, para 3.)

10. C. To guard EPWs and CIs and US prisoners.

The unit mission is to provide guards for EPWs and CIs or to provide guards for US military prisoners, installations, and facilities. (Page 1-66, para 1.)
LESSON 2
ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT
Critical Task: 03-3762.00-2210

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION
In this lesson you will learn how military police units are organized, employed, and provide support on the battlefield.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ACTION: Describe the organization and employment of military police units and how they provide support to the Army Operations.

CONDITION: You will have this subcourse, pencil, and paper.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency on this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the final subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 19-1, FM 19-4, FM 100-5, FM 100-16, and FM 101-5.

INTRODUCTION
The military police will help commanders meet the challenges of the battlefield. Military police have always provided the Army a wide range of support. MP are ready to perform this wide range of support with a limited, but flexible force. Each MP team is ready to conduct combat operations, combat support operations, and combat service support operations.

This lesson covers MP employment on the battlefield to support echelon commander's missions, to include BCC, area security, EPW operations, and law and order operations.

PART A - EMPLOYMENT OF MP ASSETS

DEFINITION. Employment is a process whereby the unit leader balances the prioritized requirements for MP support and the available MP assets. The two major areas which are considered for employment of MP resources are MP missions and the threat.

MISSIONS. The military police have four battlefield missions. They perform BCC. They provide area security (AS). They take charge of EPWs. And, when needed, they help provide law and order. Each of these missions is composed
of a number of operations. The operations may be done independently or in any combination needed to accomplish the missions. The MP, by performing the operations that comprise their missions, provide a full range of battlefield support.

Because MP assets are committed, all assets are committed at all times. The specific operations MP units perform at a given time are determined by the echelon commander's need and by the availability of MP resources. The tactical commander, through the command's PM, sets the priorities of need for MP operations.

The PM, aware that not all MP missions can be accomplished all of the time, continuously effects a trade-off between the number and kind of MP operations that can be resourced. To meet the priorities set by the commander's tactical plan, the PM often allocates MP assets for MP combat operations or MP combat support operations. He less often allocates them for MP combat service support operations.

BATTLEFIELD CIRCULATION CONTROL

BCC is a major MP battlefield mission. It expedites the forward, rearward, and/or lateral movement of combat resources. This mission assumes more importance than ever before. Travel on main supply routes (MSRs) will be dangerous and extremely difficult. Traffic will be heavy.

To reduce the effects of an active nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) environment on convoy operations, military vehicles will be more widely dispersed than on conventional battlefields of the past. Rather than traveling in long convoys, vehicles will move in many small formations. Access to alternate MSRs will be needed almost constantly as sections of MSRs become contaminated or blocked by road obstructions. There will be many stragglers as friendly forces become separated and disorganized by shock effects of nuclear and chemical warfare. Refugees, fleeing in panic in the face of such destruction, will be unlikely to follow the road directions of either civilian or military authorities. Routes set aside for military use can be expected to become clogged with refugees on foot and in privately owned vehicles. As the privately owned vehicles run out of gas, they will be abandoned all along the MSRs, creating further obstructions.

It is through this chaos that commanders must be able to shift elements of their combat forces quickly about the battlefield. Commanders must maneuver widely dispersed tactical units to concentrate them when and where the units are needed. They must receive supplies, replacement personnel, and reinforcing units quickly. They must not have their support blocked by battlefield clutter or their combat operations hindered by refugees flooding MSRs.

Military police, operating static posts or mobile patrols on MSRs, expedite military traffic. They help traffic move smoothly, quickly, and with the least amount of interference possible. MP in mobile patrols report on the status of key terrain influencing the military road network. They monitor road and traffic conditions and the level of NBC contamination in their areas of operation (AOs). Locating alternate supply routes, they reroute traffic to meet changes in tactical situations and route conditions. Military police BCC
operations help the commander get people, supplies, and equipment where and when they are needed.

Route Reconnaissance and Surveillance

As part of their BCC mission, MP conduct route reconnaissance operations to obtain detailed information on routes and on the nearby terrain from which the enemy can influence movement on those routes. MP continually monitor the condition of MSRs. They seek and report on routes that may be used as alternates. MP patrols look for restricting terrain, effects of weather on the route, damage to the route, NBC contamination, and the presence or absence of the enemy. When enemy activity is spotted, MP report it, maintain surveillance, and develop the situation. Seeking information for proposed traffic plans, they look at the type and number of routes that are available. They check load classifications, route widths, obstructions, and restrictions.

MP patrols report their observations of conditions on MSRs, including any priority intelligence requirements. The information gathered by the patrols serves as a resource for the combat commander for making operational decisions. It is quickly forwarded through the MP operational headquarters to the rear command post (CP)/rear area operations center (RAOC). It is also forwarded to engineer units to provide engineer commanders with a continuing source of information about route conditions. This information also goes to highway traffic division (HTD) at division, corps support command (COSCOM), and higher headquarters.

Main Supply Route Regulation Enforcement

MP undertake MSR regulation enforcement to keep MSRs free for resupply operations. In this way MP units support the command’s highway regulation measures. The measures, directed by whichever agency has jurisdiction over the road network in that AO, expedite movement on the MSRs. The measures are stated in the command’s highway regulation plan. They also appear in the traffic circulation plan; the engineer route, bridge, and tunnel reconnaissance reports; unit standing operating procedures; and other command directives.

The traffic circulation plan contains the specific measures needed to ensure smooth and efficient use of the road network. It assigns military route numbers and directions of travel. It locates light lines and blackout signs, highway regulation points, and MP traffic control posts (TCPs). Most important to MP, it gives the control classification of routes.

MP ensure classified routes are used only by authorized traffic. Vehicles trying to travel on roads too narrow for their passage or on roads unable to support their weight can obstruct the route. To expedite traffic on MSRs, MP operate static posts such as TCPs, roadblocks, checkpoints, holding areas, and defiles at critical points. Mobile teams, patrolling between static posts, monitor traffic and road conditions. They gather information on friendly and enemy activity and help stranded vehicles and crews. They also place temporary route signs along MSRs. The signs warn of hazards and act as guides for drivers unfamiliar with a route.
Straggler Control

MP performing their BCC mission return stragglers to military control. Mobile patrol, TCP, and checkpoint teams do this as part of their day-to-day operation.

Most stragglers are simply persons who have become separated from their command by events on the battlefield. MP direct these uninjured stragglers either to their parent unit or to a replacement unit as command policies dictate. If stragglers are ill, wounded, or in shock, MP give them first aid. Then they have them moved to the nearest medical facility. MP ensure stragglers attempting to avoid return to their units are escorted to their command.

Following NBC attacks or major enemy breakthroughs resulting in large numbers of lost, dazed, and demoralized military personnel, MP set up special posts for straggler control. Mobile patrols operate between posts and also direct or collect stragglers. When many stragglers are present in a combat theater, straggler collecting points are also needed. If allied forces are present in the theater, each nation establishes a straggler collecting point for its own personnel. MP teams are aware of each location. Using whatever transport is available, MP transfer stragglers from TCPs and checkpoints to a straggler collecting point. There they are screened and sorted for removal to a medical facility or returned to their units to reconstitute the tactical commander’s combat force.

MP report information about stragglers with whom they come in contact. This information, compiled by the PM section, is then forwarded to the assistant chief of staff, GI. Information given by stragglers that is of immediate tactical value is reported through the PM to intelligence and tactical operations centers as soon as possible.

Refugee Control

Refugee control operations are the responsibility of G5/S5 and/or host: nation (HN) authorities. HP expediting traffic on MSRs may encounter refugee movements, which could hinder military traffic. MP assist, direct, or deny the movement of civilians whose location, direction of movement, or actions may hinder operations. The HN government is responsible for identifying routes for the safe movement of refugees out of an AO. When US commanders receive HN authorization for population movement control, MP redirect refugees to alternate routes established by the HN government.

US military forces do not assume control of refugee movement unless requested to do so by the HN or unless operating in an environment with a hostile government. When the senior commander assumes this responsibility, MP set up TCPs at critical points on the route to direct refugees to secondary roadways and areas not used by military forces.

Intelligence Collecting and Reporting

Timely and accurate intelligence can help defeat the enemy threat. Intelligence collecting and reporting play a vital role in supporting commanders on the battlefield. MP collect and report information and
intelligence during the normal course of all MP missions. MP efforts support the echelon commander's overall intelligence collection plan. And MP are often specifically tasked to collect information.

In carrying out their BCC mission MP collect intelligence on an almost continuous basis. As MP aggressively patrol, they are able to gather information about the terrain, weather, and activities in their AO. As part of their BCC efforts, they routinely talk to soldiers, local police, and the populace, gathering "human intelligence." They question the local populace about suspicious activity. They also develop contacts with local authorities.

Information Dissemination

During Army Operations swiftly changing combat situations make timely and accurate information about the location of units imperative. MP provide information to soldiers, units, and other road users in the course of all MP missions. In carrying out their BCC mission MP do this on an almost continuous basis. Dispersed throughout broad AO, MP acquire information from units and persons they encounter. They furnish this information to other MP units in the area, as well as forward it through their operational chain of command. MP also furnish information about their AO to others who find themselves in areas they do not know. MP inform personnel moving through their locations of supply points and medical facilities. MP provide information about MSRs, critical points, contaminated areas, and holding areas, as well as the general location of major units.

Area Security

Area security operations include the following missions: Area reconnaissance and surveillance, security of designated critical assets, security of special ammunition, base response force operations, air base ground defense, terrorism counteraction, area damage control operations, and NBC detecting and reporting.

Area Reconnaissance and Surveillance

As part of their area security mission, MP serve as the eyes and ears of the commander in the rear area by seeking and reporting information obtained by recon patrols. MP units conduct area reconnaissance to gain information to help guard against unexpected enemy attack in the rear area. They gain information about area activity on a planned basis to keep up with changes in the battlefield environment. Based on the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) process, they monitor likely avenues of approach and landing zones (LZs) or drop zones (DZs) to give early warning of rear area enemy activity. MP seek specific information about towns, ridgelines, woods, and other terrain features from which the enemy can influence movements along road networks. They pay close attention to areas near facilities designated critical by the commander, such as key bridges, depots, terminals, logistic support clusters, nuclear ammunition supply points (NASPs), communications centers, and command and control headquarters.
Security of Designated Critical Assets

MP usually perform their area security mission across their entire AO. But they may be tasked at times to provide security to key personnel and facilities.

MP provide security around critical facilities by operating a mobile security screen. This standoff protection detects and defends against the threat before it can move within direct fire range of the facilities. MP provide security to critical cells within the corps and TAACOM main CPs. When MP provide security for the division main CP, they secure the all source production section (ASPS). MP may also provide access-control posts and act as a response force. When the CP relocates, MP provide in-transit security.

MP may provide protective services to key personnel. They may do this by providing access control of restricted areas within CPs. They also may do this by providing close-in personal security. Or they may use in-transit and static security measures around the clock.

MP may provide convoy security for top-priority units transporting especially critical supplies to tactical forces. MP may help secure critical facilities like conventional ammunition supply points (ASPs), pipelines, railways, and deep water ports. Even critical structures such as dams, bridges, and tunnels may be secured. But MP are not resourced for this mission and a trade-off in other MP mission areas will occur.

Security of Special Ammunition

The security of special ammunition is vital because of the high expectancy of intensive combat operations in the rear and the high priority accorded the ammunition as a Threat target. MP defend this high priority threat target by using proactive and tactical measures to counter the threat. MP provide security in depth using an all-around perimeter defense. This may be enhanced by military working dogs (MWDs), electronic sensors, and mounted and dismounted security patrols. MP provide security and route recon for in-transit special ammunition convoys.

Base Response Force Operations

The MP are the base and base cluster commanders' link for detection, early warning, and deployment against enemy attacks in the rear. Information gathered by MP units dispersed throughout the rear area helps apprise commanders of enemy activity near bases. And when the rear CP/RAOC determines the need, MP response to bases under attack.

A base commander's defense of a base is the cornerstone of the rear operations missions. The base commander is responsible for the defeat of all Level I threats. When this threat exceeds his capabilities, he may request MP support. MP near bases and base clusters respond quickly. They consolidate into squads or platoons and arrive to help defend against the threat.
Counterincursion Operations

MP conduct counterincursion operations to discover the enemy. Their intent is to keep the enemy from dictating the time and place of an encounter. Threat doctrine sets high priority on capturing or incapacitating special weapons ammunition storage and delivery means. Equally important objectives are communications nodes and centers and air bases. General-purpose MP units providing area security operate near many of these objectives. Organic special purpose MP security companies are often part of the main defense element for these bases. Thus it is likely that MP will come in contact with incursions of enemy tactical units with great frequency.

The MP are the response force for Level II threats in the rear area. MP act to counter small enemy incursions attempting to gain access to LZs, DZs, and avenues of approach to critical assets. MP also react to airborne, airmobile, or ground incursions in the rear area.

For Level III incursions, MP respond to learn the size and apparent intent of the threat. They stay to monitor threat activity and to delay or disrupt its progress. If the MP are tasked by the G3 to delay a Level III threat, the MP commander (PM/MP brigade commander) will consolidate MP assets, take operational control (OPCON) of other forces specified to support, and execute a delay until the TCF commander on the tactical situation, and, if tasked to do so, stay to help defeat the threat.

Air Base Ground Defense Operations

On the future battlefield, air support of ground operations is imperative. The US Army has assumed the mission of providing exterior defense against ground attack of US Air Force bases. If MP are tasked to defend air bases, they will defend with aggressive defense tactics. MP employ screening measures, mounted and dismounted patrols, and the use of listening posts (LPs), observation posts (OPs), and defensive positions located on key terrain. Where agreements so specify, the HN will assume the external air base ground defense (ABGD) mission.

Terrorism Counteraction

In a theater of operations, MP conduct terrorism counteraction to maintain or restore control in areas vulnerable to terrorist actions. MP use both reactive and offensive actions to attempt to destroy terrorist operations in the rear area. MP counteractions include raids and rescues as well as show of force and intelligence gathering. MP coordinate terrorism counteraction with HN officials. This coordination ensures MP action is in accordance with the HN internal defense policy.

Area Damage Control Operations

MP units take measures to support ADC before, during, and after hostile actions or natural and man-made disasters. In the Army Operations, ADC takes on added significance. MSRs damaged by enemy NBC action can become contaminated or unusable from battlefield clutter. ADC operations help reduce the level of damage or lessen its effect. This helps restore combat operations and support. Maximum use should be made of any HN capabilities.
MP provide support that includes but is not limited to BCC, refugee control, straggler control, NBC detecting and reporting, and some local physical security when required.

MP will report and block off affected areas. They also secure critical activities and reroute battlefield movement to alternate road networks.

NBC Detecting and Reporting

On the battlefield the need to detect, report, and mark NBC hazards is significant. MP play a vital role in NBC operations by detecting, monitoring, and reporting the presence of NBC hazards. They do this in the course of performing any of their MP missions. As part of their area security mission, MP moving off-road for area reconnaissance and other area security operations are especially well suited to detect NBC hazards. Each MP team has equipment to do so. And because MP are mobile and have communication assets, they can detect and monitor large areas. Once an NBC hazard has been detected MP monitor the hazard, mark the area, and report its status through their operational channels. MP can direct units to bypass contaminated road networks or areas. MP performance of this operation is essential to the early detection of NBC hazards in the rear area.

THE MP ENEMY PRISONER OF WAR MISSION

The MP EPW mission is of humane as well as tactical importance. In any conflict involving US forces, safe and humane treatment of EPW is provided. MP perform their EPW operations to collect and evacuate EPW from the battle area. More EPW can be expected than in previous conflicts. Entire units of enemy forces, separated and disorganized from the shock of intensive combat, may be captured. This will place a tremendous burden on tactical forces and their commanders. Tactical commanders must have their forces available for combat. At the same time they must resolve the problem of removing EPW from the main battle area (MBA).

MP support tactical commanders by undertaking EPW operations. They relieve the tactical commander of the need to use combat forces to do this.

EPW operations include the following sub-missions:

- Collection.
- Evacuation.
- Internment.

EPW collection and evacuation operations. MP teams receive EPW and CIs from combat units as far forward as possible. They maintain accountability of them. MP protect and provide humane treatment for them. They safeguard and evacuate them promptly to the rear. MP fighting rear operations as response forces also function as capturing troops.

EPW internment operations. In a mature theater of operations, MP escort guard companies, guard companies, and prisoner of war processing companies guard and
process EPWs and CI collected by MP teams in the combat zone. MP units also guard EPW and CIs at camps in the COMMZ, allied countries, or in CONUS.

THE MP LAW AND ORDER MISSION

The MP law and order mission extends the combat commander's command and control. MP perform their law and order operations to suppress the chance for criminal behavior or to confine US prisoners. They conduct law and order operations only when the combat commander requires it and when battle intensity permits. The commander's need for these operations depends on the tactical situation. The need for law and order also depends on the level of command involved and the location of the command on the battlefield.

During intense and continuous combat like that expected in a developing theater of operations, MP are needed to expedite and conserve vital resources for combat forces. But the need for law and order operations, and the MP to perform them, increases during lulls in battle or in areas not actively involved in combat operations. Law and order operations are more likely to be performed in a mature theater of operations.

Law and order operations include the following missions:

- Law enforcement.
- Criminal investigation.
- US military prisoner confinement.
- Combating terrorism.

Law enforcement. MP law enforcement operations help the commander keep his command combat efficient. MP maintain liaison activities with other DOD police organizations, with host-nation authorities, and allied police agencies. MP at all levels coordinate actions to remove conditions promoting crime and to reduce opportunities allowing crime.

Law enforcement operations on the battlefield, when they are conducted, are most often done as a part of other MP operations. MP perform physical security measures as part of their area security operations for the CP and for special ammunition. They regulate traffic and investigate accidents as a part of their BCC mission. They investigate deaths or special accidents only when the commander directs them to do so. Most investigations will be conducted by host-nation authorities. Crime prevention measures and selective enforcement measures are also performed as part of other missions.

During stand-down periods, courtesy patrols may be performed by non-MP personnel if the commander so directs.

Criminal investigation. MP investigate offenses against US forces or property committed by persons subject to military law. There are two types of criminal investigations on the battlefield. Minor crimes are investigated by personnel from MP company operations sections. During periods of combat, few MP investigations of minor incidents will be required. Major incidents involve death, serious bodily injury, and war crimes. These incidents are referred to
investigators of the US Army Criminal Investigation Division Command (USACIDC). They provide criminal investigation support to all US Army elements.

US military prisoner confinement. MP detain, sustain, protect, and evacuate US military prisoners. Whenever possible, soldiers awaiting trial remain in their units. Only when they present a hazard to the mission, themselves, or others are they placed in pretrial confinement under the control of MP. Convicted military prisoners are moved as soon as possible to confinement facilities outside the AO.

MP confinement operations parallel, but are separate from, the EPW evacuation system. A confinement center is maintained within the theater of operations only if distance or lack of transportation for prisoners demands it. When military prisoners are retained in-theater, temporary detention facilities may be established in the combat zone and in the COMMZ.

TERRORISM COUNTERACTION. As part of their law and order mission, MP effect terrorism counteraction to prevent or defeat terrorists operating within MP jurisdiction. MP antiterrorist and counterterrorist measures include implementing installation vulnerability assessments, developing procedures to detect terrorist actions before they occur, hardening likely targets, and offensive action to attempt to destroy terrorist elements when necessary. Specially trained MP provide protective services to protect key personnel against terrorist actions and conduct hostage negotiations to obtain the safe release of captives.

THE THREAT ON THE BATTLEFIELD. To successfully support commanders in the future battle, MP must understand the concept of Army Operations. They must understand the nature of the threat in the rear area. They must understand the doctrine and strategy of our nation's potential adversaries. And they must become familiar with its tactics, organization, and equipment.

Combat operations in separate battles fuse into one continuous battle. Operations in each area impact on operations in other areas. Under Army Operations Doctrine, the actions in all battle areas are synchronized into one coordinated battle.

Traditionally, the Army has fought close operations. But rear operations remain an experience for the future. The failure to protect the rear area could allow the Army to be decisively defeated by the enemy in the rear area even while it is winning elsewhere.

Military forces likely to be our adversaries pattern their doctrine, tactics, organizations, and equipment on the model set by the former Soviet military. Russian military tactical doctrine stresses decisive engagement. It stresses massive operations and fast-moving penetrations into their enemy's rear area. The intent is to attack and destroy reserve forces in the rear area. It believes that a resolute offense at fast tempo and to great depth will destroy an enemy force. It believes that victory is most easily and economically achieved by overwhelming their enemy with massive forces. Its losses may be high at the outset, but it believes a quick collapse of the enemy makes these tactics economical.
The enemy coordinates attacks in rear areas to be an extension of the battle being fought in the MBA. It uses rear attacks to destroy critical communication links. It intends to divert forces from the MBA. It also intends to disrupt and degrade the abilities of support forces.

The forces it employs in the rear area include air-dropped, air-landed, mechanized, and amphibious units. It also employs special operations units trained for reconnaissance and sabotage and activated sleeper-agent cells and agent networks.

The Russian conviction of the value of rear combat stems from their World War II experiences. The Soviets' extensive use of partisans tied down 24 German divisions. But German diversionary teams were so effective that the Soviets had to assign two regiments of internal security to protect the rear area of each Soviet field army.

Because the Russians strongly believed rear area combat to be effective, they developed doctrine to support their convictions.

Thus, adversaries using the former Soviet model can be expected to engage in intense combat activity in its enemy's rear area. Its forces will penetrate into the enemy's rear area. It will attempt to attack and destroy the enemy's reserve forces and rear area installations. Its highest priority targets will be nuclear and chemical command and control systems, warheads, and means of delivery and guidance elements. It will target command and control centers and communications networks. It also will target supply facilities, airfields, population centers, and nuclear weapons and their storage sites.

Enemy disruptions may occur deep in the rear area in what appears to be independent operations. Or it may occur immediately behind the MBA, closely coordinated with the actions of their maneuvering forces. Using elements of every tactical force and covert organization they have, it will go to any length to achieve success.

The Threat in the Rear Area. Because of the lethality and range of modern weapon systems and because of the enemy's intent to strike deep, units in rear areas will be as vulnerable to enemy action as units in the MBA. Operations to combat the threat in the rear area will compete for the tactical commander's attention and combat resources.

The danger to rear areas increases the importance of the MP as a combat power in the rear area. The battlefield commander, not having enough reserves in the rear areas to confront the threat, will depend on the military police. MP are the first mobile fighting force available to fight rear operations.

Threat Intensity

Enemy activity can occur any place in the rear at any level of intensity. Ground force threat elements impacting on rear operations are:

- Agents.
- Sympathizers.
- Terrorists.
- Special purpose forces.
Long-range reconnaissance teams.
Troop reconnaissance groups.
Airborne forces.
Heliborne forces.
Amphibious forces.
Forward detachment.
Operational maneuver groups (OMG).

The use of the full range of threat organizations must be expected. Agent activity and sabotage will occur. Special-purpose forces will attack targets one place to draw forces away from key targets elsewhere. These forces will attack targets of opportunity anywhere. Enemy tactical reconnaissance units will seek information throughout the rear area. Long-range reconnaissance teams will be operating up to 100 kilometers forward of the division main body. Airborne and air assault operations will be underway to linkup with advancing ground sites. Naval infantry will land on the coast to seize ports or surround friendly forces in that area. And while this is happening, threat forces will conduct tactical air, artillery, and missile strikes in advance of their forces moving forward through the main battle area.

Threat Location. The likelihood of MP units encountering and engaging in direct combat against rear area threat forces is high in all battlefield echelons. On an extended battlefield, the idea that the danger to the rear area decreases as you travel farther away from the FEBA is not true. Threat intensity depends not on geographical location, but on what operations the enemy believes must be mounted, and to what degree, to achieve its objective in the rear area.

At division rear battlefield depth, the full spectrum of threat activity from agents through troop reconnaissance groups will occur. Incursions of company size airborne or air assault forces can be expected in the division rear. Battalion size incursions may also be expected.

In the corps rear area, threat activity will be similar in composition and density to activity in the division rear. Reconnaissance activity, however, will be more operational than tactical. Incursions of company and regiment size forces may be used for airborne or air assault operations.

Since the late 1970s, important changes in the operational employment and organization of Soviet ground maneuver formations have been observed. The most significant operational change has been the concept of employing a tailored high-speed exploitation force at Army and probably front level. This force, called the operational maneuver group (OMG), is tailored for the situation and is designed to move deep into the enemy rear area and to seize critical objectives, normally before second echelon Soviet formations are committed to combat. A front OMG could be committed well before the front immediate objective (enemy corps rear) is attained.

Continuing back into the COMMZ, agent and sympathizer activity will concentrate along lines of communication (LOC) and other areas of military significance. Reconnaissance and Level III incursions will orient on strategic objectives. Incursion of division size airborne forces to establish and hold airheads are likely to occur behind or at least close to the corps rear boundary. Small multiple airborne assaults may also occur.
It must be clearly understood that threat doctrine and threat technology make the rear area a battle area, not a safe area. Threat forces coordinate attacks in the rear area with attacks in the main battle area. At the same time a full range of threat activity is occurring in the rear area, threat forces will be attempting penetrations of the MBA. It will try to push tank or motorized rifle formations into the division rear areas where it may attack any installation or troop formation it encounters. The technology used by threat forces increases the likelihood that combat operations of main-battle intensity will spill over into the rear area. The range and mobility of its weapons systems and its ability to carry out deep, fast-moving armor penetrations can intensify the battle in the rear area to the point where it cannot be distinguished from the main battle area of previous wars.

PART B - MP BATTLEFIELD ORGANIZATION

Military police support commanders at every echelon throughout a theater of operations. The geographical net of MP units extends across both the combat and communication zones. Wherever they are, MP units at each level of command respond to the operational needs of commanders.

The size of the MP force and the distribution of MP assets supporting a theater of operations depend largely on a number of issues affecting the conflict. If the conflict is fought as part of a wartime coalition of forces, the shared cost of supporting the forward deployed forces is far less than the total cost imposed by a unilateral action. Manpower obligations are also reduced. Protecting lines of communications and facilities can be a shared responsibility. No one MP force would be called on to protect them unassisted.

If a conflict erupts in a NATO country, the friendly host-nation can relieve US commanders of the need to provide forces for security and logistical support in the rear area. In a hostile territory the problems encountered by commanders can be extremely manpower intensive. If a commander does not have support from the local government, he must obligate much of the MP force to counter interference to military operations from a hostile population. And the commander will need a larger MP force or he will need to divert other military resources to protect the LOC.

If a conflict occurs in a developed country, the road networks and other transportation means of an industrialized nation are a distinct advantage to commanders moving much needed material and supplies. In developing countries, movement over large areas may depend on the presence of one good road. Enemy forces interdicting that MSR can create havoc with military operations. Adequate MP support on such an MSR becomes imperative.

If a conflict is fought in a theater of operations where policy permits EPW to be evacuated out of the theater, MP forces allocated to in-theater prisoner of war brigades may contain as few as 3,000 MP. Out-of-theater Manning could be filled by personnel other than MP. In a conflict where EPWs must be kept in the theater, guarding, supporting, and defending them can be an enormous drain on the theater's personnel and logistical resources. A mature theater where prisoners are retained may require as many as 13,000 MP in the EPW/CI brigade.
Within any theater of operations there is always a unified command made up of all branches of military service. A Theater Army (TA) is the Army component of this command. The TA organizes, equips, trains, and provides Army forces to support the needs of its theater of operations. It provides communicative, logistical, and administrative support for US forces in the theater. It coordinates host-nation support and rear area protection in the COMMZ. It also provides security and maintains discipline in the COMMZ. It may be tasked to provide logistical support such as supply, engineer, and health services to allied forces in the TA sector.

In an established theater, the TA commander divides the territory into a COMMZ and a combat zone. The TA headquarters and functional commands operate in the COMMZ. The TA's territorial responsibility for the combat zone is assigned to the corps. For ease of tactical control, the combat zone is divided into AOs, one for each corps. Each corps area is subdivided to provide an AO for each division. MP units are assigned to the TA and its subordinate commands to provide MP support throughout the theater of operations. (See Figure 2-1.)

MP SUPPORT IN THE COMMZ. In the COMMZ, MP support is provided to the theater Army by a TA provost marshal and by MP units assigned to theater Army subordinate commands. MP units are assigned to the TAACOMs, the personnel command (PERSCOM), the transportation command (TRANSCOM), and the TAs petroleum group, ordnance group, and special ammunition brigade.

Most MP units in the COMMZ are assigned to TAACOMs. An MP brigade is assigned to each TAACOM to support the forces operating within the TAACOMs AO. MP assigned to a TAACOM perform all four MP battlefield missions. They provide combat, combat support, and combat service support operations within their TAACOMs AO.

MP units assigned to other TA subordinate commands in the COMMZ provide only the special MP support those commands need. MP are assigned to the PERSCOM to support that command's internment and confinement missions. They process, evacuate, and intern EPW and CIs and confine US military prisoners. MP are assigned to the TRANSCOM and to the TA's petroleum group and special ammunition brigade to provide security of designated critical facilities and supplies. (See Figure 2-1.)

MP SUPPORT IN THE COMBAT ZONE. In the combat zone, MP support is provided to each corps and division. An MP brigade is assigned to each corps. The MP brigade commander is the corps' PM. A separate MP company and PM are assigned to each division. MP units assigned to division and corps, like MP units assigned to TAACOMs, perform all four MP battlefield missions. They provide combat, combat support, and combat service support operations within their commands' AOs.

Types of MP units. Most MP units supporting a theater of operations perform all four MP missions. These units are the "general-purpose" MP units assigned to divisions, corps, and TAACOMs. They provide all forms of MP support to the forces operating within their AOs.
Figure 2-1.
General-purpose units may have AOs that coincide with the boundaries of the supported unit. For example, an MP platoon supporting a forward brigade has an AO that corresponds to the brigade's area of operation. Or they may have AOs that are subareas of operations assigned to them by higher headquarters. For example, an MP company of a corps or TAACOM MP battalion is assigned an AO from the parent: MP battalion.

Some MP units, however, are special-purpose, of "functional," units. Functional MP units perform only one mission. They are assigned to the PERSCOM, the TRANSCOM, and the TA's petroleum group and special ammunition brigade. Nearly all functional MP units are located in the COMMZ. They are introduced gradually into a maturing theater of operations as the need for their particular mission increases in proportion to the size of the force being supported. Functional MP units are needed only after the number of troops in action has increased the need for a specific form of MP support beyond the level that can be furnished by general-purpose MP units.

TYPES OF MP COMMAND AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIPS. Military police units are assigned to, attached to, or placed under the operational control (OPCON) of the units they support. Their command and control relationship may be changed briefly to provide better support for a specific operation.

From TA level down to division, MP units are assigned to their supported command on a long-term basis. Below division level, MP units are often attached. That is, they are placed in an organization on a temporary basis. Unless the attachment order limits responsibility or degree of control, the commander of the unit to which the MP element is attached has the same control over the attached unit that he has over his assigned units. However, the parent unit usually remain responsible for transfer and promotion of personnel. Sometimes, to streamline support efforts, units are attached to an organization for supply, maintenance, and administrative support only.

MP units may be placed under the OPCON of another unit's commander for short-term operations. They remain in this relationship only as long as they are needed. Usually this is just a matter of hours. The commander having OPCON of an MP unit assigns tasks, sets objectives, and directs the accomplishment of the mission. He is not obligated, however, to provide the unit with any type of support. For example, a corps MP company can be placed under the OPCON of a division commander for brief operations like river crossings. The division PM, acting as the division commander's agent, places elements of the company where they are needed in the division's AO.

TYPES OF MP SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS. MP units on the battlefield provide GS or DS. MP units that support their assigned command or area of operations as a whole, and not just a subelement of it, provide general support.

MP units that give their priority of support to particular subelements of their assigned command provide direct support. MP units providing DS are not attached or assigned to the units they support. They remain under the command and operational control of their MP commander. However, they receive and execute operational tasking directly from, and give priority to, the support unit.
MP STAFF RELATIONSHIPS. Throughout the theater of operations, the senior MP officer at each echelon is the commander's advisor for MP operations. He is a member of the command's special staff. The TA PM is the theater's senior PM. He is responsible for staff supervision of MP matters at TA level. In TAACOMs and corps, the MP brigade commanders are also their command's PM. As PMs they serve on their commander's special staff as planners for MP operations. At division level the senior MP officer is the division PM.

PART C - MP SUPPORT TO DIVISIONS AND SEPARATE BRIGADES

Military police units in divisions and separate brigades provide essential support to forward combat commanders. Support is concentrated on MP combat operations and combat support operations. MP expedite the forward movement of combat resources. They evacuate EPW from forward areas. They provide security for the main CP and they operate EPW collecting points. They provide combat power and they are often an initial response force against the threat in a command's rear area.

A division is the basic unit of combined arms and services of the Army. It is the smallest unit in the Army in which all the arms and services are represented in enough strength to permit large-scale operations. An MP company is assigned to each division. These MP companies provide support in division and brigade rear areas.

Military police also support separate brigades. Support to a separate brigade is provided by an MP platoon with four squads assigned to each separate brigade. MP may augment, but are not assigned to, the armored cavalry regiment. An MP platoon provides the support to a separate brigade that an MP company provides to a division.

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION AND SEPARATE BRIGADE MP UNITS. The organization of MP units supporting divisions and separate brigades is set by TOEs. The organizations are as follows:

- AIM Division - TOE 19-17H710
- Heavy Division - TOE 19-217J400 or 19-333L000
- Light Division - TOE 19-117J400 or 19-323L000
- Air Assault Division - TOE 19-37J000 or 19-343L000
- Airborne Division - TOE 19-37J000 or 19-313L000

Division MP. The assets in a division MP company provide a PM and his supporting staff and the company itself to perform MP support.

The PM plans the use of all MP assets supporting the division. He controls MP assets in the division AO through his operations section.

The MP company commander directs the employment of company assets. Through his company HQ he provides administrative, maintenance, and logistical support to the company. Personnel administration and mess support are provided by the division's support command.

The company HQ consists mainly of an HQ section, a maintenance section, a supply section, and a tactical communications section. These sections support the PM section and the company’s platoons.
Each MP platoon in a division MP company has a platoon HQ and squads. Similarity of organization allows MP teams to be used interchangeably to perform MP operations. Any team in a platoon can do any team-level operation the company commander assigns.

Separate Brigade MP. The assets of an MP platoon supporting a separate brigade are organized like the assets of a division MP company, but on a smaller scale. Platoon assets include a brigade PM and PM section to perform staff functions. The platoon's other assets execute the platoon's missions. The platoon leader, through his platoon HQ, provides the command and control for the platoon. Administrative, maintenance, logistical, and mess support is provided by the brigade to which the MP platoon is assigned.

The platoon's squads carry out the missions. The number of squads in a platoon supporting a separate brigade and the number of persons in the brigade's PM operations section vary with the need and the size to each separate brigade.

COMMAND AND CONTROL. The command and control of MP units supporting divisions or separate brigades extends downward from the tactical commander. The division PM has OPCON of division MP units and any MP assets attached or placed under OPCON from corps. The MP company commander fights the day-to-day battle. He commands the company and any platoons attached or operationally controlled from other commands. Each platoon leader directs and supervises his platoon and the execution of its missions.

The separate brigade PM has OPCON of brigade MP assets the way the division PM has OPCON of division MP assets. The platoon leader, under the OPCON of the brigade PM, directs the execution of his platoon's missions.

STAFF RELATIONSHIPS. The PM advises the commander of a division or a separate brigade on MP operations. He is the MP special staff officer on the tactical commander's staff. As such, he works for the chief of staff under the primary coordinating staff supervision of the ACofS, G3.

SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS. The support relationships of MP units supporting divisions and those supporting separate brigades differ. A division MP company provides general support to the division rear area and direct support to the division's brigades (except in a light division). An MP platoon supporting a separate brigade provides only general support to its command.

In a division, each brigade routinely receives one MP platoon for direct support. The platoon's DS relationship or attachment is interrupted only when an operation requires all platoons in an MP company to function as a unit. This would occur, for example, in a division-size river crossing operation. The platoons remain under company control no longer than necessary. Then they resume their attachment or DS relationship to their brigades.

In a division, general support is provided by platoons operating from the brigade rear to the division rear boundary.

In a separate brigade, the MP platoon employs all of its squads to provide general support to the entire brigade AO. The number of squads employed will vary with the brigade's size and mission.
EMPLOYMENT OF THE HEAVY DIVISION MP COMPANY TOE 19-217J400 OR 19-333L000. The heavy division MP company is designed to provide flexible, tailored MP support to quickly bring significant combat power to bear in fighting rear operations. Careful planning of MP employment and prioritizing of missions is especially important in the organization.

Provost Marshal Section. In the heavy division MP company, the PM section is organized to support split-cell operations at the main and rear CPs. Because the PM must be mobile to ensure that he is fully aware of the current status of critical MP operations, the operations officer in one of the PM cells handles the routine operation of the section. He monitors ongoing division operations and MP support. He helps provide long-range planning and interface with the primary division staff. He forwards the PM's taskings to the division MP company commander or augmenting MP company commander. The assistant PM and an operations sergeant are geographically separated from the PM. They set up operations at the other CP. From there they coordinate requirements with division staff personnel.

MP Company Headquarters. The company headquarters initially locates near the division rear CP in the division support area (DSA). Once augmentation arrives from corps, the headquarters relocates with one of its GS platoons operating behind the brigade rear boundary.

Although there are six platoons in the heavy division MP company--three GS and three DS platoons--the reduced manpower in the GS platoons necessitates a change in their employment and the use of augmentation to accomplish required missions. (See Figure 2-2 for employment.)

GS Platoon Employment. One GS platoon will locate in the vicinity of the division main CP. This platoon will provide security for the division main CP and security of the ASPS. When augmented, the platoon will have a limited area of operations in which to perform BCC, area security, and limited law and order missions.

If the division commander has determined the situation requires the MP company to be augmented by the division band, the MP company commander may task the bandmaster to perform aspects of division main CP security and ASPS security.

The second GS platoon will normally have its platoon HQ located in the DSA. It will be assigned an area of operation to perform BCC and area security. In addition, elements of this platoon will provide security and operate the division central EPW collecting point.

If augmented, the MP company commander may task the bandmaster to perform EPW security at the division central EPW collecting point.

The third GS platoon will be located where the platoon leader can best support and control the platoon's activities. This platoon will normally have the largest area of operation in which to conduct BCC, area security, and law and order missions. This GS platoon will also be tasked to provide MP teams to evacuate EPWs from the division forward EPW collecting points located in the brigade support areas.
The three GS platoons’ areas of operations are configured based on METT-T, the availability of additional MP support, and the availability of the division band. Employment is at team level.

DS Platoon Employment. Each DS platoon will normally have its platoon HQ located in the BSA of the brigade it is supporting. Each platoon will perform MP missions as prioritized by the brigade commander. These missions will consist of BCC, area security, EPW operations, and limited law and order operations.

Augmentation to the Heavy Division MP Company. When the division band augments the heavy division MP company, it is employed under the operational control of the MP company commander. Band members report through their chain of command to the bandmaster who retains command and control of the band. The bandmaster may collocate with the MP company HQ and organizes the band by task to perform assigned missions. The band relies on division assets for logistical and administrative support.

Corps MP augmentation elements, when provided, are under the operational control of the division PM. Company-sized augmentation forces may be attached to the heavy division and are tasked directly by the PM.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION MP COMPANY TOE 19-11J400 OR 19-323L000. The light infantry division MP company is designed to provide flexible, tailored MP support which quickly brings significant combat power to bear against the rear threat. The MP company is organized to provide three platoons in general support of the division rear. MP teams are distributed along the MSRs to perform independent, sustained operations across the division rear area. Although the size of the division rear area varies, the amount of assets required to control the MSR network will not decrease. In fact, the complexity of MSR control and combat operations will be proportionate to the amount of augmentation from corps that will be present in the division area of operations. The light infantry division MP company is not organized to provide direct support platoons to the maneuver brigades as in the heavy and AIM divisions. Because of this, the brigades must now perform those traditional MP missions in the brigade area.

Those missions include:

- Battlefield circulation control.
- Area security in the brigade trains area.
- Operation of the division forward EPW collecting points.
- Some aspects of law and order operations in the brigade area.

Priority must be given to augmentation by corps military police assets if brigade assets cannot conduct these missions.

Employment. Two general support platoons are given an area of operation by the MP company commander. These operational areas are configured based on METT-T and provide support for BCC. The platoons will provide rear operations.
within their operational areas, as required, and be prepared to evacuate EPWs from the division forward EPW collecting points.

One GS platoon is collocated with the provost marshal section in the vicinity of the division main CP and allocates its resources to provide CP security, mobile patrols, and static security posts. This platoon will also provide one team to operate the division central EPW collecting point. (See Figure 2-3.)

Augmentation of the Light Infantry MP Company. The light infantry division is optimized for conflict against light forces or combat against medium to heavy forces in close terrain. It is specifically designed to readily accept and employ combat, combat support, and combat service support augmentation assets from corps. Augmentation increases the division’s effectiveness within a specific operational environment or when conducting extended operations. The number and type of elements required to augment the division will vary according to METT-T as it relates to the light infantry division and the scheme of maneuver.

Division band. Augmentation from the division band is required for security of key facilities. When the division commander decides that the situation requires it, the band assumes their secondary mission. Specifically, the secondary mission of the band is to augment the division military police company to assist in its responsibilities for--

- Security of the division main command post.
- Security of all source production sections.
- Security of the division central EPW collecting point.

When the division band augments the division MP company, it is employed under the operational control of the MP company commander. Band members report through their chain of command to the bandmaster who retains command and control of the band. The bandmaster locates with the MP company HQ and task organizes the band to perform assigned missions.

Corps military police. Doctrine for the light division stresses that augmentation of up to one MP company from corps is required for sustained operations by the division MP company. As combat operations extend beyond 48 hours, the division rear area may become much larger and exceed the organic MP capability to provide support. With a large rear area, MSRs will be expanded.

This will require more MP assets for BCC and area security to provide sufficient security of routes and key facilities. Additionally, when the host nation is not stable, augmentation is needed to operate dislocated civilian points to handle large numbers of dislocated civilians.

When the missions and expansion of the division area initially exceed organic MP assets, augmentation by two corps MP platoons will be required. When this occurs, the division MP platoons are normally employed forward in the division rear but short of the brigade rear boundary with corps assets providing support further back in the division. One of these corps MP platoons will collocate with the division MP company headquarters within the division support area in order to provide security of the division central EPW.
Figure 2-3.
collecting point and evacuate EPW from the brigades. The remaining corps MP platoon locates its assets in the division rear area based on METT-T. It performs BCC and area security. (See Figure 2-4.) This company could be augmented by up to one full corps MP company.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEPARATE BRIGADE MP. A separate brigade is used by the Army to inject a small but powerful force where it is needed. It must be able to fight and win while operating on its own for a sustained period of time. It must be able to defend itself on a 360-degree front in a friendly or hostile host-nation.

The MP platoon supporting a separate brigade can perform any of the four MP battlefield missions. However, its resources are limited. Usually, one squad secures the brigade CP and one squad performs EPW operations. The remaining squad or squads provide GS in the brigade's rear area. (See Figure 2-5.)

PART D - MP SUPPORT TO CORPS

Corps MP, like division MP, support their command by performing the MP missions critical to the success of their tactical commander's concept of the operation. Corps MP expedite movement of combat resources on MSRs leading into division areas. They aggressively patrol their AOs to protect critical locations and facilities. They remove EPWs from forward areas. And, when directed to do so, they conduct law and order operations.

Corps MP provide combat power within their command's rear area. They perform rear operations to counter Level II threat forces and to help counter Level III threat forces. Corps MP also provide a critical link between MP operations in the division and MP operations in the COMMZ. Corps MP support division commanders by helping division MP conduct sustained operations. Corps MP coordinate with division MP and MP in the COMMZ to ease operations on the MSR network and movement of EPWs to the rear.

A corps is the US Army's largest tactical organization that has organic combat, combat support, and combat service support functions. A control HQ for two to five divisions of combined arms and services, the corps has many tactical and administrative responsibilities. Its AO, including division areas, may cover up to 35,000 square kilometers. Military police support to a corps is provided by an MP brigade assigned to each corps. The MP brigade operates throughout the corps' area.

ORGANIZATION OF CORPS MP BRIGADES. The organization of an MP brigade supporting a corps is set by TOE 19-262H420. This organization will transition to TOE 19-262J and then to 19-172L. The brigade contains a brigade HQ and three to six MP battalions. Battalion organization is set by TOE 19-76H400 or 19-176L000. Each battalion has a battalion HQ and three to six MP companies. The companies in each battalion are organized with TOE 19-77J210 and TOE 19-177L000. Each company has four platoons. Each platoon has three 10-man squads.

The brigade HQ provides command and control, administrative, and logistical support to the brigade.
Figure 2-4.
Figure 2-5.
COMMAND AND CONTROL. The command and control in an MP brigade is consistent with that in brigades throughout the Army. The MP brigade commander commands the brigade and attached units and personnel. He works directly for the corps commander. Battalion commanders work for the brigade commander. Company commanders work for their respective battalion commanders. Platoon leaders receive their orders from their company commanders and direct their platoons to assure their missions are accomplished.

STAFF RELATIONSHIPS. The corps MP brigade provides general support to its command. Because of limited resources, its assets cannot be dedicated to support one commander. Rather, brigade assets are given AOs within which they support all commanders operating there.

EMPLOYMENT (GENERAL). There is no standard employment of corps MP assets. Where employment of MP assets in the division area is very structured with many fixed commitments, few MP assets in the corps area are employed to support such commitments. Instead, based on broad consideration of the enemy situation and the friendly situation, corps MP are employed to support friendly forces fighting in the MBA and logistics support elements in the corps rear. They also provide combat power, as no other combat force is readily available to perform rear operations.

The MP brigade commander employs MP assets to support the corps commander's concept of operation. He devises his MP concept of operation based on where the main battle is today and what the rear operation is likely to be tomorrow. The successful employment of MP assets depends on the MP brigade commander's ability to foresee where the battle will be, rather than where the battle is. He looks at the critical facilities within his area of responsibility. He decides where the greatest threat will be. Then he concentrates his resources in that area.

To support the MP brigade commander's planning, MP in brigade HQ operate from several locations. The planning elements of the HQ locate near the corps main CP where they can interface with general, special, and personal staffs of the corps commander. From there they monitor MP operations and integrate MP support with corps plans for future operations. There they can learn almost immediately the threat situation through G2 threat analysis. Having current intelligence information ensures the MP brigade commander can employ his austere force in the right place at the right time. The detailed information on rear area activities and operations provided by the corps staff enhances the accuracy of his long-range planning.

The S3 section, which provides day-to-day planning and execution of MP missions, locates with the MP brigade HQ. The section provides liaison personnel to selected COSCOM elements, other corps units, and host-nation elements.

The control element of brigade HQ must be where it can command and control its subordinate units. The brigade commander and his staff decide the best place to locate this element.

The MP brigade commander locates his battalions where they can provide combat power and CS throughout the corps AO. He bases his decisions on the following:
- Size of MSR network.
- Number and composition of urban areas.
- Location of combat support and combat service support facilities.
- Location of critical facilities that may require dedicated security.
- Expected enemy activity.
- Degree and frequency of support needed by divisions.
- Current and projected tactical situations.

The MP brigade commander ensures his assets are concentrated on the MSRs behind the most heavily committed division. But, at the same time, he ensures other MSRs are adequately monitored. When possible he sets battalion AO boundaries to coincide with, but not necessarily duplicate, the boundaries of corps support groups. Each battalion, coordinating closely with the local support group, provides general support within its own AO. This allows the battalions to provide responsive and flexible support on the MSRs leading to the divisions. It also allows them to respond quickly to a need for rear operations.

Like the brigade commander, battalion commanders plan employment of their companies using the principles of METT-T and information they receive about friendly and enemy situations. Battalion commanders place their companies where their assets support the brigade commander's concept of operation. They employ MP to support troop concentrations and traffic on the road network and to defend likely rear area targets. They position MP where they can aggressively patrol critical terrain and watch landing zones and drop zones.

In the early stages of hostilities, a forward deployed corps may have two MP battalions. (See Figure 2-6.) As the theater matures, the number of divisions in the corps may increase. Another support group may be assigned to the corps. More battalions may be added to the MP brigade. (See Figure 2-7.)

No matter how many battalions are in an MP brigade, certain employment needs remain the same. Commanders can expect to dedicate one MP company to secure the corps main CP. One platoon from that company can be used to secure the tactical CP; they can also expect to dedicate assets to operate the corps EPW holding area. Usually this will be a platoon from a second MP company. If needed, this platoon also operates a temporary detention facility for US prisoners.

Other employment needs may be expected. Battalion assets must be on hand to remove EPWs from division central collecting points. Where terrain and roads funnel traffic into the division area, battalion commanders may choose to place a company behind the division rear boundary. This would ease coordination between the MP units in the corps area and those in the division area.
Figure 2-7.
Except for the commitments mentioned, corps MP assets are generally spread along MSRs. From there, they respond to threat assaults on critical facilities and expedite the movement of combat resources into the division rear area.

EMPLOYMENT OF COMBAT SUPPORT COMPANIES. Unlike the division areas where MP employment is very structured and commitments are predetermined, MP employment in the corps and the TAACOMs is fluid. MP leaders employ their corps and TAACOM MP assets based on decentralized execution of combat, combat support, and combat service support missions.

In the example of a corps MP combat support company's employment discussed here, the company has an AO that includes several key MSRs (see Figure 2-8). Another MP company is attached to the corps main CP to provide security. In addition, the company AO includes conditions that increase the chances for rear operations such as dominant terrain features and possible enemy avenues of approach, landing zones, and drop zones. The commander sets up his company CP near the center of the company's AO to support his platoons and provide general support.

The employment discussed here is not the only way, but a preferred way. There are many ways it can be done and many variables that determine how it is done. Employment priorities, based on threat targets in the area, the needs of the base or maneuver commander and METT-T, may shift from performing combat support and combat service support operations to combat operations. Employment, as presented here, allows MP leaders to make the best use of available assets over a large, geographic area. It also will allow MP leaders to retain the flexibility needed to provide the best mix of combat, combat support, and combat service support to fight rear operations and assist the base and maneuver commanders on the deadly, fast-moving battlefield of tomorrow.

The first platoon employs in an AO in the northeastern portion of the company's AO. (See Figure 2-9.) It provides general support in its AO, emphasizing BCC on the MSRs. The platoon leader sets up his CP in a building in a small village. The village is located in the southeastern portion of the platoon's AO. From this location the platoon leader controls and supports his platoon.

Based on the factors for assigning AOs and on requirements set by higher HQ, the platoon leader analyzes the AO and the mission. Then, based on this analysis, he assigns his squads primary, secondary, and perhaps, alternate areas of employment. He picks and prioritizes each area according to the priority of missions he has been assigned and the need for a given mission in that area. Thus, the squad may perform BCC in one area of employment and area security in another.

Because the platoon's primary mission is BCC, the platoon leader assigns his first squad a primary area of employment on a critical MSR. The squad leader, in turn, divides his primary area of employment into team primary, secondary, and alternate areas of employment. He does the same with the squad's secondary area of employment. And, if the squad is given an alternate area of employment, he also divides it into team areas of employment. Thus, a team
NOTIONAL EMPLOYMENT
HEAVY DIVISION MP COMPANY

Figure 2-9.
has anywhere from four to nine areas of employment depending on how many areas of employment the squad has. This method of employment applies to all squads and teams in a company. In this case, each team is given a portion of an MSR and 2 kilometers on both sides as its primary area of employment. The second squad's primary area of employment is on the other MSR in the platoon's AO. Due to the MSRs length, the squad is given most, but not all, of the MSR as its primary area of employment. Generally, one squad can adequately cover 30 kilometers of MSR. The squad leader gives each team a portion of the MSR as its primary area of employment.

The third squad's primary area of employment is located in the southeastern portion of the platoon's AO. Based on his previous analysis, the platoon leader identifies an area where a large enemy force could assemble. He must also provide BCC on the section of the MSR not covered by the second squad. He includes these two areas in the third squad's primary area of employment.

The squad leader gives one team a primary area of employment on the remaining section of MSR. To adequately reconnoiter the potential enemy assembly area, he gives his remaining teams primary areas of employment on avenues of approach and dominant terrain in and around it.

The second platoon is assigned an AO in the southeastern portion of the company AO (see Figure 2-10). It provides general support in its AO, stressing BCC on the MSRs. To provide the best control and support for his platoon, the platoon leader decides to locate his platoon CP in the central portion of the platoon's AO, near the most critical MSR.

In this example, the first squad is given a primary area of employment on the MSR. Because two of the squad's teams can adequately cover the MSR, the platoon leader includes a potential enemy drop zone east of the MSR in the squad's primary area of employment. If the MSR was longer, or if higher priority areas existed, the drop zone could be the squad's secondary or alternate area of employment.

The squad leader breaks down his primary area of employment into primary, secondary, and alternate areas of employment. Each team will have a primary, a secondary, and possibly, an alternate area of employment in each of the squad's areas. In this example, one team is assigned a portion of the MSR as its primary area of employment. Another team is given the remainder of the MSR as its primary area of employment. The third team's primary area of employment is the potential enemy drop zone.

The second squad is assigned a primary area of employment on the MSR in the southern sector of the platoon's AO. The nature of the terrain near this MSR affords the enemy undetected approach routes. This increases the chance for enemy disruptions of MSR traffic. Therefore, frequent reconnaissance patrols are a necessity.

Although the MSR is shorter than what a squad usually covers, the platoon leader decides the surrounding terrain justifies employment of a full squad. Therefore, he includes all terrain within 2 kilometers of the MSR in the squad's primary area of employment.
NOTIONAL EMPLOYMENT
LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION MP COMPANY

Figure 2-10.

2-35

MP2007
Based on his mission and the terrain, the squad leader gives his teams primary areas of employment on the MSR proper. He also includes all terrain adjacent to the MSR that can be easily patrolled yet allows the teams to quickly return to the MSR. The teams' secondary areas of employment are the remaining terrain out to 2 kilometers from the MSR.

The third squad's primary area of employment is an MSR in the center of the platoon's AO. The platoon CP is also located in the squad's primary area. The MSR, which leads to the corps main CP, is a likely enemy avenue of approach. The MSR is flanked by key terrain that the enemy could use to disrupt MSR traffic. Due to the MSRs importance, the squad leader gives his teams primary areas of employment on the MSR. The teams' missions are BBC on, and 2 kilometers on both sides of, the MSR.

The third platoon's AO is located in the center of the company's AO. (See Figure 2-11.) The platoon leader collocates his platoon CP with the company CP. The CPs are located in the center of the platoon AO near the junction of several MSRs. Due to the number of MSRs in the platoon's AO, the platoon leader employs his squads in primary areas of employment to perform BCC.

The first squad is tasked to cover the MSR and a potential enemy landing zone in the platoon's southern sector. The squad leader assigns one team a primary area of employment on a portion of the MSR. The second squad's primary area of employment is in the center of the platoon AO. The company and platoon CPs are included in this squad's primary area of employment. Because several MSRs intersect in the squad's area, two teams are tasked to perform BCC at and around this major intersection. The remaining team covers the MSR leading from the intersection to the corps main CP.

The third squad is given a primary area of employment on a long MSR. The MSR's length forces the squad leader to employ all three teams for BCC on the route.

The fourth platoon is assigned an AO in the western portion of the company's AO. (See Figure 2-12.) The corps main CP is located in the fourth platoon's AO. The platoon leader sets up his CP near an MSR to the corps main CP. This facilitates communications and coordination.

Although initial employment is usually based on the need for BCC, other factors may require a change in employment. Based on intelligence estimates and the terrain, the platoon's AO is vulnerable to Level III attacks. This factor, coupled with the presence of the corps main CP, causes the platoon leader to place more emphasis on area security. Although an MP company is assigned to the corps main CP for security, their effectiveness decreases the farther they operate from the CP. Therefore, the fourth platoon performs BCC on the MSRs and area security on key terrain.

In this example, the platoon leader assigns two squads primary areas of employment based on the need for area security. The third squad's primary area of employment is based on providing BCC.
Figure 2-11.
Figure 2-12.
One squad is given a primary area of employment in the northwestern sector of the platoon's AO. Because part of an MSR runs through the squad's area, the squad leader assigns one team to perform BCC on the MSR. The remaining two teams are assigned area security missions. They patrol their primary areas of employment to detect enemy activity.

The second squad is given a primary area of employment north of the corps main CP area. This area includes the platoon CP and a portion of an MSR. Because the squad's area also includes key terrain that is vital to the corps main CP's security, the squad's mission priority is area security. The squad leader employs his teams to patrol and reconnoiter outside the corps main CP’s security screen.

The third squad's primary area of employment is located in the southern sector of the platoon AO. The squad's employment is based on performing BCC on an MSR running through the squad area. However, a key, dominant terrain feature is also located in the squad area. Therefore, the squad leader assigns one team to aggressively patrol this terrain feature. The remaining two teams perform BCC on the MSR.

Although the preceding examples only show employment of squads in primary areas of employment, the same principles and considerations apply to squad secondary and alternate area of employment.

PART E - THE HEAVY SECURITY MP COMPANY

GENERAL. MP heavy security companies are assigned to the special ammunition ordnance brigade to furnish security of special ammunition. Because of the sensitive nature of special ammunition, these MP companies provide security of this commodity in peacetime environments as well as in wartime. They are normally assigned to a Petroleum Group, TRANSCOM Terminal Bn, an Ordnance Bn (Conventional), or to an MP Bn.

The heavy security company is somewhat different than the division MP company and the MP combat support company. The heavy security company is not a general purpose unit. It is a special purpose unit that is functionally organized for security operations.

The heavy security company has a company headquarters with a HQ section, a food service section, a maintenance section, a supply section, and four security platoons. It can also be augmented with a patrol dog section. The purpose of this company in the corps rear area is security of special weapons.

Employment. Because of the range of support needed by the different types of units the heavy security companies support, there is no standard employment. Heavy security companies are employed in various locations. They use a variety of security measures to perform their mission. Although the security company does not have the equipment needed to organize as general-purpose, three-man teams, the kinds of measures used to perform security operations does allow platoon and squad leaders to organize them into elements other than standard security squads and teams. These elements may vary in size and number based on the task to be performed.
The MP company commander employs assets based on mission orders given to him by the supported unit's commander. How the company commander distributes and employs his assets to perform the various security measures needed depends on the needs and priorities set by the supported unit's commander.

A security company can conduct either a centralized or a decentralized operation. An entire security company may be employed at one location, or it may be employed at two or more locations with its platoons operating separately. For a centralized operation, the company commander organizes his platoons to best perform their mission. For a decentralized operation, he deploys his platoons in the areas being secured. The platoon leaders organize and employ their squads and teams to provide the security measures needed to do the mission.

No matter how the company conducts operations, several considerations remain constant. These considerations should be kept in mind when planning how to employ assets to accomplish the mission. They include--

- Size of the area or facility to be secured.
- Threat to the area or facility.
- Availability of MP assets.
- Friendly forces available to assist.
- Terrain where the security mission is undertaken.
- Length of time the support is needed.
- Priorities of the supported commander.
- Need for perimeter defense, internal security, and local security.

In addition, if the supported unit is mobile, MP assets would be employed to perform specific BCC, area security, and other operations associated with a unit move. For example when the company's mission is security of nuclear ammunition, the company's assets are employed to perform, or to assist in, quartering party operations, route reconnaissance, and route security.

A major step in the employment of the heavy security company is assigning it an AO. The company commander assigns AOs to platoons. Platoons assign areas of employment to their squads. Whatever the level of leadership, the basis for assigning AOs and areas of employment is always the same as discussed in division and corps MP movement.

In heavy security companies, the assignment of AOs and areas of employment is keyed to the mission and the size of the area being secured. If the secured area's size is small and the number and kinds of security measures needed are few, platoon and squad leaders may be able to assign just primary areas of employment, thereby covering the entire secured area. (See Figure 2-13.)

Based on METT-T and the needs of the supported unit commanders, heavy security companies will provide security measures ranging from operating access control...
points to setting up fighting positions. The employment discussed here shows an MP security company employing its assets for the most difficult security mission it can perform: providing security for a nuclear ammunition ordnance company's field storage location (FSL) and NASP. This mission requires--

- Maximum use of MP assets.
- Use of most MP security measures.
- Employment of platoons in separate operations at more than one location.
- Awareness that the facility is one of the highest priority threat targets.

Employment of MP security assets for other facilities and areas may be based on the employment discussed here and tailored or reduced to meet the specific needs of the facility, area, or supported unit.

During wartime, special ammunition ordnance battalions deploy from peacetime storage sites to field sites. In the corps areas, one special ammunition ordnance battalion supports one corps. Each battalion supporting a corps has two nuclear special ammunition ordnance companies and two heavy security companies assigned to it. Each heavy security company is under the OPCON of a nuclear ammunition ordnance company commander.

During employment, each nuclear ammunition ordnance company sets up an FSL and two mobile NASPs. The FSL and the NASPs store, issue, resupply, and maintain nuclear weapons. When the nuclear special ammunition ordnance company deploys, the heavy security company deploys with it. The heavy security company commander deploys his platoons to support the FSL and the NASPs, two platoons per FSL and one platoon each per NASP. Each platoon leader is responsible for securing his supported facility. The MP company commander has the overall responsibility for the company's security operations. (See Figure 2-14.)

The MP company commander sets up his HQ to support the FSL commander and to provide command and control to his platoons. He coordinates with the FSL commander to pick the exact location of the MP company CP. He collocates with the FSL commander at the FSL CP, if possible.

Each MP platoon leader sets up his HQ where he can provide support to the NASP commander. The MP platoon leader coordinates with the NASP commander to pick the exact location. Employment of each MP platoon will vary based on terrain, number of weapons at each NASP or FSL, and the resupply requirements for the weapons. Employment also should be based on the actual or expected threat to the FSL or NASP.
Figure 2-14.
TAACOM MP provide area security to extended LOC within the COMMZ. These supply corridors include ports, inland waterways, railways, pipelines, airfields, and MSR critical points. MP support users of COMMZ LOC by aggressively patrolling the area through which the LOC pass. They protect the rear area by performing area security and rear operations. They provide BCC on the COMMZ MSRs leading into the corps rear area. They integrate the plans of host-nation and US staff elements to control the forward movement of combat resources along LOG. They also provide escorts to move US noncombatants from assembly points to theater embarkation terminals.

TAACOMs are command and control elements for units supporting the TA's functional command and other units located in the COMMZ. The TAACOMs support all forces within their AOs in the COMMZ, and as directed in the combat zone. In the COMMZ, TAACOM commanders carry out the TAs combat service support responsibilities for geographical areas. The number of TAACOMs in a theater depends on the size of the force needed to support the theater. It also depends on the geographical area encompassed by the theater. MP support to TAACOM is provided by an MP brigade assigned to each TAACOM.

ORGANIZATION OF TAACOM MP BRIGADES. Organization of MP brigades assigned to a TAACOM is set by TOE 19-262H410, 19-262J400, or 19-172L000. Battalion and company organization in the TAACOM MP brigade is the same as that in the corps MP brigade. Each TAACOM MP brigade contains an HQ and three to six MP battalions. Battalion organization is set by TOE 19 76H400 or 19 76L000. Each battalion contains an HQ and two to five MP companies. The companies in each battalion are organized in accordance with TOE 19 77J210 or 19 177L000.

The size of each TAACOM MP brigade depends on the friendliness of the populace in the territory in which the brigade is operating. The brigade would be larger when deployed in a territory whose population is not friendly to US forces.

COMMAND AND CONTROL. The command and control in a TAACOM MP brigade is consistent with that in brigades throughout the Army. The MP brigade commander works directly for the TAACOM commander. Battalion commanders work for the brigade commanders. Company commanders work for their respective battalion commanders. Platoon leaders receive their orders from their company commanders. They direct their Platoons to assure the mission is accomplished.

STAFF RELATIONSHIPS. A TAACOM MP brigade commander, like a corps MP brigade commander, has two roles. He is both MP brigade commander and his command's PM. He advises the TAACOM commander on matters pertaining to MP operations. As part of the TAACOM staff, he works for the chief of staff under the coordinating staff supervision of the ACoF for security, plans, and operations (SPO).

SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS. A TAACOM MP brigade, like a corps MP brigade, provides general support to all US forces operating in its command's area of operations.
EMPLOYMENT. MP assets supporting a TAACOM have no standard employment. Each TAACOM MP brigade commander employs his assets to meet the principles of METT-T and the needs of US forces operating in his AO.

TAACOM MP brigade AOs coincide with the territorial area of responsibility of the TAACOM. The MP brigade commander assigns battalion AOs by the above factors as well as METT-T. The area responsibility for an MP Bn, for example, may be a large population center of a larger geographical area in which CSS complexes are located and that includes an MSR. But as employment factors and the mission needs of the TAACOM commander change, so will areas of responsibility. The MP brigade commander must move his battalions and companies to tailor his forces to meet current and projected mission requirements. Thus unlike many other TAACOM assets, MP units, which are 100 percent mobile, frequently and rapidly shift AOs. The mobility of MP Bn placement makes it unlikely that battalion AOs will often coincide with the territorial areas of responsibility of the ASGs.

Most TAACOM MP assets are employed along LOC within areas of high troop concentration. Few TAACOM MP assets are dedicated to support fixed commitments. TAACOM MP provide dedicated security to the theater HQ, the TA HQ, and each TAACOM HQ. To meet these commitments, each TAACOM MP brigade commander provides one company for dedicated security of his TAACOM's HQ. In addition, the MP brigade commander in whose AO the theater HQ and the TA HQ are located dedicates one company to each of these HQ for security. (See Figure 2-15.)

If TAACOM MP units conducting rear operations capture EPWs, the MP brigade commander may need to allocate assets to operate temporary EPW holding facilities. These same assets may also be used to operate temporary detention facilities for US military prisoners and civilian detainees.

The combat support companies perform their missions in AOs in the same manner which was discussed in corps employment.

PART G - MP SUPPORT TO THE TRANSCOM, THE PETROLEUM GROUP, AND THE SPECIAL AMMUNITION BRIGADE.

Military police support to the TRANSCOM and to the TA's petroleum group and special ammunition brigade is provided by MP security companies. These functional MP units provide area security for the critical facilities and supplies operated or controlled by their supported units.

The TRANSCOM's terminal battalions control loading and storage of cargoes and supplies. The TA's petroleum group operates the theater's bulk petroleum distribution system. The TA's special ammunition brigade stores, supplies, maintains, and controls the theater's nuclear ammunition and high-cost, low-density missiles. The brigade's ordnance battalion operates the theater's NASPs and FSLs.

Military police security companies are assigned to TRANSCOM terminal battalions to prevent pilferage and intentional mishandling of cargo. They are assigned to the petroleum group to deny sabotage and pilferage attempts. They are assigned to the ordnance battalions of the special ammunition brigade to secure special ammunition in transit and in storage in the theater's FSLs and NASP's.
Figure 2-15.
When the territory of the TA coincides with that of a friendly host-nation, security of most critical facilities is provided by the host-nation. However, the host-nation may call on US forces for help. If help is needed to provide security for critical pumping stations and transfer points, the need is met by MP assigned to the petroleum group. If security of port, waterway, and railway facilities in areas under US control cannot be provided by the host-nation, MP assigned to the TRANSCOM provide security for them.

MP are routinely tasked to provide security when the nature or the sensitivity of circumstances dictate the need. Security of special ammunition, because of its sensitive nature, is furnished by MP assigned to the special ammunition brigade. They provide dedicated security to the ammunition as it enters the theater and during its storage at fixed sites in the COMMZ. They also provide security during its movement to storage at corps FSLs or NASPs.

ORGANIZATION OF MP SECURITY AND HEAVY SECURITY COMPANIES. The organization of MP security companies assigned to the TRANSCOM, the petroleum group, and the special ammunition brigades is set by TOEs 1997H400, 19198L000, 19197J300, and 19197L000.

The security company commander directs the employment of company assets. Through his company HQ, he provides administrative, maintenance, and logistical support to the company. The company HQ consists mainly of an HQ section and food service, maintenance, and supply sections. These support the company's platoons. In addition, if security needs dictate the company may be augmented by a dog patrol section.

COMMAND AND CONTROL AND SUPPORT Relationships. The command and control of an MP security company extends downward from the commander of the unit to which it is assigned. The MP company commander works for the commander of the supported unit. He advises the commander on matters pertaining to security. He commands the company and ensures his company accomplishes its mission. Each platoon leader directs and supervises his platoon's execution of its mission. MP security companies provide general support to their assigned units.

EMPLOYMENT. Because of the differences in security needs of the various units an MP security or heavy security company can support, there is no standard employment of these organizations.

The MP commander employs assets based on his mission orders. He receives his orders from the commander of the supported units. He distributes assets and employs control measures based on the needs of the supported unit. He also considers METT-T and the type and size of the facility being secured or the geographical area over which it extends.

An MP security company commander locates his company HQ near the HQ of the supported unit. He locates each platoon HQ where it can best direct the mission. He employs his assets for perimeter defense and local security. If the supported unit is movable (like some elements of special ammunition brigades), he also allots assets for quartering parties.
Quartering parties are employed to perform route and area recon and provide security for new sites. They would also provide security during weapons transfer and perform as a reaction force when needed. (See Figure 2-16.)

PART H - US ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION COMMAND SUPPORT ON THE BATTLEFIELD

The US Army Criminal Investigation Division Command (USACIDC) is organized, equipped, and trained to support operations at echelon of command from unit (divisional and nondivisional) through echelons above corps. The USACIDC supports the commander through detection, investigation and deterrence of criminal and terrorist activity.

The USACIDC supports logistics security operations, manages criminal and terrorist-related intelligence, and conducts law and order operations to include investigating offenses:

- Against US forces.
- Against US property.
- By military personnel.
- By civilians serving with US forces.

They investigate violations of international agreements on land warfare. They provide forensic science support to other USACIDC units in the theater of operations. At the direction of the commanding general of USACIDC or higher authority, they conduct special investigations.

The emphasis of USACIDC operations is placed on helping the commander maintain discipline and order. Emphasis is also placed on preventing or investigating crimes that reduce a unit's ability to fight. Priority is given to initiatives that help keep the command's critical supply resources from being diverted into unauthorized channels and that restrict the introduction of controlled substances into the theater.

Like MP units, USACIDC elements are located throughout the theater of operations. They provide support to all US forces operating in a given geographical area. Unlike MP units, USACIDC elements are not assigned to echelons in the theater of operation. Instead, they are part of a centralized command that reports directly to the commanding general of USACIDC.

ORGANIZATION OF USACIDC UNITS. Each theater of operations is supported by a criminal investigation laboratory and a varying number of USACIDC support elements. The number and size of USACIDC units is set by the number of troops in the theater. One special agent is authorized for each thousand troops.
Figure 2-16.
The major USACIDC unit in a theater of operations is the USACIDC region HQ. The lab and all USACIDC support elements in a theater are assigned to this HQ.

USACIDC support to major theater ports and major port areas of operation is provided by the port area support element (PASE). One PASE supports each major theater port or major port area of operation.

USACIDC support in the COMMZ is provided by theater support elements (TSEs). Their subordinate units are theater area support elements (TASEs). One TSE supports each TAACOM. One TASE supports each TAACOM ASG.

USACIDC support in the combat zone is provided by a corps support element (CSE). Its subordinate units are area support elements (ASEs) and division support elements (DSEs). Two CASE support each Corps. One DSE supports each division.

COMMAND AND CONTROL. Command and control of USACIDC units is centralized. Control is maintained through a vertical command structure and reporting system. However, if the tactical situation precludes effective command and control, USACIDC units may be briefly attached to the supported command. USACIDC units in the combat zone are under the command and control of the CSE HQ. In the COMMZ they are under the command and control of the TSE HQ. These HQ are under the command and control of USACIDC region HQ which works directly for the commanding general of USACIDC.

Because USACIDC units are small and because they are dispersed across the battlefield, they are most often attached for administrative and logistical support to the command they are supporting. Usually they are further attached for this support to the HQ of the MP unit with which they collocate.

STAFF RELATIONSHIPS. Although there are no formal staff relationships, USACIDC commanders advise their supported commanders on criminal investigation matters.

SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS. All USACIDC units except the criminal investigation laboratory provide general support within the AO of their supported command. The lab provides technical forensic laboratory support to all USACIDC units in the theater.

LOCATION. When they can be, USACIDC units are collocated with MP units. This provides unified law enforcement support on the battlefield. USACIDC units are usually collocated with the supported command's PM and MP operations units. In the COMMZ the TSE collocates with MP brigade HQ. Each TASE collocates with an MP battalion HQ. In the corps the CSE collocates with the MP brigade HQ. Each CASE collocates with an MP battalion HQ. In the division each USACIDC detachment collocates with a division PM rear operation cell or with the PM section in the heavy division.

Felony crimes can be reported directly to local USACIDC units. However, they are usually reported to an MP unit which then refers the case to USACIDC for investigation. Personnel in USACIDC units and MP units must maintain a close working relationship. This ensures good results in the investigation and apprehension of offenders. It also helps in acquiring and transmitting police and criminal information and preventing criminal activity.
LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

This practice exercise is designed to test your knowledge of the material presented in Chapter 2, Organization and Employment. To check your understanding of the lesson, answer the questions listed below. The questions are either multiple-choice or short answer completion. Each has only one correct or best answer. Try to answer all the questions without referring to the lesson. When you have completed the practice exercise, refer to the feedback section.

NOTE: USE THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 5.

General Situation: You are a company commander of a heavy division military police company (TOE-19-217J). The division provost marshal has tasked you to provide a briefing explaining the employment of your company.
1. Which of the following elements provide security at the division tactical operations center (part of the division main CP)?
   A. 1, 2, and 3.
   B. 4.
   C. 5.
   D. 4 and 8.

2. Which of the following elements operate the division forward EPW collection point?
   A. 1, 2, and 3.
   B. 4.
   C. 6.
   D. 6 and 7.

3. Which of the following elements exercise operational control over assigned and attached MP units?
   A. 1, 2, and 3.
   B. 4.
   C. 7.
   D. 8.

4. Which MP elements can expect to receive augmentation from the division band?
   A. 1, 2, and 3.
   B. 4 and 8.
   C. 4 and 9.
   D. 4, 5, and 6.

5. Which MP element(s) provide priority of support to a particular unit and execute operational tasking directly from the supported echelon commander?
   A. 1, 2, and 3.
   B. 4, 5, and 6.
   C. 7.
   D. 4.
NOTE: Use the following diagram to answer questions 6 through 10.

General Situation: The diagram depicts a notional employment of military police in support of a corps rear area. The task organization for the MP force:

27th MP Brigade

230th MP Battalion
   200th MP Company
   201st MP Company
   202d MP Company

231st MP Battalion
   203d MP Company
   204th MP Company
   205th MP Company
   206th MP Company
6. Identify two MP units (by unit size and unit designation) that have assigned areas of operations which coincide with the corps support group boundaries.

7. Identify the highest MP command and control headquarters (by unit size and unit designation) in the corps rear area.

8. In addition to the MP units, there are five command and control headquarters in this corps rear area. MP are tasked to secure two of the five command and control headquarters. They are--

9. Identify the MP element (by unit size and unit designation) providing security for the corps EPW holding area.

10. MP companies in the northern support group are assigned areas of operations and are capable of performing all four MP missions. They conduct MP operations in what type of support relationship?

11. The military police EPW/CI brigade is assigned to the--
   A. personnel command (PERSCOM).
   B. medical command (MEDCOM).
   C. theater Army command (TAACOM).
   D. transportation command (TRANSCOM).

12. How many military police battalions may be assigned to each MP brigade?
   A. 4 to 8.
   B. 3 to 6.
   C. 2 to 5.
   D. 1.
LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>B. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One GS platoon will locate in the vicinity of the division main CP. This platoon will provide security for the division main CP and security of the ASPS. (Page 2-19, para 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A. 1, 2, and 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This GS platoon will also be tasked to provide MP teams to evacuate EPWs from the division forward EPW collecting points located in the brigade support areas. Each DS platoon will normally have its platoon HQ located in the BSA of the brigade it is supporting. (Page 2-19, para 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corps MP augmentation elements, when provided, are under the operational control of the division PM. (Page 2-21, para 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>C. 4 and 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the division commander has determined the situation requires the MP company to be augmented by the division band, the MP company commander may task the bandmaster to perform aspects of division main CP security and ASPS security. If augmented, the MP company commander may task the bandmaster to perform EPW security at the division central EPW collecting point. (Page 2-19, para 6 and page 2-21, para 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>A. 1, 2, and 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MP units that give their priority of support to particular subelements of their assigned command provide direct support. They receive and execute operational taskings directly from, and give priority to, the supported unit. Each DS platoon will normally have its platoon HQ located in the BSA of the brigade it is supporting. (Page 2-16, para 7 and page 2-21, para 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. 230th and 231st MP Battalion.

When possible he sets battalion AO boundaries to coincide with, but not necessarily
duplicate, the boundaries of corps support groups. (Page 2-28, para 2)

7. 27th MP Brigade.

Military police support to a corps is provided by an MP brigade assigned to each corps.
(Page 2-24, para 6)

8. Corps Main CP and Corps TAC CP.

No matter how many battalions are in an MP brigade, certain employment needs remain
the same. Commanders can expect to dedicate one MP company to secure the corps
main CP. One platoon from that company can be used to secure the tactical CP. (Page
2-28, para 5)


They can also expect to dedicate assets to operate the corps EPW holding area: Usually
this will be a platoon from a second MP company. (Page 2-28, para 5)


MP units that support their assigned command or area of operations as a whole, and not
just a subelement of it, provide general support. (Page 2-16, para 6)

11. A. Personnel command (PERSCOM).

See diagram. (Page 2-15, Figure 2-1)

12. B. 3 to 6.

A brigade contains a brigade HQ and three to six MP battalions. (Page 2-24, para 7)
LESSON 3
REAR OPERATIONS

Critical Task: 03-3762.00-2212

OVERVIEW

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

In this lesson you will learn the fundamentals of rear operations.

ACTION: Describe the fundamentals of rear operations.

CONDITION: You will have this subcourse, pencil, and paper.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency on this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the final subcourse examination.

REFERENCE: None.

PART A - BACKGROUND

Future conflicts will be fought deep, close, and in the rear. The enemy will attack on the entire depth and width of the battlefield to obtain victory. These attacks will introduce threat forces with tremendous destructive power in a rear battlefield composed primarily of combat support and combat service support units. In the overall scope of war, the primary purpose for fighting rear operations is to retain overall freedom of action for fighting close and deep operations.

The commanders of these support units now face decisions that previously only confronted combat commanders. Besides the support mission, support commanders now must fight a formidable threat. What is the acceptable risk they can take to complete their mission? Each commander of rear area support units must be able to make that decision and coordinate the mission with rear operation responsibilities.

Rear operations represent a critical fight for the US Army. Rear operations are those actions taken by all units singly or in a combined effort, to secure the force, neutralize or defeat enemy operations in the rear area, and ensure freedom of action in deep and close operations. Rear operations include area damage control. Area damage control includes those measures taken before, during, and after hostile action or natural or manmade disasters to reduce the probability of damage and to minimize its effects.
Conflicts cannot be won solely by fighting rear operations; but it could well be lost in the rear. Therefore, it is important that field commanders and combat support and combat service support commanders focus their training toward rear operations along with their continued support mission. Success on the battlefield will depend on the Army's ability to fight in accordance with five basic tenets: initiative, agility, depth, synchronization, and versatility.

GENERAL. The rear area begins at the rear of the MBA and extends through the COMMZ. The rear area, essentially void of combat forces, contains a large number of support units as well as command and control headquarters, nuclear storage sites, and nuclear-capable delivery systems that are primary targets for enemy forces.

The rear area of a division extends from its brigade rear boundaries (rear of the MBA) to the division's rear boundary. The rear area of a corps extends from its forward deployed division rear boundaries to the rear boundary of the corps.

Enemy incursions forward of the brigade rear boundary are considered to be part of the brigade area and are the responsibility of the brigade commander. Enemy incursions behind the brigade rear boundary are initially fought by combat support and combat service support forces and available Army aviation assets until combat forces arrive. Reserve forces may be positioned in or about the rear area, but these assets are usually oriented to the MBA.

THE THREAT. Former Soviet offensive doctrine emphasis--

  o dispersion of resources.
  o the use of massed fires to create breaches in the enemy defenses.
the rapid concentration of maneuver forces to seize the opportunity of the breach. Once through the breach, a subsequent dispersal of the maneuver force to conduct high-speed, deep exploitation.

The enemy will conduct operations in the enemy's rear area as part of their overall offensive plan. This rear area threat activity is preparing and supporting operations for current or future attacks. These activities in the rear area are designed to create fear, panic, and confusion resulting in a loss of confidence by the civilian population and a disruption of our combat service support operations.

Threat ground force organizations and operations military police will encounter in rear operations are:

- Agents.
- Sympathizers.
- Terrorists.
- Special purpose forces.
- Long-range reconnaissance teams.
- Troop reconnaissance groups.
- Airborne operations.
- Heliborne operations.
- Amphibious operations.
- Forward detachments.
- Operational maneuver groups (OMG).

These threat activities will not occur in a specific order nor is there a necessary interrelationship between threat activities. The rear area may face one or all actions at one time. In some cases, agents or special purpose forces activity would be conducted in support of a battalion size incursion or a major attack occurring in the MBA. Additionally, activities such as terrorist attacks against key personnel and sabotage may take place well ahead of general hostilities.

Other actions that may occur as a result of activity in the rear area or that may be conducted in support of a threat offensive will include fires, floods, and conventional, nuclear, biological, and chemical shelling and bombing.

REAR OPERATIONS OBJECTIVES. The objectives of rear operations are--

- To secure the rear areas and facilities.
- To prevent or minimize enemy interference with command, control, and communications.
- To prevent or minimize disruption of combat support and combat service support forward.
- To provide unimpeded movement of friendly units throughout the rear area.
- To find, fix, and destroy enemy incursions.
To provide ADC after an attack or incident.

REAR OPERATIONS PRINCIPLES. The following three principles are particularly important for the accomplishment of the rear operations objectives.

Unity of Effort. Operations in the rear area are not planned and conducted apart from close and deep operations. Rear operations are a commander's responsibility as part of his overall battle plan. The keys to rear operations are sound planning, early warning, continuous operations security (OPSEC), and the rapid deployment of forces to defeat the threat.

Economy of Force. Combat support and combat service support units must be able to defend themselves against attempts to disrupt their operations. They group themselves into defensive bases and base clusters to provide mutual and shared protection. Only when the threat exceeds the capability of the units will other assets (military police, combat forces) be assigned to neutralize the threat.

Responsiveness. Planning for rear operations must prepare for the immediate reaction of sufficient combat power and ADC resources to destroy the enemy and to minimize damage. Responsiveness is achieved through--

- effective command relationships and command supervision.
- reliable communications.
- accurate intelligence.
- centralized planning and decentralized execution.
- organic mobility of response forces.
- training and rehearsals.
- prior assessment of the capabilities of bases and facilities to withstand enemy attack.

REAR OPERATIONS TASKS. From the rear operations objectives and principles, we derive the rear operations tasks:

Secure Forward Support. Rear operations must secure and sustain combat support and combat service support for forward combat units. This must be accomplished without seriously degrading the capability of the support command in accomplishing its primary mission.

Detection. Detection of the enemy is the responsibility of every soldier in the rear area. Detection is accomplished by observation, reconnaissance, and surveillance during all weather and light conditions and on any terrain.

Delay. The enemy's progress after detection must be sufficiently hindered to provide adequate time for friendly forces to react.
Destruction. After the enemy is detected, it must be destroyed as quickly as possible. This is accomplished by air, land, or sea forces that kill, capture, or repel the enemy with all appropriate available firepower and maneuver resources.

PART B - ORGANIZATION OF THE REAR AREA

BASE DEFENSE OPERATIONS. Well-planned and tenacious base defense is the cornerstone of successful rear operations. Base defense operations include all actions that units occupying a base take to protect themselves from enemy acts. They consist of a combination of passive and active measures including the assistance of military police patrolling and reconnaissance, hardening and dispersal actions, cover and concealment, deception, and immediate reaction to enemy threat of attack. Base defense operations are enhanced by the extensive use of reinforcing and natural obstacles, sensors, surveillance devices, and observation and listening posts.

Every unit is responsible for its local security and must be capable of protecting itself against Level I threat. Combat support and combat service support units are normally grouped into bases and base clusters to enhance their own defense as well as mutual support for other bases. The senior officer in each base or base cluster will be the commander.

Definition and Description. The base is a geographically small, defendable area with a defined perimeter and established access controls. The base commander is the unit commander or senior unit commander if more than one unit is present in the base. The base is the focal point for base defense planning and training and is responsible for defending itself against Level I attacks. In cases of Level II and Level III attacks, the base engages the enemy with its base reaction force and delays it until reinforcing MP or a tactical combat force arrives and assists in defeating the threat. Each base establishes a base defense operation center (BDOC) to plan, coordinate, and supervise base defense operations. The position of the base will be determined by the G3, support commander, and the RAOC.

The base cluster normally covers a larger geographical area than a base. Base clusters are grouped together to enhance their security as well as to facilitate their support of combat forces. A base cluster normally does not have a defined perimeter or established access point. The base cluster is the next higher tactical command and control headquarters of the base. The base cluster commander is normally a commander who has a headquarters and staff that have the capability to establish a base cluster operations center (BCOC). The BCOC provides the command and control to plan, coordinate, and supervise rear operations.

Planning. Consider the following facts when determining the location of the base:

- Dispersion to reduce vulnerability, while still within distance to support other bases.
- Cover and concealment.
Internal layout and accessibility suited to the type of mission performed.

Proximity to the supported units and facilities. Proximity to the road network to be used.

Security and defensive capabilities.

Reliable communications.

BASE DEFENSE SECURITY AND CONTROL PROCEDURES. Every base must establish and implement security and control procedures that provide for in-depth security and that nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks. These may include--

- Control procedures for individuals and vehicles entering the base perimeter.
- Specified points of entry and exit, secured by personnel and crew-served weapons, with all other points denied or observed.
- A designated on-order reaction force, with communications integrated into the BDOC communications system.
- Proper evaluation and organization of the area to reduce the number of forces required for the defense of the base.

REAR AREA OPERATIONS CENTER. RAOC is a tactical operation center whose organizational size will vary based on geographical responsibility, the echelon it supports, and the number of support units within the support area. The RAOC plans and coordinates the rear operations in peacetime, and directs and monitors the actual battle in war. It works directly for the rear operations officer, who is appointed by the echelon commander based on METT-T. It coordinates directly with the base cluster commanders and provides centralized tactical planning and control of the rear area. The RAOCs will normally collocate with the corps support group.

Organization of the RAOC. The number of personnel assigned to the RAOC varies between the corps support group and TAACOM area support group. Each RAOC is commanded by a combat arms officer, and has representative officers and noncommissioned officers from military police, chemical, intelligence, and communications branches, as well as administrative and support personnel. These liaison teams report directly to the RAOC operations officer. The liaison teams fulfill many missions including coordinating base defenses, liaison with adjacent and higher headquarters, and liaison with host nation rear area forces. Each base defense liaison team (BDLT) is composed of one officer and one noncommissioned officer and has its own organic vehicle and radio. Each RAOC is also organized with six BDLTs.

Although RAOCs are organized differently at each echelon, basic responsibilities are inherent to each section. RAOCs that do not have some sections have personnel within the organization who perform these tasks or receive support from other echelon organizations. Generally, these sections are--
o Headquarters and administrative section.

o Operations and intelligence section.

o Fire support section.

o Rear operations plans section.

o Air support section.

o Area damage control section.

o Civil-military operations section.

o Communications section.

o Base defense liaison teams.

Responsibilities of the RAOC. Based on echelon priorities and plans, the RAOC plans, coordinates, advises, and directs the execution of rear operations. As the tactical operations center for fighting the battle in the rear area, the RAOC responds to the requirements of the echelon rear operations officer.

The RAOC will assist in the positioning of units in the rear area through the G3. The RAOC will designate the senior officer within each base as the base commander. The base commander will establish a BDOC. The RAOC will also cluster bases for mutual support. The base cluster commander will establish a base cluster operations center (BCOC). The base commander or base cluster commanders report directly to the RAOC to form the tactical chain of command for rear operations. The RAOC is responsible for the establishment of the tactical communications net to support the rear operations plan.

**PART C - COMMAND, CONTROL, AND INTELLIGENCE**

**CHAINS OF COMMAND.** There are two different chains of command that operate in the rear area. The technical chain of command is the normal chain of command and it controls all combat support and combat service support units. It is the link between like units that perform the same or similar function. For example, the MP technical chain of command extends from the MP brigade commander in the corps, through the MP battalion commanders operating in the corps support group areas, to the MP company commanders in their assigned areas of operation.

The technical chain of command continues to function (that is, perform combat support and combat service support missions) until a threat requires a response by the base or base cluster commander. At this time, the base or base cluster commander, upon his own decision to defend the base, uses the tactical chain of command through the RAOC to control defensive operations.
INTELLIGENCE. To conduct rear operations successfully, the echelon commander and the rear operations officer must know enemy capabilities and intentions. They must anticipate enemy actions and receive early warning of incoming incursions. Therefore, the all-source intelligence mission in support of rear operations is to provide echelon commanders with timely and accurate intelligence.

Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield. Intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) in the rear area is a continuous process that will begin before combat operations are initiated. It enables the echelon commander to determine vulnerable areas, analyze the threat, upgrade facilities and procedures as necessary, and prepare contingency plans.

The IPB is a five step process:

- Evaluation of the threat.
- Evaluation of the areas of influence and interest.
- Evaluation of terrain and engineering estimates.
- Evaluation of the effects of weather on terrain.
- Integration of all these factors into templates--doctrinal, situational, event, and decision support. These are drawn to scale as map overlays.

Commanders Base Assessment. Inherent to the IPB process, the G3, DCSOPS and support commander will provide the RAOC with a priority list of facilities or supplies. This list is the commander's base assessment. This assessment is formed by reviewing the threat, the operation, or critical support requirements.
that are conducted by the unit. It will be a list by priority of critical facilities or supplies that the commander determines to be essential (particularly headquarters elements, Class III and Class IV sites, and nuclear storage sites). The RAOC will use this assessment to list the bases by priority in the rear area and to develop the rear operations plan.

PART D - MP ROLE

GENERAL. MP units perform a number of operations to accomplish their area security mission. These operations are performed to meet the needs of maneuver and base commanders. The operations may be performed singly or in combinations. In some cases, they may be performed as part of a joint operations with other rear area units. MP perform area reconnaissance to get information about a specific place and the area immediately around it. They perform intelligence collecting and reporting operations to gather information about the enemy or terrain, MP detect enemy activities early, secure units and facilities, fight enemy forces, and limit enemy disruptions of rear area operations. With their mobility, radio communications, and firepower, MP are especially well suited for protecting the rear areas.

MP RESPONSE TO THE THREAT. Base-defense forces are responsible for defeating attacks by saboteurs, terrorists, and small special operations teams (Level I attacks). When they are attacked by forces that exceed their defensive capabilities, base-defense forces try to fix, isolate, or contain the enemy until MP or other forces can respond.

MP are responsible for responding to and defeating Level II enemy attacks. MP response forces counter enemy forces with aggressive patrolling; surveillance or likely avenues of approach, landing zones, and drop zones; and early warning of rear area enemy actions. MP identify, intercept, and destroy small enemy forces before they can close on their objective. MP respond to and defeat a Level I attack only when it exceeds a base's defensive capabilities. They may also respond when the attack occurs in an area that has a high priority for security, such as a division main CP or a corps tactical operations center. MP get involved with Level I only for high-priority bases as determined by the commander's base assessment, or if the enemy seriously disrupts the road network.

For Level III attacks, MP respond to determine the size and the intent of the enemy force. The MP response force delays and disrupts enemy progress. They request combat forces and assist them in defeating the enemy. If the need exists, the MP response force may be placed under the OPCON of the tactical combat force commander.

Prior planning is essential to the successful execution of rear operations. The MP commander must have completed an analysis of the area of operations and established communications. He must have conducted necessary coordination, including fire support and proper SOIs; completed contingency plans for possible future operations, and trained his soldiers to execute each plan before undertaking a rear area combat operation.
TACTICAL COMBAT FORCE. The tactical combat force (TCF) is a combined arms organization assigned to fight in the rear areas. The echelon commander may deploy the TCF and attach it to the RAOC to fight the battle in the rear area. The TCF will be task organized to defeat the threat, and may contain its own organic artillery and aviation support. If the MP are directed to delay the threat until the TCF can react, the MP commander will consolidate MP assets under the control of the RAOC. When the TCF is ready to engage the threat, the MP commander executes a battle hand-off to the TCF commander and then assists in destroying the threat. The TCF may not be composed of maneuver units, but instead be primarily artillery or attack helicopter assets. In this situation, the MP commander must have trained his MP to call for and direct fire onto the threat.

PART E - AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

GENERAL. ADC within the rear area is an inherent responsibility with rear operations. The echelon commander is responsible for ADC and delegates this responsibility to the rear operations officer. ADC is defined as those measures taken before, during, and after hostile action or natural disasters to reduce the probability of damage and to minimize its effects. Effective ADC is decentralized and executed at the lowest level. When ADC requirements exceed base or base cluster assets, the RAOC responds with host nation or engineer assets to alleviate the problem or initiate action to isolate it and to reduce the effects on other supporting units. The planning and coordination for ADC primarily involves--

- Military police units.
- Engineer units.
- Medical units.
- G5/civil affairs units.

MP ROLE IN ADC. MP support ADC operations as a main part of their area security mission or in conjunction with battlefield circulation control. MP support ADC operations by providing BCC in and around the affected area, providing area security for facilities, detecting and reporting contamination, and performing law and order operations to prevent criminal acts such as looting and pilferage. MP support to ADC is based on the importance of the affected area, the movement of troops and logistic supplies, and the availability of MP assets.
THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY
1. Based on the factors of METT-T, who is responsible for appointing the rear operations officer?
   A. Chief of staff.
   B. Tactical combat force commander.
   C. G3.
   D. Echelon commander.

2. Who will make the decision to deploy a tactical combat force?
   A. Base cluster commander.
   B. Support group commander.
   C. Echelon commander.
   D. Chief of staff.

3. What actions do military police take when initially confronted with a Level III threat?
   A. Detect and destroy.
   B. Delay and destroy.
   C. Detect and delay.

4. The combat force assigned the mission of defeating the Level III threat is the--
   A. tactical combat force.
   B. dedicated combat force.
   C. rear area combat force.
   D. rear area protection force.

5. Enemy forces operating in the rear area will attempt to attack their number one target, which is--
   A. aviation maintenance company.
   B. nuclear storage and delivery means.
   C. base defense liaison team.
   D. tank company passing through the rear area.

6. An MP company operating in a corps rear area will not be tasked to conduct a deliberate attack against what type of threat?
   A. Special purpose forces.
   B. Level II threat.
   C. Built-up area.
   D. Level III threat.
7. Who has the responsibility for employing a reaction force in a base cluster?
   A. Base cluster commander.
   B. Brigade executive officer.
   C. Tactical combat force commander.
   D. Deputy chief of staff, operations.

8. The measures taken before, during, and after hostile action or natural or man made disasters to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects is called--
   A. combat service support operations.
   B. base cluster operations.
   C. area damage control operations.
   D. commander's base assessment.

9. A unit or multi-unit position that has a defined perimeter is a--
   A. a rear area.
   B. an area damage control center.
   C. a base cluster.
   D. a base.

10. When either a base or base cluster comes under attack, what type of chain of command must be used?
    A. Tactical chain of command.
    B. Technical chain of command.
    C. Operational chain of command.
    D. Rear echelon chain of command.
### LESSON 3

### PRACTICE EXERCISE

### ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>D. Echelon commander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See diagram (page 3-8, diagram)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>C. Echelon commander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The echelon commander may deploy the TCF and attach it to the RAOC to fight the battle in the rear area. (Page 3-10, para 1.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C. Detect and delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Level III attacks, MP respond to determine the size and the intent of the enemy force. The MP response force delays and disrupts enemy progress. (Page 3-9, para 5.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>A. tactical combat force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The TCF will be task organized to defeat the threat, and may contain its own organic artillery and aviation support. (Page 3-10, para 1.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>B. nuclear storage and delivery means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The rear area, essentially void of combat forces, contains a large number of support units as well as command and control headquarters, nuclear storage sites, and nuclear-capable delivery systems that are primary targets for enemy forces. (Page 3-2, para 2.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>D. Level III threat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MP are responsible for responding to and defeating Level II enemy attacks. (Page 3-9, para 4.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Correct Answer and Feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>A. Base cluster commander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The technical chain of command continues to function until a threat requires a response by the base or base cluster commander. At this time, the base or base cluster commander, upon his own decision to defend the base, uses the tactical chain of command through the RAOC to control defensive operations. (Page 3-7, para 5.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>C. area damage control operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADC is defined as those measures taken before, during, and after hostile action or natural disasters to reduce the probability of damage and to minimize its effects. (Page 3-10, para 2.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A base is a geographically small defendable area with a defined perimeter and established access controls. (Page 3-5, para 4.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>A. Tactical chain of command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The technical chain of command continues to function until a threat requires a response by the base or base cluster commander, upon his own decision to defend the base, uses the tactical chain of command through the RAOC to control defensive operations. (Page 3-7, para 4.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>